

11. Car. 2. 1627. 12. Car. 2. 1628. 13. Car. 2. 1629. 14.

and respective Titles following, That is to say, The first Entitled, An Act for the raising of Seventy thousand pounds for the further Supply of his Majesty; And one other Act entitled, An Act for Confirmation of Marriages; and one other Act entitled, An Act for a perpetual Anniversary Thanksgiving on the Twenty ninth day of May; and all and every the Clauses, Sentences, and Articles in them, and every of them, contained, shall be, and hereby are Ratified, and Confirmed, and Enacted and Declared, to have the full force and strength of Acts of Parliament, according to the tenor and purport thereof, and to shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and as if the same had been made, declared, and Enacted by Authority of this present Parliament.

CAP. XII.

Explanation of a Clause contained in an Act of Parliament made in the Seventeenth Year of the late King Charles, Entituled, An Act for Repeal of a Branch of a Statute Primo Elizabethæ concerning Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical.

17. Car. 2. 1642.

Whereas in an Act of Parliament made in the Seventeenth year of the late King Charles, Entituled, An Act for Repeal of a Branch of a Statute Primo Elizabethæ concerning Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical, it is (amongst other things) Enacted, That no Arch-Bishop, Bishop, nor Vicar-General, nor any Chancellor, nor any Commissioner of any Arch-Bishop, Bishop, or Vicar-General, nor any ordinary whatsoever, nor any other spiritual or Ecclesiastical Judge, Officer, or Minister of Justice, nor any other person or persons whatsoever, exercising spiritual or Ecclesiastical Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction, by any Grant, License, or Commission of the Kings Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or by any Power or Authority derived from the King, His Heirs or Successors, or otherwise, shall (from and after the first day of August, which then should be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred forty one) Award, Dispose, or Justify any Pains, Penalty, Fine, Amercement, Imprisonment, or other Corporal punishment upon any of the Kings Subjects, for any contempt, misdemeanor, crime, offence, matter, or thing whatsoever, belonging to spiritual or Ecclesiastical Cognizance or Jurisdiction, whereupon some doubt hath been made, that all ordinary power of Correction and Proceedings in Causes Ecclesiastical were taken away, whereby the ordinary course of Justice in Causes Ecclesiastical hath been obstructed; Be it therefore declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority thereof, That neither the said Act, nor any thing therein contained, doth, or shall take away any ordinary Power or Authority from any of the said Arch-Bishops, Bishops, or any other person or persons named as aforesaid, but that they and every of them, exercising Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, may proceed, determine, sentence, execute, and exercise all manner of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and all Censures and Coercions appertaining and belonging to the same before the making of the Act before recited, in all causes and matters belonging to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, according to the Kings Majesties Ecclesiastical Lawes used and practised in this Realm, in as ample manner and form as they did, and might lawfully have done before the making of the said Act.

The ordinary power of Arch-Bishops, Bishops, or Vicars-General, nor any other spiritual or Ecclesiastical Judge, Officer, or Minister of Justice, nor any other person or persons named as aforesaid, but that they and every of them, exercising Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, may proceed, determine, sentence, execute, and exercise all manner of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and all Censures and Coercions appertaining and belonging to the same before the making of the Act before recited, in all causes and matters belonging to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, according to the Kings Majesties Ecclesiastical Lawes used and practised in this Realm, in as ample manner and form as they did, and might lawfully have done before the making of the said Act.

The Stat. 17. Car. 2. cap. 11. 1642. which was repealed by the Stat. 1. Geo. 2. cap. 11. 1703.

17. Car. 2. 1642.

17. Car. 2. 1642.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid Act of Decimo tertio Caroli, and all the Matters and Clauses therein contained (excepting what concerns the High Commission-Court, or the new creation of some such like Court by Commission) shall be, and is hereby repealed, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, Any thing, clause, or sentence in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, That neither this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to revive, or give force to the said Branch of the said Statute made in the said first year of the Reign of the said late Queen Elizabeth, mentioned in the said Act of Parliament made in the said seventeenth year of the Reign of the said King Charles; but that the said Branch of the said Statute made in the said first year of the Reign of the said Queen Elizabeth, shall stand and be repealed in such sort as if this Act had never been made.

Provided also, and it is hereby further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Arch-Bishop, Bishop, Vicar-General, Chancellor, Commissary, or any other spiritual or Ecclesiastical Judge, Officer, or Minister, or any other person, having or exercising spiritual or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to tender or administer unto any person whatsoever, the Oath usually called the Oath Ex Officio, or any other Oath whereby such person to whom the same is tendered or administered, may be charged or compelled to confess or accuse, or to purge him, or her self of any criminal matter or thing, whereby he or she may be liable to any censure or punishment, Any thing in this Statute, or any other Law, Custom, or Usage heretofore to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, That this Act or any thing therein contained, shall not extend or be construed to extend to give unto any Arch-Bishop, Bishop, or any other spiritual or Ecclesiastical Judge, Officer, or Minister, or any other person or persons aforesaid, any power or authority to exercise, execute, induce, or determine any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Censures, or Coercion, which they might not by Law have done before the year of our Lord 1639, nor to do anything or diminish the Kings Majesties Warrants, or any other Warrants, or any other Ecclesiastical Lawes or Canons not formerly confirmed, allowed, or Enacted by Parliament, or by the established Lawes of the Land as they stand in the year of the

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CAP. XIII.

The Assent of the Excise and New Impost vested in His Majesty.

Be it Declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and by the Authority thereof, That all and every sum and sums of money any wayes due, or owing from, or by any person or persons whatsoever, for or touching the Imposition or Duty called the Excise, heretofore imposed and made payable upon Beer, Ale, or any other Commodities, by any Lawes, or pretended Lawes or Ordinances; and all Debts therefore owing, whether by Obligation or upon Account from Farmers of Excise, or any other person or persons whatsoever, or any of their Executors, and not pardoned by his Majesties most Gracious Act of Pardon and Oblivion, be, and are hereby vested and settled in the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and that his Sacred Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, may from time to time, and at all times hereafter, have, demand, sue for, and recover the same of all and every person and persons, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, having Assets, who are any way accountable for the same, or any part thereof, and from his and their respective Executors, and Administrators; as if the same Duties of Excise had been lawfully Assessed, Imposed, and Collected; and as if the several pretended Acts, Orders and Ordinances, Assesses and Imposing the same, had been good, true, legal, and effectual Acts of Parliament, and had in express words given and granted all and every the said Duties of Excise or new Imposts unto his Majesty, and as if the Obligations and Recognizances entered into by the respective Sureties and Securities had, at the time of entering into the same, been taken in his Majestyes Name, according to the form prescribed in the Statute made in the Thirteenth and thirtieth year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

All Debts payable upon Excise by any person or persons whatsoever, shall be due and payable to his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

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Provided always, That all and every person and persons accountable by virtue of this Act, shall have all such due allowance in his or their accounts, as all such persons whose accounts are accepted in an Act, Entituled, An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion, have, or ought to have.

Provided also, That no person shall be questioned or molested for any of the Duties herein, or hereby vested in his Majesty, unless he shall be sued or prosecuted with effect before the fifth and twentieth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred forty five.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all persons accountable to his Majesty by this Act, shall have power and authority, and are hereby enabled to sue for, levy, and recover from any person or persons who do stand indebted unto them in any sum of money for the Duty or Imposts of Excise, for which they are hereby accountable, all sums of money and arrears undischarged, in as full and ample manner and form as they might have received and levied the same when they first grew due.

CAP. XIV.

The Confirmation of an Act Entituled, An Act for Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and several other Acts with Publick and Private mentioned therein.

Whereas during the late difficulties and exigencies of affairs in the absence of his most Excellent Majesty, and in reference to his return from beyond the Seas into their his Majesties Dominions; The Lords and Commons being assembled at Westminster the fifth and thirtieth day of April, in the Twelfth year of his Majesties Reign, were from thence and after his Majesties return, continued until the ninth and thirtieth day of December then next following, and now last past, and then dissolved by his Majesty; in which time several Acts were passed by his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Lords and Commons assembled as aforesaid, which being of necessary use, are fit to be continued and confirmed, although the manner of the said assembling, enforced by the difficulties and exigencies aforesaid, which then lay upon the Nation, is not to be equal unto example.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and singular the Acts made or mentioned to be made by his said Majesty, by and with the advice or consent of the Lords and Commons, upon or since the said fifth and thirtieth day of April, herein after particularly mentioned and expressed (that is to say) One Act, Entituled, An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation; One other Act, Entituled, An Act for Prohibiting the Exportation of Wool, Wool-fells, Fallers Earth, or any kind of Scouring Earth; One other Act, Entituled, An Act Impowering the Master of the Rolls for the time being, to make Leases for years, in order to new build the old Houses belonging to the Rolls; One other Act, Entituled, An Act for prohibiting the Planting, Sowing, or Sowing of Tobacco in England and Ireland; One other Act, Entituled, An Act for restraining the King of Exchequer Money; One other Act, Entituled, An Act for the preferre reconstituting of Commissioners of Sewers; One other Act, Entituled, An Act for the Incorporation of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Haberdashers, LONDON, to be Governors of the Free-School and Alms-houses in Newport in the County of Salop; of the Foundation of

13. Car. 2. 1644.

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William Adams, and for Selling of Lands and Possessions on them for maintenance thereof, and other charitable Uses. And all and every the Clauses, Sentences, and Articles in them and every of them contained, shall be, and hereby are Ratified and Confirmed, and Enacted and Declared to have the full force and strength of Acts of Parliament, according to the tenor and purport thereof, and so shall be adjudged, deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and as if the same had been made, Declared and Enacted by Authority of this present Parliament.

CAP. XV.

The Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures Imposed upon the Estates and Persons of certain notorious Offenders excepted out of the Act of Free and General Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion.

Se. 12. Car. II. cap. 15. The Lands and Tenements of the persons hereinafter named by the Act of General Pardon.

Whereas in a certain Act passed in the late assembly held at Westminster, in the Twelfth year of His Majesty's Reign, and confirmed by the Authority of this present Parliament, Entituled, An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion (amongst other things) it is provided, that nothing therein contained should extend to discharge the Lands, Tenements, Goods, Chattels, Rights, Tenures, and other the Hereditaments late of Isaac Ewer deceased, Sir John Danvers deceased, Sir Thomas Maleverer Baronet deceased, Richard Dean deceased, Francis John Blakiston deceased, Sir William Constable Baronet deceased, John Aldred, alias Alured, alias Alayn deceased, Peregrin Pelham deceased, John Moore deceased, John Aldred, alias Alured, alias Alayn deceased, Humphrey Edwards deceased, Sir Gregory Norton Baronet deceased, John Venn deceased, Thomas Andrews Alderman deceased, Anthony Stapley deceased, Thomas Horton deceased, John Fry deceased, Thomas Hammond deceased, and Sir John Bourchier deceased, of and from such pains, penalties and forfeitures, as by one other Act of Parliament intended to be afterwards passed for that purpose, should be expressed and declared: All which persons before mentioned, were (whilst they lived) notoriously known to have been wicked and active Instruments in the prosecution and compassing of that horrid and execrable Treason, the further of our late Sovereign Lord King CHARLES the first, of ever blessed memory. And whereas William Lord Mounson, James Chaloner, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, John Phelps, and Robert Wallop, who in the month of January, One thousand six hundred forty eight, did sit in that Traitorous Assembly which proceeded against the Person and Life of our said late Sovereign Lord King CHARLES the first; and Sir Arthur Haslerig, who in his life did commit many horrid and Traitorous Crimes against the Person, Crown and Dignity of his late Majesty of glorious memory, and his Majesty that now is, are all of them excepted out of the said Act, and referred to future Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures, not extending to life; since the passing of which Act, so as aforesaid confirmed, Sir Arthur Haslerig and James Chaloner died, and no Act hath yet passed for the inflicting of due Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures upon the Persons and Estates of the Offenders aforesaid.

And therefore the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, do beseech your Majesty, That you will be pleased to direct the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, That all and every the Mannors, Possessions, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Remainders, Possessions, Rights, Conditions, Interests, Offices, Fees, Annuities, and other the Hereditaments, Leases for years, Chattels Real, and other things of what nature soever they be of them the said Isaac Ewer, Sir John Danvers, Sir Thomas Maleverer, William Parchoy, John Blakiston, Sir William Constable, Richard Dean, Francis Alayn, Peregrin Pelham, John Moore, John Aldred, alias Alured, alias Alayn, Humphrey Edwards, Sir Gregory Norton, John Venn, Thomas Andrews, Anthony Stapley, Thomas Horton, John Fry, Thomas Hammond, Sir John Bourchier, William Lord Mounson, James Chaloner, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, Sir John Phelps, Robert Wallop, and Sir Arthur Haslerig, which they, or any of them, or any other person or persons to their, or any of their uses, or in trust for them, or any of them had the five person or persons to their, or any of their uses, or in trust for them, One thousand six hundred forty and six, or at any time since, shall stand, and be forfeited unto your Majesty, your Heirs and Successors; and shall be deemed, vested, and adjudged to be in the actual and real possession of your Majesty, without any Office of Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found; And also that all and every the Goods, Debts, and other the Chattels personal whatsoever of them, the said Isaac Ewer, Sir John Danvers, Sir Thomas Maleverer, William Parchoy, John Blakiston, Sir William Constable, Richard Dean, Francis Alayn, Peregrin Pelham, John Moore, John Aldred, alias Alured, alias Alayn, Humphrey Edwards, Sir Gregory Norton, John Venn, Thomas Andrews, Anthony Stapley, Thomas Horton, John Fry, Thomas Hammond, Sir John Bourchier, James Chaloner, and Sir Arthur Haslerig, whereof they, or any of them, at the time of their respective deaths, or any other in or from them, or any of them was possessed or interested in Law or Equity, and all the Goods, Debts, and other the Chattels personal whatsoever of them the said William Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, John Phelps, Robert Wallop, whereof upon the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty and nine, they, or any of them, or any other in trust for them, or any of them was possessed either in Law or Equity, shall be deemed and adjudged to be forfeited, and are hereby vested and put into the actual and real possession of your Majesty, without any further Office of Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found.

The Estates, Lands, Tenements, and other the Hereditaments, Leases for years, Chattels Real, and other things of what nature soever they be of them the said Isaac Ewer, Sir John Danvers, Sir Thomas Maleverer, William Parchoy, John Blakiston, Sir William Constable, Richard Dean, Francis Alayn, Peregrin Pelham, John Moore, John Aldred, alias Alured, alias Alayn, Humphrey Edwards, Sir Gregory Norton, John Venn, Thomas Andrews, Anthony Stapley, Thomas Horton, John Fry, Thomas Hammond, Sir John Bourchier, William Lord Mounson, James Chaloner, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, Sir John Phelps, Robert Wallop, and Sir Arthur Haslerig, which they, or any of them, or any other person or persons to their, or any of their uses, or in trust for them, or any of them had the five person or persons to their, or any of their uses, or in trust for them, One thousand six hundred forty and six, or at any time since, shall stand, and be forfeited unto your Majesty, your Heirs and Successors; and shall be deemed, vested, and adjudged to be in the actual and real possession of your Majesty, without any Office of Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found.

And also that all and every the Goods, Debts, and other the Chattels personal whatsoever of them, the said Isaac Ewer, Sir John Danvers, Sir Thomas Maleverer, William Parchoy, John Blakiston, Sir William Constable, Richard Dean, Francis Alayn, Peregrin Pelham, John Moore, John Aldred, alias Alured, alias Alayn, Humphrey Edwards, Sir Gregory Norton, John Venn, Thomas Andrews, Anthony Stapley, Thomas Horton, John Fry, Thomas Hammond, Sir John Bourchier, James Chaloner, and Sir Arthur Haslerig, whereof they, or any of them, at the time of their respective deaths, or any other in or from them, or any of them was possessed or interested in Law or Equity, and all the Goods, Debts, and other the Chattels personal whatsoever of them the said William Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, John Phelps, Robert Wallop, whereof upon the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty and nine, they, or any of them, or any other in trust for them, or any of them was possessed either in Law or Equity, shall be deemed and adjudged to be forfeited, and are hereby vested and put into the actual and real possession of your Majesty, without any further Office of Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found.

Provided

Prohibited always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Conveyance, Assurance, Grant, Bargain, Sale, Charge, Lease, Assignment of Lease, Grants, and Surrenders by Copy of Court Roll, Estate, Interest, Trust or Limitation of any use or uses, of, or out of any Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, not being the Lands or Hereditaments of the late King, or Hereditaments sold or given for the Delinquency, or pretended Delinquency of any person or persons whatsoever, by virtue or pretext of some Act, Order, Ordinance, or reputed Act, Order or Ordinance, had, made, acknowledged or suffered to any person or persons, Bodies politick or Corporate, before the five and twentieth day of September, one thousand six hundred fifty and nine, by any of the Offenders before in this Act mentioned, or their Heirs, or by any other person or persons claiming by, from, or under them, or any of them, other than the Wife or Widew, Child or Children, Heir or Heirs of such person or persons, or any of them for money bona fide to them, or any of them paid, or lent, or other valuable consideration, nor any conveyance, assurance, grant or Estate made before the five and twentieth day of April, One thousand six hundred and fifty, by any person or persons to any of the Offenders aforesaid in trust, and for the benefit of any other person or persons, not being any of the Offenders aforesaid, or in trust for any Bodies politick or Corporate, shall be impeached, defeated, made void, or frustrated hereby, or by any of the Conditions and Attainders aforesaid: But that the same shall be held and enjoyed by the Purchasers, Grantees, Lessees, Assigns, Cestuy que vie, Cestuy que trust, and every of them, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns respectively, as if this Act had not been made, so as the said Conveyances, and all and every the Grants and Assurances, which by virtue of this Act are, and ought to be held and enjoyed as aforesaid, shall before the first day of January, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, be entered, and enrolled of Record in his Majesty's Court of Chancery, and not otherwise, any thing in this Act herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That William Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, Robert Wallop Esquire, and John Phelps, and every of them shall be, and are hereby degraded from, and made incapable of, all and every the Titles of Honour, Dignities and Preeminences which they, or any of them now have, or which at any time hereafter may descend unto them; And that neither they, nor any of them shall at any time hereafter have, bear, or use the Name, Title, Addition or Title of Lord, Baronet, Knight, Esquire, or Gentleman, or any of them, nor shall use, or have any Coats, or Emblems of Arms whatsoever, nor any other legal Title, or addition whatsoever, but shall be for ever reputed, and are hereby declared to be Persons of Dishonour and Infamy.

And further, That they the said William Mounson, Henry Mildmay, James Harrington, Robert Wallop, and John Phelps, and every of them, shall upon the seven and twentieth day of January, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty one, or so soon after as they shall be apprehended, carried to the Tower of London, and from thence drawn upon sledges with Hopes about their Necks, and according to the manner of persons executed for High Treason, quite through the streets of London unto the Gallies at Down, and from thence in like manner be brought back again to the Tower of London; and there, or in such other Prison as his Majesty shall think fit, continue Prisoners, and suffer pains of imprisonment for and during the Term of their Natural Lives.

Prohibited always, That no Executor or Administrator to any of the dead Persons whose Estate is forfeited by this Act, shall at any time hereafter be sued or molested for any Debt or Legacy by them paid as Executor or Administrator to any person or persons to whom the same was due or bequeathed, and was by the said Executor or Administrator paid bona fide; but the respective Legacies who have received any such Legacies from the said Executors shall be accountable to the Kings Majesty for all such Legacies as they have respectively received, and shall pay the same to the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

Prohibited always, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to forfeit the Term, Estate, or Interest which Sir William Lewes of Borden in the County of Southampton Baronet, had or had in the custody of the Park called East-meas Park in the aforesaid County, and in the name of Conies therein, for the term of three years to come, from our Lady-day last, being the remaining years of a greater term (he the said Sir William being formerly possessed thereof) by assignment made by John Allen Executor of the said Francis Allen, the which said Park with Prerogatives being part of the Possessions of the Bishop of Winchester, the said Sir William Lewes being put of the said Bishop, and hath now taken a new Lease thereof for three years from the said Sir William Lewes, shall for, and notwithstanding this Act, or any thing therein contained, remain firm and good unto the said Sir William Lewes, according to the true meaning of his said Lease, having always to all and every person and persons, Bodies politick, and others their respective Heirs, Successors, Executors and Administrators, all such Estate, Right and Title, and Interest in Law and Equity, which they, or any of them have, or ought to have of, in, to, or out of any the Premises, not being in trust for any the said Offenders, nor devised by,

Proviso for Conveyances and assurances made before the 29. of September.

Conveyances and assurances made before the 29. of April, 1659.

So as they be enrolled in the Chancery before the first of Jan, 1661.

William Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harrington, Robert Wallop and John Phelps degraded.

William Mounson, Henry Mildmay, James Harrington, Robert Wallop & John Phelps shall be drawn to Down as persons executed for treason.

Proviso for Executors of the said persons and legacies.

Which was Sir William Lewes.

from, or under the said offences, since the five and twentieth day of March, one thousand six hundred forty six; saving always and referring to Cuthbert Collingwood Esquire, and George Collingwood Gent. his Son, their, or either of their Heirs and Assigns, and the Farmers and Tenants of the said Court, his Son, their, or either of their Heirs and Assigns, and the Farmers and Tenants of the said Court, his Son, their, or either of their Heirs and Assigns, all such Right, Title of Entry and Action, Use, Interest and Possession, which they, or any of them, or any in trust for them, or any of them, have or had, or ought to have, of, in, to, or out of the Manors, Townships, Villages, Hamlets and Precincts of Kingston, Whittingham, Barton, Thropton, Foston, Keynton, West-Burston, East-Burston, Dunnington, Blakeden, alias Blagdon, and Watford, or any of them in the County of Northumberland, and of, in, to, or out of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rights, Members and Appurtenances to them, or any of them belonging or appertaining; as if this Act had never been made.

Provided also, that this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend to prejudice the Claim and Interest in Leis or Equity of Rachel Powre Widow, of, in, and to one Copphold Messuage and Mill hereto belonging, with their Appurtenances, Servants, Iving and being in Commission in the County of Southampton, being parcel of the Manor of Husband Priors, which by order and decree of the High-Court of Chancery of the one and twentieth of June, One thousand six hundred sixty one, she is to be forthwith restored unto, and put into possession of, and to quietly hold and enjoy the same during her Widowhood, with the mean profits thereof taken by the said Mr. Widdop: But that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Rachel Powre to hold and enjoy the same according to the said Decree.

Provided likewise, and it is hereby further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Remington Boucher Esquire, Son and Heir of Sir John Boucher, herein before mentioned, to hold and enjoy all and singular the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments to him lately granted and conveyed, or mentioned to be granted and conveyed, in and by certain Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the Two and twentieth day of March, in the thirtieth year of His said late Majesty, His Heirs and Successors for ever, according to the full intent and meaning of the said Letters Patents; Any thing in this present Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

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Anno XIII. Car. II. Regis.

ACTS made at the second meeting of this present Parliament begun at Westminster the 8th day of May, Anno Domini 1661. And there continued until the 10th of December, and from that day adjourned unto the seventh of January next ensuing, as following.

CAP. I.

An Act for the better governing and regulating of Corporations, improving the King to issue Commissions in the same, placing and restoring certain Officers and Members there.

That within the several Cities, Corporations and Burroughs, and Cinque-Ports, and their Precincts, and other Port-Towns within the Kingdoms of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, viz. All Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Colonels, Common-Council-men, and other persons then bearing any Office or Offices of Magistrate, or Justice, or other Employment relating to, or concerning the Government or Police of the said Cities, Corporations and Burroughs, and Cinque-Ports, and their Precincts, and other Port-Towns, and for tending to all such the Oaths of Allegiance and Supplicatory, and this Daily following.

That it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King; and that I do abhor that Traiterous Position of taking Arms by His Authority against His Majesty, against those that are Commissioned by Him: So help us God.

And for subscribing this following Declaration.

I, the undersigned, do declare, That I do not know of, nor have I any hand in, nor am I any way concerned in, nor do I intend to be concerned in, any such taking of Arms against His Majesty, against those that are Commissioned by Him: So help us God.

That I do not know of, nor have I any hand in, nor am I any way concerned in, nor do I intend to be concerned in, any such taking of Arms against His Majesty, against those that are Commissioned by Him: So help us God.

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likewise take the aforesaid three Oaths, and subscribe the said Declaration at the same time, when the Oath for the due execution of the said Places and Offices respectively shall be administered; And in default hereof, every such placing, election and choice is hereby Enacted and Declared to be void.

CAP. II.

For the better preventing of Oppressions by Arrests, and of Delays in Suits of Law prevented.

Whereas by the Ancient and Fundamental Laws of this Realm, in case where any person is seized, Impleaded, or Arrested, by any Writ, Bill, or Process, issuing out of any of His Majesty's Courts of Records at Westminster, in any Common Pleas, at the Suit of any Common person, the true cause of Action ought to be set forth and particularly expressed in such Writ, Bill, or Process, whereby the Defendant may have certain knowledge of the cause of the Suit, and the Officer who shall execute such Writ, Bill, or Process, may know how to take Security for the Appearance of the Defendant to the same, and the sureties for such Appearance, may rightly understand for what cause they become engaged; And whereas there is a great Complaint of the People of this Realm, that for divers years now last past, very many of His Majesty's good Subjects have been arrested upon general Writs of Writs, quare clausum fregit, Bills of Middlesex, Latuam, and other like Writs issued out of the Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas, not expressing any particular or certain cause of Action, and thereupon kept prisoners for a long time for want of Bail: Bonds with Sureties for Appearance having been demanded in so great sums, that few or none have dared to be security for the Appearance of such persons so arrested and imprisoned, although in truth there hath been little or no cause of Action, and often times there are no such persons who were named Plaintiffs, but those Arrests have been, many times, procured by malicious persons, to vex and oppress the Defendants, or to force from them unreasonable and unjust Compositions for obtaining their Liberty; And by such evil practices, many men have been, and are daily, undone and destroyed in their Estates, without possibility of having Reparation: The Actions employed in such practices having been (for the most part) vex and lashing persons, and their Actions so secret, that it hath been found very difficult to make trike discoveries or proof thereof.

For remedy and prevention of which, to great growing evils and mischiefs, and also for discouraging all feilous and unjust Suits, and Causeless Arrests for the future; Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty one, no person or persons, who shall happen to be arrested by any Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Coroner, Steward, or Bailiff of any Franchise or Liberty, or by any other Officer, Minister, Deputy Bailiff, or other person or persons whatsoever within this Realm, having or pretending to have, Authority or Warrant in that behalf, by force or colour of any Writ, Bill, or Process issuing, or to be issuing out of His Majesty's said Courts of Kings Bench, and Common Pleas, or either of them, in which said Writ, Bill, or Process, the certainty and true cause of Action is not expressed particularly, and for which the Defendant or Defendants, in such Writ, Bill, or Process named, is and are liable by the Statute in that behalf made in the first and twentieth year of the reign of the late King Henry the sixth, shall be forced or compelled to give security, or to enter into Bond with Sureties, for the Appearance of such person or persons so arrested, at the day and place in the said Writ, Bill, or Process, specified or contained in any penalty or sum of money, extending the sum of Forty pounds of lawful Money of England, to be conditioned for such Appearance; and that all Sheriffs, and other Officers and Ministers aforesaid shall let to bail, and deliver out of Prison, and from their, and every of their Custodies respectively, all and every person and persons whatsoever, by them, or any of them, arrested, upon any such Writ, Bill, or Process, wherein the certainty and true cause of Action is not particularly expressed, upon Security in the sum of Forty pounds, and no more, given for Appearance of such person or persons so arrested unto the said Sheriff or Officer aforesaid, according to the said Statute in the said first and twentieth year of the reign of the said late King Henry the sixth, in that behalf made and provided.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Appearance to be entered in the Term, wherein such Writ, Bill, or Process, is returnable with the respective Officer in that behalf, for the said person or persons, by Attorney or Attorneys in the said respective Courts; from whence the said Writ, Bill, or Process, issued, unto such Writ, Bill, or Process, the Bond or Bonds so given for Appearance thereunto, be and are hereby satisfied and discharged; And that after such Appearance is entered no Sureties shall be set or charged upon or against any Sheriff or other Officer aforesaid, or any other person whatsoever, concerning the want of such Appearance, and unless the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in any such Writ, Bill, or Process named, shall put into the Court from whence such Writ, Bill, or Process, issued, his or their Writ, or Declaration against the person or persons so arrested in some personal Action, or Ejectione firmarum, or Libens or Tenements, before the end of the Term next following after Appearance, That term or Term, but for want of a Declaration, may be entered against the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in the said Courts respectively; And that every Defendant in every such Writ, Bill, or Process

And shall take the said three Oaths, and subscribe the said Declaration.

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Process named, shall or may have Judgment to recover Costs against every such Plaintiff or Plaintiffes, to be Assessed, Taxed, and Laid in such manner, and according as it is provided by the Statute for Costs, made in the thirteenth and twentieth year of the reign of the late King Henry the Eighth, any former or other Act, Statute, Ordinance, Law, Custom, Order, Course, or Usage of either of the said Courts to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, admitted, or used in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, that this Act, nor any Clause or thing herein before specified or contained, shall not extend, nor be construed or taken to extend unto any Arrests hereafter to be made, upon or by Virtue of any Writ of Capias ulagatum, Attachment upon Kelsons, or Attachment upon any Contempt, or of any Attachment of Priviledge, at the Suit of any privileged person, or of any other Attachment for Contempt whatsoever, issuing or to be issuing out of either of the said Courts, although there be no particular certainty of the cause of Action expressed or contained in the said Writs; But that nevertheless no Sheriff, nor Under-Sheriff, nor any of the Officers or Ministers thereof, shall discharge any person or persons, taken upon any Writ of Capias ulagatum, out of Custody, without a lawful Superedeas first had and received for the same; and that upon the said Writs of Attachment, such lawful course be taken for Security for Appearance therein, as hath been heretofore used, any thing herein before expressed to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas many persons out of ill intent, to delay their Creditors from recovering their just Debts, continue Prisoners in the Fleet, who cannot be proceeded against in such manner as they might be, if they were at large: Now for the better enabling all persons to recover their just Debts and Demands against such Prisoners: Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person or persons whatsoever, who now hath or have, or which at any time hereafter shall have cause of any personal Action against any person being a Prisoner in the prison of the Fleet, may sue forth an Original Writ upon his or their cause of Action, and that a Writ of Habeas Corpus be granted to every such person or persons, being Plaintiff or Plaintiffes, desiring the same to be directed to the Warden of the same Prison, to have the Release of such prisoner before the Justices of the Common Pleas at some certain day in any Term, to answer the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffes upon his or their said Cause of Action; And that if the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffes at the said day put into the said Court his or their Declaration, according to the said Original Writ against the said prisoner being present at the Bar, the said prisoner shall be bound to appear in person, or to put in an Attorney to appear for him in the said Action; And unless the said Defendant plead upon a Rule given to be out at eight daies at the least after such Appearance, Judgment by Nihil dictum may be entered against such Defendant as appearing in person, which shall be good and effectual in Law; And such charge in Court by Declarations, signified by Rule unto the said Warden, shall be a good cause of detention of such prisoner in his Custody from which he shall not be discharged without a lawful Superedeas of Writ of Court; And if the said Warden shall on otherwise, he shall be responsible to the Court, and to the party grieved for Damages, by Action upon the case to be brought against him for discharging such prisoner.

And whereas very many Suits Commenced by Original Writs, have been protracted and long delayed from Judgment and Execution, by reason of the necessity of having sittings daies at the least, betwixt the daies of the Tests, and the daies of Return of Writs now used in personal Actions, and also in Actions of Ejectione Firmæ, for Lands and Tenements; For remedy thereof, and for the more speedy trying of Writs, and the better and more speedy execution of Writs for the time to come: Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Actions of Debt, and all other personal Actions whatsoever, and also in all Actions of Ejectione Firmæ, for Lands or Tenements now depending, or which at any time hereafter shall be depending by Original Writ, in either of His Majesties Courts aforesaid, after any Writ therein issued to be tried by a Jury, and also after any Judgment had or obtained, or to be had or obtained in either of the said Courts aforesaid; There shall not need to be sittings daies betwixt the Test-day and the day of Return of any Writ or Writs of Venue facias, Habeas Corpus, Injunction, or Writs of Fieri facias, or Writs of Capias ulagatum, or Writs of Fieri facias, and that the least of fifteen daies betwixt the Test-day and the day of Return of any such Writ shall not be, nor shall be assigned, taken or adjudged to be any matter or Cause of Error, any Law, Custom, Statute, Course, or Usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless that this Act nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend, nor be construed to extend, to any Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, whereon a Writ of Exigent after Judgment is to be awarded, nor to Capias ad Satisfaciendum against the Defendant, in order to make any Bail liable, but that the same continue and be as if this Act had never been made.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the third year of the reign of our late Sovereign King King James of blessed memory, a very good Law was made for avoiding unnecessary delays of Execution; Whereas it is Enacted, That no Execution shall be awarded or delayed upon any Writ of Error, or Superedeas thereupon to be sued for the reverting of any Judgment to be given in any Action, or Writ of Debt upon any single Bond for Debt, or upon any

Arrest upon Capias ulagatum, Attachment upon Kelsons, or Attachment upon any Contempt, or of any Attachment of Priviledge, at the Suit of any privileged person, or of any other Attachment for Contempt whatsoever, issuing or to be issuing out of either of the said Courts, although there be no particular certainty of the cause of Action expressed or contained in the said Writs; But that nevertheless no Sheriff, nor Under-Sheriff, nor any of the Officers or Ministers thereof, shall discharge any person or persons, taken upon any Writ of Capias ulagatum, out of Custody, without a lawful Superedeas first had and received for the same; and that upon the said Writs of Attachment, such lawful course be taken for Security for Appearance therein, as hath been heretofore used, any thing herein before expressed to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas many persons out of ill intent, to delay their Creditors from recovering their just Debts, continue Prisoners in the Fleet, who cannot be proceeded against in such manner as they might be, if they were at large: Now for the better enabling all persons to recover their just Debts and Demands against such Prisoners: Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person or persons whatsoever, who now hath or have, or which at any time hereafter shall have cause of any personal Action against any person being a Prisoner in the prison of the Fleet, may sue forth an Original Writ upon his or their cause of Action, and that a Writ of Habeas Corpus be granted to every such person or persons, being Plaintiff or Plaintiffes, desiring the same to be directed to the Warden of the same Prison, to have the Release of such prisoner before the Justices of the Common Pleas at some certain day in any Term, to answer the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffes upon his or their said Cause of Action; And that if the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffes at the said day put into the said Court his or their Declaration, according to the said Original Writ against the said prisoner being present at the Bar, the said prisoner shall be bound to appear in person, or to put in an Attorney to appear for him in the said Action; And unless the said Defendant plead upon a Rule given to be out at eight daies at the least after such Appearance, Judgment by Nihil dictum may be entered against such Defendant as appearing in person, which shall be good and effectual in Law; And such charge in Court by Declarations, signified by Rule unto the said Warden, shall be a good cause of detention of such prisoner in his Custody from which he shall not be discharged without a lawful Superedeas of Writ of Court; And if the said Warden shall on otherwise, he shall be responsible to the Court, and to the party grieved for Damages, by Action upon the case to be brought against him for discharging such prisoner.

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Provided nevertheless that this Act nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend, nor be construed to extend, to any Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, whereon a Writ of Exigent after Judgment is to be awarded, nor to Capias ad Satisfaciendum against the Defendant, in order to make any Bail liable, but that the same continue and be as if this Act had never been made.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the third year of the reign of our late Sovereign King King James of blessed memory, a very good Law was made for avoiding unnecessary delays of Execution; Whereas it is Enacted, That no Execution shall be awarded or delayed upon any Writ of Error, or Superedeas thereupon to be sued for the reverting of any Judgment to be given in any Action, or Writ of Debt upon any single Bond for Debt, or upon any

any Obligation with Condition for payment of money onely, or upon Action, or Writ of Debt for Rent, or upon any Contract sued in any of His Highness Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Counties Palatine of Chester, Lancaster, or Durham, or in His Highness Courts of Great Sessions in any of the Twelve Shires of Wales, unless such person or persons in whose name or names such Writ of Error shall be brought, with two sufficient Sureties, such as the Court wherein such Judgment is or shall be given, shall allow of, shall first be sworn such stay made, or Superedeas to be awarded, be bound to the party for whom any such Judgment was or should be given, by Recognizance to be acknowledged in the same Court, in double the sum adjudged to be recovered by the said former Judgment, to prosecute the said Writ of Error with effect, and also to satisfy and pay (if the said Judgment shall be affirmed) all and singular the Debts, Damages, and Costs adjudged, or to be adjudged upon the former Judgment; And all Costs and Damages to be also awarded for the same delaying the former Judgment, which Law hath been found by experience to be very good and beneficial to the Common-Wealth; And soasmuch as divers other Cases within the same mischief, by delays and staying of Execution by Writs of Error, and Superedeas thereupon, are not provided for by the said Statute; For further remedy against delays and staying of Executions in the several Actions hereafter specified.

Be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and one, no Execution shall be stayed in any of the Courts aforesaid, by any Writ or Writs of Error, or Superedeas thereupon, after any Verdict and Judgment thereupon obtained in any Action of Debt, grounded upon the Statute made in the second year of the reign of the late King Edward the sixth, for not letting forth of Writs, nor in any Action upon the Case, upon any promise for payment of money, Actions for Trover, Action of Covenant, Detinue, and Trespass, unless such Recognizance, and in such manner as by the said recited former Act is directed, shall be first acknowledged in the said Court where such Judgment is given.

And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons after the said day, shall or shall prosecute any Writ or Writs of Error, for reversal of any Judgment whatsoever given after any Verdict in any of the Courts aforesaid, and the said Judgment shall afterwards be affirmed, then every such person or persons shall pay unto the Defendant or Defendants in the said Writ or Writs of Error, his or their double Costs to be assessed by the Court where such Writ of Error shall be depending, for the delaying of Execution.

Provided nevertheless, that this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Action Popular, nor unto any other Action, which is, or hereafter shall be brought upon any Penal Law or Statute (except Debt for not letting out Writs as aforesaid) nor to any Indictment, Presentment, Inquisition, Information, or Appeal, any thing here in before expressed to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

CAP. III.

An Act for Granting unto the Kings Majesty Twelve hundred and three score thousand pounds to be Assessed and Levied by an Assessment of Three score and ten thousand pounds by the Month, for Eighteen Months. EXP.

CAP. IV.

For enabling the King's Majesty to make Leases, Grants, and Copies of Offices, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, parcel of his Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same; and for Confirmation of Leases and Grants already made.

Whereas a great part of the Lands, part of, and annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, have been held by sundry Leases thereof made for years, and for one, two, and three lives, and in manner whereof the Tenants have freed Estates, have been encouraged to improve by means whereof the same, and therein laid out great sums of money in Building, and otherwise to the great advantage of the Publick; And whereas for Twenty years and more, now last past, no such Leases have been legally made; so that it is probable most of the Tenants Estates will be determined, or their determination ere that there can be any Estates well and legally renewed, unless remedy therefore be provided; by means whereof, Waste, Spoil, and Dilapidation are likely to happen, the Lands worn out and decayed, and great disturbance and impoverishment to the Tenants;

And whereas on the like consideration, King Charles the first was by special Law enabled to make such Leases; Be it Enacted by our Sovereign Lord the King, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, That all Leases or Grants already made, or hereafter to be made within the space of three years next ensuing by our said Sovereign Lord the King, by Letters Patentes, Indentures, or other Writings under His Great Seal of England, or Seal of the Court of Chichester, or by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Customs of the respective Manors of any Offices, Parks, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments (other then Honors, Lordships, or Mannors) parcel of the possessions of the said Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, shall be good and effectual in Law, according to the Purport and Contents of the said Leases, Grants,

In what Cases execution may be stayed by writ of Error, by this Statute.

The Defendant to have double Costs for delay of his Execution by writ of Error.

Popular actions, or upon a penal Law, Indictment, or Appeal, any thing here in before expressed to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Stat. 21 Jac. cap. 27.

Leases by the King, or of the Duchy of Cornwall made good.

and Copies, against our said Sovereign Lord the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and against all and every person or persons, that shall hereafter have, inherit, or enjoy the said Dukedom of Cornwall, by force of any Act of Parliament, or other limitation whatsoever.

Provided always, That every such Lease be made of any Parks, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments in Possession, shall be made but for three lives or lives, or for one and thirty years or under, or some other term of years determinable upon one, two, or three lives, and not above; And if such Leases be made in Reversion, That then the same, together with the Estates in Possession, be not exceed three lives, or the term of one and thirty years, and not in any wise disposable of Waste, and so, as upon every such Lease, shall be reserved the ancient or most usual rent, or more, or such Rent as hath been yielded or paid, for the greater part of twenty years, next before the making of the said Leases, and shall be reserved due and payable, by, or to him, or her that shall have the Reversion, or other Estates of the said Parks, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, and where no such Rent hath been reserved or payable, That then upon every such Lease, there shall be reserved a reasonable Rent, not being under the fourth part of the clear yearly value of the Parks, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, contained in such Lease.

And be it further Ordained and Enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That all Covenants, Conditions, and Reservations, and other Agreements contained in every Lease, Grant, or Copy heretofore made, or hereafter to be made as aforesaid, shall be good and effectual in Law, according to the words and contents of the same, as well for, and against them, to whom the Reversion of the same Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments shall come, as for, and against them, to whom the Interest of the said Leases, Grants, or Copies, shall come respectively, as if our Sovereign Lord the Kings Majesty at the time of the making of such Covenants, Conditions, and Reservations, and other agreements were seized of an absolute Inalienable Estate in fee-simple in the same Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, having always to all and every person and persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Successors, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, (other then our said Sovereign Lord the Kings Majesty and his Heirs, and all and every person and persons that shall hereafter have, inherit, or enjoy the said Dukedom of Cornwall, by force of any Act of Parliament, or other limitation whatsoever) all such Rights, Titles, Estates, Customs, Interests, Tenures, Claims, and demands whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality whatsoever, as in, to, or out of the said Offices, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any of them, as they or any of them had, or ought to have had before the making of this Act, to all intents and purposes, and in as large and ample manner and form, as if this Act had never been had or made, this Act or any thing therein contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACTS made in the Parliament begun and holden the 9th of May, Anno 13 Caroli Secundi Regis: And Commenced in the 19th of May, 1680. And thence Prologued to the 18th of February then next following.

CAP. I.

Concerning Persons called Quakers, and others, refusing to take lawful Oaths.

Whereas of late times certain persons under the names of Quakers, and other names of Objection, have taken up, and maintained sundry dangerous Opinions and Tenents, and (amongst others) that the taking of an Oath in any case whatsoever, although before a lawful Magistrate, is altogether unlawful and contrary to the Will of God; and the said persons do daily refuse to take an Oath, though lawfully tendered, whereby it often happens that the truth is wholly suppressed, and the Administration of Justice much obstructed; And whereas the said persons under a pretence of Religious Worship, do often assemble themselves in great numbers in several parts of this Realm, to the great endangering of the Publick Peace and Safety, and to the terror of the People by maintaining a secret and strict correspondence amongst themselves, and in the mean time separating and dividing themselves from the rest of his Majesties good and loyal Subjects, and from the Publick Congregations, and usual places of Divine Worship.

For the redressing thereof, and better preventing the many Mischiefs and dangers that do and may arise by such dangerous Tenents, and such unlawful Assemblies; Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual, and Temporal, and Commons Assembled in Parliament, and by Authority of the same, That if any person or persons who maintain that the taking of an Oath in any case whatsoever (although before a lawful Magistrate) is altogether unlawful, and contrary to the Will of God, shall and after the four and twentieth day of March, in this present year of our Lords Majesties Majesty, or hereafter, shall wilfully and obstinately refuse to take an Oath, where by the Laws of the Realm, he or she is, or shall be bound to take the same, being lawfully and lawfully tendered, or shall endeavour to persuade any other person, to whom any such Oath shall in any manner be duly and lawfully tendered, to refuse, and forbear the taking of the same, or shall by Writing, or otherwise, go about to maintain and defend that the taking

Explain the words...

What is to be done...

Whereas...

Whereas...

Whereas...

Whereas...

taking of an Oath in any case whatsoever, is altogether unlawful; And if the said persons commonly called Quakers, shall at any time after the said four and twentieth day of March, depart from the places of their several habitations, and assemble themselves to the number of five, or more, of the age of sixteen years or upwards, at any one time, in any place, under pretence of joining in a Religious worship, not authorized by the Laws of this Realm, that then in all and every such cases, the party so offending being thereof lawfully convicted, by verdict of twelve men, or by his own confession, or by the notorious evidence of the fact, shall lose and forfeit to the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the first offence, such sum as shall be imposed upon him or her, not exceeding five pounds; And if any person or persons, being once convicted of any such offence, shall again offend therein, and shall in form aforesaid, be thereof lawfully convicted, shall for the second offence forfeit to the King our Sovereign Lord, his Heirs and Successors, such sum as shall be imposed upon him or her, not exceeding ten pounds: The said respective penalties to be levied by distress and Sale of the parties goods so convicted, by warrant of the parties before whom they shall be so convicted rendering the overplus to the owners, if any be: and for want of such distress, or non-payment of the said penalty, within one week after such conviction, that then the said parties so convicted, shall for the first offence be committed to the Common-Goal, or house of Correction, for the space of three months; and for the second offence, during six months, without bail or Mainprize, there to be kept at hard labour: which said monyes so to be levied, shall be paid to such person or persons, as shall be appointed by those before whom they shall be convicted, to be employed for the increase of the stock of the House of Correction, to which they shall be committed, and providing materials to set them on work. And if any person after he, in form aforesaid, hath been twice convicted of any of the said offences, shall offend the third time, and be thereof in form aforesaid lawfully convicted, that then every person so offending and convicted, shall for his or her third offence abjure the Realm, or otherwise it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to give order, and to cause him, her, or them, to be transported in any Ship or Ships, to any of his Majesties Plantations beyond the Seas.

And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Justice of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of Assize, and Justices of the Peace shall have full Power and Authority in every of their open and General Sessions, to enquire, hear, and determine all and every the said Offences, within the limits of their Commission, to them directed, and to make Process for the execution of the same, as they may do against any person being indicted before them of Treasons, or lawfully convicted thereof.

And be it also Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to, and for any Justice of Peace, Mayor, or other chief Officer of any Corporation, within their several Jurisdictions, to commit to the Common Goal, or bind over with sufficient Sureties to the Quarter Sessions, any person or persons offending in the Premises, in order to his or their conviction aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it hereby further Enacted, That if any of the said persons, shall after such conviction as aforesaid, take such Oath or Oaths, for which he or she stands committed, and also give security, that he or she shall for the time to come, forbear to meet in any such unlawful Assembly as aforesaid, that then, and from thenceforth, such person and persons, shall be discharged from all the penalties aforesaid, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and singular Lords of the Parliament, for every third offence committed against the tenor of this Act, shall be tried by their Peers, and not otherwise.

CAP. II.

For repairing the High-ways and Streets, and paving and keeping clean of the Streets, in and about London and Westminster, and for reforming of Annoyances and Disorders there; and for the Regulating and Licensing of Hawkers, Coachmen, and for the enlarging of several streets and passages.

Thatasmuch as the Common High-ways leading into, and from the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, and other places within the present Liberties Walls of Mortality, by reason of the multitude of Houses lately built, and through the stopping and filling up the Ditches and Belmets, and neglect of timely reparations, are at present, and for some years past have been so miry and foul, as is not only very noisome, dangerous and inconvenient to the inhabitants thereabouts, but to all the Kings Lige People, riding and travelling to and from the said Cities; may it therefore please Your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That for the Surbering, Ordering, and managing of the said High-ways, Streets, Alies, and other Passages within the said Cities and places aforesaid, and all things necessary for the Repairing, Paving, or keeping clean thereof, there be from henceforth Commissioners to be nominated by his Majesty, under the Great Seal of England, not exceeding the number of one and twenty, besides such other Commissioners as are by this Act nominated and appointed (whereof the Surveyor of his Majesties Works for the time being to be always one) that

The second offence.

The third offence.

Who may hear and determine the offences.

Who persons committed may be discharged from the penalties.

Peers of the Parliament.

Commissioners to be named by his Majesty under the Great Seal of England.

that shall have their place of meeting, at the Office of his Maties Works in Scotland-yard, or at some one other place, as they or the greater number of them at any meeting shall direct from time to time, as there shall be occasion; which said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, at their meeting as aforesaid, shall have full power and authority, to order and direct the making of any new Vaults or Sewers, or to cut into any Ditch or Sewer already made, or the altering, enlarging, amending, cleaning, or scouring of any old Vaults, Ditches, or Common-Sewers, or for the making, amending, or altering of any new or old Pavements, or taking away of ruts gutters or Channels, in all or any of the Streets and places aforesaid, and for the removing of all kind of Encroachments, or any Encroachment by Shops, Stalls, Walks, Stoops, Posts, or Walls beyond the old Foundations into the Streets, in such places which shall be adjudged inconvenient, and to hinder the Passage; Provided, that such encroachments as are aforesaid, which are Encroachments, that have continued above thirty years last past, shall not be removed until reasonable satisfaction shall be given by the said Commissioners, to the party or parties that shall suffer thereby. And if any person or persons that own the said Encroachments, or shall not accept of such reasonable satisfaction as shall be tendered or offered by the said Commissioners appointed for the Streets, for the pulling down or removing such Encroachments as have been continued before the time aforesaid; That then and in such cases of Refusal, the Barons of the Exchequer, upon a Petition preferred to them by the party grieved, shall have power, and are required by this Act to adjudge what satisfaction shall be fit for the said person or persons to receive for the removing or pulling down any such Encroachments.

And to prevent for the future all manner of Timber, and other irregular Buildings, the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, are hereby impowered to take a view of all such Encroachments or Encroachments, and irregular Buildings, which said View shall be a good Conviction in Law; and every person or persons having notice of the said View or Conviction, and shall not remove or take down such Encroachments within one month after notice, shall for every month the said Encroachments shall afterwards continue.

And whereas the common High-ways, and new built Streets hereafter mentioned, are thought fit immediately to be repaired, new-paved, or otherwise amended; namely, the Street or way from the end of Petty-France to St. James House, and one other Street from St. James House up to the High-way, and one other Street in St. James Fields, commonly called the Pall-mall; and also one other Street beginning from the Mews up to Pickadilly, and from thence towards the Stone-bridge, to the furthermost Building near the Wall at the corner of Air-Street: We it therefore Enacted, That all and every person and persons, owners or inhabitants of all and every the houses built upon, or adjoining to the said Ways or Streets, so adjudged and thought fit to be paved and repaired, shall according to their several Interests and Estates, and in such proportions as the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them shall think fit, before the first day of May, One thousand six hundred and two, pay unto the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, so met as aforesaid, which shall be nominated for the paving of the said Ways, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint, such sum and sums of money towards the paving of the said Streets or Ways, and for the buying of new Stones and gravel, as shall amount to their several proportions, after the rate of fifteen pence for every square yard which the ground shall contain, that lies in front before every dwelling house, yards, or gardens belonging to the said dwelling house; and in the same breadth, extending to the middle of the High-way or Street which lies before the said houses, yards, or gardens belonging to the said dwelling houses respectively.

And for the better prefering of the said Streets, and for despatching of the residue of the charge of the said Pavements. We it further Enacted, That from and after the first day of May, One thousand six hundred and two, no person or persons shall presume to drive (excepting Stage-Coaches) or let to hire by the hour or day, or otherwise any Hackney-Coach or Coach-horses, within the Cities of London and Westminster or Suburbs of the same, or within the Parishes comprised within the Bills of Mortality, without an especial leave or license from such Commissioners as his Majesty shall appoint under the Great Seal, for the Licensing and Regulating of Hackney-Coaches, according to the particular Provisions and Limitations of this Bill; and that no Hackney-Coach, or Stage, or Hire, to be used with such Coaches, shall be under the size of fourteen handspans according to the Standard, and that the number to be licensed, shall not exceed Four hundred; and that every Coach so licensed, shall have a mark of distinction by figure or otherwise, as the Commissioners shall think fit, to the end they may be known, if any complaint shall be made of them. And that no person shall be licensed to have more than two Coaches, which Coaches shall have every of them several Figures or marks of distinction in the same manner, as if belonging to several persons; and that no person shall presume to put the same figure or mark upon any other Coach, that is appointed for any other Coach, under the forfeiture of five pounds for every such Offence, one moiety whereof shall be to the Informer, and the other moiety to be paid to the Commissioners that shall be appointed for the Paving and amending the Streets.

And the said Commissioners for the licensing and regulating of Coaches, are to take especial care, not to license any person to drive or have any Hackney-Coach or Coach-horses, that useth any other Trade or Occupation, and in the first place to license all such persons, as have been

Whomsoever shall be convicted of any offence against this Act, shall be liable to the penalties therein expressed.

The Barons of the Exchequer are to have power to adjudge what satisfaction shall be fit for the said person or persons to receive for the removing or pulling down any such Encroachments.

And to prevent for the future all manner of Timber, and other irregular Buildings, the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, are hereby impowered to take a view of all such Encroachments or Encroachments, and irregular Buildings, which said View shall be a good Conviction in Law; and every person or persons having notice of the said View or Conviction, and shall not remove or take down such Encroachments within one month after notice, shall for every month the said Encroachments shall afterwards continue.

Every Load of Hay and Straw to be sold upon any the Ways hereby in this Act expressed, and adjudged fit to be new paved, shall pay for pence for every Load; and likewise every Cart of Straw to be sold in the said places, shall after the said day, pay two pence, which said sums shall be paid to the Commissioners, which shall be appointed for the Paving and Amending the High-ways and Streets, or such as they shall appoint, for and towards the Paving of the Streets and High-ways.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines, Rents, Forfeitures and Penalties, as shall grow due and payable to the said Commissioners by this Act, shall be levied by Writs upon the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the hands and Seals of the Commissioners, or any five or more of them, which shall be appointed by his Majesty, which shall be sold within fourteen days, and the Surplus returned to the Owner; and in default of Writs or not payment, the person or persons so offending, or neglecting to pay, shall lie in Prison without Bail or Mainprize, till he or they have paid such Rent, Fine, Forfeiture, and Penalty as has due from him or them.

And the said Commissioners for the Streets and Ways, or any five or more of them to meet as aforesaid, are hereby impowered to appoint a Treasurer or Collector and Clerk to attend them, or such other Officer or Officers, as they shall see necessary for the carrying on of the said Service, with such moderate Allowances as shall be fit; and in case any person shall propose to carry away the Ashes, Dirt, and other Dirt, for all or any the places aforesaid at less rates than the rates

been ancient Coachmen, or such Coachmen as have suffered for their Service and affections to his late Majesty, or his Majesty that now is, or the Widows or Widowers of any of them, that have Coaches of their own.

And in case the said Commissioners shall license more than the said number of Four hundred Coaches, every of the said Commissioners so licensing shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, for every such Coach so licensed above the said number, whereof twenty pounds to the Informer, and the residue to be for the repairing and paving the Ways and Streets, to be levied by Writs, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of five or more of the other Commissioners, that shall be appointed for the Paving and mending of the Streets and High-Ways.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Hackney Coachmen so licensed, shall presume to take for his Hire in or about the Cities of London and Westminster, above the rate of ten shillings for a day, reckoning twelve hours to the day, and by the hour not above eight pence for the first hour, and twelve pence for every hour after, and that no Gentleman or other person, shall pay from any of the Inns of Court or thereabouts to any part of St. James or City of Westminster, (except beyond Turtle-Street) above Twelve pence, and the same prices from the same places to the Inns of Court or places thereabouts, and from any of the said Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the Royal-Exchange, twelve pence, and if to the Tower of London, or to Bishopsgate-Street, or Aldgate, or thereabouts, eighteen pence, and so from the same places to the said Inns of Court as aforesaid, and the like rates from and to any place at the like distance with the places before mentioned. And if any Coachman shall refuse to go at, or shall exact more for his Hire, than the several rates hereby limited, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of ten shillings.

And be it further Enacted, That every Coach so licensed as aforesaid, shall pay to the Commissioners that shall be appointed for the regulating and Licensing of Hackney-Coaches, the yearly rent of five pounds, and no more, whereof fifty shillings shall be paid at or before the twenty fifth day of May, One thousand six hundred and two, and the sum of five and twenty shillings at or upon the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel next coming, and Twenty five shillings at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord Christ; and from henceforward to be paid Quarterly at the four most usual Feasts of the Year, by equal portions (that is to say) at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Arch-angel, and the Nativity of our Lord Christ; which said sum and sums of money, the said Commissioners for the Hackney-Coaches shall from time to time, pay or cause to be paid to the Commissioners appointed for the paving and amending of the Streets and High-ways, within this Well contained, or to such Treasurer or Receiver, as they shall appoint; and the said Commissioners for Hackney-Coaches, shall likewise from time to time, certify to the Commissioners appointed for the paving of the Streets and High-ways, the names and dwellings of all such persons, as they shall license to drive or have Hackney-Coaches, together with the several Figures or Marks of distinction, which are appointed to belong, and be affixed to the several Coaches, to the intent that discovery may the better be made of any abuses that shall be committed, if any shall presume to offer the Figure or Mark of distinction to any Coach, which belong of right to another and whereby the Commissioners for the paving and amending of the Streets and High-ways, shall be enabled to call the said Commissioners for the Hackney-Coaches to a true and due account: And in case any surplus shall be of the Money appointed by this Act to be raised for the paving and amending the Ways and Streets as aforesaid, then such surplus shall be impowered towards the Enlargement of such Streets or places as are to be enlarged by virtue of this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Load of Hay, which from the first day of May, One thousand six hundred and two, shall be brought and stowed to be sold upon any the Ways hereby in this Act expressed, and adjudged fit to be new paved, shall pay for pence for every Load; and likewise every Cart of Straw to be sold in the said places, shall after the said day, pay two pence, which said sums shall be paid to the Commissioners, which shall be appointed for the Paving and Amending the High-ways and Streets, or such as they shall appoint, for and towards the Paving of the Streets and High-ways.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines, Rents, Forfeitures and Penalties, as shall grow due and payable to the said Commissioners by this Act, shall be levied by Writs upon the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the hands and Seals of the Commissioners, or any five or more of them, which shall be appointed by his Majesty, which shall be sold within fourteen days, and the Surplus returned to the Owner; and in default of Writs or not payment, the person or persons so offending, or neglecting to pay, shall lie in Prison without Bail or Mainprize, till he or they have paid such Rent, Fine, Forfeiture, and Penalty as has due from him or them.

And the said Commissioners for the Streets and Ways, or any five or more of them to meet as aforesaid, are hereby impowered to appoint a Treasurer or Collector and Clerk to attend them, or such other Officer or Officers, as they shall see necessary for the carrying on of the said Service, with such moderate Allowances as shall be fit; and in case any person shall propose to carry away the Ashes, Dirt, and other Dirt, for all or any the places aforesaid at less rates than the rates

Every Load of Hay and Straw to be sold upon any the Ways hereby in this Act expressed, and adjudged fit to be new paved, shall pay for pence for every Load; and likewise every Cart of Straw to be sold in the said places, shall after the said day, pay two pence, which said sums shall be paid to the Commissioners, which shall be appointed for the Paving and Amending the High-ways and Streets, or such as they shall appoint, for and towards the Paving of the Streets and High-ways.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines, Rents, Forfeitures and Penalties, as shall grow due and payable to the said Commissioners by this Act, shall be levied by Writs upon the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the hands and Seals of the Commissioners, or any five or more of them, which shall be appointed by his Majesty, which shall be sold within fourteen days, and the Surplus returned to the Owner; and in default of Writs or not payment, the person or persons so offending, or neglecting to pay, shall lie in Prison without Bail or Mainprize, till he or they have paid such Rent, Fine, Forfeiture, and Penalty as has due from him or them.

And the said Commissioners for the Streets and Ways, or any five or more of them to meet as aforesaid, are hereby impowered to appoint a Treasurer or Collector and Clerk to attend them, or such other Officer or Officers, as they shall see necessary for the carrying on of the said Service, with such moderate Allowances as shall be fit; and in case any person shall propose to carry away the Ashes, Dirt, and other Dirt, for all or any the places aforesaid at less rates than the rates

if Baker or Undertaker can or will perform the same, the said Commissioners shall have power, and are hereby authorized to contract with such person, and for such term as they shall think fit; and they are also to require an account from time to time of all Scavengers within the said places, and all other person or persons that shall receive or disburse any moneys for the purposes in this Act contained, as often as they, or any five or more of them, so met as aforesaid, shall think fitting and necessary, and shall hear and determine all Disputes and Differences concerning the Right and Duty of Paving and keeping clean any of the Streets, Lanes, or Allies, or publick yards within the places aforesaid.

Provided always, That the respective Scavengers, Bakers, or other Undertakers, shall have liberty by the approbation of the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, so met as aforesaid, to lodge their Ashes, Dust, Dirt, or other filth, in such vacant publick places, in or near the streets or High-ways, as shall be thought convenient by the said Commissioners, for the accommodation of Country Carts returning empty: And the said Scavengers, Bakers, or other Undertakers, shall have liberty to pass through such Wharfs, Docks, or Yards, with their Ashes, Dust, Dirt, &c. as shall be judged by the Commissioners to be most commodious for the carrying the same by Water, they giving satisfaction to the Owners or Occupiers of such Wharfs or Yards; and in case of unreasonable Demands, the said Commissioners shall hear, moderate, and determine the same according to Equity and good Conscience; and in case any person or persons shall find him or themselves aggrieved or prejudiced by such Determination of the said Commissioners, or by any other the Acts or Proceedings of the said Commissioners, wherein he or they shall conceive themselves relievable in Justice or Equity; the said party so aggrieved, shall and may have recourse in all cases to the Lord Treasurer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to set forth his or their Case by Petition, Bill, or Plaint: And the said Court is hereby impowred in such case of Appeal, to hear and determine all matters therein complained of, concerning the same; and thereupon to revoke, make void, alter, or confirm such Acts or Proceedings of the said Commissioners, as shall be agreeable to Equity and Justice.

And the said Court of Exchequer is hereby also further impowred yearly to call the said Commissioners to an account, for all Ments, Fines, Penalties, Contributions, or any other sum or sums of Money, payable, or that shall come to their or any of their hands for any of the purposes in this Act intended.

And the said Commissioners are hereby required at or before every Trinity Term, to deliver in a true account before the Barons of the said Court, of all their Receipts and Disbursements for the Year, ended at Easter then past, and in default thereof, Process shall of course be made forth against the said Commissioners, by the Clerk of the Records of the said Court, at the Sealing-day for the said Trinity Term, every Year respectively.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Decree made at a Session of the Welles at Westminster-Hall, within the City of Westminster, and County of Middlesex, the eighth year of August, One thousand six hundred fifty and one, holden before John Lord Roberts, Lord High Steward; James Duke of Ormond in the Kingdom of Ireland, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Earl of Brecknock; Mountague Earl of Lindsey, Edward Earl of Manchester, and others the Commissioners of Sewers, then and there assembled by Authority of his Majesty's Commission of Sewers, to them and others directed, for the making of two new Sewers, and enlarging and amending the old Sewers near Chancery-Cross, for conveying the Water away from adjoining his Majesty's Palace at White-Hall, be, and is hereby ratified, and confirmed, and shall be put in execution according to the true intent and meaning thereof, with full power to levy all the Arrears, as by a Commission of Sewers can or may be done; And all and every person and persons employed, or that have acted therein, be and are hereby indemnified, and saved harmless from all manner of Demits and Actions that may or shall be brought against any of them for the same.

And whereas great quantities of Sea-coal-ashes, dust, dirt, and other filth, of late times have been, and daily are thrown into the Streets, Lanes, and Allies of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and other parts adjacent, to the great Annoyance of your Majesty's good People; It is therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons inhabiting within the said Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and the Borough of Southwark, or in any of the said new built Streets, Lanes, or Allies, shall from the first day of May, One thousand six hundred fifty and two, sweep and cleanse, or cause to be swept and cleaned, all the Streets, Lanes, Allies, and publick places within their respective Houses, Buildings and Walls, twice every week, that is to say, on every Wednesday, and every Saturday in the week, and all the soil, dirt and other filth, shall cause to be thrown up into Baskets, Tubbs, or other Vessels ready for the Baker, Scavenger, or other Officer appointed for that purpose to carry away, upon pain to forfeit their shillings and four pence for every offence or neglect respectively.

And that no person or persons whatsoever shall throw, cast, or lay, or cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any Sea-coal-ashes, soil, dirt, or other filth or Annoyance in any open Street, Lane, or Alley, within the said Cities or places aforesaid, before or against his, her, or their own dwelling Houses, Buildings or Walls, on the Penalty of five shillings, and

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if before the Houses, Windows or Walls of any of their Neighbours, or other the Inhabitants of the Cities or Places aforesaid, or before or against any Church or Church-yard, or any of his Majesty's Houses, Buildings or Walls, or any other publick Houses, Buildings or places whatsoever, or shall cast, lay or throw, or cause to be cast, laid or thrown into any common or publick Sink, Vault, Water-course, common Sewer or High-way, within the said Cities or places aforesaid, or any other private Vault, or Sink of any of his Neighbours, or other Inhabitants, any Ashes, Dust, Filth, or other noisome thing whatsoever; but shall keep, or where they dwell, so come by, or near their houses, or yards, with his Cart, Carrow, or other thing or things used for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away thereof; and then shall carry, or cause to be carried the said Ashes, Dust, or other Filth and Annoyance aforesaid, forth of their houses, and deliver it unto the said Baker, Scavenger, or Officer, or otherwise put the same in his Cart, Carrow, or other thing as aforesaid, upon pain to forfeit the sum of twenty shillings for every such offence.

And be it further Enacted, That the respective Church-Wardens, the House-keepers of White-Hall, and other his Majesty's Houses, House-keepers, or Porters of Noble-mens houses; Officers, Porters or keepers of Courts of Justice, and all other publick Houses and Places respectively, shall be liable to, and shall suffer the like Penalties, Forfeitures, and Punishments for every the before-mentioned Offences, or Neglects, committed, done, or suffered to be done before any Church, or Church-yard, or before any of his Majesty's Houses, Buildings, or Walls, or before any Noble-mens Houses, Buildings, or Walls, or before any other publick houses, Buildings, or places whatsoever respectively.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of May, One thousand six hundred fifty and two, no person or persons shall sweep, wash, or cleanse any Pipes, Barrells, or other Casks or Vessels in any the Streets, Lanes, or open Passages aforesaid, nor shall set out empty Coaches, to make or mend, or rough Timber, or Stones to be sawn, or wrought in the Streets, on the Penalty of twenty shillings for every offence.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Bakers, Scavengers, or other Officers thereto appointed, every day in the Week (except Sundays and other Holydayes) shall bring or cause to be brought, Carts, Dung-pots, or other fitting Carriages, into all Streets and places within their respective Wards, Parishes, Charges, and Divisions where such Carts or Carriages can pass; and at or before their approach, by a Bell, Horn, Clapper, or otherwise, shall make dining and loud noise, and give notice to the Inhabitants of their coming, and make the like noise, and give the like notice in every Court, Alley, or Place, into which the said Carts cannot pass, and abide, and stay there a convenient time, in such sort, that all persons concerned, may bring forth their respective Ashes, Dust, Dirt, Filth, and Soil, to the respective Carts, or Carriages, so staying as aforesaid; all which, the said Bakers, Scavengers, or other Officers aforesaid, shall daily carry, or cause to be carried away, upon pain to forfeit forty shillings for every offence or neglect respectively.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the open Streets, Lanes and Alleys within the said Cities and Places aforesaid (excepting only the new paving of such Streets and Places, for which any of the Inhabitants have contributed and paid their respective Proportions to the Commissioners before named, according to the rates aforesaid) shall be sufficiently repaired, or paved, and from time to time hereafter maintained and kept sufficiently repaired or paved, at the costs and charges of the Householdiers in the same Streets, Lanes and Alleys respectively, in manner following (that is to say) every of the said Householdiers to repair and pave, and to keep repaired and paved, the Streets, Lanes, or Alleys before his house, and so far as his housing, Walls or Building extend, unto the Channel, or middle of the same Street, Lane, or Alley, upon pain to forfeit Twenty shillings for every Perch or Rod, (and after that Rate for a greater or lesser quantity) for every Default, and of Twenty shillings a week for every week after, until the same shall be sufficiently paved and amended.

Provided always, That such ancient Streets, Lanes, and Alleys within the said Cities, or either of them, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and Borough of Southwark, as by custom and usage have been repaired and paved in other manner, shall be hereafter repaired, paved and maintained in such sort and manner, and by such person and persons, as have heretofore used to repair, pave and maintain the same, under the penalties aforesaid. Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every householdier within the said Cities, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and in all other the places aforesaid, whose house adjoining unto, and is next the Street, from Michaelmas until our Lady-day yearly, shall every night set or bring out Candles or Lights in Lanthorns, or otherwise, in some part of his house next the Street, to enlighten the same for Passengers, from such time as it shall grow dark, until nine of the Clock in the Evening, upon pain to forfeit the sum of one shilling for every offence.

White-Hall, Court-yard and house of parliament.

The Barrells, Casks or other things to be set or inserted in the Streets.

All open Streets to be paved and to be kept by the Householdiers.

The penalty for not paving.

Penalty for not paving in Southwark.

Candles or lights to be hung out every night from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

And for the more speedy Reformation and punishment of all and every the offences aforesaid, We it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Justices of the Peace of the said Cities of London and Westminster, and places aforesaid (within their several limits respectively) shall have power and Authority upon his own knowledge, or view, confession of the party, or proof of one credible witness upon Oath before him (which oath by virtue of this Act, such Justice shall have power to administer) to commit any person or persons of any the offences aforesaid, whereby such person or persons so convicted, shall incur the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, one moiety to be disposed of and employed for and towards the reparation, paving and cleansing of the street or place where the offence shall be committed, and as much, or all of the other moiety to be paid to the Justice that shall think fit, for him or them that shall discover and prosecute the same, in case the said conviction be by such discovery and prosecution; and if the conviction be by the view or knowledge of such Justice, then the said whole penalty to go and be employed for and towards the repairing, paving, and cleansing of the said streets, or place, and shall be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the offender, by Warrant under the hand and seal of any such Justice, to be directed to the Constable, or any other Officer of the same Parish, rendering the surplusage to the party, and in default of distress, or not payment of the said penalties, within six days after demand thereof, or notice in writing, left at the house or dwelling place of the offender, by the Constable, or any other Officer, the said offender not being a Peer of this Realm, shall be committed to the Common Goal of the said County or City respectively, by the Warrant of any such Justice under his hand and seal, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize until payment.

And for the better raising and levying of monies to defray the charges, and pay the Wages of the said Scavengers, Washers, or other Officers employed in cleansing of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and other places aforesaid, and carrying of the said ashes, dirt, filth, and soil; We it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That within the City of London and Liberties thereof, the Scavengers, Washers, and such like Officers, shall be elected, and the Rates, Taxes, and Assessments for Scavengers, Washers, and such like Officers wages, for cleansing the Streets, shall be rated, taxed, assessed, raised and paid by the Parishioners and Inhabitants of every Parish and Liberties respectively, within the said City and Liberties thereof, according to the ancient Custom and usage of the said City. And the Receivers of all such monies shall be accountable as for and to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the said City; And in all other the Parishes and places aforesaid, upon the Tuesday or Wednesday in Easter Week, the Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and Wardens of the High-ways of every of the said Parishes and places respectively, or the greater number of them, giving notice unto, or calling together such other Inhabitants of their respective Parishes as have formerly borne the like Offices therein, they or the greater number of them shall make choice of, and shall nominate and appoint two or more able persons that are Free-men of their Parish, to be Scavengers for the Streets, Lanes, and other open Passages of each Ward and Division, within the said Parish, for the year then next following, and until others be chosen and settled in their Places; which persons so chosen, and being approved, and confirmed under the hands of any two Justices of Peace within their respective Jurisdictions, shall within seven days after their Election and Confirmation, and a month thereafter, take that Office and Duty upon them, upon pain to forfeit Twenty pounds by every refusal respectively. And in case of refusal by any person or persons so chosen and confirmed, then other able persons shall be chosen and confirmed in manner aforesaid, within seven days after such refusal, in the place of him or them which shall so refuse; and in case of refusal, or not taking the said Office and Duty upon him or them, within seven days after he or they shall be chosen and confirmed, and have notice thereof as aforesaid, the said Penalties to be disposed and employed for, or towards the mending and repairing of the Streets and Ways of the same Parish, Ward, or Division, and to be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, by Warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of any of the places aforesaid, to be directed to the Constable, or other Officers of the same Parish, or any two or more of them (rendering the surplusage to the party) and in default of distress, or not payment within six days after demand thereof, or notice in writing, at the house or dwelling place of the offender, by the said Constables or Officers, the said offender to be committed to the Goal of the said County or City respectively, by the Warrant of any such Justice, under his hand and seal, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize until payment.

And for the better raising and levying of monies to defray the charges, and pay the Wages of the said Scavengers, Washers, or other Officers employed in cleansing of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and other places aforesaid, and carrying of the said ashes, dirt, filth, and soil; We it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That within twenty days after the Election and Confirmation of the said Scavengers as aforesaid, the Constables, Churchwardens, or the greater number of them, giving notice unto, or calling together such Inhabitants of their respective Parishes, as have formerly borne the like Offices therein; They or the greater

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ter number of them then present, shall make and settle a War, Rate, or Assessment, according to a Pound-rate, to be imposed or set upon the Inhabitants of the said Parish, Ward, or Division, for the year following, for the purposes aforesaid; which being allowed, and confirmed by any two of the Justices of the Peace of the places aforesaid respectively, shall be quarterly paid by every respective Inhabitant, upon demand made thereof by the Warden of the Parish, or other officer appointed to gather and collect the same: And in case of refusal or neglect, shall by Warrant of any two such Justices of the Peace, under their hands and seals, be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods; and for want of distress, by imprisonment of the offender, (he not being a Peer of this Realm) until payment as aforesaid.

Prohibited always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be brought, or prosecuted by any person or persons, against any Judge, Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Constable, or other Officer, or Minister aforesaid, or against any person or persons employed by them, or any of them, or authorized by this Act to do or perform, or by this Act is directed, for any matter, cause, or thing, by them or any of them done, committed, or executed, by virtue or reason of this Act, or any Clause or Article therein contained; that then in every such case, the Action shall be laid in the proper County where the fact was done, and not elsewhere; and the Defendant or Defendants may plead the General Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence at the Trial, That the same was done in pursuance, and by Authority of this Act: And if upon Examination it shall so appear to be done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and in such case, or if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuit, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant hath appeared, the Defendant shall have, and recover his or their double costs, which he, or they shall sustain, or be put unto, by reason of his or their wrongful vexation, in defence of the said Action or Suit.

And whereas the several Streets and Passages hereafter mentioned (that is to say) The Street or Passage at or near the Stocks in London; the Street and Passage from Fleet-Comit to St. Pauls Church in London; the Passage through the White-Hart-Inn from the Strand into Covent-Garden; the Street and Passage by and near Easter-Howse and the Savoy, being obstructed by a Wall, and the unevenness of the ground thereabouts; the Passage and Street of St. Martins-Lane out of the Strand; the Passage or Street of Field-Lane, commonly called Jack-an-jope-lane, going between Chancery-Lane and Lincolns-Inn-Fields; the Passage and Cart-house of Cheap-side into St. Pauls Church-yard; the Passage against St. Dunstons Church in the West (being obstructed by a Wall) the Street and Passage by and near the West-end of the Poultry in London, and the Passage at Temple-Bar, are so narrow that they are incommodious to Coaches, Carts and Passengers, and prejudicial to Commerce and Trading; We it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, together with such other Commissioners as his Majesty shall appoint under the Great Seal of England, or any five of them, shall have full Power and Authority, to receive all Subscriptions and payments of voluntary contributions of money or other endowments towards the Amendment and Enlargement of the Streets and Places before-named, or so much of them, or any of them, as the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them shall judge fit and necessary, and are hereby further empowered to treat and agree with the Owners and Occupiers of any such Houses, as they shall judge fit to be removed, rebuilt, or pulled down; or any part of them, and upon payment of such sum or sums of money so agreed upon, are hereby authorized to appoint Workmen to pull the said houses down, or cause the said Owners or Occupiers to rebuild accordingly, and this Act shall be sufficient to indemnify the said Commissioners, and all persons authorized by them, against the Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns of any the said Owners or Occupiers, as if the same had been sold by Writ, Feoffment, Bargain and Sale, or other Assurance in the Laws, and done by Fine and Recovery, or any other way whatsoever: And if there shall be any persons, Bodies Corporate or Collegiate, that shall wilfully refuse to treat and agree, as aforesaid, or through any disability by Non-age, Coverture, or a special Oath, or other Impediment cannot, That in such Cases the said Commissioners are hereby authorized by virtue of this Act, to issue out Warrant or Warrants to the Sheriffs of London, who are hereby required accordingly to impanel and return a Jury before the said Commissioners, or any five of them, which Jury upon their Oaths to be administered by the said Commissioners, are to enquire and assess such damage and recompence as they shall judge fit to be awarded to the Owners and Occupiers, or either of them, of any such houses, or any part thereof, for their respective Estates and Interests in the same, as by the said Commissioners shall be adjudged fit to be pulled down for the purposes aforesaid; and such decree of the Jury, and Judgment of the said Commissioners thereupon, and the legal payment, or tender of the sum or sums of money so awarded and adjudged, shall be binding to all intents and purposes against the said Parties, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and others claiming any Title or Interest in the said Houses, or in the ground whereupon they stand, or thereunto belonging, and shall be a full Authority for the said Commissioners or any five of them, to cause the same to be erected, and the said Houses accordingly to be removed and pulled down.

And whereas the Houses that shall remain standing on the other side the said Street or Passage,

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behind the said houses that shall be so pulled down as aforesaid, will receive much advantage in the value of their lands, by the liberty of the said Trade, and other commodities by such enlargement; It is also Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That in case of refusal, or incurrence, as aforesaid, of the Owners or Occupiers of the said houses, to agree and compound with the Commissioners for the same, thereupon a Jury shall and may be Impanelled in manner and form aforesaid, to Judge and Assess upon the Owners and Occupiers of such houses, such competent sum of money, or Annual Rent, in consideration of such Improvement and Occupation, as in reason and good Conscience they shall Judge and think fit; which said sum and parts of money, or Rent, shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of London for the time being, and such other Treasurer or Treasurers as shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, who are hereby enabled from time to time, to receive and recorder the same by Assize at Law, and whose Receipt shall be a good discharge to the said Owners and Tenants, and who are hereby appointed to receive and pay, and be accountable for the same according to such directions as shall from time to time be given them by the said Commissioners; and the moneys so raised, or Rents so received, shall be expended upon the purchasing or Re-building houses on the other side the Street, and upon Paving and amending of the Ways and Streets aforesaid, according to the purpose of this Act. And the said Verdict of the Jury, and Judgment of the Commissioners in the cases aforesaid, shall be sufficient and conclusive in Law, to all intents and purposes, against the said Owners and Occupiers, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Aliens.

Provided always, And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person shall be enabled to act as a Commissioner to the intents and purposes aforesaid, until he shall first have taken his Corporal Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord High Treasurer of England for the time being, for the due and impartial execution of the Trusts by this Act committed to him.

Provided also, That the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of London for the time being, shall be, and are hereby authorized to be Joint-Commissioners and to exercise all the Powers of this Act, to all the ends and purposes thereof, which are to be ordered, done, or executed within the said City, or the Liberties hereof: And likewise, That the Dean of Westminster, the High Steward, and his Deputy Steward, and the two High Burgesses of the said City of Westminster for the time being, shall be, and are hereby authorized to be Joint-Commissioners, and to exercise all the Powers of this Act, to all the ends and purposes thereof, which are to be ordered, done, or executed within the said City of Westminster, or the Liberties thereof, Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. This Act to continue, and be in force until the end of the first Session of the next Parliament.

Anno XIV. Caroli II. Regis.

CAP. III.

For Ordering the Forests in the several Counties of this Kingdom.

As much as within all His Majesty's Realms and Dominions, the sole and Supremacy of the Crown, Government, Command and Disposition of the Militia, and of all Forces by Sea and Land, and of all Ports and places of Strength, and by the Laws of England, ever was the undoubted Right of His Majesty, and His Royal Predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, and that both, or either of the Houses of Parliament, cannot, nor ought to pretend to the same, nor can, nor lawfully may raise, or levy any War, Offensive or Defensive, against His Majesty, His Heirs, or lawful Successors; and yet the contrary thereof hath of late years been exercised, almost to the ruin and destruction of this Kingdom: and during the late usurped Governments, many evil and rebellious principles have been instilled into the minds of the people of this Kingdom, which may break forth, unless prevented, to the disturbance of the peace and quiet thereof.

Wherefore Declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Kings most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall, and may from time to time, as occasion shall require, issue forth several Commissions of Lieutenancy to such persons as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall think fit to be his Lieutenants for the several and respective Counties, Cities, and Burghs, Towns, and Dominions of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; which Lieutenants shall have full power and authority to call together all such persons of such times, and to form them into Companies, Troops, and Regiments; and in case of Inturrection, Rebellion, or Invasion, them to lead, employ, or cause to be led, conducted and employed, as well within the

Marginal notes on the left side of page 102, including references to 'The power of the Deputy-Lieutenants' and 'The manner of charging'.

said several Counties, Cities, and places for which they shall be Commissionated respectively, as also into any other the Counties and Places aforesaid, for suppressing of all such Insurrections and Rebellions, and repelling of Invasions, as may happen to be, according as they shall from time to time receive directions from His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; And that the said respective Lieutenants shall have full Power and Authority from time to time, to constitute, appoint, and give Commissions to such persons as they shall think fit to be Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other Commissioned Officers of the said persons to be armed, armed and incaped, and to present to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the names of such person and persons as they shall think fit to be Deputy-Lieutenants, and upon His Majesty's approbation of them, shall give them Deputations accordingly; always under the seal, and accordingly at his and their pleasure, may appoint and commissionate, or displace such Officers; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding: And that the said Lieutenants respectively, and in their absence, out of the Precincts and Limits of their respective Lieutenancies, or otherwise by their directions, the said Deputy-Lieutenants, during their said respective Deputations, or any two or more of them, shall have power from time to time, to train, exercise, and put in readiness; and also to lead and conduct the persons so to be armed, armed and incaped, and to the intents and purposes, as is hereafter expressed and declared.

And for the providing of Arms and Ammunition, and Furniture thereunto belonging, for the Arming and Equipping the persons aforesaid, and also for the defraying and paying the necessary charges thereunto belonging, in manner as hereafter followeth; Be it further Enacted, That the said respective Lieutenants within the several Counties, Cities, and Places for which they are nominated respectively, and their Deputies, or the major part of such Lieutenants, and Deputy-Lieutenants then present, or in the absence of the Lieutenant or Lieutenants, the major part of the Deputy-Lieutenants then present, which major part shall be three at the least, shall have full Power and Authority to charge any person with Horse, Horse-man and Arms, or with Foot-Soldier and Arms, in the same County, Shire, City, Burrough, or Town-Corporate, where his, her, or their Estates are, having respect unto, and not exceeding the limitations and proportions hereafter mentioned (that is to say), No person shall be charged with finding a Horse, Horse-man and Arms, unless such person or persons have a Revenue of Five hundred pounds by the year in possession, or have an Estate of Six thousand pounds in Goods or Money, besides the Furniture of his or their Houses, and so proportionably for a greater Estate in Lands in possession, or Goods, as the respective Lieutenants, and their Deputies as aforesaid, in their discretions shall see cause, and think reasonable; And they are not to charge any person with finding a Foot-Soldier and Arms, that hath not a yearly Revenue of Fifty pounds in possession, or a personal Estate of Six hundred pounds in Goods or Money (other than the Stock upon the ground) and after the aforesaid rate proportionably for a greater or lesser Revenue of Estate; nor shall they charge any person with the finding both of Horse and Foot in the same County.

Provided, That no person chargeable by this Act to find an Horse and Horse-man with Arms, or to be contributory towards finding an Horse and Horse-man with Arms, shall for the same Estate be chargeable to find a Foot-Soldier with Arms, or contributory thereunto: And it shall be lawful to and for the respective Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them as aforesaid, to impose the finding and providing of Horse, Horse-man and Arms, as aforesaid, by joining two or three, or more persons together in the Charge, as to their Judgment shall appear most conducive to the service of this Kingdom.

Provided, That no person that hath not One hundred pounds per annum in possession in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, Lease-hold or Copy-hold, or Two hundred pounds personal Estate, shall be compellable to contribute in finding any Horse and Horse-man with Arms: And the said respective Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them shall have power to hear Complaints, and examine Witnesses upon Oath (which Oath they have hereby power to administer) and to give receipts according to the merits of the cause, in matters relating to the execution of this Act.

Be it further Enacted, That the said Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them, in their several Counties and Places respectively, shall require and direct all persons so charged as aforesaid with Horse, Horse-men and Arms, to allow two shillings by the day to the Troopers that serve with their Horse and Arms, for the maintenance of the man and Horse, and twelve pence a day for the Foot-Soldiers (if they serve not in their own persons) for so many days as they shall be absent from their Dwellings and Callings, by occasion of such War or Exercise.

And for furnishing Ammunition and other necessaries, the said respective Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them, shall have power to lay sitting Rates upon the respective Counties and Places, not exceeding in the whole in any one year the proportion of a fourth part of one month's Assessment in each County, after the rate of Seventy thousand pounds by the month, now or late charged by an Act, entitled, An Act for Raising of Seventy thousand pounds for the further Supply of His Majesty, which Rates are to be Assessed, Collected, and paid by such persons, and according to such Directions as shall be given from time to time by the said respective Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them, under

Marginal notes on the right side of page 103, including references to 'The power of the Deputy-Lieutenants' and 'The manner of charging'.

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It is enacted
in this Act.

shall be indemnified by Authority of this Act; unless the Land-lords, or Land-lords shall make it appear within two months after such levying such penalties before the respective Lieutenants, and in their absence as aforesaid, or otherwise by their directions before their Deputies, or any two or more of them, that the default and penalty was occasioned by the wilful neglect of the said Tenant or Tenants;

It is also enacted
in this Act.

Provided also, That no person being a Peer of this Realm, shall be capable of acting or serving as Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant, by virtue of this Act, unless he or they shall first before the Lord or Lords of his Majesty's Privy-Council for the time being, or such other Persons as shall be authorized by his Majesty to administer the same, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also this Oath following, I. A. N. do declare and believe, that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take Arms against the King, And that I do abhor that Traiterous Position, That Arms may be taken by his authority against His Majesty, or against those that are Commissioned by him in pursuance of such Military Commissions: So help me God, Which Oaths they have herebefore power to administer.

It is also enacted
in this Act.

And that no Person being under the degree of a Peer of this Realm, shall be capable of acting as Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenant, Officer or Soldier, by virtue of this Act, unless he or they shall first take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and this Oath following, I. A. N. do declare and believe, that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take Arms against the King, And that I do abhor that Traiterous Position, That Arms may be taken by his Authority against His Person, or against those that are Commissioned by Him in pursuance of such Military Commissions: So help me God, Which Oaths any one Justice of Peace of the respective Counties and Places aforesaid is enabled to administer to such respective Lieutenant as is not a Peer of this Realm, and the said Lieutenant, or any one Justice of Peace of the respective Counties and Places aforesaid, is enabled to administer to the respective Deputy-Lieutenants, not being Peers; and the said respective Lieutenants, and in their absence as aforesaid, or otherwise by their directions when they are not absent, their Deputies, or any two of them shall and are hereby Enabled to administer the said Oaths to the said Officers and Soldiers.

It is also enacted
in this Act.

And to the end there may be some convenient time to put in execution the Powers of this Act, and preparing an Establishment according to the same: Be it hereby Enacted, That the Trained Bands and Forces now actually raised, and in being, shall so continue in each respective City and County of England and Wales, until the five and twentieth day of March, One thousand six hundred fifty and three, and no longer, unless an Establishment according to this Act be no longer had, any thing in this present Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

It is also enacted
in this Act.

And it is hereby Declared and Enacted, That the ordinary times for Training, Exercising, and Mustering the Forces to be raised by virtue of this Act, shall be these following, (that is to say) the general Muster and Exercise of Regiments, not above once a year; the Training and Exercising of single Companies not above four times a year, unless special Directions be given by his Majesty, or his Privy-Council; And that such single Companies and Troops shall not at any one time be continued in Exercise above the space of two days; and that at a General Muster and Exercise of Regiments, no Officer or Soldier shall be constrained to stay so; above four days together from their respective habitations; And that at every such Muster and Exercise, every Soldier shall bring with him half a pound of Powder at the charge of such person or persons as provide the said Foot-Soldier and Arms, and every Horse-man is to bring with him a quarter of a pound of Powder at the charge of such person or persons as provide the said horse, Horse-man and Arms; and the Arms Offensive and Defensive, with the Furniture for Horse, are to be as followeth: The Defensive Arms, a Buck, Breast and Pott, and the Breast and Pott to be Pistol-proof; The Offensive Arms, a Sword, a Case of Pistols, the Barrel whereof are not to be under 14 Inches in length; The Furniture for the Horse to be a great Saddle or Padd with Breeches and Trapps to affix the Souldiers unto, a Belt and Breeches with a Pectoral and Crupper; For the Foot, a Musquet is to have a Funquet, the Barrel whereof is not to be under this foot in length; And the Case of the Musket to be for 12 Bullets to the pound, a Coller of Bandeliers, with a Sword: Provided, that all Muster-Masters shall for the present admit and allow of any Musquets already made, which will shoot a Bullet of 14 to the pound; But no Musquets which hereafter shall be made, are to be allowed of, but such as are of the Gauge for 12 Bullets to the pound, A Pike-man is to be armed with a Pike made of Ash, not under 16 feet in length, (the head and foot included) with a Buck, Breast, and Sword: Provided, that all Muster-Masters shall for the present admit and allow of any Pikes already made that are not under 15 feet in length; But no Pikes which shall be hereafter made are to be allowed of, that are under 16 feet in length.

It is also enacted
in this Act.

Provided also, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the militia of the Island of Wexbeck shall remain separate from the County of Dorset, as heretofore hath been used; And that the Justices Lieutenant of the said Island, and his Deputies, or any three or more of them for the time being, shall have power for the Levying, Arming, Mustering, and conducting of such number of Feet for the defence of the said Island, in such manner, and by such ways and means as herebefore hath been used; and also to use and execute within the said Island all and every the powers which by the true intent of this Act, any of his Majesty's Lieutenants, or his or their Deputies, or any of them, might in any respective County use or execute.

It is also enacted
in this Act.

Provided nevertheless, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case of apparent danger to the present Government, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty at any time

or times that the same shall so happen, during the space of three years, from the five and twentieth day of June, in the year One thousand six hundred fifty and two, to raise such sum or sums of money for the defraying of the whole, or such part of the Militia aforesaid, as his Majesty shall find himself obliged to employ in order to the quiet and security of this Nation, the said sum not exceeding Seventy thousand pounds in one whole year: And the same to be raised by his Majesty's Lieutenants, or in their absence, as aforesaid, by their Deputies in their respective Counties, according to the rules and directions in an Act in this present Parliament, For the raising of Eighteen months Assessment after the rate of Seventy thousand pounds per man; as also to continue the space of three years from the aforesaid five and twentieth day of June, and no longer; Any thing in this Act, or any other to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it also Enacted, That all Constables, Tything-men, or other Officer or Officers, who since the Four and twentieth of June, One thousand six hundred and fifty, shall pay or discharge or before the settlement of the Militia to be established by virtue of this Act, shall pay or discharge any moneys for levying of Arms, or defraying of Charges of Soldiers, set, or to be set upon their respective Parishes, shall be re-imbursed the same by those who have refused to pay their proportion thereof; And in case he or they shall refuse to pay the same, then to be levied by distress and sale of Goods, rendering the Overplus to the Owner or Owners by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lieutenant or Lieutenants, or in his or their absence, or otherwise by their direction, when they are not absent, of any two of their Deputies directed to the respective Constables, Tything-men, or other Officer or Officers aforesaid, of their respective Parishes.

Provided also, And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That no person charged with the levying of Horse or Foot, or with contributing thereunto, as aforesaid, shall be compellable to serve in his or their proper person, but may according to such proportion as they are or shall respectively be charged by this Act, find one or more fit or sufficient Man or Men qualified according to this Act, to be approved by his or their Captain respectively, subject nevertheless to be altered upon appeal to the Lieutenant, or in his absence, as aforesaid, to his Deputy-Lieutenants, or any two of them, as there shall be cause; And that every such person or persons so found and provided, shall and hereby are required to serve as a Soldier and Souldiers, in such manner, and under such penalties as are before appointed in this Act; And that every person or persons who shall serve in his or their own persons (who are also to be approved of as aforesaid) or Company in which he or they are to serve, give in his or their Christian and Surname and places of abode unto such person as the Lieutenant, or in his absence, as aforesaid, or by his direction when he is not absent, any two Deputy-Lieutenants shall appoint, to the end the same may be listed: And that from thenceforth such person so listed shall not be exchanged, or desert the said Service, or be discharged thereof, but by the leave and order of the Lieutenant, or two Deputy-Lieutenants, or his Captain, upon reasonable cause (wherein nevertheless upon appeal to be determined, as aforesaid) first obtained in writing under his or their hands and seals, under pain that such person departing from the said Service without leave, as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of 20 l. to be levied upon his Goods and Chattels in such manner as is by this Act appointed for the levying of other penalties; and for non-payment or want of distress, then every such person to be committed to the Common Goal of the County for any time not exceeding three months, without bail or mainprize, any thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, And be it Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to put any new charge of Arms upon the Tinnars in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, other than the Duty mentioned in the former Proviso; But that the Lord Warden of the Stannaries for the time being, in pursuance of his Majesty's Commission in that behalf, and such as he shall Commissionate and Authorize under him according to the Rules and Directions before mentioned in this Act shall and may have and use the like Powers and Array, Arms, Arm, Muster, and Exercise the said Tinnars within the said Counties and either of them, as hath been heretofore used; and according to the ancient Privileges and Customs of the said Stannaries, observing the Rules and Provisions appointed by this Act; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That his Majesty's Lieutenants that are, or shall be Commissionated for the Militia of the City of London, may and shall continue to list and levy the Trained Bands and Auxiliaries of the said City, as to number and quality of the persons, in such manner as was used in forming the present Forces now raised by his Majesty's Commission. And in regard of the extraordinary duties which the Forces of the said City that now are, and formerly were raised in order to his Majesty's happy Restoration, have of late and may again be put to, for the safety of his Majesty's Person, and for suppressing or preventing of Insurrections, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty's Lieutenants of the said City, by Warrant from his Majesty, to impose and levy yearly in the same so much money as they shall find necessary for defraying the Arrears of those first raised for his Majesty's happy Restoration, and the Arrears and necessary charge of those that now are, and shall be raised, with the Ammunition and other incident expences of their Militia, in such manner as the present Assessment is now levied, and not exceeding in any one year the proportion of One month's Pay, which the said City now pays towards the War of Seventy thousand pounds by the month; And shall be accountable for the same, as by this Act is appointed; Any thing in this Act to the contrary of this Proviso in any wise notwithstanding.

Such as have provided their Arms...

Persons charged with the levying of Horse...

No person shall be compellable to serve...

The general...

Nothing in this Act contained shall extend...

Provided for the Militia of London...

Vicar, or other Minister whatsoever, who now hath, and enjoyeth any Ecclesiastical Benefice, or Promotion, within this Realm of England, or places aforesaid, shall in the Church, Chappel, or place of publique Worship belonging to his said Benefice or Promotion, upon some Lords Day before the Feast of Saint Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, openly, publickly, and solemnly read the Morning and Evening Prayer appointed to be read by, and according to the said Book of Common Prayer at the times thereto appointed, and after such reading thereof, shall openly and publickly before the Congregation there assembled, declare his unfeigned assent, and consent, to the use of all things in the said Book contained and prescribed, in these words, and no other:

I A. B. Do here declare my unfeigned assent, and consent to all, and every thing contained, and prescribed in, and by the Book intituled, The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites, and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England, together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be sung, or said in Churches; and the Form, or manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

The penalty for not doing.

And that all and every such person, who shall (without some lawful impediment to be allowed, and approved of by the Ordinary of the place) neglect or refuse to do the same within the time aforesaid, (or in case of such impediment) within one Month after such impediment removed, shall (ipso facto) be deprived of all his Spiritual Promotions; And that from thenceforth it shall be lawful to, and for all Patrons, and Donors of all and singular the said Spiritual Promotions, or of any of them, according to their respective Rights, and Titles to present, or collate to the same, as though the person, or persons, so offending or neglecting were dead.

Every person who shall be presented to any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion, shall read the Common Prayer, and declare his assent thereto.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person who shall hereafter be presented, or collated, or put into any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion within this Realm of England, and places aforesaid, shall in the Church, Chappel, or place of publick Worship, belonging to his said Benefice or Promotion, within this month next after that he shall be in the actual possession of the said Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion, upon some Lords Day openly, publickly, and solemnly, read the Morning and Evening Prayers, appointed to be read by, and according to the said Book of Common Prayer at the times thereto appointed, and after such reading thereof, shall openly, and publickly, before the Congregation there assembled, declare his unfeigned assent, and consent to the use of all things therein contained and prescribed, according to the forms before appointed. And that all and every such person, who shall (without some lawful impediment to be allowed, and approved of by the Ordinary of the place) neglect or refuse to do the same within the time aforesaid, (or in case of such impediment, within one month after such impediment removed) shall (ipso facto) be deprived of all his said Ecclesiastical Benefices and Promotions; And that from thenceforth, it shall and may be lawful to, and for all Patrons, and Donors of all and singular the said Ecclesiastical Benefices and Promotions, or any of them (according to their respective Rights and Titles) to present or collate to the same, as though the person or persons so offending, or neglecting, were dead.

The penalty for not doing the same.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all places where the proper Incumbent of any Parsonage, or Vicarage, or Benefice with Cure, doth reside on his Living, and being a Curate, the Incumbent himself in person (not having some lawful impediment, to be allowed by the Ordinary of the place) shall once (at the least) in every month openly and publickly read the Common Prayer and Service, in, and by the said Book prescribed, and (if there be occasion) administer each of the Sacraments and other Rites of the Church, in the Parish Church, or Chappel, or belonging to the same Parsonage, Vicarage, or Benefice, in such order, manner and form, as in, and by the said Book is appointed, upon pain to forfeit the sum of five pence for the use of the poor of the Parish for every offence, upon conviction by confession, or proof of two credible Witnesses upon Oath, before two Justices of the Peace of the County, City, or Town Corporate where the offence shall be committed, (which Oath the said Justices do hereby impose on Ministers) and in default of payment within ten dayes, to be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, by the Warrant of the said Justices by the Churchwardens, or Overseers of the poor of the said Parish, retaining the surplage to the party.

Every person who shall be presented to any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion, shall read the Common Prayer, and declare his assent thereto.

The penalty for not doing the same.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Dean, Canon, and Prebendary of every Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, and all Masters, and other Heads, Fellows, Scholars, and Students of, or in any Colledge, Hall, House of Learning, or Hospital, and every such Professor, and Reader in either of the Universities, and in every Colledge elsewhere, who shall be Patron, Vicar, Curate, Lecturer, and every other person in holy Orders, and every School-master teaching any publick, or private School, and every person instructing, or teaching any Youth in any house or private family as a Tutor, or School-master, who upon the first day of May, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty two, or at any time thereafter shall be Incumbent, or have possession of any Deanery, Canonry, Prebend, Rectory, Vicarage, Fellowship, Professors place, or Readers place, Parsonage,

Every person who shall be presented to any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion, shall read the Common Prayer, and declare his assent thereto.

sonage, Vicarage, or any other Ecclesiastical Dignity or Promotion, or of any Curates place, Lecture, or School; or shall instruct or teach any Youth as Tutor, or School-master, shall before the Feast-day of St. Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty two, or at or before his, or their respective admission to be Incumbent, or have possession aforesaid, subscribe the Declaration or Acknowledgment following, Scilicet,

I A. B. Do declare, That it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take up Arms against the King; and that I do abhor that Traiterous Position, of taking Arms by His Authority against His Person, or against those that are Commissioned by him; And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established; And I do declare, That I do hold, where there lies no Obligation upon me, or on any other person, from the Oath, commonly called, The Solemn League and Covenant, to endeavour any change, or alteration of Government, either in Church, or State; And that the same was in it self an unlawful Oath, and Imposed upon the Subjects of this Realm against the known Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdome.

The penalty for not subscribing.

Which said Declaration and Acknowledgment shall be subscribed by every of the said Masters, and other Heads, Fellows, Chaplains, and Tutors of, or in any Colledge, Hall, or House of Learning, and by every publick Professor and Reader in either of the Universities, before the Vice-Chancellor of the respective Universities for the time being, or his Deputy; And the said Declaration or Acknowledgment, shall be subscribed before the respective Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary of the Dioceses, by every other person hereby enjoined the same, upon pain that all and every of the persons aforesaid failing in such Subscription, shall lose and forfeit such respective Deanery, Canonry, Prebend, Rectory, Vicarage, Fellowship, Professors place, Readers place, Parsonage, Vicarage, Ecclesiastical Dignity, or Promotion, Curates place, Lectures place, and shall be utterly disabled, and (ipso facto) deprived of the same; And that every such respective Deanery, Canonry, Prebend, Rectory, Vicarage, Fellowship, Professors place, Readers place, Parsonage, Vicarage, Ecclesiastical Dignity, or Promotion, Curates place, Lectures place, and School shall be void, as if such person so failing were naturally dead.

The penalty for not subscribing.

And if any School-master, or other person instructing, or Teaching Youth in any private House, or Family, as a Tutor, or School-master, shall instruct, or teach any Youth as a Tutor, or School-master, before Licence obtained from his respective Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary of the Dioceses, according to the Statutes of this Realm, (so; which he shall pay twelve pence only) and before such Subscription, and Acknowledgment made as aforesaid; Then every such School-master, and other, instructing and Teaching as aforesaid, shall for the first offence suffer three months Imprisonment without bail, or mainprize, and for every second, and other such offence, shall suffer three months Imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and also forfeit to his Majesty the sum of five pounds; And after such Subscription made, every such Parson, Vicar, Curate, and Lecturer, shall procure a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the respective Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary of the Dioceses, (who are hereby enjoined and required upon demand to make and deliver the same) and shall publickly and openly read the same, together with the Declaration, or Acknowledgment aforesaid, upon some Lords Day within this month then next following, in his Parish Church where he is to officiate, in the presence of the Congregation there assembled, in the time of Divine Service; upon pain that every person failing therein, shall lose such Parsonage, Vicarage, or Benefice, Curates place, or Lecturers place respectively, and shall be utterly disabled, and (ipso facto) deprived of the same; And that the said Parsonage, Vicarage, or Benefice, Curates place, or Lecturers place shall be void as if he was naturally dead.

School-Masters in private houses.

Provided always, That from and after the Twenty fifth day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred eighty two, there shall be omitted in the said Declaration, or Acknowledgment to be subscribed and read, these words following, Scilicet,

Order to be observed in the Declaration after the 25th March 1682.

And I do declare, That I do hold there lies no Obligation on me, or on any other person from the Oath, commonly called the Solemn League and Covenant, to endeavour any change, or alteration of Government either in Church or State, and that the same was in it self an unlawful Oath, and imposed upon the Subjects of this Realm against the known Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

So as none of the persons aforesaid, shall from thenceforth be at all obliged to subscribe or read that part of the said Declaration or Acknowledgment.

Provided always, and he it Enacted, That from and after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty two, no person, who now is Incumbent, and in possession of any Parsonage, Vicarage, or Benefice, and who is not already in holy Orders by Episcopal Ordination, or shall not before the said Feast-day of St. Bartholomew, be ordained Priest, or Deacon, according to the form of Episcopal Ordination, shall have, hold, or enjoy the said Parsonage, Vicarage, Benefice with Cure, or other Ecclesiastical Promotion.

Persons who are ordained as Deacons according to Episcopal Ordination, shall not hold any Ecclesiastical Promotion.

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Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a true Printed Copy of the said Book, Entituled, The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches, and the form and manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, shall at the costs and charges of the Parishioners of every Parish, Church and Chappell, Cathedral Church, Colledge, and Hall, be attained and gotten before the Feast-day of St. Bartholomew, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty two, upon pain of forfeiture of thre pence by the month, for so long time as they shall then after be unprovided thereof, by every Parish, or Chappell, Cathedral Church, Colledge, and Hall, making default there- in.

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Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Bishops of Hereford, St. Davids, Argh, Bangor, and Landis, and their Successors, shall take such order among them- selves, for the souls health of the flocks committed to their Charge within Wales, That the Book hereunto annexed be truly and exactly Translated into the British, or Welsh Tongue, and that the same so Translated and being by them, or any three of them at the least viewed, perused, and allowed, be Imprinted to such number at least, so that one of the said Books so Translated and Imprinted, may be had for every Cathedral, Collegiate, and Parish Church, and Chap- pel of Ease, in the said respective Diocesses and places in Wales, where the Welsh is commonly spoken or used, before the First day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty five; And that from and after the Imprinting and publishing of the said Book so Translated, the whole Divine Service shall be used and said by the Ministers and Curates throughout all Wales within the said Diocesses where the Welsh Tongue is commonly used, in the British, or Welsh Tongue, in such manner and form as is prescribed according to the Book hereunto annexed to be used in the English Tongue, differing nothing in any order or form from the said English Book, for which Book, so Translated and Imprinted, the Church-Wardens of every the said Parishes shall pay out of the Parish-money in their hands for the use of the respective Churches, and be allowed the same on their Account; And that the said Bishops and their Successors, or any three of them at the least, shall set and appoint the price, for which the said Book shall be sold; And one other Book of Common Prayer in the English Tongue, shall be bought and had in every Church throughout Wales, in which the Book of Common Prayer in Welsh is to be had, by force of this Act, before the first day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty and four, and the same Book to remain in such convenient places, within the said Churches, that such as understand them may resort at all convenient times, to read and peruse the same, and also such as do not understand the said Language, may by conferring both Tongues together the sooner attain to the knowledge of the English Tongue, Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, and until Printed Copies of the said Book so to be Translated, may be had and provided, The form of Common Prayer established by Parliament, before the making of this Act, shall be used as formerly in such parts of Wales, where the English Tongue is not commonly understood.

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And to the end that the true and perfect Copies of this Act, and the said Book hereunto an- nexed may be safely kept, and perpetually preserved, and for the avoiding of all disputes for the time to come; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Deans and Chapters of every Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, within England and Wales, shall at their proper costs and charges, before the Twentieth day of December, One thousand six hundred sixty two, obtain under the Great Seal of England a true and perfect printed Copy of this Act, and of the said Book annexed hereunto, to be by the said Deans and Chapters, and their Successors kept and preserved in safety for ever, and to be also produced, and shewed forth in any Court of Record, as often as they shall be thereto lawfully required; And also there shall be delivered true and perfect Copies of this Act, and of the said Book into the respective Courts at Westminster, and into the Tower of London, to be kept and preserved for ever among the Re- cords of the said Courts, and the Records of the Tower, to be also produced, and shewed forth in any Court as need shall require; which said Books so to be exemplified under the Great Seal of England, shall be examined by such persons as the Kings Majesty shall appoint under the Great Seal of England for that purpose, and shall be compared with the Original Book hereunto an- nexed, and shall have power to correct, and amend in writing, any Errors committed by the Printer in the Printing of the same Book, or of any thing therein contained, and shall certify in writing under their Hands and Seals, or the Hands and Seals of any three of them at the end of the said Book, that they have examined and compared the same Book, and find it to be a true and perfect Copy; which said Books, and every one of them so exemplified under the Great Seal of England, as aforesaid, shall be deemed, taken, reputed, and accounted to be good, and available in the Law to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and shall be accounted as good Records as this Book it self hereunto annexed; Any Law, or Customs to the contrary in any wise not- withstanding.

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Provided also, That this Act or any thing therein contained, shall not be prejudicial or hurt- ful unto the Kings Professors of the Law within the University of Oxoid, for, or concerning the Professors of Logice, within the Cathedral Church of Sarum, written and annexed unto the

place

place of the same Kings Professors; for the time being, by the late King James of blessed me- mory.

Provided also, That whereas the Six and thirtieth Article of the Nine and thirty Articles agreed upon by the Archbishops, and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy holden at London, in the year of our Lord, One thousand five hundred sixty two, for the avoiding of diver- sities of Opinions, and for establishing of consent, touching true Religion, is in these words following, viz.

That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and Ordaining of Priests and De-acons, lately set forth in the time of King Edward the Sixth, and confirmed at the same time by Authority of Parliament, doth contain all things necessary to such Consecration and Ordaining, neither hath it any thing that of it self is superstitious, and ungodly; And therefore whatsoever are Consecrated or Ordered according to the Rites of that Book, since the second year of the afore- named King Edward, unto this time, or hereafter shall be Consecrated or Ordered according to the same Rites; We decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully Consecrated and Or- dered;

It be Enacted, And be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Subscripti- ons hereafter to be had or made unto the said Articles, by any Deacon, Priest, or Ecclesiastical person, or other person whatsoever, who by this Act, or any other Law now in force is required to subscribe unto the said Articles, shall be construed, and be taken to extend, and shall be ap- plied (so far touching the said Six and thirtieth Article) unto the Book containing the form and manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in this Act mentioned, in such sort and manner as the same did heretofore extend unto the Book set forth in the time of King Edward the Sixth, mentioned in the said Six and thirtieth Article, Any thing in the said Article, or in any Statute, Act, or Canon heretofore had or made, to the contrary there- of in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, That the Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of this Church of England, together with the form and man- ner of Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons heretofore in use, and re- spectively established by Act of Parliament in the first and eighth years of Queen Elizabeth, shall be still used and observed in the Church of England, until the Feast of St. Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty and two. EXP. at this last Court.

CAP. V.

For Regulating the Making of Stuffs in Norfolk and Norwich.

Whereas divers abuses and deceits have of late years been had and used in the making of Woollens, and other Stuffs commonly called, Norwich Stuffs, and in the Making of Parnes, whereof the said Stuffs are either wholly, or in part made, which tends to the debasing of the said Manufacture, unto the prejudice of the publique; which said Trade of Weaving of Stuffs hath of late times been very much increased, and great variety of new sorts of Stuffs have been invented; so that the Power given by the Statute of Edward the Fourth, Chapter the first, is not sufficient for the Regulating of the same; And that the number of the Wardens by the same Act appointed, being but eight, are too few for the Govern- ing and Ordering the same Trade, by which means the same Manufacture will soon be lost, (if not prevented) and carried into foreign Nations, to the great diminution of his Majesties Customs, and turning out of the work many thousands of poor people.

For prevention of which abuses, deceits and evils, It is Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons As- sembled in Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That there shall be Twelve Wardens, ten and thirty Assistants, all which are to be Master-Wardens within the County of the City of Norwich, and County of Norfolk, six of which said Wardens, and fifteen of the said Assistants shall be chosen the first Monday after Pentecost, in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty two, and from thenceforth yearly, and every year on the next Monday after Pentecost, at some publique place by the Master-Wardens, or the greater part of them present of the said City and County of Norwich; And the other six Wardens, and fifteen Assistants shall be chosen upon the same day yearly within the City of Norwich, or County of Norfolk, in some pub- lick place by the Master-Wardens, or the greater part of them present of the County of Norfolk; And the said Wardens respectively shall within fourteen days after they shall be so chosen or elec- ted, and notice thereof given, take the Oath ensuing, to be administered by the Mayor of the said City for the time being, or his Deputy, and the Sheriff of the Duchy of Lancaster within the said County for the time being, if it shall happen the said Wardens shall be there present, or else before the said Mayor, or his Deputy onely; which Oath they and every of them are hereby Authorized and required from time to time to administer accordingly, viz. I A. B. Do swear, That I will well, lawfully, and honestly perform and discharge the Office of a Warden of the said Trade of Worsted Weavers, according to the best of my skill, power and knowledge. And that the

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The penalty for counterfeiting any seal of the said Trade.

Whosoever under the Regulation with any counterfeit Seal, or shall remove a Seal off one piece, and set it unto another piece which hath not been sealed by the Wardens, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted by his own confession, or by the Oath of two, or more credible Witnesses, to be taken before the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy, or any one Justice of the Peace of the City of Norwich, or County of Norfolk, who respectively have hereby power to administer the Oath for that purpose, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of twenty pounds of lawful English money, to the use of the Kings Majesty.

Whosoever shall exercise the same Trade as a Weaver, unless he hath served to the same Trade as an Apprentice, by the space of seven years, upon pain of forfeiting twenty shillings for every month he shall use or exercise the same Trade, not having served thereunto as aforesaid, the one half thereof to the Kings Majesty, and the other half thereof to the person or persons who will sue or prosecute for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, Indictment, or Information, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record.

Whosoever shall use any stuff which he shall weave, or cause to be woven, at the head end of the same piece, upon pain of forfeiting three shillings for every piece that shall be woven without such Spack, to the use of the King, and the other half thereof to the person or persons who will sue or prosecute for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, Indictment, or Information, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record.

The Wardens and Assistants may enter into the houses and workshops of any Artificers within the City of Norwich, and County of Norfolk, under the Regulation of the said Wardens and Assistants, and the Shops, House, and Ware-houses of any Merchant, common buyer, dealer in, and retailer of any the said Stuffs, and into the house and Workshop of any Dyer, Soder-man, Callender, or other workmans house and place of sale, and breaking of the said Stuffs there found, whether they be ordered and made according to this present Act, and the Laws, Orders, and Ordinances thereto in that behalf made, and that if any such Stuff as aforesaid, shall be found faulty or defective, that then they, or any two of them, shall seize, take, and carry away the same to be ordered and brought to Trial, and proceeded against in manner and form, as is before in this present Act mentioned and appointed to be used.

Whosoever shall employ two Apprentices in the said Trade, during the time he employes two Apprentices; And that no Master, or other person, shall at any time have, employ, or set on work above two Apprentices, or any work-boy to weave in a Loom in the said Trade in Warsted-weaving, upon pain that every person shall forfeit for every month so offending as aforesaid, the sum of five pounds to the use of the Kings Majesty.

Whosoever shall employ two Apprentices in the said Trade, during the time he employes two Apprentices; And that no Master, or other person, shall at any time have, employ, or set on work above two Apprentices, or any work-boy to weave in a Loom in the said Trade in Warsted-weaving, upon pain that every person shall forfeit for every month so offending as aforesaid, the sum of five pounds to the use of the Kings Majesty.

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Whosoever shall employ two Apprentices in the said Trade, during the time he employes two Apprentices; And that no Master, or other person, shall at any time have, employ, or set on work above two Apprentices, or any work-boy to weave in a Loom in the said Trade in Warsted-weaving, upon pain that every person shall forfeit for every month so offending as aforesaid, the sum of five pounds to the use of the Kings Majesty.

Whosoever shall employ two Apprentices in the said Trade, during the time he employes two Apprentices; And that no Master, or other person, shall at any time have, employ, or set on work above two Apprentices, or any work-boy to weave in a Loom in the said Trade in Warsted-weaving, upon pain that every person shall forfeit for every month so offending as aforesaid, the sum of five pounds to the use of the Kings Majesty.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall use or exercise the same Trade as a Weaver, unless he hath served to the same Trade as an Apprentice, by the space of seven years, upon pain of forfeiting twenty shillings for every month he shall use or exercise the same Trade, not having served thereunto as aforesaid, the one half thereof to the Kings Majesty, and the other half thereof to the person or persons who will sue or prosecute for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, Indictment, or Information, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record.

And that every person under the said Regulation shall weave his proper Stuff Spack into every piece of Stuff which he shall weave, or cause to be woven, at the head end of the same piece, upon pain of forfeiting three shillings for every piece that shall be woven without such Spack, to the use of the King, and the other half thereof to the person or persons who will sue or prosecute for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, Indictment, or Information, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record.

And the said Wardens and Assistants, or any two or more of them, shall have, and hereby have power to enter into, and search the Houses and Workshop-houses of any Artificers within the City of Norwich, and County of Norfolk, under the Regulation of the said Wardens and Assistants, and the Shops, House, and Ware-houses of any Merchant, common buyer, dealer in, and retailer of any the said Stuffs, and into the house and Workshop of any Dyer, Soder-man, Callender, or other workmans house and place of sale, and breaking of the said Stuffs there found, whether they be ordered and made according to this present Act, and the Laws, Orders, and Ordinances thereto in that behalf made, and that if any such Stuff as aforesaid, shall be found faulty or defective, that then they, or any two of them, shall seize, take, and carry away the same to be ordered and brought to Trial, and proceeded against in manner and form, as is before in this present Act mentioned and appointed to be used.

And for the better providing that poor Journeymen, who have served in the said Trade, and are not able to set up for themselves may be employed in work, it is hereby Enacted, that whatsoever person under the Regulation of the said Trade, who shall employ two Apprentices in the said Trade, shall likewise employ and set on work two Journeymen in the said Trade, during the time he employes two Apprentices; And that no Master, or other person, shall at any time have, employ, or set on work above two Apprentices, or any work-boy to weave in a Loom in the said Trade in Warsted-weaving, upon pain that every person shall forfeit for every month so offending as aforesaid, the sum of five pounds to the use of the Kings Majesty.

And he it further Enacted, That all persons who are or may be concerned in any thing contained in this present Act, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to yield due obedience thereunto, according to the true intent and meaning of this present Act; And that if any person or persons shall refuse, hinder, or will not permit the said Wardens or Assistants, or any two or more of them, to execute their Office according to the Tenor of this Act, that then every person so offending, to be taken before the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy, or any one Justice of the Peace of the said City of Norwich, or County of Norfolk, who respectively have hereby Authority to administer such Oath, shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings to the use of the Kings Majesty.

And if any person lawfully Summoned to appear upon any Jury or Trial, according to the Tenor of this Act, shall refuse, or neglect to appear and proceed upon the same, every person so refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit for every such neglect, or refusal, the sum of five shillings, to the use of the King, and the other half thereof to the person or persons who will sue or prosecute for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, Indictment, or Information, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record, wherein no Inager of Law, Chosen, or Protection shall be allowed to the Defendant as aforesaid.

And whereas the Custom hath been returned times out of mind, and found expedient, that there should be a cessation of weaving every year in the time of Blackest in regard the Spinners of Wools which the said Weavers do use, are at that time chiefly employed in Warsted-work, He it Enacted, That no Weavers under the Regulation of the said Trade and Manufacture, shall set any Loom on work for the weaving of any Stuffs under the said Regulation in the time of Blackest yearly, from the Fifteenth day of August in every year, until the Fifteenth day of September then next following

following, upon pain, of forfeiting to the Kings Majesty the sum of forty shillings for every Loom which shall be used in work within the said time.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a true account shall be made at the four Assemblies (to be held quarterly as aforesaid) by the Wardens before the Mayor of the City of Norwich, for the time being, and one of the Justices of the Peace of the said City and County of Norwich, and two Justices of the Peace of the County of Norfolk, of all such Fines and Forfeitures as shall be received and had, belonging to the said Trade and Manufacture; and that the necessary Charges and Disbursements touching the same Trade and Manufacture; and that the Surplus which shall remain after the said necessary Charges and Disbursements are deducted, shall be divided into two equal parts, the one Moiety thereof to be disposed of by the Wardens and Assistants of the said City of Norwich, or the greater part of them, and the other Moiety thereof to be disposed of by the Wardens and Assistants of the said County of Norfolk, or the greater part of them, for the use of the Poor of the said Trade and Manufacture in such manner as the said Mayor and Justices aforesaid respectively shall order and direct, and no other, any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And that all Mayors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Officers, shall be aiding and assisting to the said Wardens and Assistants, or any of them, as often as they shall be thereto required; and in all Actions and Suits that shall be brought against any person or persons, for doing in any thing according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, the person or persons so sued or molested, shall or may plead the general Issue of not guilty, and give the special matter in Evidence, and shall recover double Costs in every such case, if the Verdict pass for such person or persons, or that the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs be Absent therein.

Provided likewise, That this Act nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to compel the Weavers of the Towns of Great Yarmouth, and Lyn, in the said County of Norfolk, to bring their Weaves to Norwich to be Sealed, or be prejudicial to the Weavers of the said Towns, or either of them, to deprive them, or either of them of such Liberties or Privileges as are granted unto them by an Act of Parliament, made in the fourth year of King Henry the Eighth, or by any other Act of Parliament, or Grant, or Charter whatsoever. This Act to begin, and take effect from the Fifteenth day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty and two.

CAP. VI.

For Enlarging and repairing of Common High-ways.

VVhereas the former Laws and Statutes for the mending and repairing of the Common and publick High-ways of this Realm have not been found so effectual as is desired; by means whereof, and the extraordinary Burthen carried upon Wagons and other Carriages, divers of the said High-ways are become very dangerous, and almost impassable:

For remedy whereof, He it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Church-wardens and Constables, or Vestry-men of every Parish, Town, Village, or Hamlet for the time being, within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall upon Monday or Tuesday in the latter week yearly (whereof notice shall be publicly given the Sunday fore-going, in the Church, immediately after the end of Morning Prayer,) with the advice and consent of the major part of the Inhabitants which shall be then present, choose two or more sufficient and able persons, residing and inhabiting within their Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, to be Surveyors of their High-ways for the year next ensuing, and give notice thereof in writing to the persons chosen; and for default of such choice, to be made, as aforesaid, the Church-wardens, Constables, or Vestry-men, and Inhabitants of every such Parish, Town, Village, or Hamlet, shall forfeit and lose the sum of five pounds.

And he it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Surveyor and Surveyors, within twenty days next after notice given unto him or them, of his and their Election as aforesaid, or of the publication of this Act, shall upon the penalty of five pounds, Weeks and Surveyors all the Common and Publick High-ways and Bridges within the Parish, Town, Village, or Hamlet wherein he or they are respective Surveyor or Surveyors, and all Water-courses, Causways, and Pavements therein which are to be repaired and Amended at a Publick Charge of the said Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, and shall consider what reparations shall be needful to be made; and what sum or sums of money will be requisite to be raised for the mending, repairing and Enlarging of the same, other and above what will be done by the other Laws made for the mending of the said High-ways, and thereupon shall together with two or more substantial Freeholders of the said Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, called by the Surveyors to their Assistance within ten days after such Survey made, lay one or more Assessments or Assessments upon every Inhabitant rated to the Poor; and upon every Deputy of Lands, Houses, or other Tenements, or Appoyment, Pasture of Cattle, Coal-mines, and other Dues saleable, Underwoods, Stock, Cows, or other persons Estate, not being Household-stuff, within the said Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, for the repairing, Amending and Enlarging of the said publick High-ways, Town, Village or Hamlet, and other the substantial Household-stuff, or and common High-ways, as they the said Surveyors, and other the substantial Household-stuff,

Tractacompe to be made at the assembly of all Justices and Justices.

All persons who shall be aiding and assisting.

In Action the defendant may plead the general Issue.

Double costs.

Dispute for the boundaries of Great Yarmouth and Lyn.

Surveyors of the High-ways to be chosen yearly.

The penalty.

The duty of the Surveyors.

Assessments upon every Inhabitant.

the more part of them shall think fit, meet and necessary; which said Assessment or Assessments shall not exceed in the whole above the sum of Six pence in the pound in any one year, according to the real value of the same, and Twenty pounds in Money, Cows, Stock, or other personal Estate, shall be rated equally to Twenty shillings a year in Lands; And every such Assessment so made, shall within Six days after be presented to some Justice of the Peace near adjoining to the Parish where it is made, to be seen, allowed, and signed by him; And after such Allowance, every person so Assessed or Rated, that shall not within Twenty days after demand made by the Surber- person or one of them, pay such sum or sums of money Assessed on him, or her, or them, unto the Surber- person or one of them, shall forfeit and pay double so much as he, she, or they are Assessed to; unless (upon complaint made to the said Justice of the Peace) he or she or they are Assessed to in High-ways, or where Ditches or Water-courses adjoining unto High-ways, are not secured and dyked, the said Surber- person shall be the same reformed, and the offenders punished according to Law, deducting out of the Monies so to be raised his reasonable Charges for prosecution: And for the more effectual spending the High-ways, and Parish-bridges, and Streets, the Surber- persons mentioned shall yearly at the most convenient and fitting time, between the first of May, and the last of August, hire labourers, Work-men, Carts and Carriages, for Amending the High- ways, Streets, Parish-bridges aforesaid, and Water-courses, and shall cause them to be well and sufficiently mended.

The Surber- person may charge Carts and Carriages with tolls.

Whosoever shall neglect to mended.

Whosoever shall neglect to mended.

Whosoever shall neglect to mended.

And for the better effecting thereof, We it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Surber- persons, or any of them within their several Limits and Jurisdictions, may yearly as he shall see cause, and need require, direct and appoint every person or persons, who by the former Laws and Statutes of this Realm are chargeable with Ways or Cart, to the amending of the High- ways; and every other person and persons chargeable, to come to labour at the said ways, to send his or her Cart or Wagon and Team so furnished, as by the Laws are appointed, or for so many days for the amending of the High-ways for so many days as by the Laws are appointed, or for so many days as the said Surber- persons shall think needful and appoint, for which Teams, work and labour, the said Surber- persons shall pay unto such workmen and Owner of such Teams, Carts and Wagons, according to the usual rate of the Countrey, for such work as they shall do over and above what by the other Laws made for the amending the High-ways they are appointed to do: And if any question shall arise about the value or worth of such work or labour, for Man or Team to work, to be allowed for such work: And in case any person so charged to send his or her Team to work, as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to do so, such person so refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit ten shillings for every day that he or she shall make such default, and every Labourer Eighteen pence for such day that he neglects to work as aforesaid.

Provided, That no person or persons, occupying any Lands, shall be Assessed and Rated both for the said Lands and the Stock, which he or they shall use or employ upon the same.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Surber- persons of the High-ways for the time being, of every such Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, within their several Jurisdictions from time to time, by order from the Quarter-Sessions, and upon the view, and by the allowance or consent of two or more Justices of the Peace of the County, Authorized thereunto by the Sessions, to be taken in such Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet shall lie, under their hands and seals in writing, where any common or publick High-way is not of the breadth of eight yards from the Hoars and banks of the Ditches on either side, or from the hedges and hedges where there are no Ditches, to assign and lay out so much of any mans several Lands next adjoining to the said Common and publick High-way, where they shall think it needful, and it may conveniently be done, as shall enlarge the said way to be the full breadth of eight feet, or so much broader (toward the breadth of eight yards) then now it is, as conveniently the Place will bear from the said Hoars, Ditches, Banks or hedges, by the consent of the Owner or Owners of the said lands, according to his or their respective interests therein, or otherwise by or under the Justices of Peace at their Quarter-Sessions after a writ of Ad quod damnum first issued out, and returned, to assign and lay out a more new and commodious way in and over the said lands next or next adjoining to the said common and publick High-ways, the said Surber- persons first giving such satisfaction for the said ground unto the respective owners of the same, according to their several and respective Interests in the whole, not exceeding Twenty years purchase: Provided that if any common or publick High-way or ways, shall be so altered and changed, which of ways, that then, and in such case, the same new Way, or Ways, as also any new Way or ways altered, or to be altered by a writ of Ad quod damnum, shall from time to time be repaired and amended by such Parish or Parishes, Town, Village, or Hamlet, or by such person and persons, and in such manner and form, as the said old and former common or publick High-way or ways, or ways to be repaired and amended.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where there is not sufficient Gravel, Chalk, Sand, Cinders, or Stones, within any Parish, Town, Village, or Hamlet, to repair their common and publick High-ways, it shall be lawful for the Surber- persons and Surber- persons such person and persons as he or they shall appoint, upon the allowance and approbation of any two Justices of Peace within the said County, to dig, take, and carry away Gravel, Chalk, Sand,

Sand, Cinders, or Stones, out of the Waste and Common of any Neighbouring Parish Town, Village or Hamlet, or upon the Sea-Coast, without paying any thing for the same, for the repairing and amending of the High-ways aforesaid, so as they fill up the place within one month next ensuing, if required by the Owner of the Soil.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where there is not sufficient Gravel, Chalk, Stones, Cinders and Sand, or other Materials for to repair the High-ways, within the Common or Waste grounds of any Parish, Township, or Hamlet, for to amend and repair the High-ways therein, it shall and may be lawful for the said Surber- persons, or such as they shall appoint, to enter into the several grounds (not being an House, Orchard, Garden, Court-yard, Park with Deer in it, or Meadows) of any person or persons within the said Parish, Township, or Hamlet near adjoining to the High-ways to be repaired, where any such Materials are or may be found, and to dig, take and carry away from time to time such quantities thereof, as the said Surber- persons or Surber- persons shall judge necessary for the said reparations, without paying any thing for the said Materials, (except only where they have formerly been paid for by Custom, or Composition, and at such rates as heretofore were paid for the same) rendering only such damages to the Occupier or Owner thereof, as he shall sustain by the digging and carrying thereof, to be assessed by two Justices of Peace near the said Parish, in cases of difference about the same: Provided, That the pits and holes so digged, be filled up in such manner, and under such penalties as are prescribed in the Statute made in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, concerning the amending of High-ways.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of September, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty and two, no travelling Waggon, Wain, Cart or Carriage whereon any Carts and Carriages as are employed in and about husbandry and manuring of Lands, and in the carrying of Hay, Straw, Corn, withered, Coal, Chalk, Timber for Shipping, Materials for Building, Stones of all sorts, or such Ammunition or Artillery as shall be for his Majesties Service) shall at any one time travel, be drawn, or go in any Common or Publick High-way, or Road with above seven Horse-teams whereof six shall draw in pairs, and not with above eight Oxen, or six Oxen and two Horse-teams; nor shall at any time carry above Twenty hundred weight, between the first day of October, and the first of May; nor above Thirty hundred weight between the first of May and the first of October (except such particulars as aforesaid) nor above five Quarters of Wheat, Peas, Pulse, Beans and Barre, nor above eight Quarters of Barre, Malt or Oats, and after that proportion; nor shall any Waggon, Wain, Cart or Carriage for the uses aforesaid be employed, the Wheels whereof are less in breadth then four inches in the Eye, upon pain that every Owner of such Waggon, Wain, Cart, Carriage, Horse-teams, or Oxen, shall forfeit for every of the said offences the sum of Forty shillings, to be divided into three equal parts, One part thereof to the Surber- persons of the High-ways of the Town, Village or Hamlet, where any of the said Offences shall be committed, to be employed in the Repairs of the said High-ways; One other part to the Officers of the par of the Parish where any of the said Offences shall be committed, for the relief of the par of the said Parish; and the other part thereof to him that shall discover and prosecute for any of the said offences, the said penalty to be levied by distress of all or any of the said Horse-teams or Oxen, and to be distributed as aforesaid, by the Constable, Surber- person or Surber- persons of the said High-ways, or by the Justice of the par, or any of them; And in case the said penalties shall not be paid within three days after such distress, that then it shall be lawful to and for the said persons so distraining as aforesaid, to sell the same and to release the surplus to the Owner the charges of keeping & selling first deducted.

And be it further Enacted, That all and every the said offences shall be, and are hereby declared and adjudged to be common Offences.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Suit shall be commenced against any person, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, that in every such case the Action shall be laid in the proper County where the fact was done, and not elsewhere; and the Defendant may plead the general Issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at the Trial, and if it shall so appear to be done, or that it was not done in the County where the said Suit is commenced, that then the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and in such case, as also if the Plaintiff shall be non-suit, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant hath appeared, or if upon Demurrer, Judgment be given against the Plaintiff, or if upon Trial a Verdict pass for the Defendant, the Defendant shall have his double Costs, and the like remedy for the same as any Defendant hath in any other case by Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all sums of money so rated and assessed as aforesaid, and all charitable Gifts formerly given, or to be given, for the making, amending and keeping in repair of any common and publick High-ways, Pavements and Causeways, (except as hereafter is excepted) and all Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures and other sums of money arising by Assessment, or otherwise by this Act, not otherwise by this Act disposed of, and all fines to be forfeited for not appearing to any Information or Prosecution for not repairing any High-ways, or removing Obstacles out of the same, and all Fines and Amerciaments to be imposed upon any Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, or upon any private person, for not repairing

In what cases the Surber- person may be seized in cases of common grounds.

What number of Oxen may be used in Carts and Carriages upon the High-ways.

What weight shall be carried.

What shall be the penalty for the said offences.

What shall be the penalty for the said offences.

The offences declared common Offences.

All questions in this Act shall be tried in the County where the offence was committed.

All offences raised by this Act shall be tried in the County where the offence was committed.

ing of common and publick High-ways, which are not otherwise disposed by this Act, shall be employed and bestowed by the said Sheriffs within the respective Parishes, Towns, Villages and Hamlets, to which such charitable Gifts are given and bestowed, and within which such Assessment, Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, Fines and Amercements are imposed, happened or made, in paying for Materials, Workmens wages and for such other employments, as are hereby appointed to be done and performed, and be levied, collected, and gathered by the said Sheriffs, or any of them by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any two Justices of Peace within the County, City, Town, Town Corporate, Liberty or Limit wherein the same lie, by distress and sale of the Goods, as is aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person so Elected, and taking upon him or them the Office of Sheriffs or Burgeons, as aforesaid, shall within one month next after the expiration of the year wherein he executed the said Office as Burgeon of the High-ways, make and yield up to the Inhabitants of the Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, at some publick Meeting, to be appointed by the said Inhabitants, a perfect Account in Writing under his and their Hands, of all the Monies he or they received or paid within his or their year, for or by reason of his or their Office; namely of whom, and what received, and to whom, and what paid, and what Monies are in arrear and unpaid, either by Assessments, Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties and charitable Gifts; and if any overplus be in his or their hands, he or they shall return and pay the same to the next Burgeons, or one of them, for the use of the Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, to be disbursed in and about the High-ways, in the following year: And if the said Burgeons or Burgeons shall not make such an Account and Payment as before, any two Justices of the Peace, sitting near to, or in the said Parish, shall and may upon complaint made them made, examine the Inlands upon Oath, and upon default found in the Burgeons or Burgeons, shall and may commit him or them to the Common-Goal of that County, City, Town, Town Corporate, Liberty or Limit, there to remain until he hath made a true and perfect Account and Payment, as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That all and every Justices of Assize, Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of the Peace, shall have power and authority, and are hereby enabled and impowered to inquire after, hear and determine all matters concerning charitable Gifts, for the making, amending, and keeping in repair any Common High-ways, Pavements, Streets and Cables within the limits of their Commission, and to make Orders therein for the due employment of such charitable gifts, according to the true intent and meaning of the Donors thereof; Except gifts to the aforesaid uses made to any Colleged, Hall, Fra- School or Hospital, which have Visitors of their own, and also to hear and determine all offences, defaults and defaults in Burgeons or others, concerning the premises.

Provided, That if any person be aggrieved with such Order, they shall have liberty to appeal to the Court of Chancery, as in the case of a Decree made upon the Statute of Charitable Uses.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty two, no Certiorari shall be allowed to remove any Inquisition, Judgment, Writ, or other proceedings in the Quarter-Sessions, or, for, or concerning any matter or thing in this Act, unless the party or parties against whom and such Inquisition, Indictment, Writ, or other proceedings shall be had by virtue of this Act shall before the allowance of such Certiorari become bound to the person or persons prosecuting, in the sum of Forty pounds, with such sufficient sureties as the Justices of Peace at their said Quarter-Sessions of the Peace shall think fit, with condition to pay unto the said Justices, within one month after the conclusion of such parties indicted, or it full costs and damages, to be ascertained upon their Oaths, and that in default thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to proceed to trial of such Inquisitions, and such Writs of Certiorari to remove the same Inquisitions notwithstanding.

And whereas at a general Quarter-Sessions held for the County of Wilt, it was (at the humble Petition of the Petitioners of Laycock, and other Inhabitants of the said County) Ordered, That one ancient Bridge called Foss-Bridge, leading thence the said Parish, between Laycock, Bath and Bristol, being more commodious for all Passengers than one other Bridge in the said Parish, called Key-Bridge, should be repaired and made passable for all Carts, Waggones and Carriages (with the Materials of Key-Bridge) which was thereby Ordered to be taken down, which Order was accordingly put in execution in the said County and Parish; And it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Parishioners, and all others employed by them in the putting down the said Bridge, called Key-Bridge, and employing the Materials thereof, as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby indemnified from all suits, troubles, and molestations whatsoever, touching or concerning the same; and that the said Parishioners of Laycock, and other the aforesaid Inhabitants, shall not hereafter be compelled by Information or Indictment or any other way be made chargeable with the rebuilding of the said Bridge, called Key-Bridge otherwise than by the maintaining the said Bridge sufficient for Horse and Park, as it now stands, by Law or otherwise to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Enacted likewise, and be it Enacted, That this Act shall not extend to exempt any Stone, Gravel, or Limestone of any Town, Town or other person within the Wiltshire of the Counties of Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, for carrying so many loads of Timber, Charcoal, Stones, and other materials, as

Accounts to be given by the Sheriffs yearly of all money raised for mending the High-ways.

Orders may be made by Justices of the Peace for the mending of High-ways.

Appeal from a Decree made upon the Statute of Charitable Uses.

Order made at a general Quarter-Sessions for the County of Wilt.

Enacted likewise, and be it Enacted, That this Act shall not extend to exempt any Stone, Gravel, or Limestone of any Town, Town or other person within the Wiltshire of the Counties of Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, for carrying so many loads of Timber, Charcoal, Stones, and other materials, as

contributing such sums of money towards the amending and repairing of the High-ways, as they are obliged to be by former Acts.

And be it further Provided and Enacted, That where the Justices of the Peace of any County, at their General Quarter-Sessions, or any two of such Justices, near to any Parish, Township, or Hamlet, shall be fully satisfied that the High-ways and Bridges within the same, may and will be sufficiently amended and repaired, according to former usage, without the help of this Act, that then, and in such Cases only, there shall no Assessment be made within the same, for and towards their reparations, by virtue of this Act.

Provided always, And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of Peace of the County of Middlesex, in their publick Sessions of the Peace, shall have power and authority to make Orders for erecting or setting up a new Bridge of Brick or Stone, fitting for the passage of Carts and Carriages, in the room and place of a Bridge now only passable for Foot and Horse, called Stratford-Bridge, in the Parish of Hillingdon, in the said County, or in some other more convenient place near therunto, at the present charge of the whole County, for the erecting of the same; but to be upheld, repaired and maintained, after it be so erected, at the charge of the Lord of the Manors, wherein the said Bridge now standeth, proportionable to the charge he is now at, for maintaining the Horse-Bridge, and the residue of the charge to be born by the Parishioners of the said Parish; For which purpose, the said Justices of the Peace at their said publick Sessions, are hereby enabled to make respective rates accordingly, so as the sum to be assessed for the erecting the said Bridge, exceed not the sum of One hundred pounds; and the said Justices are to take care that the said Bridge be finished by or before the first day of August, in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty and three.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Burgeons do take care that all other Bridge or Bridges within their respective limits, shall before the Feast of St. Michael, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, have sufficient walls or posts and rails of each side thereof, four feet high at the least; and that the said walls, or posts and rails, be from time to time kept in sufficient repair.

Provided always, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Burgeons of the High-ways, named for the year One thousand six hundred sixty and two, shall within twenty days after the publication of this Act, proceed to do and execute all things in this Act for the said year One thousand six hundred sixty two; And where there are no Burgeons of the High-ways chosen for the said year One thousand six hundred sixty two, they shall be chosen within twenty days after publication of this Act by such persons as by this Act is appointed; and being so chosen, they shall hereafter do and execute all things according to the tenor of this Act.

Provided also, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Lands are let, the Tenant and Occupier thereof shall pay the Assessment, and bear all charges for the mending of the High-ways, and not the Landlord, except where there is or shall be any agreement between the said Landlord and the Tenant to the contrary.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted, That the power of raising and levying money by virtue of this Act, shall continue in force for three years only, from the five and twentieth day of March, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, and no longer, but that all other Powers and Clauses in this Act shall continue and stand in force until the end of the first Session of the next Parliament, and no longer.

CAP. VII.

Exportation of Leather, and Raw Hides out of the Realm of England, restrained.

Whereas notwithstanding the many good Laws before this time made, and still in force, prohibiting the Exportation of Leather out of this Realm, and the penalty by those Laws imposed, by the cunning and subtilty of some persons, and the neglect of others, who ought to take care thereof, there are such quantities of Leather daily exported to foreign parts, that the price of Leather is grown to those excessive Rates, that many Artificers working Leather, cannot furnish themselves with sufficient quantity thereof, for the carrying on of their Trades; and the poor sort of people are not able to buy those things made of Leather, which of necessity they must make use of:

For redress of which grieves, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, That from and after the first day of May next ensuing, no person or persons whatsoever shall carry or transport, or cause to be carried or transported out of England into Scotland, Ireland, or into any of the Isles belonging to this Kingdom, or to any parts beyond the Seas, the Skins or Hides Tanned or Untanned of any Ox, Steer, Bull, Cow, or Calf, other kind, or in any other manner, than is by this present Act directed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That none of the Skins or Hides aforesaid, which shall happen to be taken from any of the beasts aforesaid, within any Mannor whatsoever, belonging to the Kingdom of England (except Ireland) shall be transported out of that Mannor to any other place, but into the Kingdom of England, upon pain of forfeiture for every such offence

14 & 15 H. 2. cap. 8. 39 EL. c. 19.

Stratford Bridge, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Bridges to have sufficient walls or posts and rails.

Persons to be chosen for the year 1662.

Tenant to bear the charges of mending High-ways.

The continuance of this Act.

Penalty for exporting Leather.

Penalty for exporting Skins and Hides.

offence double the value of skins or hides, so to be transported out of the said Island, or any of them, to any other place then into the Kingdom of England; the same forfeiture to be sued for; and disposed as hereafter in this Act is directed.

And for the better preventing of such mischiefs as are intended to be remedied by this Act, We do Enact by the Authority aforesaid, That all Red Tanned Leather made of the Hides or Skins of any of the Beasts aforesaid, of what kind or nature soever, shall be bought only in the open and common Fair or Market used for the putting of Leather to sale, and not in any House, Tavern, Shop, or other place whatsoever, on pain that such person or persons that shall not accordingly do the same, shall for every such offence forfeit the same Leather, or the value thereof, and the contract for the sale thereof shall be void, and all such Leather shall be searched and Sealed, by the Searchers and Sealers thereunto appointed, before the same be put to sale, and upon such sale shall be registered, and a true Copy thereof made, both by the Buyer and Seller, who are both to be present at such Registering thereof, and both their names and places of abode entered into the Book of the said Register, on pain that every such Buyer or Seller that shall not accordingly do the same, shall for every such offence forfeit the same Leather, or the value thereof, and the forfeiture shall be recovered and employed in such manner as hereafter in this Act is directed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall be found guilty of the Transportation of any Leather, or Hides of any of the Beasts aforesaid, (excepting such Calves-skins, and Sheep-skins, dressed without the Wool, as by Law may be Transported) contrary to the provision of this Act, he shall from thenceforth be disabled to Trade, or Deal in Leather for the future, and shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds, to be sued for, and disposed as hereafter in this Act is directed.

Provided nevertheless, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to the prohibiting the Transportation of any Leather made into Hats, Shoes, or Slippers, but that the same may be Transported, Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to, and for the respective Wardens and Searchers of the Cordwainers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and Curriers of the City of London, and their Deputies, and all Customers, Comptrollers, Farmers of Customs, Supervisors, Searchers, and other Officers belonging to the Customs, and to and for all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, and chief Officers of Corporations within this Realm, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, from time to time, as well by Land as Water, to Search for, and seize any Leather, or Hides brought, or unbrought, cut or uncut, packed up, or unpacked, intended or purposed to be Transported by any person or persons into any parts beyond the Seas, or into Scotland, other then Calves-skins, and Sheep-skins, as aforesaid.

And whereas divers Tanners do shave, cut, and rub their upper-leather Hides all over, and the necks of their backs, and bits, to the great impairing thereof, and the extreme prejudice of the Kingdom, We do therefore Enact by the Authority aforesaid, That every Tanner, who after the first and twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty and nine, shall commit any such offence, as aforesaid, shall forfeit all the said Leather, Backs, Bits, or Calves-skins, so shaved, cut, or rubbed, or the value thereof, and it shall be lawful for the Searchers and Sealers of Leather to seize the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the Market for Leather in Leaden-Hall in London, shall be kept on the Tuesday, as now it is, Any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the penalties and forfeitures, and every sum and sums of money for any offence or offences herein before mentioned, shall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, Information, to be brought for the same in any Court or Courts at Westminster, or in any Court or Courts of Record in the City, Town, County, or place where the said offence shall be committed, wherein no Wager of Law, Protection or Excoign, shall be admitted, neither shall the same be removed out of the said County, City, or Town, or Corporate, the one half of the said forfeitures to be to the use of the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other half thereof to the use of the Informer or Informers, that shall sue for the same.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That all such Exportation, or Transportation of any Hides or Leather, contrary to this Act, is hereby annulled, and declared to be a common and publick nuisance.

Provided nevertheless, That this Act shall not extend, or be construed to prohibit the carrying or conveying of any such Hides or Leather which shall be used, or employed for the necessary use, or provision of any Ship or Vessel in any Voyage beyond the Seas, and which shall not be sold in any foreign parts, so as the number do not exceed six new Hides, and Two Tanned Hides.

Provided likewise nevertheless, And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Artificer dealing in cutting of Leather, or other person or persons whatsoever, which shall hereafter buy any Red Tanned Leather within the City of London, or three miles thereof, shall

Penalty for carrying of any Leather or Hides into any parts beyond the Seas, or into Scotland, other than Calves-skins, and Sheep-skins, as aforesaid.

Leaden-Hall, London.

Eye Penalty.

Seizing of Leathers by Searchers.

Penalty for carrying of any Leather or Hides into any parts beyond the Seas, or into Scotland, other than Calves-skins, and Sheep-skins, as aforesaid.

Penalty for carrying of any Leather or Hides into any parts beyond the Seas, or into Scotland, other than Calves-skins, and Sheep-skins, as aforesaid.

What Leather must be bought only in open Fair or Market used for the putting of Leather to sale.

Eye Penalty.

before the next Market-day within the said place for sale of Leather, give Notice thereof to one or more of the Company of Curriers then exercising and using the Art and Mystery of a Currier within the said City of London, and three miles thereof, and within three weeks after such notice shall deliver, or cause to be delivered the said Leather so bought, except such part thereof as shall be used for Goals without being curried, tanned, or dyed, unto the said Currier, or Curriers, to whom such notice was given, to the intent that the same may be curried, tanned, or otherwise dyed, as is directed and appointed by one Act made in the first year of King James, Chapter twenty second, touching the Duty of Tanners, Curriers, Shoemakers and others, upon penalty of the forfeiture of six shillings eight pence for every Back, Bit, Hide, or Calves-skin so bought, and not delivered as aforesaid, for the use, and to be recovered as aforesaid.

And whereas it is Enacted amongst other things, by the said Act made in the first year of King James, That no person or persons shall by any means occupy, or put in any Warehouse within the City of London, or three miles of the same City, any Curried Leather before the same shall be searched, and allowed by the Wardens of the Curriers of London for the time being, or such persons as they shall thereto assign, and be Sealed with a Seal therefore to be prepared, upon pain that every Shoemaker and other Artificer, Cutter of Leather offending against that Article, should forfeit for every Hide, or Skin otherwise curried or employed as is aforesaid, six shillings eight pence, and the value of every such Hide or Skin; We do therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master and Wardens of the Company of Curriers for the time being, or such persons as they shall thereto assign, shall from time to time, and at all reasonable times in the day time, enter into any Warehouse, Shop, Cellar, or other place within the said City of London, or three miles of the same City, belonging unto any of the said Coopers, Saddlers, Sattlers, or other person or persons being Artificers, dealing in cutting Leather, and in the Presence of any two or more of them to search for, and seize all such Leather intended to be prohibited to be used by the said Clause, Branch or Article as aforesaid, as also for all Wares made of such Leather; and if any such person or persons, Artificers or Dealers as aforesaid shall oppose, or refuse to permit the said Master and Wardens of the Company of Curriers, or such persons as they shall thereto assign, to make any such search or seizure as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Twenty pounds for the use, and to be recovered as aforesaid; And if any of the said Artificers and Dealers in cutting of Leather, do refuse to be present with the said Searchers, whensoever the same shall be desired by the said Master and Wardens of the Company of the Curriers, or such persons thereto assigned by them, as aforesaid, then for every such default the persons so refusing shall forfeit the sum of Ten pounds for the use, and to be recovered as aforesaid.

CAP. VIII.

An Act for Distribution of Three score thousand pounds amongst the truly Loyal and Indigent Commission-Officers, and for Advancing of Officers, and Distributing Moneys thereby raised for their further Supply. EXP.

CAP. IX.

For Relief of Poor and Maimed Officers and Soldiers, who have faithfully served His Majesty, and His Royal Father in the late Wars.

Whereas as debtors of His Majesties Loyal and Faithful Subjects, who out of the sense of their Duty and Allegiance to his Majesties Royal Father of ever Blessed and Glorious Memory, and to his Majesty that now is, have during the late Wars, wherein they have been Employed both by Sea, and Land, as Officers, Soldiers, and Mariners in the said Service, exposed themselves to the utmost hazard of their Lives, loss of their Limbs, and utter ruine of their Fortunes; and for whose Subsistence and Relief there is not yet any competent Provision made; So for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of such as have died, or been slain in the said Service.

And to the end that such as have been eminent for their Loyalty, and Sufferings, in so good and just a Cause, as the Defence of His Majesties Royal Person and Government, may not pass without some Mark of Favour or Reward to be set upon them; And that others may thereby receive all due Encouragement for the time to come, to continue Loyal and Faithful to His Majesties Service, according to their bounden Duty: We do Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That from the first day of this present Parliament, every Parish within this Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall be charged withie to the payment of such sum of Money, as formerly they have been rated by virtue of a Statute made in the Tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, Chapter the third, concerning the Relief of Mariners and Soldiers, (over and above the said sum) to be by His Majesties Justices of the Peace in their next Quarter-Sessions, to be held after the Feast of Easter next ensuing, or the major part of them, or at any other Quarter-Sessions to be hereafter by them held, shall be advanced unto to be assessed upon every Parish or Chappelry, that hath vicarage parochial Officers, so as the said additional sum exceed not the

Leather used in London, or within three miles, to be searched and allowed by the Wardens of the Curriers for the time being.

Penalties for opposing the Search.

The Statute made in the Tenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

How Parishes may be charged.

sum of Two Shillings and six pence, nor be under the sum of Three pence, each week, for each such Parish or Chapelry, the same to be levied in manner and form by such persons, and under such penalties, as by the said Statute of Queen Elizabeth is Enacted and Declared; And to be paid to the Treasurers for the Poore and Sickly, appointed by the Justices of the County, or the County, by virtue of this Act, and the Statute of Queen Elizabeth aforesaid; Which said Treasurers shall be ordered to issue out, and account for the same in such manner, and under such penalties, as by the said Statute is further Enacted and Declared; And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid: That every Officer, Soldier, or Painter maimed, indigent, aged, or disabled in body for work in the Service of His said late Majesty, or His Majesty that now is, during the late Wars, or which are so impoverished by their sufferings under any of the late Warped Powers, as that they are destitute of any competent Subsistence, or Libert-hood, and have continued faithful to his Death, and not deserted the same by taking up Arms against His said late Majesty, or His Majesty that now is, or otherwise, shall forthwith repair to the place where he was last settled, before he took up Arms, with a Certificate of his Service, and parts received, under the hand of his Captain, or other Commissioned Officer; And shall also repair unto the two next Justices of the Peace in the County where such his dwelling was; And the said two Justices, upon the Examination of the Truth of such Certificate (which the said two Justices are hereby impowered to take upon Oath of the party, and of such Witnesses as to them shall produce) shall by Warrant unto the Treasurer, assign him Relief until the next Quarter-Sessions to be holden for that County, or Liberty, at which time, a yearly Pension shall be by the said Justices, or the major part of them granted in Spinner and Form, and with Power of Revocation, or Alteration, as by the said Statute is further declared, and directed; And in case that the Captain or Officer appointed to make such Certificate be dead, the said two Justices shall have Power, upon Request made to them in behalf of the party maimed, or aged, indigent, or disabled, as aforesaid, by Persons of Credit, to give such Relief, as in case of Examination as aforesaid.

Examine by Justices

Officers, Soldiers, Painters maimed, aged, or disabled

Widows and Orphans

Justices of Peace

Provision for the poor

And as touching the Widows and Orphans of such as have died, or suffered death in the said Service; It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That (other and besides such Relief as they shall gain by their Stock and Labour, and shall be allowed by the Charity and Benevolence of the Parish, Town, or Hamlet, where they are settled, who are hereby required to have them in special regard) the Treasurers for the Poore and Sickly for such County, shall allow such further Relief from time to time, as shall be adjudged meet by the two next Justices of the Peace of such County; And the said Relief shall be paid out of the Surplusage of such Stock of Maintenance, as shall remain in the hands of the said Treasurers, after such Pensions, and payment of them made, and of which Surplusage, and Allowance made unto such Widows, and Orphans, the said Treasurers shall give account from time to time, and the same distribute in such manner, as by the Justices shall be directed, and according to the Statute aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of Peace in every County, or Liberty, or any two of them, shall forthwith call all such Treasurers, High-Constables, Petty-Constables, or other persons which have formerly been Intrusted with the Receipt, Collecting, or Disposing of any such sum of Money charged upon any Parish by virtue of the Statute aforesaid, and whereof no account hath been given, and likewise the Executors and Administrators of such person and persons, unto a strict account concerning such Levies and Collections made; And such Money as they shall find remaining in the custody of such persons, to order forthwith to be paid for the intents and purposes aforesaid, and no other, to the Treasurer appointed by virtue of the said Statute, or to be appointed by virtue of this present Act, at the next Quarter-Sessions to be holden for such County or Liberty, under such penalty, as by the said Statute is set forth; Which said Treasurers to be appointed by this Act, shall continue by virtue hereof, until their Sessions following.

Provided, That no Pension to be given, or assigned by Authority hereof, shall exceed to any one person the sum of Twenty pounds by the year; This Act to continue to the end of the first Session of the next Parliament.

CAP. X.

An Additional Excise levied upon His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the better support of His and their Crown and Dignity.

Excise upon

As much as nothing conduerth more to the Peace and Prosperity of a Nation, and the Protection of every single person therein, than that the Publick Revenue thereof may be in some manner proportioned to the Publick Charges and Expences; We therefore Your Majesties most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Commons assembled in Parliament, having duly considered the Premises, do give and grant unto your most Excellent Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, the Rates and Duties herein after mentioned, and do most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be Enacted, And be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the five and twentieth day of

March,

March, in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, every Dwelling, and other House and Office, and all Lodgings, and Chambers in the Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colledges, and other Societies that are, or hereafter shall be erected within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed (other then such as in this Act are hereafter excepted and declared) shall be chargeable, and by this present Act, be and are charged with the Annual payment to the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for every Fire-Hearth, and Stove within every such House, Office, Chambers, and Lodging, as aforesaid, the sum of Two Shillings by the year, to be paid yearly, on the Feast of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, and the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary, by even and equal portions; the first payment thereof to be paid upon the Feast-day of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred

Every Fire-Hearth and Stove chargeable with the sum of 2s. to the King his Heirs and Successors.

How the Account shall be taken of all Fire-Hearts and Stoves.

How the Account shall be taken of all Fire-Hearts and Stoves.

How the Account shall be taken of all Fire-Hearts and Stoves.

How the Account shall be taken of all Fire-Hearts and Stoves.

And to the intent that a just account may be had and taken of all the said Hearths and Stoves by this Act intended to be charged; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Owner or Occupier of every such House, Office, Lodgings and Chambers, shall respectively within six days after notice given unto him or them, by the respective Constables, Headboroughs, Tythingmen, or other such Officers, within whose Precincts, the said House, Office, Chambers or Lodgings shall be, or by the respective Treasurers or Officers of Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, or other Officers of the respective Colledges, and other Societies aforesaid, within any such Lodgings and Chambers shall be, deliver unto the said Constable, Headborough, Tythingmen, or other such Officers as aforesaid respectively, a true and just account in writing under the hands of such Owners or Occupiers as aforesaid, of all the said Hearths and Stoves which are within their several and respective Houses, Lodgings and Chambers aforesaid.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Constables, Headboroughs, Tythingmen, or other such Officers, within whose limits any such House or Office charged by this Act as aforesaid, are, and the respective Treasurers, and other Officers of the respective Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colledges, and other Societies aforesaid, shall by the last day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, require the several Occupiers of every such House, Office, Lodging and Chamber aforesaid, to deliver in to them respectively Accounts in writing as aforesaid under their several and respective hands of all such Hearths and Stoves as aforesaid, as shall be within their respective Houses, Offices, Lodgings and Chambers, and upon receipt of the same, or upon default of such Account in writing, or in case there be no occupiers, then within six days after notice in writing, first to the day, requiring such Account to be made, the said Constables, or other Officers respectively, as aforesaid, shall enter into the said respective Houses in the day-time, and compare such Accounts, and see whether the same be truly made, or not. And if no such Account be delivered, then shall take information by their own views, of the number of such Hearths and Stoves, upon pain that every Constable, Treasurer, and other Officer aforesaid, who shall neglect to do the same, shall forfeit for every week he or they shall so neglect, the sum of Five pounds; and for every false return willfully made contrary to this Act, he or they shall forfeit and lose for every Hearth and Stove so falsely returned or omitted, the sum of Four Shillings.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Constables, and other Officers, who are hereby authorized to take the account of the aforesaid Hearths and Stoves within their particular Limits as aforesaid shall at the next Quarter-Sessions after the said last day of May, to be holden for their respective Counties, deliver all such Accounts in writing as they shall receive, reform, or take by their own view, unto the Justices of Peace in their respective Quarter-Sessions of the said Counties, together with a true Note of the names of all such persons who shall refuse or neglect to give unto them an account under their hands of such Hearths and Stoves within their respective Houses, Offices, Chambers and Lodgings, as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Justices of Peace shall cause all the said Accounts of the several Hearths and Stoves within the respective Counties, to be enrolled by the Clerk of the Peace of the said respective Counties, Riding in Yorkshire, and Divisions in Lincolnshire, and also a Duplicate thereof in Parchment, under the hands and Seals of three or more of the Justices of Peace of the respective Counties and places aforesaid, who are hereby required to sign the same to be returned into his Majesties Court of Exchequer within one month next after such account delivered unto them at their respective Quarter-Sessions aforesaid, upon pain that the Clerk of the Peace of every such County, Riding or Division respectively offending therein, shall forfeit to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of Two hundred pounds for the first month; and for the second month he shall so neglect, every such Clerk of the Peace shall forfeit and lose his or their place and office, and the same shall become void accordingly, which forfeiture and penalty shall be recovered and levied as this Act directs.

And to the intent that the Revenue hereby arising to his Majesty, may from time to time be paid into his Exchequer with as little charge as may be; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Treasurers, and other Officers of the Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colledges, and other Societies aforesaid, within their respective Jurisdictions, and the several Petty-Constables, Tything-men, Headboroughs, and such other Officers within the respective Limits, Liberties and Jurisdictions, shall every half year, within six days after the last day

shall

shall grow due, as aforesaid, collect, gather, and receive the same from the several Occupiers of the said Heaths and Stoves, and upon payment thereof, shall give several Acquittances (with- out taking any thing for such Acquittances) unto the several persons who shall pay the same: And that such Acquittances shall be a full and perfect discharge to every such person who shall pay the same, against his Heirs, his Heirs and Successors; so that no person who shall have such Acquittance, shall be molested, sued or vexed, or put to any charge in his Heirs Court of Cr- chequer or else where.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any person who is hereby charged, or intended to be charged to pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the same that then every person or persons who is hereby Authorized to collect the same, shall and may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of the person and persons so re- fusing or neglecting, rendering unto the said person and persons the overplus of such money as shall remain in their hands by the said sale, after the said duty and necessary charges of keeping the same is discharged as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid Constables, Treasur- ers, and other Officers, who are hereby Authorized to collect the aforesaid duties, shall within Twenty days next after the aforesaid times at which the said duties shall be due to his Majesty, as aforesaid, pay unto the High Constables of the several Hundreds and respective Limits, all such money as they shall receive for the aforesaid duties, receiving an Acquittance without paying any thing for the same, and deducting Two pence in the pound for their pains in collecting the same; And that also then in writing under his hand deliver unto the said High Constable, the names of the persons of whom they receive the same, and also the names of such persons who ought to have paid the respective duties yearly charged upon them, and have not paid the same, where no distress can be had.

And be it further Enacted, That the High Constables of the several hundreds and respective limits, shall within ten days next after their several receipts from the said Constables, Headbor- oughs, Tithingmen, and other Officers, pay unto the High Sheriffs of every County, all such money as they shall so receive, deducting a penny in the pound for their pains, and shall also then deliver or cause to be delivered unto the said High Sheriffs, the several returns which they receiv- ed from the Constables, and other Officers aforesaid;

And the respective Sheriffs shall within thirty days after he or they shall receive the said moneys from the respective Collectors, return the same, together with the names of such persons who are defaulters, and had no distress to be found, into his Majesties Court of Exchequer, de- ducting Four pence out of every Twenty shillings, and so after that rate; whereof Three pence to be for the Sheriffs own use, as a reward of his pains in receiving and returning the same; and One penny to be paid by the Sheriff to the Clerk of the Peace, for his pains, to be recovered by the said Clerk of the Peace by Action of Debt.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That the High Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the time being, for London and so much of the County of Middlesex as lies within the Bills of Mor- tality, other then the Towns of Court and Chancery; and the High Sheriff of Surrey for the time being for the Burrough of Southwark, and all other Sheriffs of any other City or Town, being a County of it self, for such Cities and Towns respectively, shall be, and are hereby made Collec- tors of, and for the several duties arising within their several and respective limits; For which end and purpose, and in those places onely, the Constables, Tithingmen, Headboroughs and other Officers shall deliver unto the Sheriffs of the Cities and places aforesaid, Duplicates of the same Accounts of Yearly and Stoves, which the said Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, and other Officers are appointed by this Act to take from time to time; and to deliver to the Justices of Peace to be Imrolled as aforesaid; And the said Sheriffs of the Cities and places last before mentioned, are hereby enabled to levy the said duties, and required to give Acquittances without any Fees, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as in this Act is appointed to be done by any other Collectors; And the said Sheriffs shall, from time to time within forty days after the said duties shall be payable by virtue of this Act, make payment of all the moneys levied, into his Majesties Exchequer, with a perfect List of the names of such persons as shall make default of payment, where no distress can be found to be taken; Any thing in this Act to the contrary not- withstanding. And the said Sheriffs shall deduct out of their payments Four pence in the pound; whereof Three pence to be for themselves, and One penny for the Clerk of the Peace, to be re- ceived as aforesaid.

And that his Majesties Officers in his said Court of Exchequer, shall discharge all such persons who paid their respective Duties without taking any Fees for the same, and shall also issue out Writs to levy the said duty upon such persons who shall fail in payment thereof, where no dis- tress can be found, to be taken according to this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Revenue and Sum of money arising by virtue of this Act, (Except what shall be allowed to the aforesaid Officers and Offi- cers for Collecting the same) shall be duly and constantly paid and ministered into his Majesties Court of Exchequer; and shall not be particularly charged or chargeable, either before it be paid into the Exchequer, or after, with any Gift, Grants, or Pension whatsoever; And that all and every Grants of any such Pensions, and all and every clause of Non obstante therein con- tained

Duties and
taxes of goods to
be paid to
the Exchequer.

The duty of
the said duties,
and other
impositions to
be collected
by the said
duties.

The allow-
ance for Col-
lecting.

Within what
time the
money ought
to be paid to
the High
Sheriff.

And when the
High Sheriff
ought to pay the
said duties
into the
Exchequer.

London
Middlesex

Surrey
Southwark

Persons who
pay the
said duties,
without any
Fees.

The said Re-
venue shall be
paid into the
Exchequer,
and not char-
ged with any
Grant or Pen-
sion.

tained shall be, and is hereby declared to be utterly void, and all and every the persons to whom such Grants are passed, shall be, and are hereby made Accomptants unto his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and shall pay back all sums of money received by pretence of such Grant; and the Court of Exchequer shall be, and is hereby enjoined to Issue out Process accordingly.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action, Bill, Plaint, Suit, or Information shall be Comenced or Prosecuted against any person or persons, for what he or they shall do in pursuance or execution of this Act, such person or persons so sued, shall and may plead the general Issue, Not guilty; And upon Issue joined may give this Act, and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become Nonsuit, or suffer discontinuance, or if a Verdict pass against him, or if upon a Demurrer Judgement pass against him, the Defendant shall recover treble Costs, for which there shall be like remedy as in any case where Treble Costs by Law are given to the Defendants.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Increase or Decrease of such Heaths or Stoves shall hereafter happen, that an account in writing of the same shall be had and made in like manner as the same is directed to be first taken, returned and imrolled by this Act; and a Duplicate thereof sent into the Exchequer in such sort as is before directed; And from thenceforth the Owner or Occupier of such House, where such Decrease is, shall be discharged proportionably without any further pleading in the Exchequer.

Provided always, That no person or persons shall be charged, prosecuted, or brought to account for the Arreages of any Duty, or Arreages of Revenue raised by this Act, unless the said Duty shall commence within two years, and be brought to a Judgement within four years, and the Duty levied within five years next after the time shall grow due.

Provided always, That no person who by reason of his poverty, or the smallness of his Estate is exempted from the usual Taxes, Payments and Contributions, towards the Church and Par- ish, shall be charged or chargeable with any the Duties by this Act imposed, Any thing herein before to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it hereby Enacted, That if the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Par- ish, together with the Minister of the same, or any two of them (whereof the Minister to be one) shall in writing under their hands yearly certify their belief, that the house wherein any person doth Inhabit is not of greater value then of Twenty shillings per annum upon the full imposed Rent; And that neither the person so Inhabiting, nor any other using the same for- sudge, bath, uesth, or occupieth any Lands or Tenements of their own or others, of the yearly value of Twenty shillings per annum, nor hath any Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels, of the value of Ten pounds in their own possession, or in the possession of any other in trust for them; That then in such case, upon such Certificate made to the two next Justices of Peace, and allowed (for which Certificate and allowance no Fee shall be paid) the person on whose behalf such Certificate is made, shall not be returned by the Constable, or other Officer; And the said house is hereby for that year discharged of, and from all the Duties by this Act im- posed; Any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, be- sides Politick or Corporate, shall at any time hereafter procure or accept of from the Kings Ma- jesty, his Heirs or Successors any Pension, Gift, or Grant for years, life, or any other Estate, or any sum or sums of money, out of the Revenue arising by virtue of this Act, that then such person or persons Politick or Corporate, procuring or accepting the same, shall forfeit double the value of such Pension, Gift, or Grant; The one moiety of which forfeiture shall be to the use of the par- ish of the Parish or Parishes, where the said Offenders be, or inhabit, to be recovered by the Church- wardens, the other moiety to him that will sue for the same, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information.

Provided that this Act, or any thing herein contained shall not extend to charge any Blewting- house, and Stamp, Furnace, or kiln, or any private Oven within any of the houses hereby char- ged, nor any Heath or Stove within the limits of any Hospital or Almshouse for the relief of the poor, whose Endowment and Revenue doth not exceed in true value the sum of One hun- dred pounds by the year.

Provided, That the payments and duties hereby charged shall be charged onely on the Occupier for the time being of such Heath or Stove, dwelling in such house, whereof such Heath or Stove shall be belonging, his Executors or Administrators, and not on the Landlord who let or De- mised the same, his Heirs, Executors or Assigns.

Provided also, That no person or persons Indebted for any the Duties aforesaid, shall thereby be privileged as a Debtor or Debtors to his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or to assign any Debt to his Majesty, his Heirs or Suc- cessors, towards satisfaction of the same, 25 Car. 2. c. 13. 16 Car. 2. c. 3.

Persons ac-
cording to
the Statute
in that behalf
made.

Persons ac-
cording to
the Statute
in that behalf
made.

Treble Costs
to the De-
fendant.

Process of
writs of
Habeas Corp-
us may hap-
pen.

Arreages not
to be charged
unless the said
Duty shall com-
mence within
two years, and
be brought to
Judgement
within four
years.

Persons ex-
empted from
the usual Taxes,
Payments and
Contributions,
towards the
Church and
Parish.

Further De-
tails upon
the persons
who shall ac-
cept of grants
of pensions,
Gifts, or Grants
for years or
life.

Persons pro-
hibited from
charging
Blewting-
houses,
Stamps,
Furnaces,
or kilns.

Persons
charged with
the duties
shall be charged
on the occupier
for the time
being.

No person
shall be privi-
leged as a
debtor or debt-
or to his Ma-
jesty, his Heirs
or Successors,
or to assign
any debt to his
Majesty, his
Heirs or Suc-
cessors.

Franks, and others in His Majesty's Customs prevented and Regulated.

24. Car. 2. c. 17.

Ships and Vessels... 17.

24. Car. 2. c. 17.

The Penalty

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

As much as it appears, that several unlawful and indirect means and devices are daily put in practice, to Export and Import Goods and Merchandises prohibited by the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom; as also to defraud the Kings most Excellent Majesty of His Duties, Customs, and Subsidies, as well by secret and deceitful designs, as by open force and violence used against the Kings Majesty's Officers, employed in the Affairs of the Customs;

For the better preventing of which frauds and violences in time to come, It is Enacted and Ordained by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled; and be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority thereof, That no Ship or Vessel, arriving from the parts beyond the Seas, shall be above three days coming from Graves-end to the place of her discharge (within the River of Thames) without touching or staying at any Wharf, Bay, or place adjoining to either Wharf between Graves-end and Chertsey-Key (unless apparently hindered by contrary Winds, Draught of Water, or other just impediment to be allowed by such person or persons as are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, the Collectors Inwards, or other principal Officers of the Customs) and then, or before the Master or Purser (so; that voyage) of such Ship or Vessel, shall make a just and true Entry upon Oath of the Truth, Contents, and Lading of every such Ship or Vessel, with the particular Marks, Numbers, Qualities, and Contents of every parcel of Goods therein Laden, to the best of his knowledge; also where, and in what Port she took in her Lading, of what Country built, how manned, who was Master during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof; and in all Duties, Ports or Members, to come directly up to the place of Unlading, as the condition of the Port requires, and well admit, and making Entries as aforesaid, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of One hundred pounds.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Captain, Master, Purser, or any other person or persons taking charge of any Ship or Vessel bound for the parts beyond the Seas, or into the Kingdom of Scotland, whether the same Ship or Vessel shall have Commission from, or belong unto the Kings Majesty that now is, His Heirs or Successors, or shall belong to, or have Commission from any foreign Prince or State, or otherwise, shall take in or suffer to be taken into, or laden aboard any such Ship or Vessel, any English Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, to be Exported into the parts beyond the Seas, or into the Kingdom of Scotland, until such Captain, Master, Purser, or other person as aforesaid, shall have entered such Ship or Ships in the Book of the Commissioners, Customer or Collector and Comptroller Inwards of such Port where he shall Load or take in Goods, together with the Name of such Captain or Master, the Burthen of such Ship or Vessel, the Number of Guns and Ammunition he carries, and to what Port or Place he intends to pass or sail, and before he or they shall depart with his or their Ship or Vessel out of such Port or Place, shall bring and deliver unto the said person or persons, which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, the Customer or Collector, and Comptroller of such Port or Place, a Content in Writing under his or their Hands, of the Names of every Merchant, and other person or persons that shall have laden and put on Board any such Ship or Vessel, any such Goods or Merchandises, together with the Marks and Numbers of such Goods and Merchandises, and shall likewise publicly in the open Custom-house, upon his Corporal Oath, to the best of his knowledge have answered to such question or questions, as shall be demanded of him by the said person or persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, the Customer or Collector, and Comptroller, or their Deputies concerning such Goods and Merchandises as shall be aboard such Ship or Vessel, upon pain of Forfeiture of One hundred pounds; And that no such Captain, Master, Purser, or other person or persons, taking charge of any Ship or Vessel of War, as aforesaid, wherein any Goods, Wares or Merchandises shall have been laden or brought from the Ports beyond the Seas, or out of the Realm of Scotland, shall unload, or put on board any Lighter, Boat or Bottom, or lay on land, or suffer to be discharged or put into any Lighter, Boat or Bottom or to be laid on land out of any Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, any Goods, Wares or Merchandises whatsoever, before such Captain, Master, Purser, or other person taking charge of the Ship or Merchants Goods so; that Storage as aforesaid, shall have signified and declared in writing under his or their Hands, unto the person or persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, the Customer or Collector, and Comptroller Inwards of the Port where he arriveth, the Names of every Merchant or Loaders of any Goods or Merchandises aboard the said Ship or Vessel, together with the Number and Marks, and the quantity and quality of every Parcel of Goods and Merchandises to the best of his knowledge, and shall have answered upon his or their Corporal Oath, to such Questions concerning such Goods and Merchandises, as shall be publickly administered unto him in the open Custom-house by such person or persons which are or shall be appointed for managing the Customs, Customer or Collector, and Comptroller, or their Deputies and shall be liable to all Duties and other Taxes which Merchants Ships are subject unto, by the usage of His Majesty's Custom-house (viz. Tonnage, Wills and Entering excepted) upon pain to forfeit One hundred pounds, and upon refusal to make such Entries as aforesaid, as well as towards as Inwards the said person

or persons which are or shall be appointed for managing the Customs, and Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and their Deputies, shall and may freely enter and go on board all and every such Ship or Vessel of War, and bring from thence on Shore into His Majesty's Store-house belonging to the Port where such Ship shall be, all Goods and Merchandises prohibited or uncustomed, which shall be found aboard any such Ship as aforesaid.

And be it hereby also Enacted, That the said person or persons which are or shall be appointed for managing the Customs, and Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and their Deputies, are hereby authorized and enabled to go and enter aboard any Ship or Vessel, as well Ships of War as Merchant Ships, and from thence to bring on Shore all Goods prohibited or uncustomed, except Jewels, if they be Outwards bound; and if they be Ships or Vessels Inwards bound, from thence to bring on Shore into His Majesty's Store-house, as aforesaid, all small Parcels of Fine Goods or other Goods which shall be found in Cabbins, Chests, Trunks, or other small Packages, or in any private or secret place, in, or out of the Hold of the Ship or Vessel, which may occasion a just suspicion that they were intended to be fraudulently conveyed away; And all other sorts of Goods whatsoever, for which the Duties of Tonnage or Poundage were not paid or Compounded for, within Twenty days after the first Entry of the Ship, to be put & remain in the Store-house aforesaid, until His Majesty's Duties thereupon be justly satisfied, unless the said person or persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, and Officers of the Customs, shall see just cause to allow a longer time, and that the said person or persons, which are or shall be so appointed to manage the Customs, and the Officers of the Customs, and their Deputies, may freely stay and remain aboard until all the Goods are delivered and discharged out of the said Ships or Vessels; And if any Master, Purser, or Boat-Swain, or other taking charge in any Ship or Vessel, or any other person whatsoever shall suffer any Cruel, False, Falsely, or other Charge, or Package to be opened aboard the said Ship or Vessel, and the Goods therein to be imbecilled, carried away, or put into any other Form or Package, after the Ship comes into the Port of her discharge, in every such case the said Master, Purser, Boat-Swain, or others, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case, after the clearing of any Ship or Vessel by the person or persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, or any their Deputies, and discharging the Watchmen or Tidelmen from attendance thereupon, there shall be found on board such Ship or Vessel, any Goods, Wares or Merchandises, which have been concealed from the knowledge of the said person or persons, which are or shall be so appointed to manage the Customs, and so; which the Customs, Subsidies, and other Duties due upon the Importation thereof, have not been paid, then the Master, Purser, or other person taking charge of such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit the sum of One hundred pounds, and it shall be lawful to or for any person or persons, authorized by Writ of Assistance, under the Seal of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to take a Constable, Headborough, or other Publick Officer inhabiting near unto the place, and in the day time to enter, and go into any House, Shop, Cellar, Warehouse or Room, or other place, and in case of resistance, to break open Doors, Chests, Trunks, and other Packages, there to seize, and from thence to bring any kind of Goods or Merchandises whatsoever, prohibited and uncustomed, and to put and secure the same in His Majesty's Store-house, in the Port next to the place where such seizure shall be made.

And so; for the better increase of Shipping and Navigation, be it further Enacted, That the Collectors, and other Officers of His Majesty's Customs, in all the Ports of England shall forthwith give an account unto the Collectors and Surveyors in the Port of London (appointed by His Majesty for all Duties and Matters relating to a late Act Intituled, An Act for erecting and erecting of Shipping and Navigation,) of all foreign built Ships in their Ports, named and belonging to the people of England, of what built and burthen they are, so; which Certificates have been made according to the said Act, and that the said Collectors and Surveyors shall make a true and perfect list of all such Ships, attested under their hands, and transmit the same into His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, on, or before the month of December, in the year 1662, there to remain upon record; And that no foreign built Ship (that is to say) not built in any of His Majesty's Dominions of Asia, Africa, or America, or other than such as shall (bona fide) be bought before the first of October 1662, next ensuing, and expressly named in the said List, shall enjoy the privilege of a Ship belonging to England or Ireland, although owned or manned by English (except such Ships only as shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Port or Key, and condemned unto the Court of Admiralty, as lawful Prize) but all such Ships shall be deemed as Alien Ships, and be liable unto all Duties that Alien Ships are liable unto by virtue of the said Act; for increase of Shipping and Navigation. And whereas it is required by the said Act, that in sundry cases the Master and three fourths of the Mariners are to be English, it is to be understood, that any of His Majesty's Subjects of England, Ireland, and his Plantations, are to be accounted English, and no others; and that the number of Mariners be accounted according to what they shall have been during the whole Voyage. And whereas it is required by the said Act, that any of His Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, and the Officers of the Customs and their Deputies, have been hindered, affronted, abused, beaten, and wounded to the hazard of their lives, in the due execution of their several offices, or in their respective places by armed companies and multitudes of men, and goods prohibited and uncustomed have by force or violence, as well by Land as by Water, been forcibly carried and conveyed away, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Officer or Officers shall

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

Whomsoever... 17.

The goods...
of the...
of the...
of the...

be by any person or persons armed with Club, or any manner of Weapon, forcibly hindered, or
fronted, abused, beaten or wounded, as aforesaid, either on board any Ship or Vessel; or upon the
Land or Water, in the due execution of their Office, all and every person and persons so resisting,
obscuring, abusing, beating or wounding the said Officers or their Deputies, or such as
shall be in their aid or assistance, shall by the next Quarter Sessions: And the Justices of the Peace
of the said Quarter Sessions, there to remain till the next Quarter Sessions: And the Justices of the Peace
of the said Quarter Sessions, shall and are hereby empowered to punish the Offender by Fine, not
exceeding One hundred pounds, and the Offender is to remain in Prison till he be discharged by
Order of the Court, both of the Fine and of the Imprisonment, or discover the person that set
him on work, to the end he may be legally proceeded against.

No goods to be...
of the...
of the...

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Wharfinger, or Keeper of any
Wharf, Crane, Key, or their servants, or any of them, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer
to be taken up, or landed, or shall ship off or suffer to be Water-borne, or from any of their said
Wharfs, Cranes, or Keys, any Goods, Wares or Merchandise prohibited, or whereof any Customs,
Duties, or other Duties are due and payable unto the Kings Majesty, without the presence of
some of the Officers of his Majesties Customs thereunto appointed; or at hours and times not ap-
pointed by Law (except in the Port of Hull, as in the Statute of the first year of Queen Elizabeth,
Chapter the eleventh, is excepted, & not otherwise) or Goods passing by Certificates, Waste, Coach,
quay, or otherwise without the presence or notice given to one or more of his Majesties Officers,

1 Eliz. cap. 11.
The Sheriff

That in every such case all and every such Wharfinger and Keeper of such Wharf, Crane or Key,
shall forfeit and pay the sum of One hundred pounds; And if any Goods or Merchandise shall be
laden or taken in from the Shore, into any Bark, Hoop, Lighter, Barge, Wherry or Boat, to be
carried aboard any Ship or Vessel outward bound for the parts beyond the Seas, or laden or ta-
ken in, from or out of any Ship or Vessel coming in, and arriving from foreign parts, without a
Warrant, and presence of one or more Officers of the Customs, such Bark, Hoop, Lighter, Barge,
Wherry or Boat shall be forfeited and lost, and the Master, Purser, Boatman, or other Mariner
of any Ship inward bound, knowing and consenting therunto, shall forfeit the value of the Goods
so unshipped; And further, That in case any Carrier, Porter, Water-man, or other person or
persons whatsoever shall assist in the taking up, landing, shipping off, or carrying aboard any such
Goods, Wares or Merchandise, that then such Carrier, Porter, Water-man or other person or
persons so offending being apprehended by Warrant of any Justice of the Peace for that County,
City or Borough within the said Justices, or every of them are hereby Authorized to issue, and to exa-
mine Witnesses upon Oath concerning such fact, and the same being proved by the Oath of Two
Witnesses, the said Offenders for such first Offence shall and may by such Justice of the Peace be
committed to the next Gaol, there to remain till he and they find sufficient Security to be of the
good behaviour for so long time, until he or they shall be thereof discharged by the Lord Treasurer,
Chancellor, Under-Treasurer or Barons of the Exchequer; And in case he or they so convicted
shall afterwards at any time offend in the like kind, then he and they shall and may by any Justice
of the Peace as aforesaid, be committed to the next Gaol, there to remain for the space of Two
Months without Bail or Mainprize, or until he shall pay unto the Sheriff of that County the sum
of Fifty pounds for the use of his Majesty, or until he shall by the Lord Treasurer, Chancellor, or
Under-Treasurer of Court of Exchequer be thence discharged. Be it further Enacted by the Au-
thority aforesaid, That if any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, shall be shipped or put on Board to

The Sheriff

Goods carried...
of the...
of the...

be carried forth to the open Sea from any one Port, Creek or River in the Kingdom of England,
Dominion of Wales, or Port and Town of Berwick, to be landed at any other place of this Realm,
without a License or Warrant first had and obtained from the said person or persons, which
are or shall be appointed for managing the Customs, and Officers of his Majesties Customs, all
such Goods and Merchandise shall be forfeited and lost, and that the Master of every Ship or
Vessel that shall take or take in any such Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in any Port, River or
Creek within this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town and Port of Berwick, to
be landed and discharged in some other Port, River or Creek of the said Kingdom of England,
Dominion of Wales, or Town and Port of Berwick, shall before the Ship or Vessel be removed
out of the Port (where he shall take in his lading) take out a Coquet or Coquets, and
become bound to the Kings Majesty with good Security, in the value of the Goods, Wares and
Merchandise aforesaid, for Delivery and Discharge thereof in the Port or place for which the
same shall be entered as aforesaid, or in some other Port or place within the said Kingdom of
England, Dominion of Wales, or Port and Town of Berwick, and (the dangers and accidents of
the Seas excepted) to return a Certificate within Six months after the date of such Coquet and
Coquets, under the Hands and Seals of the Kings Majesties Officers, signed also by some of
the said person or persons, which are or shall be appointed by his Majesty for managing the Cu-
stoms, or their Deputy or Deputies, in every respective Ports, Rivers, or Creeks where the
same shall be landed and discharged, to his Majesties Officers of the Customs to whom such Security
shall be given as aforesaid, that such Goods, Wares and Merchandise were there landed and
discharged accordingly, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the Bond and Security aforesaid.

Officers of...
of the...
of the...

And be it further Enacted, That if any Officer of any Port, River or Creek shall grant or
make any false Certificate of any Goods or Merchandise which should have been landed out of any
Ship or Vessel, then such Officer shall lose his Employment, and moreover forfeit the sum of Fifty
pounds, and suffer one years Imprisonment without bail or Mainprize, and be incapable of serving his

The Sheriff

his Majesty in any place of Traff concerning his Customs, and be further liable to such Corporal
punishment as the Court of Exchequer shall think fit; And if any person whatsoever shall Comen-
tise, or falsify any Coquet, Certificate or Return, Transire, Let-pais, or any other Cu-
stom-house Warrant, he shall forfeit One hundred pounds, and the Coquet, Certificate or Re-
turn shall be invalid and of none effect; and if any Goods, Wares or Merchandise brought or
coming into any Port, River, or Creek within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or
Port and Town of Berwick, from any other Port, River, or Creek within the Kingdom of Eng-
land, or Dominions aforesaid, by Port, Coquet, Transire, Let-pais, or Certificate, in Ships or
Vessels shall be landed or put on Shore before such Coquet, Transire, Let-pais, or Certificate shall
be delivered to such Person or Persons, which act or shall be appointed by his Majesty for man-
aging his Customs, the Custom or Collector, and Comptroller of the Port or Place of their Ar-
rival, or to their Deputy or Deputies, and a Warrant or Difference made and given from such
person or persons, Custom or Collector, and Comptroller, or their Deputy and Deputies
aforesaid, for the landing and discharging thereof.

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And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Goods, Wares, or Merchan-
dise, for which the Duties of Tonnage or Customs are due and payable to the Kings Majesty,
shall be secretly conveyed on Board any Ship or Vessel before the Custom and Subsidy thereof
be duly answered and paid, and shall escape the discovery thereof by the Officers of the Customs,
or others, and be carried into the parts beyond the Seas: in such case the Officers or Proprietors
of such Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, or other person or persons who shall have to ship-
ped or caused the same to be shipped and transported, shall forfeit the double value of the Goods,
computed according to the Book of Rates, except for Coal, which so secretly Exported as aforesaid,
shall pay double the Custom and Duty, to be Collected and Levied in such manner as by the
Act of Tonnage and Poundage is directed and appointed.

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Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for preventing of frauds in collecting
of Arrogant Customs, and otherwise, every Merchant or other, passing any Goods, Wares or Mer-
chandise, Inwards or Outwards, shall by himself, or his lawful servant, Factor, or Agent, sub-
scribe one of his Bills of every Entry, with the mark, number, and contents of every parcel of
such Goods as are rated to pay by the piece or measure, and weight of the whole parcel of such
Goods as are rated to pay by the weight, without which the Officers of the Customs shall not suffer
any Entry to pass; And that no children of aliens under the age of Twenty one years be permit-
ted to be Traders, or any Goods or Merchandise to be entered in their names.

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Be it also further Enacted, That upon any Petitions, Suits and Informations that shall be
brought, commenced, or entered upon any Law or Statute concerning the Kings Majesties Sub-
sidies of Tonnage and Poundage, or Ships or Goods to be forfeited by reason of unlawful Im-
portation or Exportation, there shall not be any Party Jury, but such only as are the natural and
free-born Subjects of the King, his Heirs or Successors.

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And whereas allowances given to Merchants and others for defects and damages upon Goods,
and five per centum generally upon all Goods imported, and Twelve per centum upon
Wines, every Merchant or other having the aforesaid allowances intimated, shall in person upon
Oath by himself, or by his lawful servant or Factor, demand and receive the money
due upon Debentures for such foreign Goods Exported by such Certificate, with such allow-
ments and allowances as were made and given to him upon the Importation; and if he be
found fraudulently to ship out less in quantity or value than is expressed in his Certificate,
the Goods therein mentioned, or the value thereof shall be forfeited; and the Owner or Mer-
chant shall lose the benefit of receiving back any part of the Customs for those Goods, and if any
Goods shipped out by Certificate as aforesaid, shall be laden again in the same, or any other
Port or place within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of
Berwick, (unless in case of Distress to save the Goods from perishing, which shall be patently
made known to the Person or Persons which are or shall be appointed by his Majesty
to manage his Customs, and Principal Officers of the Port) no allowance shall be demand-
ed or made for those Goods, and the said Goods, or value thereof, shall be forfeited and lost.

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Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Goods, Wares, or Merchandise
that shall be brought out of, or carried into the Kingdom of Scotland by Land, into, or out of
the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Port and Town of Berwick, shall pass and be
carried by and through some of the Towns and Passages hereafter named (that is to say) by and
through Berwick, Carlisle, and then, and there pay the Custom and Subsidy granted and due to
the Kings Majesty, by an Act of this present Parliament, Entituled, A Subsidy granted to the King
of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandise Exported and Im-
ported; And if any Goods, Wares or Merchandise prohibited or uncustomed, coming out of Scot-
land into England, or going out of England into Scotland, shall pass by, or beyond the Towns,
Ports and Places aforesaid without due entry and payment of the Customs, that then all such
Goods Wares and Merchandise, or the value thereof shall be forfeited and lost.

Goods...
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And whereas in and by an Act of Parliament in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, of the
mons memory, directing when and where Merchandise shall be landed, and Customs paid, if
is amongst divers other things Contained and Ordained, that no Goods, Wares or Merchandise
shall be shipped or landed aboard any Ship or Vessel, or moved or discharged out of, or from any
Ship or Vessel, but in or upon some such open Place, Key, or Wharf, Place, Key, or Wharf,
Ship or Vessel, but in or upon some such open Place, Key, or Wharf, Place, Key, or Wharf,

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(Except the Port of Hull) as her Highness, her Heirs and Successors should therefore assign or appoint by virtue of her Highness Commission or Commissions, within the Port of London, and in all Ports, Creeks, Havens, Roads, as in and by the said Act doth, and may at large appear. And whereas, notwithstanding the aforesaid Act, there are some Ports, Creeks and places where Customs, Collectors, and Comptrollers and Searchers, their servants had then, time out of mind, been resident, to which no such Commissions were sent, nor places, heys, nor wharfs appointed, as by the said Act has directed; And whereas also since that time, by reason of the alteration of Rivers, Streams, Channels and Sands, some places then appointed are become unfit and useless, & others much more convenient and commodious, as well for Traffique and Commerce, as for Landing and Discharging, Lading and Shipping of Cows, Wares, and Merchandise; It is Enacted and Expressed, and he it Enacted and Expressed by the Authority aforesaid, That the Kings Majesty may from time to time by his Highness Commission, or Commissions out of his Court of Chancery, assign and appoint all such further Places, Ports, Members and Creeks (except the Town of Hull) as shall be lawful for the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of any Cows, Wares or Merchandise, within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Port or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and to what ancient and head-Ports respectively such Places, Members or Creeks shall belong and appertain: And where any such Member, Creek, or Place shall be so (as aforesaid) appointed by virtue of the said Commission or Commissions, the Custom, Collector, Comptroller and Searcher of the head-Port, shall by themselves, or their sufficient Deputy or Deputies, servant or servants, reside and inhabit, for the entering, clearing, and passing, shipping and discharging of Ships, Cows and Merchandise: And by virtue of the aforesaid Commission or Commissions, may likewise set down and appoint the extent, bounds, and limits of every Port, Haven, or Creek within his Majesty's Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick, whereby the extent, limits and privileges of every Port, Haven and Creek, may be ascertained and known: And it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever, to lade, or put, or cause to be laden or put off, or from any Key, Wharf, or other place on the Land, into any Ship, Vessel, Lighter, Boat or Bottom, any Cows, Wares, or Merchandise whatsoever, (fish taken by his Majesty's Subjects, Sea-coal, Stone and Bestials only excepted) to be transported into any place of the parts beyond the Seas, or carried by land into the Realm of Scotland, or to take up, discharge, or lay on land, or cause, or procure to be taken up, discharged, and laid on land out of any Boat, Lighter, Ship, Vessel or Bottom (being not in Lark or Wreck) any Cows, Wares, or Merchandise whatsoever (fish taken by his Majesty's Subjects, Bestials and Salt only excepted) to be brought from any of the parts beyond the Seas, or by land from the Realm of Scotland, by way of Merchandise, but only upon such open Place, Key or Wharf, Places, Heys or Wharfs, as his Majesty shall from time to time assign and appoint by virtue of such Commission and Commissions as aforesaid, in his Majesty's Port of London, and the Members and Liberties thereof, in any other Port, Place, Member or Creek within his Majesty's Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick, without special licence and leave first had from the Commissioners and Officers of his Majesty's Customs, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of all such Cows, Wares and Merchandise.

By authority of the King's Majesty, the Commissioners of the Customs and Excise, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as it is written in the King's Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

In any suit or action touching the execution of the Statute in this behalf made, the party claiming the benefit of the Statute shall be bound to prove the same.

And so much as it doth appear by daily experience, that there are great jealousies and contentions between the Importers and Owners of Cows and Merchandise, and the Officers and Informers; both design and intent to defraud the force of the Law, and his Majesty's Revenue and Customs; It is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Ship or Ships, Cows, Wares, or Merchandise, shall be seized or forfeited, for or by reason of unlawful Importation or Exportation, into, or out of this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Port and Town of Berwick, or any the Ports, Members or Creeks thereunto belonging, or for non payment of any Customs or Duties now due, or hereafter to be due and payable to his Majesty, but by the person or persons who are or shall be appointed by his Majesty to manage his Majesty's Customs, or Officers of his Majesty's Customs for the time being, or such other person or persons as shall be deputed and authorized therunto by Warrant from the Lord-Treasurer, or Under-Treasurer, or by special Commission from his Majesty under the Great or Privy-Seal: And if any seizure shall hereafter be made by any other Person or Persons whatsoever for any the Causes aforesaid, such seizure shall be void and of none effect, any Statute, Law, Act, or Provision to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in every Action, Suit, Indisposition, Information or Prosecution, wherein or whereby the person or persons who are or shall be appointed by his Majesty for managing his Majesty's Customs, or the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, or any Officer or Officers, Person or Persons authorized by his Majesty to put in execution the Act of Parliament, for executing and enforcing of Navigation, their Deputies or Servants, or any others acting in aid of them, have been or shall be sued, indicted, prosecuted or molested, it shall be lawful for all and every the said Persons, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to plead the general Issue, and to give this of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, relating to the Customs and Navigation in evidence, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Justice, or other Courts where the said matter shall be depending; And the Judges of the said Courts are hereby strictly enjoined and required to admit the same, and to sign and indorse them, and every of them, of, and from all such Suits, Informations, Informations, or Prosecutions, for or concerning any matter or thing aforesaid.

acted or done in the due and necessary performance and execution of their respective Trusts and Impointments therein.

It is hereby also Enacted for avoiding of fraudulent Compositions, That if any Officer, Informer or Officer as aforesaid, shall not prosecute to effect for the bringing to Trial and Condemnation the Ships, Cows and Merchandise by them seized or Informers against, That then and in every such case, it shall be lawful to or for any of the person or persons who are or shall be appointed by his Majesty for managing his Majesty's Customs, or the Officers of the Customs, or other person or persons deputed by them, or therunto Authorized by the Lord-Treasurer, or Under-Treasurer to make seizure of, or inform against such Cows and Merchandise, or bring his Action for the same by way of Deceit, and that they shall be esteemed and adjudged in Law as the true first Informers and Seizers, and have the benefit of such Informers or Seizers: Any Law, Statute, Act or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

For avoiding fraudulent compositions by Informers.

And that no Informer or Officer be suffered to compound under one Third of the appraised value upon loss of his Office.

It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the Kings Majesty's Officers, or other persons appointed to manage his Majesty's Customs, Searchers, Writers, or other person or persons whatsoever deputed and appointed by and under them, or any of them, or any other Authority whatsoever, and employed in or about the Affairs of the Kings Customs and Duties, shall directly or indirectly take or receive any bribe, recompence or reward, in any kind whatsoever, or receive at any false Entry of any Cows or Merchandise, whereby the Kings Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, shall be deceived or hindered, in, or of his Customs and Duties, or other Sums of money or Cows prohibited by the Law to be Imported or Exported into or out of the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, Town and Port of Berwick, be suffered to pass either by way of Importation or Exportation, the person or persons therein offending, shall forfeit the sum of One hundred pounds, and be for ever afterwards incapable of any Office or Employment under the Kings Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or any Authority derived from them, as also the Merchant, Mariner, or other person or persons whatsoever, who shall give or pay any such Bribe, Recompence or Reward as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of Fifty pounds.

No person employed about managing the Customs, may take any bribe or reward to compound of any Entry.

The Bribe.

Provided nevertheless, that if any person or persons offending as aforesaid, shall reveal and make known such his or their Offence in Two months time to the Treasurer of England, the Chancellor, Under-Treasurer, or Barons of the Exchequer, he shall for that Offence be cleared acquitted and discharged.

Persons revealing their Offence within two months to be cleared.

And he it further Enacted, That all foreign Cows and Merchandise which by the person or persons who are or shall be appointed by his Majesty for the managing of the Customs, and the Custom, Collector and Comptroller, shall be permitted to be landed and taken up by Bills at sight, Bills at view or substance shall be landed at the most convenient Heys or Wharfs where the said person or persons to be appointed, Custom, Collector, or Comptroller, shall appoint, and not elsewhere, and there or in his Majesty's Store-house of the respective Ports at the Election of the said person or persons so to be appointed and Officers, shall be measured, weighed and numbered, by and in the presence of the Officers, to be therunto particularly appointed; which said Officers so appointed, shall peruse the Entries, and therunto shall subscribe their Names, and the next day following shall give Account, and make report of every respective Entry so perfected as aforesaid, to the said person or persons who are or shall be appointed to manage his Majesty's Customs, Custom, Collector and Comptroller aforesaid, without reasonable cause to be allowed by the said person or persons, or Officers aforesaid, or in default thereof, shall forfeit the sum of One hundred pounds.

Foreign Goods, to be measured, weighed and numbered.

It is also Enacted, That no Ship, Vessel, or Boat, appointed and employed ordinarily for the Carriage of Letters and Packets shall (unless it be in such Cases as shall be allowed by the said person or persons who are or shall be appointed to manage his Majesty's Customs, or Officers aforesaid) Import or Export any Cows or Merchandise into or out of the parts beyond the Seas, upon the Penalty of the forfeiture of One hundred pounds to be paid by the Master of the said Vessel or Boat, with the loss of his place; and all Cows and Merchandise that shall be found on Board any such Ship, Vessel, or Boat shall be forfeited and sold.

Ships appointed for carrying Letters, may not import or export Merchandise.

And whereas some Doubts and Disputes have arisen concerning the said late Act for encouraging and encouraging of Shipping and Navigation, about some of the Cows therein prohibited to be brought from Holland and the Parts and Ports thereabouts; It is Enacted and Declared, That no sort of Wines (other than Rhenish) no sort of Spicers, Chocery, Tobacco, Pot-ashes, Pitch, Tarr, Salt, Rozen, Deal-Boards, Firr, Timber, or Olive-Oyl, shall be Imported into England, Wales or Berwick, from the Netherlands or Germany, upon any pretence whatsoever in any sort of Ships or Vessels whatsoever, upon penalty of the loss of all the said Cows, as also of the Ships and furniture.

An Ordinance of the King's Majesty, touching the Goods prohibited to be brought from Holland.

And whereas also by the said late Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, an Imposition of five shillings per Tun is laid upon all Ships or Vessels belonging to any Subjects of the French King, which shall come into any Port, Harbour, Creek, or Road of England, Ireland, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and shall there lade or unlade any Cows, or take in or set on Board any Passengers, yet notwithstanding there is great difficulty

The Collection of the five shillings per Tun upon French Vessels.

in recovering the said Duty, because small Schooners come not into Harbours where Officers are, but either put their Goods and Passengers on shore, or Boats come out of Harbours, which

Doth to be observed, and the penalty.

Tonnage of Goods, and the penalty.

England in Blackwood.

11 Ed. 2. c. 14.

12 Ed. 2. c. 15.

Ypposition upon Ex. 12. c. 1. c. 15.

12. c. 1. c. 15.

Of quantity of Goods claimed shall upon the Statute of 12. c. 1. c. 15.

It is also hereby Enacted, That Sugar, Perry, Hops, Cider, and Cider-cider, of any sort or kind whatsoever, Imported from and after the four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, from Foreign Parts, is hereby Rated to pay to the Kings Majesty a Subsidy of Tonnage of four pounds Ten shillings per Tun Imported by English, and

And whereas the Inventions Inventions of these times hath taught the Dyers of England the Art of dying the Colours made of Logwood, alias Blackwood, so as that by experience they are found as lasting and durable as the Colours made with any other sort of Dying-wood whatsoever; And whereas by a Statute made in the third and thirtieth year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth of famous Memory, Entitled, Logwood and Blackwood shall not be used in Dying

Provided, That such Importation be according to the Rules prescribed and expressed in the late Act, Entitled, An Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and paying a Subsidy to our Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors for every Tun of the said Logwood, alias Blackwood, so to be Imported after the rate of five pounds, and after that rate for any greater or lesser quantity according to such Rules, and under such Penalties as are

And be it further Enacted, That all Actions, Suits and Informations to be had and commenced upon the Act For encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, or any Clause or Article therein, may be entered and prosecuted in his Majesties Court of Exchequer at Westminster, That upon all such Suits and Informations to be brought upon the Act of Tonnage and

and that the Examination of Witnesses so returned shall be admitted for evidence in Law at the Trial, as if it had been given *Viva voce* by the Examinee in Court; Any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it also Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That no Writ of Habeas Corpus shall be granted out of the Court of Exchequer for Goods Seized, but upon good Security; and that for Goods perishable onely, or in cases where the Informer shall or may delay his coming to as speede a Trial as the Court of that Court will permit, and shall be thereby Directed and Directed.

In what cases Writs of Habeas Corpus may be granted.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Poeyr of all the Forfeitures before in this Act mentioned and appointed, shall be to the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other Poeyr to such person or persons as shall Seize or Due for the same by Bill, Plaint, or Information in his Majesties Court of Exchequer, or any other his Majesties Courts of Record, wherein no Choin, Protection or Waiver of Law shall be allowed.

And be it further Enacted and Ordained, That all Officers belonging to the Admiralty, Captains and Commanders of Ships, Forts, Castles and Block-houses, as also all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and Headboroughs, and all the Kings Majesties Officers, Ministers and Subjects whatsoever whom it may concern, shall be aiding and assisting to all and every person and persons which are or shall be appointed by his Majesty to manage his Customs, and the Officers of his Majesties Customs, and their Respective Deputies in the due Execution of all and every Act and Thing in and by this present Act required and enjoined; And all such who shall be aiding and assisting unto them in the due execution hereof, shall be defended and saved harmless by virtue of this Act.

All Officers and persons to be aiding the Officers and persons for managing the Customs.

And be it hereby also Enacted, That all Deputies, Clerks and Servants which now have any place of Office in or about the Customs and Subsidies by and under the Commissioners, or other the Kings Officers thereof, shall before the first day of June next, take their respective Corporal Oath and Oaths for the true and faithful execution and discharge, to the best of their knowledge and power, of their several Trusts and Employments committed to their charge and inspection; And that no person or persons shall hereafter be employed or put in trust in the business of the Customs, until he shall first have taken his Oath as aforesaid; And the Commissioners and principal Officers in the Port of London, and the principal Officers in all other the outports, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to administer, and give to all and every person or persons such Oath and Oaths as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be Entered and Registered in the Custom-house of every respective Port where the person so taking the Oath as aforesaid, shall have his residence and employment.

Clerks and Servants to be aiding the Officers and persons for managing the Customs.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person employed in his Majesties Customs, shall demand or take any other or greater sum of money than by Law is now due, or hereafter shall become due, or shall put any Merchant or other person out of his turn without express order before, or immediate approbation after, from the person or persons who are or shall be appointed by his Majesty to manage his Customs, or the superior Officers for the Customs, or shall illegally detain the goods of any person, or shall neglect or refuse to make repayments and allowances which are or shall be due since the four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred and sixty, or shall not after notice given, give out and execute his Warrant, shall be liable to double Costs and Damages.

Persons employed in the Customs, shall demand no more than the Law.

And for the better increase of good and serviceable shipping, and securing the publick Trade and Commerce; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Merchant or other person that shall after the five and twentieth day of September, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, Export any Goods or Merchandises from any Port of this Kingdom, capable of a Ship or Vessel of two hundred Tun upon an ordinary full Sea, to any part or place of the Mediterranean Sea beyond the port of Malaga, or Import any Goods or Merchandise from the ports or places aforesaid, to any port of this said Kingdom, in any Ship or Vessel that hath not two Decks, and doth carry less then seven pieces of Ordnances mounted together, with two men for each Gun, and other Ammunition proportionable, shall pay to our Sovereign Lord the King for all and every the Tares and Merchandises so Exported or Imported, One per centum over and above the Rates and Duties of Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage otherwise due and payable for the same, Any thing in this Act before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of what size and burden Merchandise Ships shall be, and what men and Ammunition they shall carry.

Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful to export from any of his Majesties Dominions, Fish, into any of the Ports of the Mediterranean Sea aforesaid, in any English Ship or Vessel whatsoever, Provided that one moiety of her full lading be Fish only, and in such case to import any Tares or Merchandise in the same Ship so that Voyage, without paying any other Rates or Duties of Tonnage or Poundage for the same, then were heretofore accustomed.

Proviso for Ships exporting Fish.

And for the better encouragement of building good and Defensible Ships; Be it Enacted, That all and every person or persons that shall within the space of seven years, from and after the five and twentieth day of March, One thousand six hundred sixty two, build, or cause to be built within any of his Majesties Dominions, any Ship or Vessel of three Decks, or two Decks and a half, with a Fore-Castle, and five foot between each Deck, mounted with thirty pieces of Ordnance at least, and other Ammunition proportionable, shall for the first two Voyages which the said Ship or Ships make from his Majesties Dominions to any foreign parts, have and receive

Encouragement to build and equip good and Defensible Ships.

to his and their own proper use and benefit one tenth part of the Customs that shall be paid to his Majesty for all such Goods or Merchandises as shall be Exported or Imported on the said Ship or Ships, to and from this Kingdom: And the Commissioners and Officers of his Majesties Customs are hereby impowered and required to pay the same to the Owner or Owners of the said Ship or Ships accordingly.

Prohibited likewise, and he it hereby Declared and Enacted, That from and after the four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty two, All Salt which shall be brought out of the Kingdom of Scotland into this Kingdom, the Dominion of Wales, or Colon of Berwick upon Tweed, shall yield and pay, and is hereby made chargeable to yield and pay unto the Kings Majesty, One half penny upon every Gallon of such imported Salt of Winchester measure, at the landing thereof: Any thing in this present Act, or any former or other Laws, Statute, or Order to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

CAP. XII.

For the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom.

Whereas the necessity, number and continual increase of the Poor, not only within the Cities of London and Westminster, with the Liberties of each of them, but also through the whole Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, is very great, and exceeding burthenfome, being occasioned by reason of some defects in the Law concerning the settling of the Poor, and for want of a due provision of the regulations of relief and employment in such parishes or places where they are legally settled, which doth enforce many to turn into idle Rogues, and others to perish for want, together with the neglect of the faithful execution of such Laws and Statutes as have formerly been made for the preventing and punishing of such Rogues, and for the good of the Poor: For remedy whereof, and for the preventing and punishing of any the Poor, whether young or old, for want of such supplies as are necessary: May it please your most Excellent Majesty that it may be Enacted, and he it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That whereas by reason of some defects in the Law, poor people are not restrained from going from one Parish to another, and therefore do endeavour to settle themselves in those Parishes where there is the best Stock, the largest Commons, or Whittes to build Cottages, and the most Woods for them to burn and destroy, and when they have consumed it, then to another Parish, and at last become Rogues and Vagabonds, to the great discouragement of Parishes to provide Stocks, where it is liable to be devoured by Strangers: We it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, upon complaint made by the Churchwardens, or Overseers of the Poor of any Parish to any Justice of Peace, within forty dayes after any such person or persons coming so to settle as aforesaid in any Tenement under the yearly value of Ten pounds, for any Justice of the Peace, whereof one to be of the Quorum of the Division where any person or persons that are likely to be chargeable to the Parish, shall come to inhabit, by their Warrant to remove and convey such person or persons to such Parish where he or they were last legally settled, either as a native Householder, Sojourner, Apprentice or Servant, for the space of forty dayes at the least, unless he or they give sufficient security for the discharge of the said Parish to be allowed by the said Justice.

Prohibited likewise, That all such persons who think themselves aggrieved by any such judgement of the said two Justices, may appeal to the Justice of the Peace of the said County at their next Quarter-Sessions, who are hereby required to do them Justice according to the merits of their Cause.

Prohibited also, That (this Act notwithstanding) it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to go into any County, Parish or place to work in time of Harvest, or at any time to work at any other work, so that he or they carry with him or them, a Certificate from the Minister of the parish, and one of the Churchwardens, and one of the Overseers for the Poor for the said year, that he or they have a dwelling house, or place in which he or they inhabit, and hath left wife and children, or some of them there, (or otherwise as the condition of the person shall require) and is declared an Inhabitant, or Inhabitants there: And in such case, if the person or persons shall not return to the place aforesaid, when his or their work is finished, or shall fall sick or impotent, whilst he or they are in the said work, it shall not be accounted a Breach, or offence in the cases aforesaid, but that it shall and may be lawful for the Justice of the Peace to convey the said person or persons to the place of his or their habitation, as aforesaid, unto the pains and penalties in this Act prescribed: And if such person or persons shall refuse to go, or shall not remain in such parish where they ought to be settled, as aforesaid, but shall return of his own accord to the parish from whence he was removed, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the City, County or Colon-Corporate where the said Offence shall be committed, to send such person or persons offending to the House of Correction, there to be punished as a Vagabond, or to a publick Work-house in this present Act hereafter mentioned.

shall through out the Kingdom

The meaning of this Act

That people going from one Parish to another

How to be discharged from any Tenement

Provision relating to the Justice of the Peace

Provision relating to the Justice of the Peace

mentioned, there to be employed in work or labour; And if the Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, to which he or they shall be removed, refuse to receive such person or persons, and to provide work for them, as other Inhabitants of the Parish, any Justice of Peace of that Division may and shall thereupon bind any such Officer or Officers, in whom there shall be default, to the Assizes or Sessions, there to be punished for his or their Contempt in that behalf.

And for the farther redress of the mischief intended to be hereby remedied, We it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from thenceforth there be, and shall be, one or more Corporation or Corporations, Work-house or Work-houses within the Cities of London and Westminster, and within the Burroughs, Towns and places of the County of Middlesex and Surrey, situate, being and being within the Parishes mentioned in the Wapship Bills of Mortality, consisting of a President, a Deputy to the President, and a Treasurer: And that the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being be President of the Corporation of Corporations, Work-house or Work-houses within the said City, and the Assistants to be the Aldermen of the said City of London for the time being, and fifty two other Citizens to be chosen by the Common-Council of the said City: And that the said President and Assistants, or the major part of them, shall and may elect a Deputy-President and Treasurer, and all other necessary Officers hereby constituted and authorized to execute the powers and Offices by this Act appointed: And that upon the vacancy by death or otherwise of any Assistant, the power to elect in their rooms be in the said Common-Council, and the Election of the Deputy-President, or Treasurer, and all other Officers, in the said President and major part of the Assistants, as aforesaid: And that a President, a Deputy-President, a Treasurer and Assistants be nominated and appointed by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, out of the most fit persons inhabiting in the City of Westminster, or the Liberties thereof, for the Corporation of Corporations, Work-house or Work-houses within the same.

And for the said places within the Wapship Bills of Mortality in the said Counties of Middlesex and Surrey respectively, there shall be elected and chosen by the major part of the Justices of the Peace for the said Counties in their respective Quarter-Sessions assembled, out of the most able and honest Inhabitants and Freeholders of every of the said Counties of Middlesex and Surrey respectively, a President, a Deputy-President, a Treasurer and Assistants for the Corporation of Corporations, Work-house or Work-houses of the places aforesaid in Middlesex and Surrey: And that upon the vacancy by death, or otherwise of any of the Presidents, Deputy-Presidents, Treasurers or Assistants in the City of Westminster, and places aforesaid in Middlesex and Surrey, the power to elect others in their rooms be in the major part of the respective Justices of Peace, who in their General Quarter-Sessions from time to time shall accordingly supply such vacant places: And that at every Quarter-Sessions they shall require and take an account in writing of all the Receipts, Charges, and Disbursements of the Officers and Treasurer of such Corporation or Corporations, Work-house or Work-houses, how many Poor people have been employed and set to work in the year last past, and what Stock there was, and is remaining; which President, Deputy-President, and Treasurer for the time being respectively, shall for ever hereafter in name and fact, be Bodies Politick and Corporate in Law, to all intents and purposes, and shall have a perpetual Succession, and may sue or be sued, or be summoned or impleaded by the name of the President and Governors for the Poor of the respective places aforesaid, in all of the Courts and places of Judicature within this Kingdom, and the Dominion of Wales, and the Colon of Berwick upon Tweed; and by that Name every of the said Corporations shall and may without License in Parliament, purchase or receive any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of Three thousand pounds per annum, of the Gift, Alienation or Devision of any person or persons, who are hereby without further License enabled to give the same, and any Cens, Chattels, or sums of Money whatsoever, to the use, intent and purposes hereafter limited and appointed: And the each respective Corporation, or any Deben of them, shall have hereby Power and Authority from time to time to meet and keep Courts for the ends and purposes in this Act expressed, at such time and place as shall be appointed by the said President, his Deputy, or the Treasurer, who are hereby required upon the desire of any four of the said Corporation, at any time to cause a Court to be learned accordingly: And shall have hereby Authority from time to time to make and appoint a Common-Deal for the use of the said Corporation.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President, and Governors of the said Corporations for the time being, or any two of them, or to, or for any person authorized and appointed by them or any two of them, from time to time to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, or idle or disorderly persons within the said Cities and Liberties, Places, Divisions and Precincts, and to cause them to be kept and set to work in the several and respective Corporations or Work-houses; and it shall and may be lawful for the major part of the Justices of Peace in their Quarter-Sessions, to signify unto his Majestys Privy Council, the names of such Rogues, Vagabonds, idle and disorderly persons, and sturdy Beggars as they shall think fit to be transported to the English Plantations; and upon the approbation of his Majestys Privy Council to the said Justices of Peace signified, which persons shall be transported, it shall and may be lawful for any two

Corporation to which the City of London and Westminster

President, Deputy-President, Treasurer and Assistants for the Corporation of

City of Westminster

The powers of the said President and Governors of the said Corporations

two or more of the Justices of the Peace, them to Transport, or cause to be Transported from time to time, during the space of three years, next ensuing the end of this present Session of Parliament, to any of the English Plantations beyond the Seas, there to be disposed in the usual way of Servants, for a term not exceeding Seven years.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the President and Governours of any of the said Corporations shall certify under their common Seal, their want and defect either of a present Stock for the Foundation of the Work, or for supply thereof for the future, and what sum or sums of Money they shall think fit for the same, to the Common-Council of the said City of London, and the Burgesses and Justices of Peace in their Quarter-Sessions of the said City of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof, or the Justices of the respective Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, assembled in either Quarter-Sessions, That thereupon the Common-Council of the said City of London, the Burgesses of the said City of Westminster, and the Justices of Peace of the said Cities and Counties in their Quarter-Sessions assembled, are hereby required from time to time to set down and ascertain such competent sum and sums of money for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one years rate from time to time usually set upon any parish, or towards the relief of the Poor, and the same to proportion out upon the several Wards, Precincts, Counties, Divisions, Hundreds, and Parishes, as they shall think fit; And thereupon the Aldermen, Deputies, and Common-Council-men of every Ward in the City of London, and Burgesses and Justices of the Peace of the City of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof, and the Justices of the Peace of the said Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, shall have power and Authority, and are hereby required equally and indifferently, according to the proportions appointed as aforesaid, for the several Wards, Precincts, Cities and Parishes as aforesaid, to tax and rate the several Inhabitants within the said respective Wards, Precincts and Parishes, as well within Liberties as without; with which Tax, if any person or persons find him or themselves aggrieved, supposing the same to be unequal, he or they shall and may make their complaint known to the Justices of the Peace at the next open Sessions, who shall take such final order therein, as in like cases is already by the Law provided.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Alderman of the City of London, or his Deputy, or the Burgesses and Justices of Peace of the City of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof, or any two or more of them, or any two Justices of Peace of the respective Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, by their Warrant under their Hands and Seals, to authorize the Church-Wardens or Overseers for the Poor within the places and Parishes aforesaid, to demand, gather and receive of every person and persons, such sum and sums of money as shall be assessed upon them by virtue of the Taxations and Contributions aforesaid; And for default of payment within ten days after demand thereof made, or notice in writing left at the dwelling-house or lodging of every person so assessed, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of every such person, and after satisfaction made, to restore the surplusage to the party so distrained.

And he it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Stocks raised for the relief and employment of the Poor, in the City of London and Liberties thereof, which was in the hands of a Corporation heretofore appointed in the said City for that service, or in the hands of any other person or persons whatsoever, before the nine and thirtieth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred and sixty, commonly called the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, or at any time since, together with all the Accrues of money formerly allotted for that Service, or Legacies given to the same end, shall be payable to the Treasurer of the Corporation or Corporations, Work-house or Work-houses to be established by this present Act, who are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves, or their Officers thereunto by them deputed, to collect, gather, receive and recover the said money and Legacies, which shall be due and accrued, as aforesaid; with which said Accrues, and every part and parcel thereof, the Corporation or Corporations aforesaid by this Act made, constituted and established, is, and shall be hereby invested, and intertitled for the execution of the service hereby enjoined them; and all those that have had, or now have any of the said Stocks in their or any of their hands, shall be accountable to the said Treasurer, or to those that shall be appointed by the said Corporation or Corporations, or any two or more of them to take the said account.

Provided always, And he it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be a full allowance of all just and necessary expenses which have been laid out by the said former Corporation for the relief of the said poor, and the carrying on of the said Service since the time before expressed.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective President and Governours, or any Seven of them shall have power from time to time to make and constitute Overseers and Surveyors for the better relieving, regulating, and setting the poor to work, and the apprehending and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Beggars within the Cities, Liberties, and places aforesaid, that have not otherwise to maintain themselves, and for other the matters aforesaid.

Provided the said Overseers and Surveyors shall from time to time be presented to the Justices of Peace in their Quarter-Sessions assembled, to be allowed by the major part of them, and confirmed by order of the said Court.

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And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the President and Governours of any of the said Corporation or Corporations, Work-house, or Work-houses, or any four or more of them being assembled together, shall have hereby power to choose and entertain all such Officers, and other as shall be needful to be employed in and about the premises; and them, or any of them from time to time to remove as they shall see cause; and upon the death or removal of them, or any of them, to choose others in their places for the carrying on of the work, and to make and give such reasonable allowances unto them, or any of them out of the Stock and Treasuries belonging to the said Corporation or Work-house, as they shall think fit.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Officers and Ministers of Justice shall be aiding and assisting to the said Corporation or Corporations, and to all such Officers as shall be employed by them, or any of them, in the execution or performance of the said Service.

And whereas the Laws and Statutes for the apprehending of Rogues and Vagabonds, have not been duly executed, sometimes for want of Officers, by reason Lodges of Hannoes do not keep Court twice every year for the making of them; We it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Constable, Headborough, or Tithingmen shall die, or go out of the Parish, any two Justices of the Peace may make and swear a new Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, until the said Lord shall hold a Court, or until next Quarter-Sessions, who shall approve of the said Officers so made and sworn as aforesaid, or appoint others as they shall think fit; And if any Officer shall continue above a year in his or their Office, that then in such case, the Justices of Peace in their Quarter-Sessions may discharge such Officers, and may put another fit person in his or their place, until the Lord of the said Hannoe shall hold a Court as aforesaid.

And whereas for want of some encouragement to such person or persons as shall apprehend Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars, the Statutes made in the nine and thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth, and first year of King James, in which Statutes the Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman of every Parish that shall not apprehend such Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars, which shall pass through, or be found in their said Parish unapprehended, such Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman shall forfeit as in the said Statutes is expressed, are not duly executed; We it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Justice of the Peace to whom any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar is apprehended for any Justice of the Peace to whom any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar is apprehended, or shall be brought, to reward any person or persons that shall apprehend any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar, by granting unto such person or persons an Order or Warrant under his Hand and Seal to the Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman of such Parish where such Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar passed through unapprehended, requiring him to pay such person or persons the sum of two shillings for every Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar, which shall be so apprehended; And if such Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, refuse or neglect to pay the two shillings as aforesaid, that then the said Justices of Peace, or any other Justice or Justices of Peace, shall proceed against any such Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, according to the said Statutes; and to compel him to pay such sum of money as he hath forfeited by the Statute of the first year of King James aforesaid, and to allow out of the said forfeiture the said two shillings, and such reasonable means and allowance for loss of time, as they shall think fit.

And if any person or persons shall apprehend any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar, at the confines of any County, which passed through any Parish of another County unapprehended, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to go to some Justice of Peace of that County, through which such Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar passed unapprehended, who is hereby required (upon a Certificate under the hand of some Justice of Peace of the County where such Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar was so apprehended) to grant his Order, or Warrant, under his Hand and Seal, requiring the said Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, to pay unto such person or persons, as aforesaid, the sum of two shillings, which if he shall refuse, or neglect to do, then such Justice is hereby required to proceed against such Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, and to cause him to pay ten shillings, or so much thereof for his expenses and loss of time, as the said Justice of Peace shall think fit, to such person or persons, which he hath forfeited by the Statute aforesaid, made in the nine and thirtieth year of the Queen.

And whereas Constables, Headboroughs, or Tithingmen are or may be at great charge in relieving, conveying with Passes, and in carrying Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars to Houses of Correction, or the Work-houses herein mentioned, and as yet have no power by Law to make Rates to reimburse themselves; We it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Constables, Headboroughs, and Tithingmen be out of years, as aforesaid, together with the Church-Wardens and Overseers of the poor, and other Inhabitants of the said Parish shall hereby have power and Authority to make an indifferent Rate, and to tax all the Occupiers of Lands, and Inhabitants, and all other persons chargeable by the Statute of the third and fourth of Elizabeth concerning the Office and Duty of Overseers for the poor within the said Parishes, which Rate being confirmed under the Hand and Seal of any two Justices of Peace, aforesaid, the said Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman shall have power by Warrant under

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their Warrants to the Constables of their respective Counties, Cities, and Towns Corporate, to enter and search for such Manufactures in the Shops being open, or Ware-houses, and dwelling-houses of such person or persons as shall be suspected to have any such Foreign Bone-laces, Imboden, Cut-work, France, Wand-strings, Buttons, or Needlework within their respective Counties, Cities, and Towns-Corporate, and to seize the same, any Act, Statute, or Ordinance to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it hereby Enacted and Declared, That all Informations, Actions, and Suits that shall be commenced for any offence committed against this Law, shall be brought and commenced within twelve Months after the discovery of such offence, Any former Act, or Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAP. XIV.

Direction for Prosecution of such as are Accountable for Prizes-Goods.

Whereas in the Act of Pardon and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion, made in the Twelfth Year of your Majesties Reign, and since confirmed by another Act, Intituled, An Act for confirming Publick Acts, made in the thirtieth year of your Majesties Reign, there is (amongst other exceptions) excepted all and singular the Accounts of all Prize-Goods, and of all moneys and other Duties growen due, or contracted upon the sale or disposition of them or any of them; By vertue whereof, and of another Act made in the said thirtieth year of your Majesties Reign, Intituled, An Act for the Declaring, Vesting, and Setting of all such Moneys, Goods, and other things in his Majesty, which were received, levied, or collected in these late times, and are remaining in the hands or possession of any Treasurers, Receivers, Collectors, or others not Pardoned by the Act of Oblivion, all and singular Prizes and Ships, and Goods whatsoever seized or taken for Prize (since the thirtieth of January, in the year, One thousand six hundred forty two) by colour, or pretence of any of the late pretended Authorities, or by pretence of colour of any Power or Authority heretofore, or pretended to be derived from, or under them or any of them, or otherwise for, or upon any pretence of any publick use: And all Captures and Seizures of Prizes and Goods of Prizes, or under pretence of any publick use: And all the moneys arising, or due, or contracted for, upon the Sale and Dispositions of them, or any of them yet unpaid, or unaccounted for, in whose hands soever the same be, or by whomsoever owing, are righte vested in your Majesty: And all the Papers and Records and Journals thereof, not having yet truly accounted for, or paid for the same, stand chargeable to your Majesty.

Now for that as well by a pretended Act made in the year one thousand six hundred forty nine, the Powers of Seize and goods taken, or seized, and sold for Prize, were in case of any failure of performing their contract, to be contracted in the Court of Admiralty, and in case they were contracted, there to pay the money by them contracted for, then the same to be levied by execution of the said Court: And for that by reason of other pretended Acts and Ordinances made in those times, all the matters touching Prize and Captures, and Seizures, and Tents of Prizes, were referred to the said Court of Admiralty, and all the Processes, Exhibitions, Writings, Examinations, Depositions, Proceedings, Passages, Condemnations, Sentences, Decrees, and Orders, touching and concerning Prizes and Captures, and Seizures of Prizes, and Tents of Prizes, of what sort soever were had, taken, made, and done in the said Court of Admiralty, and do all, or most of them there remain: So that the said Court of Admiralty being thereof possessed, and best acquainted therewith, and with all the passages thereof, It will be the readiest and quickest way for your Majesty to have for the same in that Court, which being there sued for, may probably amount to considerable sums of money.

Now if therefore please your Majesty, that it may be Enacted: And be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every Collectors and Receivers, Sub-Treasurers and Under-Treasurers of Prize-goods, Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners of Prize-goods, and all and every their Cashiers, Clerks, Clerks, Deputies and Receivers, and all and every Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Captains of Ships, Officers and Mariners, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever, to whom such Prizes were delivered, or to whose hands they came at any time since the said thirtieth of January, One thousand six hundred forty two, and before the nine and thirtieth of May, One thousand six hundred and forty, or that day next or next following, or for the publick use, or by pretence thereof for himself and heirs, or that day next or next following, or for the publick use, or by pretence thereof, or any manner of Goods whatsoever seized or taken for Prize within the times aforesaid, and that have not yet truly accounted for, and paid in the same, or the just proportion, and value thereof, and all and every person and persons by whom, or to, or for whose use the same or any of them were sold, or who has and enjoyed the same, or any part thereof, and are still behind, and who have not paid the moneys contracted for, and arising, or due upon such sales, or any of them, and all and every person and persons by whom, or to, or for whose use the same or any of them were sold, or who has and enjoyed the same, shall be chargeable to your Majesty, and the said premises, and all the Dependencies thereof respectively in the said Court of Admiralty, and shall and may be by your Majesty Advocate and by such other of your Majesties Council in that Court,

The Court of Admiralty is empowered to proceed upon suits for prizes taken at any time since the year 1642, and before the year 1649, and to receive the same.

Provided that the Court of Admiralty shall not be bound to receive any money for prizes taken after the year 1649.

And it is further enacted that the Court of Admiralty shall not be bound to receive any money for prizes taken after the year 1649.

Court, as your Majesty shall please particularly to nominate, and commit that affair unto, and by special Warrant under your Sign Manual to appoint to sue for the same in your Majesties Name, and to and for your Majesties use to be sued and condemned in the said Court of Admiralty, and either called to account or otherwise by such suit and in such manner as may be most available for your Majesty, be there proceeded against, sued and prosecuted in due course according to their respective cases for all and every the said Prizes, Ships, Goods, Moneys and Premises received or had by them and still in arrears, and wherewith they are as aforesaid chargeable: And the said Court of Admiralty is hereby enabled and authorized to proceed thereupon according to the Laws and course of that Court, and to do and minister right and Justice therein, with all things thereto requisite: And to give sentences and final Decrees and condemnations therein as by the rules of Justice ought to be, and that in the most speedy manner, and to put in execution and finality to execute and levy all and every sum and sums, and interest shall be adjudged, levied or condemned by and according to the rules and course of Executions in the said Court, and that without any manner of Let, Disturbance, Hindrance, Obstruction or Impediment whatsoever, that your Majesty may be for the same satisfied and paid according to right and Justice.

Provided always, and be it further hereby Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That all such rights as during the Reign of your Majesties Royal Father of Blessed memory, or your Majesties Reign belonged and appertained unto the Lord High Admiral of England, or Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports for the time being, by virtue of the said Office, and have been at any time since the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred forty and right, usurped, possessed or seized by any person or persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, and not having accounted for the same to any Authority or pretended Authority, usurping the Government of this Nation, and not pardoned by the Act of Oblivion, That all such person or persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, shall account and pay the same to his Royal Highness James Duke of York, your Majesties only Brother, Lord High Admiral of England, or Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, upon suit for the same in the High Court of Admiralty: And that in this Act (the absence of the Lord High Admiral during these late troubles, or the persons not having been employed or authorized by the said Lord High Admiral) to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case of defect of Jurisdiction in the Court of Admiralty for the recovering and levying of any such Prizes, Goods, matters and things aforesaid, That then in such case upon Certificate thereof from the said Court of Admiralty made into his Majesties Court of Chancery, speedy proceedings shall be had in the said Court of Chancery for the recovering and levying of the Prizes, Goods, matters and things aforesaid, according to Law and Justice.

CAP. XV.

The Trade of Silk-throwing regulated.

Whereas the Company of Silk-throwers within the City of London and Liberties, and all their Servants and Apprentices within four Miles thereof were granted certain Privileges Incorporated and made one Body Politick, and are known by the name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Trade, Art or Mystery of Silk-throwers of the City of London: And whereas the said Trade is of singular use, and very advantageous to this Commonwealth, by employing the poor, there being employed by the said Company in and about the City of London (as is expressed in their Petition) above forty thousand men, women, and children, who otherwise would unavoidably be burthenome to the places of their abode: And whereas the present Governours of the said Company by their Petition, pray an enlargement of their Charter, whereby they may be the better enabled to avoid the many deceits and inconveniences they daily meet withal by Intruders, who have not been brought up Apprentices to the said Trade, and others who settle themselves beyond the limits of their said Charter, on purpose to avoid the Searchers and Supervision of the said Governours, by which means they are at liberty to make and vend what Wares they please, to the disparagement of the said Trade, and uttering of the Petitioners, and all others of the said Trade that have duly served Apprentices thereunto, according to the known Laws of this Nation.

For remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That from and after the twenty fifth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, no person or persons whatsoever, shall directly or indirectly use, exercise, continue or set up the said Trade, Art or Mystery of a Silk-thrower within this Realm of England, unless such as are or shall be Apprentices to the said Trade, or shall have served seven years Apprenticeship hereunto at the least, upon pain that every person so offending contrary to this Act, shall pay, forfeit and lose the sum of fifty shillings for every month the said person shall use or exercise the said Trade, the one moiety thereof to the use of his said Majesty his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety to the said Company.

The Court of Admiralty is empowered to proceed upon suits for prizes taken at any time since the year 1642, and to receive the same.

Provided that the Court of Admiralty shall not be bound to receive any money for prizes taken after the year 1649.

And it is further enacted that the Court of Admiralty shall not be bound to receive any money for prizes taken after the year 1649.

The City of London is empowered to regulate the trade of silk-throwing.

And it is further enacted that the Court of Admiralty shall not be bound to receive any money for prizes taken after the year 1649.

The Company of Silk-throwers is empowered to regulate the trade of silk-throwing.

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thereof to such person or persons as shall sue for the same in any of the Courts of Record within this Realm of England, or before any the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, or the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, wherein no Protection, Wager of Law or Escoign shall be allowed.

And for the better enabling of the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Silk-throwers and their Successors in their Government; We it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons whatsoever, now using or exercising as Apprentices the said Art, Trade or Mystery, or such as have served as Apprentices to the said Trade by the space of seven years at the least, within the said Cities of London and Westminster, and the several Suburbs thereof, or within twenty miles compass of them or either of them, shall before the twenty fifth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and two, be admitted, and are hereby enjoined to all such Statutes, Laws, Orders, Regulations, Ordinances and Constitutions as are or shall be made or ordained for, or concerning the Exercise, Regulation or Government of the said Art, Trade or Mystery, or of any person or persons using or exercising the same, upon pain of forfeiture of the sum of forty shillings for every month he or they shall use or exercise the said Trade, after the said twenty fifth day of December, One thousand six hundred and two, the one moiety thereof to the use of his said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety thereof to such person and persons as shall sue for the same in any the Courts of Record within this Realm of England, or before any the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, or the Justices of Peace at their Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, wherein no Protection, Wager of Law or Escoign shall be allowed.

Provided, That such Laws, Orders, Ordinances and Constitutions so made, or which shall be made, be not contrary, but agreeable with the Laws and Statutes of this said Realm, and the Customs of the said City of London.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Masters, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty, and their Successors shall, and may have and enjoy, and that it shall and may be lawful to and for them, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to do, perform and execute, within the said Cities of London and Westminster, and the several Suburbs thereof, or within twenty miles compass of them or either of them, all such grants, powers, privileges and authorities as by this present Act, or in or by the said Letters Patents of Incorporation are given or granted, or mentioned to be given or granted, for or concerning the regulation, exercise or government of the said Trade, Art or Mystery, or any matter or thing relating thereto, or of such person or persons as do, or shall exercise the same; Any thing in the said Letters Patents, or any Act, Statute or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas there is a necessity lying upon the Silk-throwers, to deliver their Winders or Doubblers, considerable quantities of silk, which being of a good value, is by evil disposed persons many times unjustly, deceitfully and falsely purloined, imbezelled, pawned, sold and detained, to the great damage, and sometimes the utter undoing of the Thrower who employs the said persons; We it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Silk-winder and doubler, who shall at any time hereafter, unjustly or deceitfully and falsely, purloin, imbezell, pawn, sell or detain any part of silk delivered or to be delivered by any Silk-thrower, or other person, to them or any of them, to woad or double, that in every such case and cases, as well the Winder or Journeyman so offending, as the Waver and Wavers, Receiver and Receivers of such silk, being thereof lawfully convicted, by confession of the party or parties so offending, or by one witness upon Oath before one or more of the Justices of Peace of the County or Liberty where the same offence or offences shall be committed; or if it be within any City or Town-Corporate, before the Mayor, Bailiff or Chief Officer of the said City or Town-Corporate, who by force of this Act are impowered and authorized to minister the same Oath, and finally to hear and determine all and every the Offences aforesaid, and to give and make to the party and parties grieved such recompence and Satisfaction for such their Damage and Loss and Charges thereabouts, as by the said Justice or Justices, or Chief Officers shall be ordered and Appointed.

Provided that no more damage be given or awarded then the party grieved shall prove he is committed, and hath expended in seeking after the same; And if the party or parties so offending shall not be able or sufficient to make recompence or satisfaction for the said Offence, nor do make recompence or satisfaction for the same Offence or Offences within fourteen days next after such conviction in such manner and form, as by the Justice or Justices or Chief Officers shall be ordered and appointed as aforesaid, then the party or parties so offending, for the first Offence shall be apprehended and Whipped, or set in the Stocks in the place where the Offence is committed, or in some Market Town in the said County near unto the place where the Offence or Offences aforesaid shall be committed, as shall be limited and appointed by the said Justice or Justices of the Peace or Chief Officers, and for the second Offence, to

It is power of the Justice, Mayor and all Rectors.

It is punishment of silk-winders that purloin goods belonging to them.

incure the like, or such further punishment by whipping or being put in the stocks, as the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, or chief officers shall in their discretion think fit and convenient.

And be it likewise Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Receiver and Receivers, Waver and Wavers of any silk, or such as take to pawn any silk imbezelled or purloined, contrary to the meaning of this Act (matter of fact being proved) shall make satisfaction within the time aforesaid, or else shall be subject to like punishment as by this Act is intimated, or provided to be intimated upon such person so imbezelling or purloining any such silk as aforesaid.

Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful to and for any Freeman of the said Company of Silk-throwers, to set on work and employ any person or persons, being native Subjects to his Majesty and no others, whether they be men, women or children, to turn the Mill, twe threads, double silk and woad silk as formerly they have used to do, although such person or persons who shall be set on work, and employed in the works and services aforesaid, shall not have served or been bred up as Apprentices to the trade of Silk-throwing by the space of seven years, and that all and every the said person and persons who shall be set on work, and employed by any Freeman of the said Company in the works and services aforesaid, shall and may be employed by any Act or molestation, Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, and be it Enacted that the said Corporation of Silk-throwers shall not by virtue of this Act, nor any thing therein contained, make any Orders, Ordinances or By-Laws, to set any rates or prices whatsoever upon the Throwing of silk, to bind or enforce their members to work at; but that their respective members shall be left at liberty to contract with their respective Employers, and also with the persons that they employ at such rates, as they and their Employers, and the persons employed shall agree upon, any thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Persons receiving such goods, who to be punished.

What persons may be employed not being bred up as apprentices.

The said Corporation may set rates upon their works.

CAP. XVI.

For the more speedy and effectual bringing those persons to Account, whose Accounts are excepted in the Act of Oblivion.

Be it Enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every person and persons who are accountable to the Kings Majesty, and their Accounts are not pardoned, but excepted by the late Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion, and against whom there is any charge now remaining in his Majesty's Exchequer, and shall through their default not perfect his or their Account before the end of Trinity Term in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, That then the charge against all and every such person or persons shall be taken as a Debt by Writing Obligatory or Recognizance taken or acknowledged to the Kings Majesty according to the Statute of the third and thirtieth of King Henry the Sixth, Chapter 30. And that all and every other person or persons whose Accounts are excepted in the said Act of Oblivion, and have or shall have a Charge or Information against them in his Majesty's Exchequer before the fourth and twentieth of June, one thousand six hundred sixty and two, and have or shall have notice thereof by Process out of the Court of Exchequer or otherwise served upon his person, or left at his house or last known place of Habitation before the ninth and twentieth of September, one thousand six hundred sixty and two, and shall not before the first day of Easter Term then next ensuing, perfect their Accounts touching the said Charge, that then the Charge against all and every such person or persons shall be taken as a Debt by Writing Obligatory or Recognizance taken and acknowledged to the Kings Majesty, according to the Statute aforesaid; and that in both the said Cases, Process shall be awarded as is used for recovery of debts due to his Majesty, according to the Statute as aforesaid, against him or them, and against all and every their Sureties not pardoned or discharged by the said Act of Oblivion, and his and their respective Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and Debts; and the said Charge to continue in force only until the Accounts shall be perfected, and the Accountants discharge them thereof in due manner in the said Court of Exchequer, with such allowances as are given by the said Act of Oblivion, and until payment made unto his Majesty of all such sums of money as shall be found due upon the determination of his or their Accounts.

It is Curia Regia the greater against such persons as shall not within a certain time perfect their Accounts.

N 2

CAP.

CAP. XVII.

Relief of Collectors of Publick Money, and their Assistants and Deputies.

Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in Parliament now assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all Collectors and other Persons who have levied or Collected, or shall levy or Collect any sum or sums of money, or other aid done, or shall do in order to the same, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now in force, or of any other Act, Order, or Ordinance allowed to be put in Execution by any such Act of Parliament as aforesaid; and who is, or shall be sued to be put in Execution by any such Act of Parliament as aforesaid, his Heirs and Successors, he, or they may plead the General Issue, and thereon give the special matter in evidence for his, or their defence and justification: And that all and every person or persons already sued or impeached for any such offence, have liberty to change such his Plea, and to plead the General Issue, if he shall think fit so to do.

Provided always, that neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend to authorize the levying or collecting of any sum or sums of money, which are pardoned by the late Act, Entituled, An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion.

CAP. XVIII.

Exporting of Sheep, Wool, Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, Fullers Earth, Felling-Clay, and Tobacco-pipe-Clay: Prohibited.

Whereas against the Lains of this Kingdom great number of Sheep, and great quantities of Wool, Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay, are secretly Exported, Transported, carried and conveyed out of the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and Kingdom of Ireland into the Kingdom of Scotland, and into Foreign parts, to the great decay of the Woollen Manufactures, the ruin of many Families, and the destruction of the Navigation and Commerce of the Kingdoms, Town, and Dominion aforesaid, which is like daily to increase if some further remedy be not provided, and further penalties imposed upon the Offenders therein.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall from and after the first day of August, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, directly, or indirectly, Export, Transport, Carry, or Convey, or shall cause to be Exported, Transported, Carried, or Conveyed out of, or from the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or after the first day of January, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, out of the Kingdom of Ireland, into any parts or places out of the Kingdoms, or Dominion aforesaid, or into the Kingdoms of Scotland, any Sheep or Wool whatsoever, of the breed or growth of the Kingdoms or Dominion aforesaid, or any Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, or any Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay whatsoever, or shall directly, or indirectly pack or load, or cause to be packed or laden upon any horse, Cart, or other Carriage, or shall load or lay on board, or cause to be laden or laid on board in any Ship, or other Vessel, in any place within the Kingdoms of England or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed aforesaid, any such Sheep, Wool, Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay, to the intent or purpose to Export, Transport, Carry, or convey the same, or to cause the same to be Exported, Transported, Carried, or conveyed out of the Kingdoms of England or Ireland, the Dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick upon Tweed aforesaid, into the Kingdom of Scotland, or into any Foreign parts, that then every such offence shall be adjudged felony, and the Offender or Offenders being duly Convicted, shall suffer and forfeit as in case of felony.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Owner of any such Ship, or other Vessel, or every Owner of every horse, Cart, or Carriage, upon which any Sheep, Wool, Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay, shall be so Exported, Transported, Carried, or conveyed as aforesaid, or to any such intent or purpose as aforesaid, knowing thereof, and being willingly and willingly aiding, assisting, or consenting thereunto, and also every Master and Partner of, or in such Ship, or other Vessel, whereunto the same are laden, and also every Master and Partner of, or in such Ship, or other Vessel, whereunto the same are laden, Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay, shall be so Exported, Transported, Carried, or conveyed, or laden on board as aforesaid, to any such intent or purpose as aforesaid, knowing thereof, and being willingly and willingly aiding, assisting, or consenting thereunto, and also every Factor, or other person whatsoever, and every Custom, Comptroller, Waiter, Searcher, Surveyor, or other person whatsoever, knowing thereof, and being willingly or willingly aiding, assisting, or consenting thereunto shall be and shall be adjudged and taken to be a felon, and every Offence and Offenders therein, being duly convicted, shall suffer and forfeit as in case of felony.

at the request of the petitioners...

17 Car. II. c. 11

Exporting of sheep, wool, wool-fells, worplings, shortlings, yarn made of wool, wool-stocks, fullers earth, felling-clay, and tobacco-pipe-clay: prohibited.

Wool-fells

Wool-fells

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every offence, which shall be done or committed contrary to this Act, shall and may be enquired of, and heard, examined, tried, and determined in the County where such Sheep, Wool, Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay respectively shall be so packed, laden, or laid on board as aforesaid, or else in the County where such Offender shall happen to be apprehended or arrested for such offence, in such manner and form and to such effect to all intents and purposes, as if the same offence had been wholly done and committed in the same County.

Provided also, that every Baron and other Peer of this Realm, which shall be indicted or accused as principal, or accessory in, or to any offence made felony by this Act, shall have his, her, or their Trial by his, her, or their Peers, as in cases of felony at the Common Law.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter be impeached for any offence made felony by this Act, unless such person or persons shall be thereof indicted within the space of one year next ensuing such offence committed.

And so far as much as great quantities of Wool, Woollen yarn, and Wool-stocks are close packed and pressed together with scemes, and other unlawful engines into Batts, Pipes, Hogheads, Chests and other Cask and Vessels, and into Sacks, Bags and other wrappers made of Wool, or Linnen, and under colour of Sales Parks, Fungs Parks, and Casks of other Goods, and so are carried, conveyed, exported and transported out of the Kingdoms, Town of Berwick, and Dominion aforesaid; and also great quantities are daily carried and laid at, or near the Coasts of the Sea, or some Navigable Rivers, into Store-houses and Warens, and by night are laid on board of Gallies and other Vessels belonging to Aliens, and so carried and exported out of the Kingdoms, Town of Berwick, and Dominion aforesaid; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of August, no person or persons shall press together with any Scemes, Presses, or other Engines, into any Sack, Pack, Bag, or other wrapper, or shall put, press, pack, or strain any Wool whatsoever, or any Yarn made of Wool, into any Batt, Pipe, Hoghead, Chest, or any other Cask or Vessel, upon any pretence whatsoever, or shall carry, or lay, or cause to be carried, or laid at, or near the Shore, or Coasts of the Sea, or of any Navigable River, or into any house, or place near adjoining therunto, any such Wool, Wool-stocks, or Yarn made of Wool, with intention to export, transport, carry, or convey the same out of the Kingdoms of England or Ireland, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or Dominion of Wales, into the Kingdoms of Scotland, or into any Foreign parts, under the penalty of the loss and forfeiture of all such Wool, Wool-stocks, and Yarn made of Wool, as shall be so packed, or pressed, or put, or laid into Cask, or carried and laid near to the Sea Shore, or to any Navigable River as aforesaid, or the value thereof.

And whereas great quantities of Fullers Earth, or Felling-Clay, are daily carried and exported under the colour of Tobacco-pipe Clay, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Tobacco-pipe Clay shall from and after the first day of August, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, be exported, transported, carried, or conveyed out of, or from the Kingdoms of England, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or after the first day of January, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, out of, or from the Kingdom of Ireland, or the Dominion of Wales, into the Kingdoms of Scotland, or into any Foreign parts, or into any Port, or place out of the Kingdoms or Dominion aforesaid, under the penalty of their shillings for every pound of Tobacco-pipe Clay which shall be exported or transported contrary to this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, no Packs, Sacks, Bags, or Cask of any Wool, Wool-fells, Worplings, Shortlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-stocks, Fullers Earth, Felling-Clay, or Tobacco-pipe Clay, shall be laid or laden on any horse, cart, or other carriage whatsoever, or shall be carried or conveyed by land to, or from any place or places within the Kingdom of England, Town of Berwick, or Dominion aforesaid, nor after the first day of January, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, in the Kingdom of Ireland, but in the day time, and at reasonable hours, (that is to say) from and after the first day of March to the nine and twentieth day of September yearly, between the hours of four of the clock in the morning, and eight of the clock in the evening, and from the nine and twentieth day of September, to the first day of March yearly, between the hours of seven of the clock in the morning, and five of the clock in the evening, under the penalty of the loss and forfeiture of all such goods, or the value thereof, the one moiety of all which forfeitures mentioned in this Act, to be to the use of the King, his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Inforcement, in any Court of Record, in which no Escoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided nevertheless, That this Act, or any thing therein contained shall not extend, or be construed to extend to repeal, disannul and make void any the Penalties, Clauses, or Provisions mentioned in one Act of this present Session of Parliament, made against the transportation of Wool, Wool-fells, Fullers Earth, or any kind of Scouring Earth, or to the prohibiting of the loading on board of any Ship, or Vessel, of any Weather-sheep, Wool, Wool-stocks, or other goods mentioned in this Act, that by the aforesaid Act is permitted to be laden on board of any Ship, or Vessel,

Offences against this Act shall be tried in the County where the offence was committed.

Peers.

None to be impeached unless indicted within one year next after the offence committed.

Scemes and unlawful engines used for pressing together of wool, not to be used.

The penalty.

Felling-clay, Tobacco-pipe clay not to be exported.

The penalty.

Packs of wool, wool-fells, wool-stocks, fullers earth, felling-clay, or tobacco-pipe clay, shall not be carried but in the day time.

The penalty.

Penalties concerning this Act.

17 Car. II. c. 11

103

for the necessary use or provision of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That if any Owner of any Ship or Vessel, or any Master or Mariner knowing of such transportation of such Wooll, Woollens, mortlings, shorkings, yarn made of wooll, wooll-locks, splicers earth, fulling clay, or Tobacco-pipe clay, shall within three months next after the knowledge thereof, or after his return into the Kingdom of England or Ireland, or into the said Town of Berwick, or Dominion of Wales aforesaid, give the first information bona fide before any of the Justices of either of the Courts of the Circuit in England or Ireland for the time being, or before the head Officer of any Port where he shall first arrive, upon his or their oath, of the number and quantity of the goods mentioned in this Act, so carried, conveyed, and transported, and by whom, where, and in what ship or vessel, and afterwards shall be ready upon reasonable warning by Process to justify and prove the same, that then such Owner and Owners, Master, Mariner and Mariners shall not be punished for felony by virtue of this Act, but shall nevertheless be subject to all other penalties and forfeitures in this or any other Act contained, for the offence aforesaid; and all such Exportation, Transportation, carrying or conveying of any the goods, wares or commodities in this Act mentioned, is hereby declared and adjudged to be a common and publick nuisance.

And for the better execution of this Act, be it further Enacted, that all Justices of Assize, Justices of Peace, and Justices of the Peace shall enquire of all the premises in their General Quarter Sessions, and hear and determine the same; and that all Justices, Bailiffs, and other head Officers of Cities, Burroughs, and Towns, not having Jurisdiction to try felons, shall enquire of all and every offence within this Act not made felony, and hear and determine the same.

CAP. XIX.

Importing of Foreign Wool-cards, Card-wire, or Iron-wire, prohibited.

Whereas by the Acts of Parliament made in the third year of King Edward the fourth, and the ninth and thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth, and several other Statutes before that time made; It is Enacted (amongst other things therein contained) that no Cards for wooll, nor Iron threads (commonly called white wire) shall be Imported, sent or conveyed into this Realm of England, where in the best Iron threads, or wire for making wooll-cards is made, and by the said manufacture of making and dealing of wire and wooll-cards, very many poor people of this Kingdom and their families have been employed and maintained, and the wooll-cards made thereof are of great concernment to this Kingdom for the good making of woollen Cloth; And whereas contrary to the said Statutes, not only much foreign Card-wire, but also foreign wooll-cards have been in these late times Imported into this Kingdom, and also within the same many old wooll-cards are by ill disposed persons (for their private lucre) bought up, and the old Iron-wire of the said old wooll-cards (being very weak, and insufficient for the well carding of wooll) is put into new leather and new boards, and so uttered and sold to ignorant people for new wooll-cards, to their great detriment and the indamaging of their work, carding of wooll, and the cloth made thereof; By all which, very great inconveniences have been found by experience of Clothiers in their making of English Cloth, which is lately much debased and decayed, and whereon this Nation is greatly concerned to uphold and encourage the well making thereof in and by all ways and means in any wise conducing therunto; Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons assembled in Parliament; And it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no foreign wooll-cards or foreign Card-wire, or Iron-wire, for making of wooll-cards be Imported into this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or any parts thereof, nor used within the same, nor any Card-wire taken out of old Cards be from henceforth put into new leather and new Card-boards, nor any such wooll-cards made thereof be put to sale, upon the pains, penalties, and forfeitures hereafter following (that is to say) Every person or persons who shall import, or bring any foreign wooll-cards, or foreign Card-wire, or Iron-wire, for making of wooll-cards into this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or any parts thereof, or make any wooll-cards of any such old Card-wire as aforesaid, or put the same to sale, shall forfeit the said wooll-cards and Card-wire or Iron-wire for making wooll-cards or the value thereof, if the same be not seized, the one half part thereof to the Kings Majesty, and the other half part thereof to such person or persons who shall first seize or sue for the same by Action of Debt, Plaint, Bill, Information, or Indictment in any of his Majesties Courts of Record at Westminster, or within the County, City, Burrough or Town Corporate where such offence shall be committed, wherein no Pledge, Protection, Wager of Law, or Judgment shall be allowed or admitted.

Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to hinder the Owners of any wooll-cards, to make them to be amended for their own use, or to transport or sell (for Transportation only) any their old overworn wooll-cards, in any parts beyond the Seas out of his Majesties Dominions.

Whosoever... shall be liable to the same.

Common... shall be liable to the same.

13 E. 4. c. 4. 17 E. 4. c. 14.

The Foreign... shall be liable to the same.

The profit...

Whosoever... shall be liable to the same.

CAP. XX.

Provision of Carriage by Land, and by Water, for the use of His Majesties Navy and Ordnance.

Whereas by an Act Entituled, An Act for taking away the Count of Waids and Liveries, and for setting a Revenue upon His Majesty in lieu thereof, It was amongst other things Enacted, for the reasons and recompence therein expressed, That from thenceforth no Person or Persons by any Warrant, Commission, or Authority under the Great Seal, or otherwise, by colour of buying, or making provision or purchase for his Majesty, or any Queen of England for the time being, or of any the Children of any King or Queen of England that shall be, or for his, her, or any of their Household, shall take any Cart, Carriage or other thing whatsoever of any the Subjects of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, without the free and full consent of the Owner or Owners thereof, had and obtained, without Menace or Enforcement, nor shall summon, warn, take, use or require any of the said Subjects to furnish or find any Horses, Dren, or other Cattel, Carts, Bloughs, Wains, or other Carriages, for the use of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or of any Queen of England, or of any Child or Children of any of the Kings or Queens of England for the time being, for the carrying the Goods of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or the said Queen, or children, or any of them, without such full and free consent as aforesaid, Any Law, Statute, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: Be it notwithstanding Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the fourth and twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, as often as the Service of his Majesties Navy, or Ordnance, shall require any Carriages by Land within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon notice given in writing by Warrant under the hand and seal of the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being, or under the hand and seal of more of the principal Officers or Commissioners of his Majesties Navy, or under the hand and seal of the Master of his Majesties Ordnance for the time being, or under the hand and seal of the Lieutenants of his Majesties Ordnance, for the providing of Carriages for the respective Service of the Navy or Ordnance, unto two or more Justices of the Peace dwelling near unto the place where the said Justices of the Peace may, and shall immediately issue forth their Warrants to such of the assistant Parishes, Hundreds or Divisions, as they shall judge fit within their respective Counties and Divisions, not being above Twelve Miles distant from the place of issuing, for the sending to a certain place, and at certain times (to be specified and appointed in the said Warrants) such numbers of Carriages with Horses or Dren sufficient for the said Service, as by the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being, or by the Master or Lieutenant of his Majesties Navy respectively as aforesaid, shall be by writing under their Commissions of his Majesties Navy or Ordnance respectively, or their Servants, shall receive for every Load of Timber per mile, one Shilling, for every required mile which they shall carry, and for other Provisions, the summe of eight pence per mile for every Tun they shall carry.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being, by Warrant under his hand and seal, and also for the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesties Navy, by Warrants under the hands and seals of any two or more of them, as also for the Master of his Majesties Ordnance for the time being, by Warrant under his hand and seal, and also for the Lieutenant of his Majesties Ordnance, by Warrants under the hands and seals of either of them, as often as the Service of his Majesties Navy or Ordnance respectively shall require any Carriage by Water, to appoint such person or persons as they shall judge fitting, to Impress and take up such Ships, Boats, Lighters, Boats, or any other Vessel whatsoever, as shall be necessary for the Accommodation of his Majesties said Service; the Owners of which said Ships, Boats, Lighters, Boats, or other Water-Carriage aforesaid, or such as they shall appoint, shall receive for the hire of every such Ship, Boat, Lighter, Boat, or other Vessel per Tun, according to the Water usually paid by Merchants from time to time; And in case his Majesties Officers, and the Owners of such Ships, Boats, Lighters, Boats, or other Vessels, shall not agree on the said rates, then the rate to be set by the Brotherhood of Trinity-house of Deptford-Strand.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any of his Majesties Subjects of this Realm shall refuse, or negligently neglect, after reasonable notice, to make their appointments with such sufficient Carriages by Land, or to fit, provide and furnish their Ships, Boats, Lighters, Boats, or other Vessels, for the Service of his Majesties Navy or Ordnance, as is herein expressed; or shall, after they have undertaken such Service, neglect or delay the same, that then upon due proof and conviction of such refusal or neglect by the Oath of the Constable or other Officer, or two other credible witnesses before the said Justices of Peace of the County, City, Burrough, or other chief Officer of the City or Corporation, where he or they inhabit (which Oath they shall have power to administer) for the Land-Carriages; and for the Water-Carriages,

12 Car. 2. cap. 24.

Whosoever... shall be liable to the same.

The rates... shall be as follows.

Importing of... shall be liable to the same.

Whosoever... shall be liable to the same.

ages, by the oath of such person as shall be appointed by the Lord High Admiral, the principal Officers or Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, the Master of his Majesty's Ordnance, or the Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ordnance, as aforesaid, or other two credible witnesses, before the principal Officers or Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy; or Master or Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ordnance respectively, (which oath they shall have likewise power to administer) the Party so refusing or neglecting, shall for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit the sum of Twenty shillings for the Land-carriage, and for Carriage by Water, treble the freight of such Ship or Vessel, not exceeding Fifty pounds in the whole, to the King's Majesty's use, to be forthwith levied in default of payment upon demand, by distress and sale of his Goods and Chattels by Warrant from the said Justices of the Peace, Mayor, or other chief Officer, or from the principal Officers or Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, or Master or Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ordnance respectively, (rendering to the Parties the overplus) upon every such sale (if there shall be any) the charge of distraining being first deducted.

Provided always, that no Horses, Oxen, Cart, Wagon, or other Land-Carriage shall be enforced to travel more days Journey from the place where they receive their lading, or be compelled to continue longer in the imployment, than shall be appointed by the Order of the said Justices of the Peace, and that ready payment shall be made in hand for the said Carriages at the place of lading without delay, according to the aforesaid Rates.

Provided also, that in case any Justice of the Peace, Mayor, chief Officer, or Constable, or any person or persons, which shall be appointed by the Lord High Admiral, the principal Officers or Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, the Master of his Majesty's Ordnance, or the Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ordnance, as aforesaid, respectively, shall take any gift or reward to spare any person or persons, from making such carriage by Land, or by Water, or shall in any manner charge or grieve any person or persons through envy, hatred, or evil will, who ought not to make such carriage, or shall impede more carriages than the necessity of the service shall require, or then he shall be commanded to impress by his Superiors, that then upon due proof and conviction thereof, the party so offending, shall forfeit the sum of Ten pounds to the party thereby grieved, who may sue for the same to be recovered by Action of Debt, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, wherein no Escoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed: And in case any person or persons shall presume to take upon him or them to impress any Horses, Oxen, Waggons, or Carriages for Land, or any Ships, Vessels, Lighters, Boats, or other Vessel, for the service of his Majesty's Navy or Ordnance, other than the Persons so impowered as aforesaid, then he or they so offending, shall upon due conviction of the said offence incur and suffer the punishment in the first recited Act.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That no Ship, Boat, Barque, or any other Vessel whatsoever, that shall be ready, and bent side, freighted by Charter-Party, if there be other Vessels in the Port sitting for the service, nor any Vessel quarter laden with any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises outward bound, shall be liable to be impressed for any the Services aforesaid: Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, That this Act, and the Powers therein contained, shall continue and be in force, until the end of the first Session of the next Parliament, and no longer: Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, That in regard of the more than ordinary charge and burden which the Inhabitants of New-Forest in the County of Southampton, will be liable unto, by reason of the great quantities of Timber wholy felled and carried thence for the use of his Majesty's Navy: It shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, who shall by Warrant summon the Carts and Carriages within the Division of the New-Forest in the County of Southampton aforesaid, to have power (as to the Carriage of Timber onely) to allow as aforesaid to the several Owners of such Carts and Carriages, not exceeding Four pence per mile, for so many miles as any Cart or Carriage so summoned shall go empty to the place of its lading: Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

CAP. XXI.

For preventing the unnecessary Charge of Sheriffs, and for ease in passing their Accounts.

Whereas the Office of Sheriff as well by reason of the great and unnecessary Charges in the time of Assises, and other public meetings, as by the tedious attendance and charge of Sheriffs in passing of their Accounts in the Exchequer, both of late years been very burthensome to the Conter of this Your Realm, who in the late times of Excess and Oppression have been great Sufferers, and thereby much impoverished in their Estates and Fortunes, for remedy whereof your Majesty's most Loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Burghers assembled in Parliament, do most humbly beseech your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be Declared and Enacted, And be it Declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That in Person or Persons being duly sworn into the Office of Sheriff, for any County or Shire within this Your Majesty's Realm, shall from and after the first day of

The time of continuance in the office.

When any person is made.

Who shall be liable to be impressed.

Who shall be liable to be impressed.

When any person is made.

Who shall be liable to be impressed.

The continuance of the Act.

Inhabitants of the new forest of Southampton.

February next ensuing, in the time of the Assises held for the said County or Shire during his or their Sheriffship, keep, or maintain, or cause to be kept or maintained one or more of the Table or Tables, for Receipt or entertainment of any person or persons resorting to the said Assise, other than those that shall be of his own Family or Retinue; nor shall make, or send in any Present to any Judge, or Judges of Assise for his, or their provision, nor give any gratuity to his or their Officers or Servants, or any of them; And also that no Sheriff shall after the said first day of February have more than Forty Men-servants with Liberties, attending upon him in the time of the said Assises, nor under the number of Twenty Men-servants in any County whatsoever within the Kingdom of England, nor under the number of Twelve Men-servants in any County within the Dominion of Wales, upon pain that every Sheriff offending in any of the premises contrary to the true meaning hereof, shall forfeit for every default the sum of two hundred pounds.

Provided that nothing before in this Act contained shall in any wise extend unto, or any ways concern the Sheriffs of the City of London and Middlesex, and the Sheriff of Westminster, or either of them, or any of the Sheriffs of or belonging to any City and County, or Town and County, within this Realm; but that the same Sheriff or Sheriffs shall, or may do as heretofore hath been used or accustomed within the said County of Middlesex, and Cities of London and Westminster, and such other Cities and Counties, or Towns and Counties aforesaid: Any thing herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And to the end that Sheriffs may for the time future be eased of the great charge and trouble which they heretofore have been put to in passing their Accounts in the Exchequer, occasioned partly in regard that divers sums of money have been charged upon them in gross, without expressing from what persons, for what cause, or out of what Lands or Tenements the same are to be particularly levied, or out of what particulars the said sums in gross do arise (whereby it cometh to pass that the said Sheriffs do still stand charged in gross with divers sums of money, which were heretofore payable by Abbots, Priors, persons attainted, and such other persons, whose Estates have since come to the Crown, or are otherwise discharged or alleivable) and partly by the Account of Seizures or Foreign Account, and by the creation of undue Fees of Sheriffs upon their appoval concerning the same.

For the preventing whereof, and for the future ease of Sheriffs in passing their Accounts, be it Enacted and Declared, That from henceforth every Seizure for or concerning any Lands, Tenements, and Perpetuities now remaining charged in the Foreign account of any Sheriff or Sheriffs within the Kingdom of England for the year ended at Michaelmas, One thousand six hundred and sixty, shall be from the said Foreign account charged particularly in the great Roll of the Exchequer; And that the federal Remembrances of the said Court, or their respective Deputies do in their respective Offices forthwith, and so from time to time for the future write, and make true and perfect Copies of all and every such other Seizure, and Inquisition as already are, or hereafter shall be certified into their respective Offices, without certifying the Copy of the Writ, or Commission at large upon which such Seizure or Inquisition is, or shall be so taken or returned, mentioning only in brief the Date of the said Writ or Commission, and shall deliver the said Copies well and truly examined and attested under his or their Hands, to the Cragroser of the said great Roll: And that all such of the said Seizures and Inquisitions as now are returned into any of their respective Offices shall be delivered before the first day of February next coming: And that all such other seizures as shall hereafter be returned, or certified into their respective Offices shall be delivered so examined and attested as aforesaid to the said Cragroser before the first day of the next Term, after the said Remembrances shall have received the same, so as the same may be charged in the great Roll: To the end that the Process of the Court may from thence issue for levying the Fees and Profits thereof to the use of the Crown, unto which said Remembrances or their Deputies shall so write and deliver, the sum of eight pence, the same to be paid unto them by the aforesaid respective Sheriffs, who shall be allowed the same by the Barons upon their respective Accounts out of the Fees and Profits arising out of the Premises so seized; and no Sheriff or Sheriffs for this present year, One thousand six hundred and one, nor any Sheriff or Sheriffs to be hereafter made or appointed within this Kingdom of England shall be charged in account to answer any alleivable Seizure, Farm, Rent, or Debt, or other Seizure, Farm, Rent, Debt, matter, or thing whatsoever which was not laid in Process to him or them to be levied; wherein the persons of whom, or the Lands or Tenements out of which, together with the cause for which the same shall be so levied, shall be plainly and particularly expressed, but shall be thereof wholly discharged without Petition, Plea, or other trouble, or charge whatsoever.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That all Seizures heretofore made before the first Year of the Reign of the late King James of ever blessed memory, now remaining in the Accounts of the Sheriffs, and all Seizures and Debts which are pardoned shall be, and are hereby fully discharged: And that the same and every of them shall hereafter be left out of Sheriffs accounts without further Order, Plea, Petition, or other Charge to any Sheriff or Sheriffs whatsoever: And that no Process shall from henceforth be written forth by any Sheriff for the levying of the same, or any of them, nor for any other Rent or Fee, which cannot

Sheriffs at the Assises may keep no tables to entertain them of their own family and household, nor make present or gift to any Judge of Assise.

Proviso for Sheriffs of London, Middlesex, Westminster, and Cities of London and Westminster.

That Sheriffs shall be eased in passing their accounts in the Exchequer.

Proviso for Sheriffs of London, Middlesex, Westminster, and Cities of London and Westminster.

Sheriffs shall be eased in passing their accounts in the Exchequer.

Fees to the Remembrances.

Sheriffs shall be eased in passing their accounts in the Exchequer.

Proviso for Sheriffs of London, Middlesex, Westminster, and Cities of London and Westminster.

cannot be explained by setting forth the particulars thereof, or which have been unsatisfied by the space of forty years last past; And that all other dead Faemes and Seizures, and all desperate, illegible, and unintelligible Debts shall be removed out of the Annual Roll, and Sheriffs Charge, into the Cruminal Roll, there to remain, until by Commission they shall be retrieved and made answerable.

And to the end, that all new Debts arising and coming into the Exchequer for the future may be sent forth in Proccesse within convenient time; We it also Comanded and Declared, That the aforesaid federal Remembrancers do forthwith inrol and certify to the said Ingroser of the great Roll, all such Debts as any Sheriff or Sheriffs of this Realm are, or hereafter shall be charged withall, either by vertue of their respective Returns made to the Barons of the said Exchequer upon his Majesty's Writts of Fieri facias, Levam facias, Capias, or other Proccesse; and also of all Fines and Amerciaments which are, or shall be set and imposed by the Court of Exchequer upon any Sheriff or Sheriffs for his or their contempts or neglects (that is to say) That all such Debts, Fines, and Amerciaments as now are returned, set, or imposed in any of the said Offices shall be delivered as aforesaid, before the first day of February next ensuing: And the respective Offices shall be also delivered by the first day of the next Term, after such Returns made, or such Fines or Amerciaments so set, or imposed, that so they may be all charged in the Sheriffs Accounts respectively, and comprehended within his or their Quenus est, upon pain that every Sheriff or Officers in the said Exchequer, who shall in any thing offend contrary to this present Act, shall forfeit the sum of forty pounds for every such offence, whereof one moiety shall be to the King, his Heirs and Successors; and the other moiety to the party or parties who shall be thereby aggrieved, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, whereof no Escoin, Protection, Priviledge or Waiver of Law shall be allowed or admitted.

And it is hereby further Provided and Ordained, That no person shall be assigned to be Sheriff of any County within this Realm, except such as have Lands within the same County sufficient to answer the King and his people.

And whereas by an Act made in the one and twentieth year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King James over England; It was provided, That whosoever any Sheriff upon passing his Accounts, should have his Quenus est, that he should be thereby absolutely discharged of all sums of Money by him Leved and Received, and pretended not to be accounted for within the said Account, whereupon he had his Quenus est, unless such Sheriff should be called in question for such sums of Money so pretended to be Leved, and not Accounted for; within four years after the time of such Account, and Quenus est, which Act notwithstanding, divers Sheriffs and their Heirs, upon such pretences, have been molested and troubled many years after their Accounts and Quenus est, and have had Proccesse sent out against them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act: It is hereby further Provided and Comanded, That when any Sheriff or Sheriffs within the Kingdom of England, or Dominion of Wales, upon passing their Accounts, shall have their Quenus est, that then such Sheriff and Sheriffs, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, Lands, Tenements, Cois and Chattels shall be thereby absolutely discharged of all manner of sum or sums of Money whatsoever by them Leved and Received, notwithstanding any such pretence that the same were not accounted for, or other pretence whatsoever, unless such Sheriff or Sheriffs shall be called in question, and that Judgment shall be given against him or them for the same, within four years next after such Account, or Quenus est; and that every Officer or Minister by whom, or by whose default any Writ or Proccesse contrary to this Act shall be sent out, shall incur the like Forfeitures and Penalties to be recovered and inflicted by such persons, and in such manner, as by the aforesaid Act is provided.

Provided likewise, That this Act or any thing therein contained shall not extend to the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, Durham, or the Counties in Wales, being County Palatines, as to their manner of accounting; but that the Sheriffs therein shall account as formerly before the respective Auditors only, and not elsewhere.

Provided, That this Act or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to enfore His Majesty's Remembrancers, or the Lord Treasurers Remembrancers, to transcribe and deliver to the Ingroser of the great Roll, any Inquisitions or Seizures, but such as have been formerly charged in the foreign Accounts of the Sheriffs; but for all Inquisitions upon Attainders, or other Forfeitures to the Crown, the same shall be put in charge as heretofore they have been, according to the constant usage and Decree of the Court of Exchequer: Nor shall this Act, or any thing therein contained, extend to exclude His Majesty's said Remembrancer, or, from the writing forth Proccesse for, or upon any His Majesty's Debts, Duties, Outlawries, or other things whatsoever, or Proccesse of Levam facias, at the prosecution of any person, to levy the Moneys or Profits of any Lands or Tenements seized, or to be seized into the Kings hands, or Prisons or Vendition exposit for Cois seized, or to be seized upon any Debt to His Majesty's Heirs and Successors, or upon any Outlawry, or to alter or change the Pleadings, or other Proceedings heretofore used and accustomed in the said Office upon any Pleadings, touching the said Debts, Duties and Seizures, or any of them whatsoever; And that no Debt, Duty, Fine, Amerciament or Seizure whatsoever, which shall be charged, in the said great Roll of the

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4 E. 3. cap. 9.

1 R. 3. cap. 4.

21 Hen. 3. cap. 10.

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Pipe upon any person whatsoever, by, or from any Record, Proccesse or Proceeding had, made, filed, or recorded in the Office of His Majesty's Remembrancer of his Exchequer, nor any Proccesse or Proceeding thereupon to be had or made, by vertue of this Act, shall be respited, stayed, mitigated, extenuated, compounded, or otherwise discharged, but by Order, Warrant or Judgment made, filed or entered in the said Office of His Majesty's Remembrancer, where the original of such Debt, Duty or Charge, as aforesaid, is, and remaineth; And that in case any Proccesse of Summons of the Pipe have been, or shall be awarded for, or upon any such Debt, Duty, Fine, Amerciament, or Seizure whatsoever, and the same Debt, Duty, Fine, Amerciament, or Seizure shall not, upon such Summons of the Pipe, be leved or answered unto His Majesty, that then the Clerk of the Pipe, or Engrosser of the Great Roll, shall the next Term after the return of such Summons, certify the same in a Schedule into the Office of His Majesty's Remembrancer aforesaid, to the end, that further Proccesse may be from thence written forth, for the Leving and Answering thereof; And that this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend unto, nor be construed to be prejudicial to His Majesty's Remembrancer in His Exchequer, in any just, ancient and lawful Fees by him claimed, or belonging, or incident to His Office, and usually had and received by him or his Predecessors; Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

This Act to continue to the end of the first Session of the next Parliament, and no longer.

CAP. XXII.

For Preventing of Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England.

Whereas a great number of Lewd Disorderly, and Lawless Persons, being Thieves and Robbers, who are commonly called Hols-Troopers, have successively for many and sundry years last past been bred, resided in and frequented the borders of the two respective Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and the next adjacent parts of Scotland, and they taking the opportunity of the large waste Grounds, Heaths and Holes, and the many intricate and dangerous Ways and By-paths in those parts, do usually, after the most notorious Crimes committed by them, escape over from the one Kingdom into the other respectively, and so avoid the hand of Justice, in regard the Differences done and perpetrated in the one Kingdom cannot be punished in the other.

And whereas since the time of the late unhappy distractions, such Differences and Offences as aforesaid, have exceedingly more increased and abounded, and the federal Inhabitants of the said respective Counties have been for divers years last past necessitated at their own fee and voluntary charge to maintain several Parties of Horse for the necessary defence of their Persons, Families, and Cows, and to the end the aforesaid evil and pernicious members might be apprehended and brought to Judgment; And whereas the most part of the Inhabitants of the said Counties being more remote from the Borders than other parts, and consequently not so much exposed to imminent dangers as others, are therefore unwilling to contribute their proportionable parts of the aforesaid Charge, and yet notwithstanding it cannot probably or possibly be avoided, but that those Inhabitants of the respective Counties who hold themselves most secure, must certainly sustain much damage and detriment in their Goods and Estates, in case the aforesaid Hols-Troopers be not timely suppressed, but suffered to grow numerous, strong and potent, which they must needs do in case there be no restraint upon them; We it Comanded by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority thereof, that from and after the Feast of St. Michael the Arch-angel, which shall be in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred sixty and two, for, and during the term of five years next ensuing the date of this present Act, it shall and may be lawful for the respective Justices of Peace of the said respective Counties, or the major part of them at any General Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said Counties respectively on the behalf of the said Counties, or either of them from time to time, as they shall see occasion, to make an Order in open Court of Sessions for charging, according to their federal Proportions, all, and every the federal Inhabitants of the said respective Counties for the safeguard and securing of the said federal Counties and Inhabitants thereof from all injury, violence, spoil, and rapine of the Hols-Troopers aforesaid.

Provided, That the said County of Northumberland be not by force of this Act at any time charged above the sum of five hundred pounds in the year; nor the said County of Cumberland charged above the sum of two hundred pounds in the year: And for this end and purpose, the said federal Justices of Peace of the respective Counties aforesaid, are hereby empowered and authorized at any their General Quarter Sessions aforesaid to appoint and employ from time to time, if occasion require, any person or persons to have the Condon and Command of a certain number of men, not exceeding the number of thirty men in the County of Northumberland, and Twenty in the County of Cumberland, whereby the Malefactors aforesaid may be searched out, discovered, pursued, apprehended, and brought to trial of the Law. And all and every the said Justices of Peace of the respective Counties aforesaid, or the major part of them at any General Sessions of

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the Peace to be holden for the said Counties, or either of them respectively, are hereby further impowred and authorized by force of this present Act, to make, and issue forth their respective Warrants under their hands for the levying and collecting any sum or sums of money ordered to be paid for, and towards the safeguard and securing of the said Counties respectively as aforesaid; and to give full power to the several Constables and other Officers, to raise, levy, and collect the said moneys, and all and every the Inhabitants of the said several Counties, according to their respective proportionable Estates in Lands or Goods, by Distress and Sale of Goods, rendering the overplus, if there be any, to the respective Justice or Justices: And the said Justices of Peace in the said several Counties, or any one of them respectively, are hereby also authorized to examine any Complaint made against the Collectors and Constables, or any other Officers or Ministers of Justice whatsoever, or any of them, or any other refractory person or persons whatsoever, that at any time hereafter shall refuse, neglect, or fail to give obedience to this Act, or shall do any act or acts in disturbance or obstruction thereof, and to bind over such person or persons to the next Quarter Sessions, according to the known Laws of the Land; to the end such person or persons may be proceeded withall according to Justice.

And the said respective Justices of Peace, as aforesaid, are hereby further Impowred and Authorized on behalf of the said several Counties respectively, to appoint a Treasurer to receive from the said Collectors the moneys by them Collected, and to pay over the same according to the Orders they shall receive from the said Justices at the General Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said respective Counties: And the said Justices are also Impowred to agree and article with such person or persons yearly, as they shall think fit to employ in the said Service, and to take sufficient Security of them for the faithful and most effectual performance thereof, for the best safeguard, advantage and benefit of the people, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

And in case any person or persons shall in pursuance of this Act be employed in the said Service, and shall at any time hereafter wilfully and corruptly, or for any sinister respect whatsoever, neglect or forbear to Discover or Apprehend, or to bring to Trial any of the said persons called Mole-Tempera as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof according to Law, he or they shall from thenceforth be disabled, and made uncapable for ever after to manage or take upon him or them the said Employment, and to suffer such Fine and Imprisonment, according to the quality of his or their offence, as the Justices of Peace at their General Sessions shall think fit to inflict.

Provided nevertheless, and be it hereby Declared, That it shall be lawful for the Justices of Peace of either of the said Counties as aforesaid respectively, at any time hereafter, to moderate or lessen the said charge, if they see cause.

Provided that this Act shall continue and be in force for five years, and no longer. Prohibited aliases, and be it further Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That for better suppression and punishment of the said Mole-Tempera flying out of England into Scotland, or out of Scotland into England, the Statutes made in the several Sessions of Parliament, in the Fourth and Seventh years of King James, shall be revived and put in execution according to their true intent, 18 Car. 2. cap. 3. Continued for Seven years from the expiration of this Act.

CAP. XXIII.

An Additional Act concerning matter of Assurance used amongst Merchants.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth and fortieth year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth of happy memory, Entituled, An Act concerning matters of Assurances used amongst Merchants: The Parliament then taking into Consideration, by all good means to comfort and encourage the Merchants of this Kingdom, thereby to advance and increase the Wealth of this Realm, her Majesties Customs, and the strength of Shipping, and for preventing of divers mischiefs in the said Act mentioned; It was Enacted, That it should and might be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for the time being to stand forth under the Great Seal of England, one general or standing Commission to be renewed yearly at the least, and otherwise so often, as unto the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper should seem meet, for the hearing and determining of Causes arising on Policies of Assurance, such as then were, or then after should be entered within the Office of Assurance of the City of London; which Commissions should be directed to the Judge of the Admiralty for the time being, the Recorder of London for the time being, Two Doctors of the Civil Law, Two Common Lawyers, and eight grave or discreet Merchants, or any five of them, which Commissioners, as the greater part of them which should sit and meet, should have full Power and Authority to Hear, Examine, Order and Decree all and every such Cause and Causes, in a brief and summary manner without formalities of pleadings or proceedings, with Power to swear Parties to come before them, and to examine upon Oath any Witnesses that should be produced, and to commit to Prison any Person that should wilfully disobey their final Orders and Decrees; And the Commissioners to sit once weekly upon the Creation of the said Commission, with a liberty in the said Act for any person grieved by any such Sentence or Decree, to exhibit his Bill in Chancery

4 Jac. cap. 7 Jac. cap. 1.

43 El. cap. 12. Encouragement of Merchants and Seamen.

Chancery for the re-examination of such Sentence or Decree, as by the said Act, relation being thereunto had, more at large may appear: For so much as by the said recited Act, without five Commissioners there cannot be a Court, and without three be a Court, they cannot proceed in the execution of their Commission, so much as to summon Parties or Witnesses to appear; And in case of neglect or refusal of any Party or Witness to appear, they have no power to punish the delay or contempt with Costs, or otherwise. And it is provided by the said Act, That not any Commissioner, other then the Judge of the Admiralty, or the Recorder of London shall proceed in the execution of such Commission, before he hath taken his Oath before the Lord Mayor, and the creation of such Commission, often proves a great delay, there being so many Commissioners the renewing of the said Commission, often proves a great delay, there being so many Commissioners to be sworn, and the Court of Admiralty not sitting at some times in the year, when the said Commissioners have happened to be renewed: And although the said Commissioners upon their final Sentence have power to commit to Prison any person that shall wilfully disobey their said Sentences, or Decrees, yet they have no power to make any Order against the Ship or Goods, which commonly are the things assured, by which Commissions, for want of Power, given by the said Act, the benefits intended by the said Act of Parliament are much retarded, and the mischiefs by the Act endeavoured to be prevented, much increased.

For remedy whereof, Be it Enacted and Ordained, And it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, That from and after the Fourth and twentieth day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, to issue out yearly (or oftner if need require) one standing Commission under the Great Seal of England, thereto impowring and authorizing the said Commissioners, or any three of them (whereof a Doctor of the Civil Law, choosing the said Commissioners, or any three of them (whereof a Doctor of the Civil Law, or a Barrister at Law of five years standing at the least, to be at least one) to meet and sit, and make a Court, and proceed in all things in the execution of the said Commission, as before by the said Act any five might have done; And that the said Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, be and hereby are impowred to Summon Parties and Witnesses to appear, and in case of contempt or wilful delay in the Witnesses, upon the first Summons and tender of reasonable Charges, and in the Parties upon their second Summons, to punish the Offenders by Imprisonment or Costs for such time, and in such manner, as shall be reasonable, and according to the nature and quality of their offences; And that it shall and may be lawful to and for every such Commissioner, to proceed in the execution of the said Commission, having first taken an Oath before the Lord Mayor, of the City of London for the time being only, to proceed uprightly and indifferently between party and party; And the said Lord Mayor is hereby Authorized to give such Oath. Any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding: And that no person shall proceed in Execution of the said Commission, before he be first sworn before the Lord Mayor of London for the time being, to proceed uprightly and indifferently between party and party, as formerly he should have been before the Lord Mayor, and Court of Admiralty.

Be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the said Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall find cause to examine Witnesses beyond the Seas, or any remote parts of his Majesties Dominions, for the clearing of any doubt or matter before them depending, that in such case by direction of the said Commissioners, or any such three of them, like Commissions or Processes shall issue out of the Court of Admiralty, as have formerly been used for the purpose aforesaid, returnable before the said Commissioners; And that the said Commissioners, or any such three of them shall have also power to give and pass their final Sentence, Decree, and Executions, as well against the body of the party charged, or his goods, as also against the Executors and Administrators of such party so charged; And to Assess Costs of Suit upon such person or persons, as shall be condemned by the Decree of the said Court as to them shall seem Just.

And for as much as many Witnesses (as Sea-men and others) come and spende go again to Sea, much damaged; For the preventing of which mischief, Be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for any one of the said Commissioners to issue an Oath to any Witness legally summoned to give testimony, (timely notice being thereof given to the adverse party, and set up in the Office before such examination) to the end such Witness or Witnesses may be cross-examined.

Provided always, That the said Commissioners shall in no case proceed both against person and goods, for one and the same debt: And provided also, That any thing in this Act contained shall not in any wise extend to prejudice the appeal to the High Court of Chancery, given or allowed in the said former Act of Parliament.

Chief Commissioners impowred to sit.

Costs.

Lord Mayor of London may administer the Oath.

Commissioners out of the Kingdom may examine Witnesses beyond the Seas.

Witnesses going to Sea may be cross-examined before.

Appeal to the Chancery.

CAP. XXIV.

An Act Declaratory concerning Bankrupts.

Whereas divers Noblemen, Gentlemen, and persons of quality, no ways bred up to Trade or Merchandise, do oftentimes put in great stocks of money into the East-India Company, or Guinea Company, and the Fishing Trade, and such other publick Societies, and receive the proceeds of those Stocks-sometimes in ready monies, sometimes in Commodities, which they usually sell for money, or exchange again, by which means the Trade of those Companies is much encouraged, Fishing, and Navigation increased, and the publick good of the whole Kingdom very much advanced.

Notwithstanding which great advantage to the publick, there hath been lately some opinion conceived that such persons may, and ought to be made subject to the Statutes provided against Bankrupts;

For the better declaring and explaining the Law therein, and to the end such persons may not be discouraged in those Honourable endeavours for promoting publick undertakings: Be it declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, with the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever, who have adventured, or put in, or who hereafter shall adventure, or put in any sum or sums of money, in the said East-India Company, or Guinea Company, or into any joint stock, or stocks of money by them or either of them, made, or raised, or to be made and raised, for and towards the maintaining and carrying on the Trade by the said East-India Company, or Guinea Company, managed, or to be managed, or who have formerly, or shall hereafter adventure or put in any sum or sums of money into any stock or stocks of money, for the managing and carrying on of the said Fishing Trade, or the Trade now called the Royal Fishing Trade, and shall receive and take his or their part, or shares of Fish, Cods, or Merchandises in specie, and shall sell, or exchange the same, shall for or by reason onely of such adventure of moneys so put into the said East-India Company, or Guinea Company, or into any stock or stocks, for and towards the said Fishing Trade, or for, or by reason onely of the receiving and taking such Fish, Cods, and Merchandises in specie, or selling for money, or exchanging the same again, be Adjudged, Taken, Estimated or Reported a Merchant or Trader within any Statute or Statutes for Bankrupts, or be liable to the same.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared, That every person or persons who shall Trade, Traffique, or Merchandise in any other way or manner, than in the said Royal Fishing Trade, or the Trade managed by the said East-India Company, or the Guinea Company as aforesaid shall for and by reason of his and their Trading, Traffiquing, and Merchandizing, be liable to Commission and Commissions against Bankrupts, as fully to all intents and purposes, and not otherwise, as if this Act had never been made. Any thing in Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted, That a Verdict and Judgment in Replevin heretofore had, or given in the Term of Easter, in the Year One thousand six hundred fifty three, in the Kings Bench, betwixt Phineas Plattiff, Richard Woodward, and William Meggs Defendants, where by Sir John Wolstenholme Knight, an Adventurer in the said East-India Company, was adjudged, and found liable to a Commission of Bankrupts onely, for and by reason of a share he had in the Joint-Stock of the said Company, and a pretended selling for money part of the return which he had in specie for his said Adventure shall be, and is hereby declared contrary to Law, and is hereby repealed, and made void and null.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That no Act, Sale, or Disposition of any the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Cods, Chattels, Debts, or Credits of the said Sir John Wolstenholme, or any distribution of the same, or of any money heretofore made or done by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, or any claiming under them, or any of them by vertue or colour of any Commission or Commissions taken out against the said Sir John Wolstenholme; and wherof any person or persons is by vertue or colour of, or under any such Act, Sale, or Disposition actually seized or possessed, shall be hereby impeached, or frustrated, but that the same be enjoyed for and toward satisfaction of the Debts, for which the same have been disposed or distributed.

CAP. XXV.

For Restoring of all such Advowsons, Rectories, Impropriate Churches, Lands and Tithes to his Majesties Loyal Subjects, as were taken from them, and making void certain charters imposed on them upon their Compositions for Delinquency, by the late usurped Powers.

Whereas many Loyal Subjects of our late Sovereign King Charles the First, and of the Kings Majesty that now is, were upon pretence of Delinquency for adhering unto, and faithfully serving their said Majesties according to their Duty and Allegiance, enforced and constrained by the pretended power of the Long Parliament, not onely to part with great

24 H. 3. cap. 4.
25 H. 3. cap. 7.
1 Jac. cap. 15.
22 Jac. cap. 19.

Who persons for
parting in
the said
East-India
Company,
or Guinea
Company,
or into any
joint stock,
or stocks of
money by
them or
either of
them, made,
or raised,
or to be
made and
raised, for
and towards
the maintain-
ing and
carrying on
the Trade
by the said
East-India
Company,
or Guinea
Company,
managed,
or to be
managed,
or who have
formerly,
or shall
hereafter
adventure
or put in
any sum or
sums of
money into
any stock
or stocks of
money, for
the managing
and carrying
on of the
said Fishing
Trade, or
the Trade
now called
the Royal
Fishing
Trade, and
shall receive
and take his
or their
part, or
shares of
Fish, Cods,
or Merchandises
in specie,
and shall
sell, or
exchange
the same,

Proviso for
the said
Act.

The Indis-
posed
part of the
said
Verdict
and
Judgment
shall be
void.

Proviso for
the said
Act.

sums of money in satisfaction of the said supposed Delinquency, but likewise to settle all, or part of such Advowsons, Rectories, Churches, Lands and Tithes, Estates and Tenements, as they, or any of them were then seized or possessed of, and to make Grants and Assurances of Rents in trust for them were then seized or possessed of, and to make Grants and Assurances of Rents and Annuities to and upon such Trustees as were appointed by the said Long Parliament, as well for the augmentation of certain Vicarages, as for the use and maintenance of Preaching Ministers and Lecturers, without any valuable consideration given for the same, other then some abatement of those excessive Fines imposed upon them for their pretended Delinquency, and exacted from them by these arbitrary powers, to the impoverishing and undoing of many of the Kings most Loyal Subjects; Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all Grants, Feoffments, Conveyances, and other Conveyances and Assurances, Bargains and Sales, Releases, Confirmations, and other Conveyances and Assurances in the Law, of any higher or lower nature whatsoever had, or made by any such pretended Delinquents, their Heirs, Executors or Administrators, or by any person having any Estate or Interest in Law or Equity in Trust for them, or by any other person or persons, having any Estate or Interest jointly, or in common with them, or in Reversion or Remainder after them, to any person or persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate of any such Advowsons, Rectories, Churches, Lands, Tithes, Estates, Tenements, Annuities and Rents, as also, to, or for the uses aforesaid, as part or in full of their Compositions for such pretended Delinquency as aforesaid, and all Securities touching or concerning the same one by, be and are hereby adjudged from henceforth null and void in Law to all intents and purposes whatsoever; Saving to all persons other than the said Trustees, and their Heirs, and all claiming under them, all right to the said Rectories and Vicarages as hath accrued unto them before the thirteenth day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty and two.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Tenants, Lessees, and Occupiers of all such Advowsons, Rectories, Churches, Lands, Tithes, and Premises so granted, or settled, or upon such Trustees as aforesaid, for the uses or purposes aforesaid, shall pay all such Rents as shall hereafter grow due and payable to such persons onely unto whom the right, and interest of and in the same Advowsons, Rectories, Churches, Lands, Tithes and Premises before the said Conveyances or Assurances (intended to be annulled and made void by this present Act) did, or should of right belong or appertain.

And whereas the said Conveyances and Assurances in and by this Act intended to be made void, were some of them of Estates in Fee-Simple, and some of them long Terms for years made to Trustees, who redeemed the same at and under such yearly Rents and Sums of Money as were then appointed to be the Augmentation of certain Vicarages, or maintenance for preaching Ministers, since which time, many of the Rectories and Lands so redeemed and leased have been absolutely sold, and the Redemptions thereof granted and assigned by the Owners thereof, for the benefit of such purchasers. Be it further Enacted and Ordained by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Purchasers, their Heirs and Assigns shall pay and the said former Owners of the said Lands and Rectories, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns shall have, hold, and enjoy the said Rents and Sums of Money so redeemed; for the Augmentation of the said Vicarages, and maintenance for preaching Ministers upon the said several Redemptions, and shall have the same, and the like remedies by Distress, or by Action of Debt for the recovery thereof, as the said Trustees who redeemed the same should, or might have had, if this Act had not been made.

CAP. XXVI.

Aliter commutata in the Weight and false Packing of Butter, Reformed.

Whereas Butter is one of the principal Commodities of the produce of this Kingdom, and is not onely of an universal use & Expence at home, but very great quantities thereof are transported beyond the Seas; And whereas by Custom time out of mind used, every Hilderkin of Butter ought to weigh One hundred thirty and two pounds gross at the least, there is now One hundred and twelve pounds of neat Butter, and the Cash Twenty pounds; The Firkin of Butter ought to weigh Sixty and four pounds, viz. Fifty and Six pounds of good & merchantable Butter neat, and the Cash Eight pounds; And the Pot of Butter ought to weigh Twenty pounds, neat, and the Cash Six pounds; And whereas great Complaint hath been made by the Traders in Butter and Cheese, that by their irregular dealing and practices of several Farmers, Owners, and Packers of Butter, and by their irregular manner of weighing with Stones, Iron Weights, Wicks, and other unwarantable Weights, the same quantities of Butter are not put up into the respective Cash and Pots aforesaid, and the Hilderkin is commonly made to weigh Six and twenty pounds, and sometimes Eight and twenty pounds, and the Firkin to weigh Ten pounds or Twelve pounds, and sometimes Thirteen or fourteen pounds weight, and the Pots are made generally to weigh Seven pounds, and some of them Eight pounds or Nine pounds weight, and much bad and rancid Butter is mixed and packed up into Hilderkins, Firkins, and other Cash, and Pots, with sound and good Butter, and moderate

All Estates made by or under the Statutes of Richard the Second, made void.

Having order Right.

John Tenants and Lessees under such Grants shall pay their Rents.

Rents and Sums appointed for augmentation of certain Vicarages.

The Cash of a Hilderkin of Butter.

The Pot.

moderate quantities of salt intermixed to the spoil of the same, and to the great injury and abuse of his Majesty in the victualling of his Navy, of Merchants in the victualling of their ships, and of all Traders in the said Commodity, and of all Householdiers who buy the same for their use, and to the great dishonour of the English Nation, in the parts beyond the Seas, and to the bringing of the said Commodity into great disrepute abroad, whereby it yields not that price, nor is wanted there, in such quantities, as otherwise it would.

Forasmuch whereof, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, That from and after the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, every Hilderkin of Butter do and shall contain One hundred and twelve pounds neat, or above, every pound containing sixteen ounces besides the Tare of the Cask, and not less, of good and merchantable Butter: Every Firkin of Butter do and shall contain Fifty six pounds neat or above, besides the weight of the Cask, of good and merchantable Butter: and every Pot of Butter do and shall contain fourteen pounds neat, or above, besides the weight of the Pot, of good and merchantable Butter, Firkin, or other Cask, Vessel, or Pot Corrupt shall be mixed or packed up into any Hilderkin, Firkin, or other Cask, Vessel, or Pot whosoever with any Butter which is New and sound, nor any Whay-Butter shall be packed or mixed with any Butter that is made of Cream, but that the said respective sorts of Butter shall be packed up severally and apart by themselves, and shall not be mixed one with another, and that every Cask or Pot of Butter shall be of one sort and goodness throughout such Cask and Pot, and that no Butter shall be salted with any great Salt, but that all Butter shall be salted and saved with small Salt, nor more Salt shall be intermixed with it, then shall be needful for its preservation, upon pain and penalty that every Seller, Farmer or Packer of Butter not putting up in each Hilderkin, Firkin and Pot of Butter to be sold, or to be exported to sale respectively, such quantities as aforesaid, or offending in false packing as aforesaid, for every such offence shall forfeit the value of all the Butter so false packed, and for every offence where any Hilderkin, Firkin or Pot shall be found to contain a lesser quantity of Butter, then by this Act is appointed, six times the value of every pound of Butter, that shall be wanting in any such Cask or Pot.

And to the intent that the benefit intended by this Act may be extended with full effect to all persons who do either cut out Butter by Retail, or export it, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Cheese-monger or other person whatsoever which shall sell to any person or persons any Hilderkin or Hilderkins, Firkin or Firkins, Pot or Pots, or other Cask or Pot made after the said first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty and two, shall deliver in every such Hilderkin, Firkin, and other Cask and Pot respectively the full quantity and due quality appointed by this Act, and not less, or in default thereof shall be liable to make satisfaction to him or them that buy the same for what shall be wanting, according to the price for which the same was sold.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty and two, no Cheese-monger or other person or persons whatsoever, shall repack for sale any Butter in any Hilderkin, Firkin, or other Cask or Pot whatsoever, upon pain and penalty that every Cheese-monger or other person whatsoever which shall repack any Butter into any Hilderkin or Hilderkins, Firkin or Firkins, Cask or Casks, Pot or Pots, to sell the same again, shall for every Firkin, Cask or Pot so packed, forfeit the sum of Double the value of all such Butter.

And for the better discovery of all frauds and abuses which shall be committed against this Act, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Farmer and other person or persons, packing up Butter in Hilderkins, Firkins, or any other Cask whatsoever for sale, do from & after the said first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty and two, pack up his Butter into good & sufficient Cask, made of sound, & well-seasoned Timber, and shall set upon every Firkin and Cask whatsoever, when the same is throughly and fully seasoned in water, a continuing visible mark of the full weight of the empty Cask, and do likewise set upon every Hilderkin, Firkin and Cask, when the same is filled with Butter, the first Letter of his or their Christian name, and his or their Surname at length, with an Iron band, upon pain and penalty that every Farmer or other person or persons whatsoever offending in not putting on the Mark of such weight of Hilderkin, Firkin or other Cask, after seasoning, or not setting the first Letter of his or their Christian name, and his or their Surname at length, on every Firkin and Cask as aforesaid, shall for every such offence respectively forfeit the sum of Ten Shillings for every hundred weight of Butter, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity that shall be in every such Cask.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Potter shall set upon every Pot which he shall sell for packing up of Butter, the full weight which shall be of every such Pot when it is burnt, together with the first Letter of his or their Christian name, and his or their Surname at length, upon pain and penalty that every Potter which shall not so do, shall forfeit & pay for every Pot which he shall expose to sale for the use aforesaid, whereupon he shall not have first set the full weight, and the first Letter of his Christian name, and his Surname at length

It is further enacted that every Seller of Butter shall contain...

The Seller shall...

Whosoever...

Whosoever...

Whosoever...

Whosoever...

Whosoever...

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length as aforesaid, the sum of One Shilling; and that no Farmer or other person whatsoever shall expose to sale any Butter packed up in any other Pot than such as shall be marked by the Potter as aforesaid, upon penalty of Two Shillings for every Pot of Butter which he shall expose to sale as is not so marked; all and every of which said Offences are to be enquired of, sued for, heard and determined in the Sessions of Peace for the County, City, Borough, Town or Liberty, or in the Court of Record of the City, Borough, Town or Liberty wherein such offence shall be committed, by Action of Debt, Indictment, Information, or Presentment, wherein no Assign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed to the Defendant; and the one half of all such Forfeitures shall be to the use of the poor people inhabiting within the Parish where such offence shall be from time to time committed, to be paid to the Church-Wardens and Overseers of the poor of and in such Parish, and the other half to him or them that will sue for the same, besides his double Costs thereby expended.

Provided, That every Suit and Information which shall be brought upon this Act, shall be commenced within four months after the sale of such Butter.

CAP. XXVII.

For Repairing of Dover-Harbour.

Whereas it is found by long experience, that Dover-Harbour is and hath been of very great use and benefit to the Merchants of this Realm, and others passing through the same, and whereas the said Harbour of late years, by reason of the violence of the Sea hath been much broken, ruined and decayed, and in great danger of being lost, unless timely repaired, which cannot be without great charges and expences, as well in the present repair, as in the future maintenance of the same: Whereof his Majesty being informed, and minding the good and safety of Merchants and Sea-faring men, hath of late of his Majesty's goodness and liberality, bestowed a great sum of money in, and about the repairing of the said Harbour, which yet is not sufficient to carry on that work, and to secure it for the future.

And to the end that the same may be from time to time maintained and kept in good repair for the use and benefit of Merchants, and Sea-faring men; And that such provision for the maintenance thereof may now be made, as by an Act of Parliament made in the first year of his Majesty's said Majesty King James of ever blessed memory, hath been formerly done and provided for: Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and the Authority of the same, That from and after the fourth and thirtieth day of June next ensuing, during the space of seven years thence next following, there shall be paid by the Master, or Skipper of every Ship, Vessel, or Crayer, whereof any of his Majesty's Subjects of England shall be Skipper, or Part-owner, of the burthen of Twenty Tuns or upwards, and not exceeding the burthen of One hundred and fifty Tun, for every Voyage, Loading, or Discharging within this Realm, or to, or from any Foreign Countrey beyond the Seas, and passing to, or from London, or to, or from Dover, or coming into the Harbour there, not having a Coignet testifying his payment before for that Voyage towards the Repair of Dover-Harbour, the sum of Three pence for every Tun of the burthen of every such Ship, Vessel, or Crayer (except Vessels which pence for every Tun of the burthen of every such Ship, Vessel, or Crayer shall accrue before they load, or unload the Goods therein, the Account of the number of the said number of the said Tuns to be made according to the Entry of Goods in every Ship, Vessel, or Crayer in the Custom-house, and no Entry thereof to be allowed in any Office of Customs or Subsidies, without true Information before made by oath of the Master, Skipper, or Skipper of such Ship, Vessel, or Crayer concerning the burthen thereof, and payment by him made of the sums aforesaid, of which payment the Master, Skipper, or Skipper paying the same shall have allowance of the Merchants, according to the rate of the Goods in the same Ship, Vessel, or Crayer by way of Average; And the Customs or Collectors, or his Deputy receiving the sums aforesaid, or any of them, shall discharge and pay the same from time to time to the Treasurer of the said Harbour for the time being, or such person or persons as he shall assign to receive the same, to be expended in and about the repair of the said Harbour; And every Customs or Comptroller, or their Deputies, that shall make any such Information as aforesaid concerning the burthen thereof shall be made, or before payment made of the same before insisted to be paid by this Act, or shall make any wilful default in not collecting the said sums, or any of them, or not paying the same over from time to time to the Treasurer of the said Harbour for the time being, or such person or persons as he shall assign to receive the same as aforesaid, shall forfeit to the use of the Reparations of the said Harbour, Ten pounds for every such default, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record, by the

Pots to be...

Double Costs...

Whosoever...

1 Jac. cap. 16.

Whosoever...

Warden and Assistants of the said Harbour for the time being; in which Suit no Assign, Pro-

Warden and Assistants of the said Harbour for the time being; in which Suit no Assign, Pro-

hibition always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Master and Wardens of the Trinity-House of London for the time being, to appoint such person or persons as they shall think fit to inspect and oversee the repairs and works to be made for the security of the said Harbour; And that they may once every year during the term of seven years aforesaid, require an account of the respective Collectors of the Duties aforesaid, and the Treasurer for the said Harbour for the time being, of the moneys by them respectively received by virtue of this Act, and of the disbursements thereof: And if the said Collectors and Treasurer shall not within six weeks next after demand of such Account, give in the same accordingly; or if thereupon it shall appear that the said money shall not be duly disbursed in and about the said Repair and the Works, for the securing and maintenance of the said Harbour, according to the intent of this Act; or if the said Harbour shall within the time aforesaid be insufficiently repaired and secured, That then the said Master and Wardens shall inform the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council thereof, who shall and may thereupon, and to that purpose are hereby impowred to suspend, or cause all and every further payments by virtue of this Act to cease and determine, if they shall see cause.

Prohibited always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Ships and Vessels belonging to the Ports of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, and Lime-Regis in the County of Dorset, having a Duff and Cob of their own, (which by reason of their poverty at present they are not able to maintain) shall be exempt from contributing or paying any thing to the Harbour of Dover mentioned in this Act; Any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; so as they shall bring Certificate made upon Oath before the Mayor, and under the Common Seal of the said respective Corporations, That the said Ships and Vessels do properly belong therunto; And that the Inhabitants of the said respective Corporations are Owners of the major part of the said Vessels.

Prohibited always, and be it hereby Enacted, That this Act or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to Authorise the Collection of more then the sum of Twenty two thousand pounds in the whole; And then the said Collection to cease.

CAP. XXVIII.

Pishard Fishing in the Countie of Devon and Cornwall, Regulated.

Whereas the Publick Honour, Wealth and Safety of this Realm, as well in the maintenance of Trade and support of Navigation, as in many other respects, both in an high degree depend upon the improvement and encouragement of the Fishery.

And because much use of late years there have been pernicious disorders and abuses, by the licentiousness of the times crept in, and yet continue evidently destructive to that Trade, for prevention and redress whereof there is no Law hitherto particularly provided, in the growing evils occasioned by Drifing-Nets, and other fraudulent and injurious practices to the extreme damage of the Fishery: Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in Parliament assembled, and it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the fifth and twentieth day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, no person or persons shall in any year from the first day of June, till the last of November, presume to take Fish in the high Sea, or in any Bay, Port, Creek, or Coast of or belonging to Cornwall or Devon with any Drift-Net, Trammel, or Stream-Net or Nets, or any other Nets of that sort or kind, unless it be at the distance of one League and an half at least from the respective Shores, upon the penalty of forfeiture of the said Nets so employed, or the full value thereof, and one month imprisonment without Bail or Mainprize.

And it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons being neither Owners, Partners, or Adventurers in the Craft of Fishery, and in the Boats and Baynes therunto belonging, or shall presume from and after the day before limited, to make, or cause to be made any Pishards or Fumathoes in Cask to be Sold or Transported, except he or they shall openly buy the aforesaid Fish of the respective Owners, Partners, and Adventurers in the said Pishard Craft, or with their express allowance, leave and consent, that they shall in such case forfeit all and singular such Pishards and Fumathoes so made, and every Cask thereof, or their full value; the one half to the King, and the other half to him or them that shall so buy the same by Bill, Plaint, or other Information, and upon Legal proof recover the same.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Owner, Partner, or Company, or any other person or persons whatsoever, shall fraudulently purloin, imbezil, hide, convey, carry away, or dispose by sale or otherwise, or cause to be purloined, imbezilled, hidden, conveyed, carried away, or disposed out of the Nets, Boats, or Cellars, any Pishard Fish without the express leave, licence and allowance of the proper Owner, and major part of the Company respectively

Warden and Assistants of the said Harbour for the time being; in which Suit no Assign, Pro-

Warden and Assistants of the said Harbour for the time being; in which Suit no Assign, Pro-

Warden and Assistants of the said Harbour for the time being; in which Suit no Assign, Pro-

ly, that then every such person and persons that shall offend therein upon legal evidence, shall pay treble the value in satisfaction to the parties so wronged, and be sent to the House of Correction for three months.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any idle or suspicious person or persons shall in the night assemble and flock together about the Boats, Nets or Sellars belonging to any Pishard-Craft, upon any the Coasts of Cornwall or Devon, having no business there to do, and being warned by the Company or Owner of such Boats or Sellars to be gone, that then upon complaint made unto any one Justice of the Peace, every such person or persons refusing so to do, shall pay five shillings to the poor of the Parish where such offence was committed, or shall be set in the Stocks for the space of five hours.

CAP. XXIX.

An Act for the Reversing of the Earl of Stafford his Attainder.

Whereas Thomas late Earl of Stafford was Impeached of High Treason, upon pretence of endeavouring to subvert the Fundamental Laws, and called to a publick and solemn Arraignment and Trial before the Peers in Parliament, where he made a particular Defence to every Article objected against him; Inasmuch that the Turbulent party did at last resolve to attempt the destruction and Attainder of the said Earl by an Act of Parliament, to be therefore purposely made to condemn him upon accumulative Treason, none of the pretended Crimes being Treason apart, and so could not be in the whole if they had been proved, as they were not, and also adjudged him guilty of constructive Treason (that is) of levying War against the King, though it was only the commanding an Army of the Council-Board in Ireland, to be executed by a Sheriff at Arms and Thirteen or Four Soldiers, which was the constant practice of the Deputies there for a long time; To which end they having first presented a Bill for this intent to the House of Commons, and finding there more opposition than they expected, they caused a multitude of tumultuous persons to come down to Westminster Armed with Swords and Staves, and to fill both the Palace-Yards, and all the Approaches to both Houses of Parliament with fury and clamour, and to require Justice, Speed Justice against the Earl of Stafford; And having by these and other undue practices obtained that Bill to pass in the House of Commons, they caused the Names of those restless Gentlemen, who in a case of innocent blood had freely discharged their consciences, being Five and fifty, to be posted up in several places about the Cities of London and Westminster, and filled them with animosities and Enmities to their Countrey, hoping thereby to deliver them up to the fury of the people whom they had endeavoured to incense against them, and then procured the said Bill to be sent up to the House of Peers, where it having sometime rested under great deliberation, at last in a time when a great part of the Peers were absent by reason of the Tumults, and many of those who were present protested against it, the said Bill passed in the House of Peers; And at length his late Majesty King Charles the First of glorious memory, granted a Commission for giving his Royal assent therunto, which nevertheless was done by his said Majesty with exceeding great sorrow then, and ever remembered by him with unexpressible grief of heart, and not of his Majesties great Pity he did publicly express it when his own sacred life was taken away by the most detestable Traitors that ever were.

And the Reasons and Objections of the Peers of the Arraignment of the said Earl.

For all which causes, Be it Declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, That the Act Entituled, An Act for the Attainder of Thomas Earl of Stafford of High Treason, and all and every Clause, Article and thing therein contained, being obtained as aforesaid, is now hereby repealed, revoked, and reversed.

And to the end that right be done to the memory of the deceased Earl of Stafford aforesaid; Be it further Enacted, That all Records, and proceedings of Parliament relating to the said Attainder, be wholly cancelled, and taken off the file, or otherwise defaced and obliterated, so the intent the same may not be visible in after-ages, or brought into example to the prejudice of any Person whatsoever.

Provided, That this Act shall not extend to the future questioning of any person or persons hereafter concerned in this business, or who had any hand in the Tumults, or disorders procuring the Act aforesaid; Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

CAP. XXX.

Wine shall be Imported pure and unmixed. REP. 13 Car. 2. cap. 16.

CAP.

CAP. XXXI.

The Inconvenience by Melting the Silver Coyne of this Realm, prevented.

2 E. 3. cap. 5.

27 R. 2. cap. 1.

Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

Whereas by an Act made in the ninth year of King Edward the Third it is enacted, That no Sterling Hall-penny or Farthing shall be minted to make Vessel, or any other thing by Goldsmiths, or any other, upon pain of forfeiture of the moneys so mitted; Whereas by one other Statute made in the seventeenth year of King Richard the Second, it was further enacted, That no Groats or Half-groats shall be minted by any man to make Vessel, or other thing thereof upon the same pain; And whereas divers persons do elude the said Statutes, as well Goldsmiths as others, by melting Silver-Coyne of this Realm above the value of Groats, to the great diminishing of the Silver-Coyne of this Realm, above the value of the Commerce of the same: We it therefore enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever shall after the twentieth day of December, One thousand six hundred and six, lawfully melt, or cause to be melted any of the current Silver-money of this Realm, upon pain not only of forfeiture of the same, but also of the double value of any such Coyne to the one half to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the other half to the Informers, unless he shall for the same upon Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of His Majesties Courts at Westminster; in which no Cognizance, Waiver of Law, or Protection shall be allowed; And moreover, That the said person or persons offending contrary to the Tenor of this Act (if he or they be a Freeman, or Freeman, or privileged person or persons of any City or Corporation within this Kingdom of England) shall upon legal conviction for the same, be forthwith disfranchised and made incapable of exercising the Trade of a Goldsmith, or any other Mystery or Profession of the City or Corporation of which he or they are members; And if the said person or persons offending, and contravening as aforesaid, shall not be a Freeman or Freeman, or privileged person or persons of any City or Corporation as aforesaid, then he or they shall suffer imprisonment without Bail or Penance for the space of six months next ensuing his or their Conviction as aforesaid.

CAP. XXXII.

The Manufacture of Broad Woollen Cloth, within the West-Riding of the County of York, regulated.

A Corporation of Clothiers, Wardens and Assistants of the County of York.

Whereas divers abuses and deceits have of late years been had, and used in the Manufacture of Broad Woollen Cloth, made within the West-Riding of the County of York, and the spinning and receiving working thereof, which tends to the great debasement and undervaluation of the said Manufacture, both at home, and also in foreign parts where the same is usually vendible. For prevention of all which abuses and deceits; It is enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, That from and after the next Monday after Easter, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred and six, there be, and shall be, a Corporation to continue for ever within the said West-Riding for the time being, Two Wardens, Ten Assistants, Twelve Assistants, and Commonalty; All which said Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants, are to be of the ablest and best experienced Clothiers within the said West-Riding and Liberties, who have served, and been brought up in the Trade and Mystery of Clothing, by the space of seven years, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; One of which said Wardens, five of which said Assistants, and five of which said Assistants, shall be chosen the first Monday after Pentecost then next following, and from thenceforth to be yearly, and every year chosen upon the next Monday after Pentecost, at some publique place, by the Free Clothiers of the said West-Riding, inhabiting within the Parish of Leeds in the said County of York, the greater part of them present at such Election; and the other Warden, five Assistants, and five Assistants shall be chosen upon the same days at some publique place, by the Free Clothiers inhabiting out of the said Town and Parish of Leeds, or the greater part of them present at the said Election, of the parts adjacent within the said West-Riding; And in case any of the said Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants, after their said respective Elections do happen to die, that then it shall and may be lawful, at any Court to be holden next after such Decease, to choose others in their respective places; And the said Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants respectively shall within eight days after their first Choice and Election, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which any two Justices of the Peace within the West-Riding, whereof one to be of the County, have hereby power to administer, and also the ensuing Oath, (Viz.) I, A. B. do swear, That I will well, faithfully and honestly perform and discharge the Office of a Warden of the Corporation of the Free Clothiers, according to the best of my Skill, Power, and Knowledge; So help me God.

Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

And the like Oath, and Duties, to be administered to the Wardens and Assistants respectively, successively; And for ever after, the said Justices of the Peace, Wardens, Assistants, and their Successors, or any Whithen of them, shall and have hereby power to administer the like Oath or Oaths to such Officer or Officers, faithfully and honestly to perform and discharge his and their said Office and Duties, to which he or they are and shall be so chosen by this Act, at any Court to be by them holden in manner hereafter declared.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Justices of the Peace, Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants for the time being, together with the said Free Clothiers of the said West-Riding, shall for ever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one Body Politique and Corporate in Law to all intents and purposes, and shall have a perpetual Succession, and be called by the name of the Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade of the West-Riding of the County of York; and that they shall be enabled to Pleas and Sue, and to be Sued and Judged, in all Courts and Places of Judicature within this Kingdom; And by that name, shall and may without Licence or Demise of any person or persons, who are hereby or hereafter, without further Licence enabled to transfer the same, and any Goods and Chattels whatsoever, for the use and benefit of the Corporation aforesaid (not exceeding the yearly value of Two hundred pounds); And for the better regulation of the said Government of the said Trade and Mystery, the said Justices of the Peace, Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants for the time being, or any Whithen of them, whereof three shall be one of the said Justices, or one of the said Wardens, shall and have hereby Power and Authority from time to time to meet, at the least always present, shall have, and hereby have Power and Authority from time to time to meet, and they Court upon the first Saturday in every month commonly called or known by the name of the Sessions-House, or Common Hall in Leeds aforesaid; And also at such other time and place of the said West-Riding, as shall from time to time be appointed, by the said Justices, Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants, or any Whithen of them, upon eight days notice, or more, to be given of such meeting, and Court to be held; And in case that the Wardens, Assistants, or the major part of them, shall refuse or neglect to appear, so as a Court cannot be holden accordingly, as is before directed, That then such Warden, or Assistant so refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Shillings, the one moiety to the use of the King, and the other moiety to the such respective Town where the person so refusing or neglecting shall live; the other moiety to the use of the Corporation; And the said Justices, Wardens, Assistants, or any Whithen of them, are hereby empowered to summon to appear at the said Courts to be held as aforesaid, so many of the said Clothiers, as they shall in their discretions think meet for the better ordering of the Affairs of the said Trade, who are hereby required to appear upon such Summons; the number of which Persons so summoned, shall not be under Eight and forty; And in case of neglect or refusal, are to forfeit to the use of the said Corporation, the sum of Ten Shillings, for every default of not appearing, to be levied as is hereafter directed.

Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

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Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

Which shall be taken by the Justice, Wardens and Assistants.

And the said Justices, Wardens, Assistants, or any Whithen of them (whereof one of the said Justices, or one of the said Wardens, shall be present as aforesaid) shall have and hereby have Power and Authority from time to time, to make and appoint a Common Seal for the use of the said Corporation, and to make and Ordain By-Laws, Rules, and Ordinances, for and concerning the better Spinning, Working, Dyeing, Felling, and Dyeing of Woollen Cloth, as in their Judgements and Discretions, may tend to the good, Credit and Advancement of the said Trade and Manufacture, (the same not being contrary to Law) which By-Laws, Rules, and Ordinances, being notified and Confirmed by the Justices of Assize to be holden for the County of York, shall be published four times in the year at the least at some publique meetings or Courts, (viz.) Upon the first Sunday in June, the first Saturday in September, the first Saturday in December, and the first Saturday in March; and shall be observed and kept by the several persons within and under the said Regulation or Corporation. And the said Courts constituted as aforesaid shall have, and hereby have power to impose a Fine and Penalty upon any person or persons of the said Corporation or Regulation, being a Clothier, that shall not conform to such Rules, Orders and Ordinances, so made as aforesaid.

It is provided, That the said Fine or Penalty of any person for not conforming as aforesaid, exceed not the sum of Twenty Shillings for one offence; the full moiety, or one half of the said Fines and Penalties to go to the use of the said Corporation, and the other half or moiety to the use of the Parish where such person is offending may be dwelling and inhabiting. And he it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Justices, Wardens, Assistants, and Assistants, or any Whithen of them, shall have power to nominate and choose Searchers of Cloth in the several places of the said West-Riding, who shall be sworn before them, or any Whithen of them in manner aforesaid, for the true searching of Cloth, that it be of a one weight, length and breadth, according to the Statute. And in regard the nature of Cloth is much changed in these late years, and that the true weight and breadth, according to the nature of Cloth there is no certain Standard for length, weight, and breadth, appointed by any Statute; We it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the

The length, weight and breadth of the said new Diaperies of broad Wollen Cloths made within the said West-Riding, be and shall be, as is hereby limited and appointed: (viz) That every Cloth called by the name of an End, or half Cloth, shall be betwixt fifteen yards, and fifteen yards in length in the water, and not to exceed; and one yard and an half in breadth at the least within the Lisse. And every Cloth Commonly called a Short Cloth, betwixt twenty four yards, and twenty eight yards in length in the water, and not to exceed; and one yard and an half in breadth at the least within the Lisse. And every Long Cloth so called, betwixt thirty yards, and thirty six yards in length in the water, and not to exceed; and a yard and an half in breadth at the least within the Lisse. And that every yard of such Cloth shall weigh respectively two pounds and a quarter, accounting fifteen Denes to the pound, being well thicked, scoured, milled and fully dyed. And that the said Searcher shall according to his Oath, duly try and examine by weight or by water all broad Wollen Cloths of what sort soever, made within the said West-Riding, and shall affix thereto a Seal of Lead, expressing the true length and weight thereof. And in case any of the said Cloths be found faulty upon trial and examination, the said Justices, Masters, Wardens and Assistants, or any thirtein of them, shall have power to impose such fine and Penalty upon the Offenders as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm in that behalf are, or ought to be imposed upon them for such defaults; the one third part of all such Fines and Penalties to be disposed of to the use of such Searcher or Searchers, certifying the said Default of Length, Weight or Breadth, and the other two parts to the Poor of the Parish where such offence shall be committed, to be received in such manner as is limited and appointed by the Statute made in the One and twentieth Year of the late King James, Ch. 18. And that all and every such Searcher and Searchers, so chosen as aforesaid, shall before he or they enter upon the execution of the said Office, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the Oath ensuing, which Oath the Justices, Masters, Wardens and Assistants, or any thirtein of them as aforesaid, have power to Administer as followeth: I A. B. dothswear that I shall well and truly execute the Office of Searcher of Broad Wollen Cloth within the West-Riding of the County of York, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and according to the best of my Skill and Knowledge; So help me God.

14. Jul. 1447.

The Duties to be taken by Searchers.

Penalty upon Searchers.

The Authority and power of the Searchers.

Searchers may make bonds to the King for the use of the Searchers.

The Penalty for Searchers not being sworn.

Power to appoint a Clerk, a Treasurer, and other Officers to see the due execution of the several Powers given by this Act.

And he it further Enacted, That if any Searcher shall fail in the due Execution of his Office contrary to his Oath, and Laws and Statutes in that case made and provided, every such Searcher shall forfeit and lose for such Fault, or not tending to such Fault of Loss as aforesaid, Five pounds; And that it shall and may be lawful to and for any other Searcher in the West-Riding (taking with him one of the said Wardens of the said Corporation) to research any of the said Cloths. Any thing in any former Statute to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And it is further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every such Searcher and Searchers from time to time, so often an occasion shall require, to enter into any Shop, house, Warehouse, or any other place in the day-time, of any Clothiers, Diapers, Cloth, Woollen, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, where any of the said Cloths shall be within the said West-Riding, to search for all suspected Cloth. And in case of resistance, the party so resisting shall forfeit the sum of Ten pounds, the one half thereof to His Majesty, the other half to the use of the said Corporation: And if upon such Search, any Broad Cloth shall be found made of, or mixed with Flachs, Chynns, Coats hair, or other deceitful Wooll, the said Cloth shall be, and is hereby Declared, and Enacted to be forfeited: And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Justices, Masters, Wardens, and Assistants, or any thirtein of them, at any Court to be by them held as aforesaid, to dispose thereof in such manner as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm the same ought to be disposed.

And he it further Enacted, That no person or persons within the said West-Riding, who hath not served as an Apprentice to the Trade of Clothier for the space of seven years, or have not been exercised therein by the like space of seven years before, shall make any Broad Cloth to sell, under the penalty of five pounds for every Month that he, she, or they shall continue to exercise the said Trade, (excepting such persons only as now be in the actual use and exercise of the said Trade) That one moiety thereof to be paid to the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and the other moiety to the use of the said Corporation; And that no Householder or Household within the said West-Riding, or elsewhere within the said County, not being free of the said Trade of Clothiers, or not having been exercised therein as aforesaid, or not being the widow of any such person as aforesaid, shall from the Feast of Pentecost next ensuing, make or cause to be made any Wollen Cloth whatsoever, unless it be to the use of themselves, their Children and Families, but not to sell, upon pain to forfeit double the value for every piece of Cloth so made: And repealed to sell; one moiety thereof to His Majesty, the other moiety to any person who shall take the same in any of His Majesties Courts of Record; wherein no Chain, Protection, or Warrant of Law shall be allowed.

And

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties imposed or to be levied by virtue of this Act (the means and recovery whereof is not otherwise herein provided for; and set forth,) shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender or offenders Goods and Chattels by Warrant from the said Justices, Masters, Wardens, and Assistants, or any thirtein of them, rendering the overplus to the Winner thereof upon demand.

And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons who shall counterfeit the Seal of the said Corporation, or any person or persons who shall be found guilty of such counterfeiting, or of often as such person or persons shall upon due proof be found guilty of the same; which said forfeiture is to be levied by distress and sale of the Offenders Goods, the same; which said forfeiture to be levied upon demand; and for want of such distress, such person and persons to be committed to the Common Goal of the County, where he, or they shall be found, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any one of the Justices of the Peace of the said County, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six months, or until such person or persons shall have paid the Fine as aforesaid.

Who the fines and forfeitures shall be levied.

Counterfeiting the Seal of the Corporation.

The Penalty.

all Statute in any other Statute contrary to this Act.

Persons laid for executing this Act may sue for the general Statute.

The rights and duties of Magistrates.

Persons that have no work may sue for the Statute.

The Continuance of this Act.

And he it Enacted, That all and every Article, Clause and Sentence in any Act of Parliament heretofore made touching and concerning the said abuses of Broad Wollen Cloths in this Act mentioned, and being repugnant or contrary to any Article and Sentence in this Act, shall as touching the said Cloths, only made within the said West-Riding, from and after the Feast of St. John Baptist, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred forty and two, be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; And in all Actions and Suits that shall be brought against any person or persons, for being in any thing according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, the person or persons so sued or molested, shall or may plead the general issue of Not guilty, and give the special matter in evidence, and shall recover double Costs in every such case, if the Verdict pass for such person or persons, or that the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs be Non-Suit therein.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to take away any of the rights, Duties or Customs, of, or belonging to the Office and Place of his Majesty's Aulnager, or his Deputy or Deputies within the said West-Riding; But that he or they shall or may from time to time do and perform all and every matter and thing to him or them belonging, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; And also receive all Fees due and accustomed, to the said Office belonging, in as large and ample manner, as he or they might or ought to have done, before the making of this present Act; Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That neither the said Supervisors, Masters, Wardens and Assistants, nor any of them, nor any other person or persons, free of the said Corporation of Broad Wollen Clothiers, shall by any Authority derived from this Act, or by colour thereof, let or impose any other or lesser Rates or Wages upon any Industrious Workmen, Servants or Labourers, to be employed by them or any of them in the said Trade in their Quarter-Hellions, according to the Laws and Statutes touching Labourers in that case made and provided.

Provided also, That this Act continue to the end of the first Session of the next Parliament, and no longer.

CAP. XXXIII.

For preventing Abuses in Printing Seditions, Treasonable, and Unlicensed Books and Pamphlets; and for Regulating of Printing and Printing-Presses.

Whereas the well-governance and Regulating of Printers and Printing-Presses, is matter of Publick care, and of great Concernment; especially considering, that by the general Licentiousness of the late Times, many evil-disposed persons have been encouraged to Print and Sell Heretical, Schismatical, Blasphemous, Seditious, and Treasonable Books, Pamphlets, and Papers, and still do continue such their unlawful and dangerous practice, to the dishonour of Almighty God, the endangering the peace of these Kingdoms, and raising a disturbance to His most Excellent Majesty, and His Government; For prevention whereof, no surer means can be advised, then by reducing and limiting the number of Printing-Presses, and by ordering and setting the said Art of Printing, by Act of Parliament, in manner as herein after is expressed.

Regulating of Printing of Great Books.

Printing and Books.

The Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Consent and Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, doth therefore Ordain, Enact, and he it Enacted and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever shall presume to Print or cause to be Printed, either within this Realm of England, or any other His Majesty's Dominions, or in the parts beyond the Seas, any Heretical, Seditious, Schismatical, or offensive Books or Pamphlets, wherein any Doctrine or Opinion shall be asserted or maintained which is contrary to Christian Faith, or the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of England, or which shall or may tend, or be to the scandal of Religion, or the Church, or the Government of the Church, State, or Commonwealth, or of any Corporation,

tion, or particular person or persons whatsoever; nor shall import, Publish, sell or dispose any such Book or Books, or Pamphlets, nor shall cause or procure any such to be published or put to sale, or to be bound, stitched, or sewed together.

And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no private person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter print, or cause to be printed any Book, or Pamphlet whatsoever, unless the same Book and Pamphlet, together with all and every the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, Introductions, Tables, Dedications, and other matters and things thereunto annexed, be first Entred in the Book of the Register of the Company of Stationers of London, Except Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, and such other Books and Papers as shall be appointed to be printed by virtue of any Warrant under the Kings Majesty's Sign Manual, or under the hand of one or both of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and unless the same Book and Pamphlet, and also all and every the said Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, Introductions, Tables, Dedications, and other matters and things whatsoever thereunto annexed, or therewith to be imprinted, shall be first lawfully Licensed and Authorized to be printed by such person and persons only as shall be constituted and appointed to License the same, according to the direction and true meaning of this present Act herein after expressed, and by no other; (that is to say) That all Books concerning the Common Lawes of this Realm shall be printed by the special allowance of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Chief Baron for the time being, or one or more of them, or by their, or one or more of their appointments; And that all Books of History concerning the State of this Realm, or other Books concerning any Affairs of State, shall be Licensed by the Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments; And that all Books to be imprinted concerning Heraldry, Titles of Honour, and Armes, or otherwise concerning the Office of Earl Marshal, shall be Licensed by the Earl Marshal for the time being, or by his appointment, or in case there shall not then be an Earl Marshal, shall be Licensed by the Chief Kings of Armes, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, or any two of them, whereof Garter, Principal King of Armes to be one; And that all other Books to be imprinted or reprinted, whether of Divinity, Physick, Philosophy, or whatsoever other Science or Art, shall be first Licensed and allowed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments, or by either one of the Chancellors, or Vice-Chancellors of either of the Universities of this Realm for the time being; Provided always, that the said Chancellors, or Vice-Chancellors of either of the said Universities shall only License such Books as are to be imprinted or reprinted within the limits of the said Universities respectively, but not in London or elsewhere, not meddling either with Books of the Common Lawes, or matters of State or Government, nor any Book or Books, the right of printing whereof doth solely and properly belong to any particular person or persons, without his or their Consent first obtained in that behalf.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person and persons who by virtue of this present Act are, or shall be appointed, or authorized to License the Imprinting of Books, or Reprinting thereof with any Additions or Amendments as aforesaid, shall have one written Copy of the same Book or Books, which shall be so Licensed, to be imprinted or reprinted with the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Tables, Dedications, and all other things whatsoever thereunto annexed, which said Copy shall be delivered by such Licensor or Licensors to the Printer or Printer thereof, and shall be solely and entirely returned by such Printer or Printer to the Licensor or Licensors, into such Licensor or Licensors, to be kept in the publick Registers of the said Lord Archbishop, or Lord Bishop of London respectively, or in the Office of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of either the said Universities, or with the said Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the great Seal for the time being, or Lord Chief Justice, or Chief Baron, or Lord Keeper of the said Principal Secretaries of State, or with the Earl Marshal, or the said Kings of Armes, or one of them, of all such Books as shall be Licensed by them respectively; And if such Book so to be Licensed shall be an English Book, or of the English Tongue, there shall be two written Copies thereof delivered to the Licensor or Licensors (if he or they shall so require) the one Copy whereof so Licensed shall be delivered back to the said Printer or Printer, and the other Copy shall be retained and kept as is aforesaid, to the end such Licensor or Licensors may be secured, that the Copy so Licensed shall not be altered without his or their privy; And upon the said Copy Licensed to be imprinted, he or they who shall so License the same, shall write under his or their hand or hands, That there is not any thing in the same contained, that is contrary to the Christian Faith, or the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of England, or against the State or Government of this Realm, or contrary to good life, or good manners, or otherwise as the nature and subject of the Book shall require, which License or Approbation shall be written in the beginning of the said Book, with the Name or Names of him or them that shall so License the same, for a Testimony of the allowance thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Merchant of Books, and person and persons whatsoever, who doth or hereafter shall import or bring any Book or Books into this Realm from any parts beyond the Seas, shall import the same in the Port of London only,

Every of these Books containing the Common Lawes to be printed.

Books of History and Affairs of State, concerning Heraldry.

Divinity, Physick, Philosophy, or other Sciences.

Books belonging to particular persons.

Every Licensee shall have a written Copy of the Book licensed.

Two written Copies shall be kept.

English Books to be Licensed.

Books from abroad shall be imported in the Port of London only.

only, and not elsewhere, without the special License of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, who are hereby authorized to grant Licenses for that purpose, and shall before such time as the same Book or Books, or any of them be delivered forth, or out of his or their hand or hands, or exposed to sale, give and present a true Note or Catalogue in writing of all and every such Book or Books, unto the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Bishop of London for the time being, or to one of them; and no Merchant or other person or persons whatsoever which shall import or bring any Book or Books into the Port of London aforesaid, from any parts beyond the Seas, shall presume to open any Writings, Sales, Packs, Bundles, or other Sortes of Books, or wherein Books are, nor shall any Searcher, Waite, or other Officer, belonging to the Custom-house, upon pain of losing his or their place, suffer the same to pass, or to be delivered out of his or their hands or Customs, before such time as the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, shall have appointed some Scholar or learned man, with one or more of the said Company of Stationers, and such others as they shall call to their Assistance, to be present at the opening thereof, and to view the same; And if there shall happen to be found any Heretical, Seditions, Scandalous, Schismatical, or other dangerous or offensive Book or Books, or any part of such Book or Books printed in English, they shall forthwith be brought to the said Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Bishop of London for the time being, or to one of them, or to some publick place to be assigned and chosen by the said Lord Archbishop, and Lord Bishop for the time being, to the end the person and persons which importeth or causeth the said offensive Book or Books to be imported, may be proceeded against as an offender against this present Act; And also that such further course may be taken concerning the same offensive Book or Books, as by the said Lord Archbishop and Bishop for the time being shall be thought fitting for the suppressing thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall within this Kingdom, or elsewhere, import or cause to be imported, nor shall import or bring in, or this Kingdom, or elsewhere, from out of any other His Majesty's Dominions, nor from any other parts beyond the Seas, any Copy or Copies, Book or Books, or part of any Book or Books, or forms of blank Bills or Indentures for any His Majesty's Bonds, Letters Patents granted or assigned, or which shall hereafter be granted or assigned to him or them, or (where the same are not granted by any Letters Patents) by force or virtue of any Statute or Statutes thereof only made, or to be made in the Register Book of the said Company of Stationers, or in the Register Book of either of the Universities respectively, he or she that have the right Priviledge, Authority or Allowance, solely to print, without the consent of the Owner or Owners of such Book or Books, Copy or Copies, Form or Forms of such blank Bills or Indentures, or part of any Book or Books, Form or Forms, without the like consent, upon pain of loss and forfeiture of the same, and of being proceeded against as an offender against this present Act, and upon the further penalty and forfeiture aforesaid against any such Book or Books, or part of such Book or Books, Copy or Copies, or Form or Forms of any such blank Bills or Indentures so imported, or brought into the Kingdom, or put to sale; The Penalty of which said forfeiture and forfeitures shall be to the use of our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Penalty to the use of the Owner or Owners Proprietors of such Copy or Copies, Book or Books, or Form or Forms of such blank Bills or Indentures, if he or they shall sue for the same within six months next after such importing, venduing, stitching, or putting to sale; And in default of such suit by the Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, commenced within the said six months, then the same Penalty shall be to the use and behoof of such other person or persons as within the space of one year next after the said offence committed, shall sue for the same, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record held at Westminster, called the Kings Bench, Common-Pleas, or Eschequer, whereof no Assign, Waiver of Law, or Protection shall be allowed to the Defendant or Defendants.

And be it further Enacted and Declared, That every person and persons that shall hereafter print, or cause to be printed any Book, Ballad, Chart, Portraiture, or any other thing or things whatsoever, shall thereunto, or thereon, print and set his or their own Name or Names, and also shall declare the Name of the Author thereof, if he be thereunto required by the Licensor, and also shall declare the Name of the Author thereof, if he be thereunto required by the Licensor, under whose Approbation the Licensing of the said Book, Ballad, Chart, or Portraiture shall be authorized, and by and for whom any such Book or other thing is or shall be printed, upon pain of forfeiture of all such Books, Ballads, Charts, Portraitures and other thing or things printed contrary to the Tenor hereof; And the Presses, Letters, and other Instruments for printing, whereunto such Book, Ballads, Portraitures, or other thing or things shall be so printed or set, or prepared for the printing thereof, to be defaced and made unrecognizable; And that no person or persons shall hereafter print or cause to be printed, nor shall forge, put or counterfeit in or upon any Book or Pamphlet the Name, Title, mark or Signet of any other person or persons which he or she shall have lawfull Priviledge, Authority or Allowance of sole printing the same without the free consent of the person and persons so priviledged first had and obtained, upon pain that every person and persons so offending shall forfeit and lose all such Books and Pamphlets upon which such counterfeit Name or Mark shall be imprinted, and shall further be proceeded against as an offender against this present Act.

And not to be opened or viewed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, or some other by one of them appointed.

Heretical, Scandalous or dangerous Books imported upon pain to be proceeded upon.

Copy of Books, Form of blank Bills or Indentures, Letters Patents to be printed.

The Penalty.

Printer of Books or other things shall declare the Name of the Author.

Penalty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Haberdasher of Small-Wares, Iron-monger, Chandler, Shop-keeper, or other person or persons whatsoever, not being Licensed in that behalf by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese wherein such Book or Books shall be, nor having been Seven years Apprentice to the Trade of Book-seller, Printer, or Book-binder, nor being a Freeman of the City of London by Patrimonial Right, as Son of a Book-seller, Printer, or Book-binder, nor being a Member of the said Company of Stationers, shall within the City or Suburbs of London, or any other Market-Town, or elsewhere, receive, take, or buy, to be sold, sell again, change, or do away any Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-books, Common-Prayer-books, Primers, Abbees, Licensed Almanachs, Crammer, School-books, or other Book or Books whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiture of the same.

And for that Printing is, and for many years hath been an Art and Manufacture of this Kingdom, Therefore for the better encouraging thereof, and the prevention of seditious Libels, Pamphlets, and Seditious Books Printed beyond the Seas in English, and thence Transported into this Realm; It is further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That no Merchant, Book-seller, or other person or persons whatsoever, shall Import or cause to be Imported beyond the Seas, nor shall Import or bring, nor knowingly assist or consent to the Importation or bringing from beyond the Seas into this Realm, any English Book or Books, or part of any Book, which is or shall be, or the greater part thereof is or shall be English, or of the English Tongue, whether the same Book, Books, or part of such Book have been here formerly Printed or not, upon pain of forfeiture of all such English Books so Imported or Imported contrary to the tenour hereof; And that no Alien or Foreigner whatsoever shall hereafter bring in, or be suffered to vend here within this Realm, any Book or Books Printed beyond the Seas in any Language whatsoever, either by himself or his Factor or Factors, except such only as be Free Printers or Stationers of London, or such as have been brought up in that Profession, without the special Licence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, who are hereby authorized to grant Licenses for that purpose, upon the pain of forfeiture of all such Books as shall be so Imported or Imported contrary to the purport and true intent hereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons within the City of London, or the Liberties thereof, or elsewhere, shall erect or cause to be erected any Press or Printing-House, nor shall knowingly demise or let, or willingly suffer to be held or used any House, Vault, Cellar, or other Room whatsoever, to or by any person or persons for a Printing-House, or place to Print in, unless he or they who erect such Press, or shall so knowingly demise or let such House, Cellar, Vault, or Room, or willingly suffer the same to be used, shall first give notice to the Master or Wardens of the said Company of Stationers for the time being of the erecting of such Press, or of such demise or suffering to work or Print in such House, Vault, Cellar, or Room; And that no Journey, Carpenter, or other person that make any Printing-Press, no Smith shall forge any Iron-work for a Printing-Press, no Founder shall cast any Letters which may be used for Printing, for any person or persons whatsoever, neither shall any person or persons bring or cause to be brought in from any parts beyond the Seas, any Letters Founded or Cast, nor shall buy any such Letters for Printing, Printing-Presses, or other Materials belonging unto Printing, unless he or they respectively shall first acquaint the said Master and Wardens of the said Company of Stationers for the time being, or some or one of them, for whom the same Presses, Iron-work, or Letters are to be made, forged, cast, brought, or imported, upon pain that every person who shall erect any such Printing-Press, or that demise or let any House or Room, or suffer the same to be held or used, and every person who shall make any Printing-Press, or any Iron-work for a Printing-Press, or shall make, import, or buy any Letters for Printing, without giving notice as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five pounds, the one moiety whereof shall be to the use of our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety to the use of such person or persons as shall sue for the same.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the time to come no man shall be admitted to be a Master-Printer, until they who are now actually Master-Printers shall be by death or otherwise reduced to the number of Twenty, and from thenceforth the number of Twenty Master-Printers shall be continued, and no more, besides the Kings Printers, and the Printers allowed for the Universities, to have the use and exercise of Printing of Books at one time, and but four Master Founders of Letters for Printing; The which said Master-Printers, and four Master Founders of Letters for Printing, shall be nominated, appointed and allowed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Bishop of London for the time being; and in case of Death of any one of the said four Master Founders of Letters, or of the said Master-Printers, or of forfeiture, in avoidance of any of their places and privileges to Print by Letters of this Art, for any offence contrary to the same or otherwise, That then the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Bishop of London for the time being, or one of them shall nominate and appoint such other fit person or persons to succeed and supply the place of such Master-Printer or Founder of Letters as shall be void by Death, forfeiture or otherwise as aforesaid; And every person and persons which shall hereafter be allowed or permitted to have the use of a Printing-Press or Printing-House, upon or before such his allowance obtained, shall become bound

Printed in the City of London by the Company of Stationers

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No English Books may be Imported from beyond the Seas

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bound with Sureties to his Majesty in the Court of Kings-Bench, or before some one or more of the Justices of Assize, or the Justices of the Peace at their several Quarter-Sessions, in the sum of Three hundred pounds, not to print or suffer to be printed in his house or press any Book or Books whatsoever, but such as shall from time to time be lawfully Licensed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That none of the said Master-Printers so to be allowed from time to time as aforesaid, shall keep above Two Printing-Presses at once, unless he hath been Master or Upper-Warden of the Company, who are hereby allowed to keep Two Presses, and no more, unless for some great and special occasion for the Publique he or they have for a time leave of the said Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, or Lord Bishop of London for the time being, or to have or use one or more above the aforesaid Number, as their Lordships, or either of them shall think fit.

And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Printer or Printers (Except the Kings Printers) nor Founder or Founders of Letters for printing, shall take or retain any more or greater number of Apprentices, then is herein after limited and appointed, (that is to say) Every Master-Printer, and Master Founder of Letters for Printing, that is or hath been Master or Upper-Warden of his Company, may have three Apprentices at one time and no more; And every Master-Printer, and Master Founder of Letters for Printing, that is of the Liberty of his Company, may have two Apprentices at one time and no more; And every Master-Printer, and Master Founder of Letters for printing, of the Promanry of his Company, may have one Apprentice at one time and no more, neither by Copartnership, binding at the death of him, nor any other way whatsoever; Neither shall it be lawful for any Master-Printer or Master Founder of Letters, when any Apprentice or Apprentices shall run or be put away, to take another Apprentice or other Apprentices in his or their place or places, unless the name or names of him or them so gone away be rased out of the Hall-Book, and never admitted again.

And because a great part of the secret printing in corners hath been caused for want of Specially Employment for Journey-men-Printers, The said several Master-Printers, and Master Founders of Letters for printing so to be allowed as aforesaid, are hereby required to take special Care, that Journey-men-Printers, and Journey-men-Founders of Letters for printing, who are lawfully Free of the said respective Guilds, be set to Work, and Employed in their respective Trades; And if any such Journey-man-Printer, or Journey-man-Founder of Letters, being of honest and good behaviour, and able in his Trade, do want Employment, he shall repair to any of the said Master-Printers, or Master Founders of Letters respectively for the time being, who thereupon shall receive him or them into Work, if such Master-Printer, or Master Founder of Letters have not a Journey-man already, although such Master-Printer, or Master Founder of Letters respectively, with his Apprentices or Apprentices be able without the help of the said Journey-man to discharge his own Work, upon pain that every Master-Printer, and Master Founder of Letters respectively, refusing to receive such Journey-man repairing to him as aforesaid, shall forfeit Five pounds to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information in any Court of Record, wherein no Coign, Wager at Law, Priviledge or Protection shall be admitted, the moiety of which forfeiture shall go to the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety to the Informer who shall sue for the same within six months next after the said offence committed; And if any Journey-man, or Journey-men-Printers, or Founders of Letters for printing shall refuse employment being offered to him or them by any Master-Printer, or Master Founder of Letters respectively, or neglect it when he or they have undertaken it, he or they so refusing or neglecting, shall suffer Three months Imprisonment at the least, without Bail or Mainprize, upon Conviction of such his said refusal or neglect by two Witnesses, and before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered to hear and examine the said Offence, and to commit the said Offender and Offenders to the Common Gaol of the County where he or they shall be apprehended; And no Master-Printer, or Master Founder of Letters for printing, shall from henceforth employ either to work at the Case or Press, or otherwise about his Printing, any other person or persons then such only as are English-men and Freemen, or the Sons of Freemen, or Apprentices to the said Trades or Guilds of Printing, or Founding of Letters for Printing respectively.

And for the better discovering of Printing in Corners without License, It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one or more of the Justices of his Majesties Chamber, by Warrant under his Majesties Sign Manual, or under the Hand of one or more of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, or the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Stationers, or any one of them shall have power and authority with a Constable to take unto them such assistance as they shall think needful, and at what time they shall think fit, to search all Houses and Shops, where they shall know, or upon some probable reason suspect any Books or Papers to be printed, bound, or stitched, especially Printing-Houses, Book-sellers Shops, and Ware-houses, and Work-binders Houses and Shops, and to view there what is imprinted, binding or stitching, and to examine whether the same be Licensed, and to demand a sight of the said License; and if the said Book so imprinted, binding or stitching, shall not be Licensed, then to seize upon to which thereof as shall be found imprinted, together with the several Offenders, and to bring them before one or more Justices of the Peace, who are hereby authorized and required to commit such Offenders to prison, there to remain until they shall be tried and acquitted, or convicted and punished for the

only may keep above two Printing-Presses

What number of Apprentices they may retain

Journey-men-Printers, and Founders of Letters to be employed

may search houses and shops for suspected Books and Papers

And in case the said Searchers shall upon their said Search, find any Book or Books, or part of Books unlicensed, which they shall suspect to contain matters therein contrary to the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of England, or against the State and Government;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Printer and Printers of Books, Founder and Founders of Letters for Printing, and all and every other person and persons working in or for the said Trades, who from and after the Tenth day of June, in the year One thousand six hundred sixty and two, shall offend against this present Act, or any Article, Clause, or Thing herein contained, and shall be thereof Convicted by Verdict, Confession, or otherwise, shall for the first offence be disabled from exercising his respective Trade for the space of three years, and for the second offence shall for ever thence after be disabled to use or exercise the Art or Mystery of Printing or of founding Letters for Printing.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Printer shall refer the printed Copies of the best and largest Paper of every Book newly printed, or reprinted by him, with Devotions, and shall before any publick Reading of the said Book bring them to the Auditor of the Company of Stationers, and deliver them to him; one whereof shall be delivered to the Keeper of His Majesties Library, and the other two to be sent to the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities respectively, for the use of the publick Libraries of the said Universities.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Printer shall refer the printed Copies of the best and largest Paper of every Book newly printed, or reprinted by him, with Devotions, and shall before any publick Reading of the said Book bring them to the Auditor of the Company of Stationers, and deliver them to him; one whereof shall be delivered to the Keeper of His Majesties Library, and the other two to be sent to the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities respectively, for the use of the publick Libraries of the said Universities.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to prohibit any person or persons to sell Books or Papers, who have sold Books or Papers within Westminster-Hall, the Palace of Westminster, or in any Shop or House within Twenty yards of the great Gate of Westminster-Hall aforesaid, before the Twentieth day of November, One thousand six hundred sixty and one; but they and every of them may sell Books and Papers, as they have or did before the said Twentieth day of November, One thousand six hundred sixty one, within the said Hall, Palace, and Twenty yards aforesaid, but not elsewhere; Any thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any person or persons to sell Books or Papers, who have sold Books or Papers within Westminster-Hall, the Palace of Westminster, or in any Shop or House within Twenty yards of the great Gate of Westminster-Hall aforesaid, before the Twentieth day of November, One thousand six hundred sixty and one; but they and every of them may sell Books and Papers, as they have or did before the said Twentieth day of November, One thousand six hundred sixty one, within the said Hall, Palace, and Twenty yards aforesaid, but not elsewhere; Any thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained shall extend to prohibit any person or persons under His Majesties Great Seal or otherwise, but that such person or persons may exercise and use such Rights and Privileges as aforesaid, according to their respective Statutes; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to restrain the printing and using of a Printing-Press in the City of York; so as all Books of Divinity there printed, be first licensed by the Archbishop of York for the time being; or such person or persons

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persons whom he shall appoint, and all other Books whatsoever there Printed, be first Licensed by such persons respectively to whom the Licensing thereof doth or shall appertain by the Statutes herein before mentioned, and so as no Bibles be there printed, nor any other Book, whereof the Original Copy is or shall be belonging to the Company of Stationers in London, or any Member thereof; and so as the Archbishop or Lord Mayor of York for the time being, do execute within the said City (which they are hereby impowred to do) all the Powers and Rules in this Act concerning Searchers for unlicensed Books, and impose and levy the said penalties in the like cases, Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, That this Act shall continue and be in force for two years, to commence from the Tenth of June, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, and no longer. Continued 16 Car. 2. cap. 8.

The continuing of this Act.

Anno XV. Caroli II. Regis.

CAP. I.

For Repairing the High-ways within the Counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntington.

Whereas the ancient High-way and Post-Road leading from London to York, and so into Scotland, and likewise from London into Lincolnshire, hath for many miles in the Counties of Hertford, Cambridge and Huntington, in many of which places, the Road, by reason of the great and many Loads which are weekly drawn in Waggon through the said places, as well by reason of the great Trade of Barley and Spault that cometh to Ware, and so is conveyed by water to the City of London, as other Carriages both from the North parts, as also from the City of Norwich, Saint Edmunds-Bury, and the Town of Cambridge to London, is very ruinous, and become almost impassible, insomuch that it is become very dangerous to all His Majesties Lige people that pass that way; And for that the ordinary course appointed by the Statutes and Statutes of this Realm is not sufficient for the effectual repairing and amending of the same, neither are the Inhabitants through which the said Road doth lie, of ability to Repair the same, without some other provision of moneys to be raised towards the putting the same into good and sufficient Repair: For remedy whereof, and to the intent the said High-ways, at or in the Counties aforesaid, may be forthwith effectually repaired and amended, and from time to time hereafter kept in good repair; May it please your Majesty that it may be Enacted, And be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That for the Surveying, Ordering, Repairing, and keeping in Repair of the said High-way in the Counties aforesaid, Four Justices of the Peace for each of the said several and respective Counties dwelling next to the said High-ways respectively, or any two of them, for the year One thousand six hundred sixty three, and until the Quarter-Sessions then next ensuing; and from thenceforth the Justices of Peace at the Sessions to be holden next after Easter every year, for the said respective Counties, from time to time shall and are hereby impowred to nominate and appoint five sufficient and able persons residing and inhabiting within the said several and respective Counties, to be Surveyors of the several places in the said High-way for the year from thence next ensuing: The Justices of the Peace for the County of Hertford, to appoint Surveyors for the High-way lying in the said several Towns and Parishes of the said County; and the Justices of the Peace in the County of Cambridge to appoint Surveyors for the several Towns and Parishes within their said County of Cambridge; And the Justices of Peace for the County of Huntington to appoint Surveyors for the several Towns and Parishes of the said County: And that the said Justices or Surveyors aforesaid shall not at or do any thing towards the Repairs of the said High-ways, but in their own several and respective Counties; And that the said Justices in their several Counties shall cause notice to be given to the several Surveyors so chosen, in writing, of their said choice; which said Surveyors and every of them having no lawful impediment to be allowed by the said Justices by whom they shall be chosen in manner as aforesaid, within one week next after such notice to them given of their Election, shall, and are hereby required to meet and assemble themselves together, (that is to say) the Surveyors for the County of Hertford, in some convenient place within the County of Hertford; And the Surveyors for the County of Cambridge, in some convenient place within their County; and the Surveyors chosen for the County of Huntington, in some convenient place within their County, to be appointed by the several Justices of the said Counties, at their several Quarter-Sessions, to the intent to view and Survey the said High-way and places aforesaid, and shall consider what Reparations shall be needful for Repairing of the several High-ways and places aforesaid; and the said several Surveyors in their respective Counties shall provide Stones, Gravel, and other materials and necessaries to be used for and towards the Repairing and amending the said High-way at the places aforesaid; And the said Surveyors, or three, or more of them in their respective Counties being so met and assembled, are hereby authorized to appoint a Receiver of their

The High-way from London to York and Scotland. Hertford, Cambridge, Huntington.

Order may appoint Surveyors of the High-ways for several Counties.

The power of the Justices of the Peace in their several Counties.

Hertford, Cambridge, Huntington.

The power of the Justices of the Peace to appoint Receivers and Collectors of Toll and other moneys due.

either of Collectors of Toll, and any other Officers and Officers as they shall find necessary in their respective Counties for carrying on the said Work (with such moderate allowance as shall be thought fit) to be approved of by any two or more Justices of the Peace for the said respective County; which said Officer is to be chosen, living near to the said High-way or places aforesaid, or otherwise to be removed, and other fit person or persons to be chosen in his or their places by the said Justices in the said several and respective Counties. And for the better effecting thereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Surveyors, or any three or more of them in their several Counties, shall from time to time, as they shall see cause, appoint and require all and every person and persons inhabiting within three miles of the places aforesaid, being within their several and respective Counties, who by any Law or Statute of this Realm now in force is or are chargeable to find any Wain, or Cart for the amending of the High-ways, and every of them person and persons chargeable to labour in the High-ways upon reasonable notice, to send his or their Cart, or Wain, and Team, or to come to labour in the said High-way at any the places aforesaid within their respective Counties, so furnished as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm is directed for the amending of other High-ways, when and so often as the said Surveyors for their said several Counties, or any three or more of them shall think needful and appoint; for which the said Surveyors shall pay unto such Labourers, and to the owners of such Teams, Carts and Wains, according to the usual rate of the Country. And in case any person so charged to send his, her, or their Team to work as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect so to do, such persons so refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit Ten Shillings for every day that he or they shall make such default; and every Labourer Eighteen pence for every day he shall neglect or refuse to work as aforesaid.

Proviso. That no person or persons by virtue of this Act be compelled or compellable to labour, or to send his or their Team, Cart or Waggon for the mending of the said High-way, to any of the said places being above three miles distant from his Dwelling-house, or not in the same County, nor to labour or send his or their Team, Cart or Waggon for amending of the said High-way above three days in any one week, nor at any time in Seed-time, Hay or Corn-herb. And in case that any question shall happen to arise touching the hire to be given by the said Surveyors for such Team, Cart or Waggon, or concerning the wages of such Labourers imployed in mending the said High-ways, What then the said Justices of the Peace in the County where such difference ariseth, or any two or more of them, shall and may determine and set down what hire for such Team, Cart or Waggon, and also what wages to such Labourer shall be paid or allowed by the said Surveyors, and such Order in that behalf to be made shall conclude all parties.

And be further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where there is not sufficient Gravel, Chalk, Sand, or Stones within any Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, wherein the said High-way, or places aforesaid, or any of them do lie, to repair the said High-way at any of the places aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Surveyors in their several and respective Counties, or any three or more of them, and such person and persons as they shall appoint, to dig, take and carry away Gravel, Chalk, Sand or Stones out of the Waste or Common of any neighbouring Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet (without paying any thing for the same) for the repairing or amending of the said High-way at any the places aforesaid; or where there is not sufficient of such materials in any Common or Waste Ground thereunto near adjoining, to dig in the several grounds of any person or persons, not being a House, Garden, Orchard, Field, or Park Royal with Deer, being within any Parish chargeable towards the repairs of the said High-way and places to be repaired where any such materials are or may be found: And from time to time to carry away such and so much thereof as the said Surveyors, or any three or more of them in their respective Counties shall adjudge necessary for the said Repairs, without paying any thing for such materials, saving only such reasonable satisfaction to the Owner or Occupier of the Ground where the same shall be so digged & carried away, as for the damage he or they shall thereat sustain, to be assessed and adjudged by the said Justices of the County where the same is digged, at the next, or any other Quarter-Sessions for the said County, in case of difference concerning the same; And that the Wits and places where, and from whence such materials shall be dug and carried away for the Repairs aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed (to be adjudged by the said Justices of Peace as aforesaid) be filled up, and levelled with earth, or other materials, or else covered about, so as that the same may not be deemed dangerous or prejudicial to man or beast. And for the defraying of the charge of such Repairs to be done in the places aforesaid.

Be it further Enacted, That from and after the choice of the Surveyors aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Surveyors for the time being, with such consent and approbation as is aforesaid, of the said Justices of the several Counties, within their own Counties, to choose and appoint one or more fit person or persons to receive or take such sums of money in the name of Toll or Custom to be paid for all such Horses, Carts, Coaches, Waggones, Wains and Clogs of Cattel as in time to come shall pass, be led, or driven in or upon the said way or places aforesaid, as are hereafter by this Act limited, and appointed, that unto (or) every Horse one penny, for every Coach six pence, for every Waggon

Chargeable to find any Wain, or Cart for the amending of the High-ways, and every of them person and persons chargeable to labour in the High-ways upon reasonable notice, to send his or their Cart, or Wain, and Team, or to come to labour in the said High-way at any the places aforesaid within their respective Counties, so furnished as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm is directed for the amending of other High-ways, when and so often as the said Surveyors for their said several Counties, or any three or more of them shall think needful and appoint; for which the said Surveyors shall pay unto such Labourers, and to the owners of such Teams, Carts and Wains, according to the usual rate of the Country.

III. Mending of High-ways, and the Duty to be paid thereon.

The Duty to be paid.

Proviso.

And be further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where there is not sufficient Gravel, Chalk, Sand, or Stones within any Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet, wherein the said High-way, or places aforesaid, or any of them do lie, to repair the said High-way at any of the places aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Surveyors in their several and respective Counties, or any three or more of them, and such person and persons as they shall appoint, to dig, take and carry away Gravel, Chalk, Sand or Stones out of the Waste or Common of any neighbouring Parish, Town, Village or Hamlet (without paying any thing for the same) for the repairing or amending of the said High-way at any the places aforesaid; or where there is not sufficient of such materials in any Common or Waste Ground thereunto near adjoining, to dig in the several grounds of any person or persons, not being a House, Garden, Orchard, Field, or Park Royal with Deer, being within any Parish chargeable towards the repairs of the said High-way and places to be repaired where any such materials are or may be found: And from time to time to carry away such and so much thereof as the said Surveyors, or any three or more of them in their respective Counties shall adjudge necessary for the said Repairs, without paying any thing for such materials, saving only such reasonable satisfaction to the Owner or Occupier of the Ground where the same shall be so digged & carried away, as for the damage he or they shall thereat sustain, to be assessed and adjudged by the said Justices of the County where the same is digged, at the next, or any other Quarter-Sessions for the said County, in case of difference concerning the same; And that the Wits and places where, and from whence such materials shall be dug and carried away for the Repairs aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed (to be adjudged by the said Justices of Peace as aforesaid) be filled up, and levelled with earth, or other materials, or else covered about, so as that the same may not be deemed dangerous or prejudicial to man or beast. And for the defraying of the charge of such Repairs to be done in the places aforesaid.

IV.

Be it further Enacted, That from and after the choice of the Surveyors aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Surveyors for the time being, with such consent and approbation as is aforesaid, of the said Justices of the several Counties, within their own Counties, to choose and appoint one or more fit person or persons to receive or take such sums of money in the name of Toll or Custom to be paid for all such Horses, Carts, Coaches, Waggones, Wains and Clogs of Cattel as in time to come shall pass, be led, or driven in or upon the said way or places aforesaid, as are hereafter by this Act limited, and appointed, that unto (or) every Horse one penny, for every Coach six pence, for every Waggon

Waggon one shilling, for every Cart eight pence, for every Scope of Sheep or Lambs one half-penny, and so proportionably for greater numbers: For every Scope of Oxen, or Great Cattel five pence, and so for every greater or lesser number proportionably: For every Scope of Hogs two pence, and so for every greater or lesser number proportionably, not being under five. And that every person or persons who shall travel with Horses, Coach, Cart or Waggon, or shall lead or drive any Oxen, Sheep, Horses or other Cattel aforesaid, in and through the High-way and places aforesaid, shall and are hereby required to pay unto the respective Collectors and Receivers of Toll in the several Counties aforesaid that behalf to be appointed, after the rates aforesaid: The places for Collecting of the said Toll to be, for the County of Hertford, at Wades-Mill; and for the County of Cambridge, at Caxton within the said County of Cambridge; and for the County of Huntingdon, at Scilton in the said County of Huntingdon, and at no other place or places within the said Counties: And in case any person or persons upon demand made of Toll aforesaid by the Collector or Receiver in that behalf to be appointed, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, That then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collector or Receiver appointed for the Receipt of the said Toll, upon such refusal, to Distrain and detain such Horse, Cart, Coach, Waggon, Oxen, or other Cattel aforesaid mentioned, or any of them, until the said Toll shall be satisfied and paid according to the tenor of this present Act, together with such damages as the party so distraining shall sustain by keeping of such Distrain: All which money so to be received, the said Collector or Receiver of Toll shall pay the money so by them received, unto the said Surveyors of their several and respective Counties, or to any three or more of them, or unto such Treasurers as they shall appoint, when and as often as they shall be thereunto required by the said Surveyors, or any three or more of them, by them to be laid out and expended for and towards the necessary Repairs, and amending of the several places aforesaid mentioned, and not elsewhere within their said several and respective Counties.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Surveyors, and every of them in their several and respective Counties, at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the said County, to be holden next after Easter in every year, shall make and yield up unto the Justices of the Peace there to be assembled, a perfect Account in writing under their hands, of all the money which they or any of them shall have received from the said Collector or Receiver of Toll in their said County, and likewise of all their disbursements in and about the said High-way, or other-ways by reason of their Offices; And in case of any overplus of money so received, remaining in their hands, shall pay the same to the Surveyors to be chosen for the year ensuing, or to the Treasurer or Receiver by them to be appointed, to be disbursed and laid out in the several places aforesaid, within such County wherein the overplus doth remain, and not elsewhere, in the year ensuing; which said Justices to whom such Account shall be given, shall out of the benefit of the said Toll, make such allowance unto the said Surveyors, for and in consideration of their care and pains taken in the execution of their said Offices as to them shall seem good: And in case the Collector or Receiver of the aforesaid Toll for the respective Counties so to be paid as aforesaid, shall not upon request duly pay the same unto the said Surveyors of the said County for the time being, or the Treasurer or Receiver by them appointed; or in case the said Surveyors or any of them shall not make such Account and payment as aforesaid, That then the said Justices of the Peace for the several and respective Counties, at any Quarter-Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said County, in case of such default of Account or Payment, shall and may make enquiry concerning such default, as well by the confession of the parties themselves, as by testimony of two or more credible Witnesses upon Oath; and in case of such default to be found and adjudged by the said Justices in their said respective Counties, either in their said Receipt or Collector of the said Toll, or in their said Surveyors, or any of them; The said Justices upon such their conviction shall commit the party or parties so convicted, to the common Gaol for the said County, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they shall have made a true and perfect Account and Payment as aforesaid.

And forasmuch as the monies so to be collected by such receipt of the said Toll, will not at present raise such a Stock or Sum of Money as may be sufficient for the speedy repairing of the Premises in the said several Counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, It is hereby further Enacted, and the said Surveyors are hereby enabled by and with the like consent of the said Justices, for their several and respective Counties, without further License, severally to engage the profits arising of their said Toll in their several Counties, for such sum or sums of money by them to be borrowed for that purpose, and by Indenture under the hands and seals of the said respective Surveyors for the time being, to transfer the said profits of the said Toll, and to grant and convey the same for any time or term, not exceeding five years, unto any person or persons that shall or will upon that Security advance any present sum or sums of money for and towards the present repairing and amending of the said High-way in the respective places and Counties aforesaid, for the repayment of such principal sum or sums of money so lent with Interest for the same: And in case such sum or sums of money cannot be borrowed upon the Security aforesaid, for the repair of the said Ways, That then it shall and may be lawful to and for the

Places for Collecting of Toll in Hertfordshire, Cambridge-shire, Huntingdon-shire. Power to distrain for Toll refused to be paid.

The Toll received to be accounted for and paid to the Surveyors.

To whom the said Surveyors shall account for monies received.

VI. How the Toll profits may be engaged for advance of Money.

And Justice in their several and respective Counties, at their several Quarter-Sessions, when they shall be called, to make a Rate not to extend to any other County but their own, nor to repair any other than the places aforesaid, in that particular County where such Rate is made, whereby they shall have power for their several Counties to raise upon the Parishes that lie in or near the said Road (and so will have a benefit therefrom) such sum or sums of money as they shall see fit and convenient for the speedy effecting of the said Repairs before mentioned; which said sum and sums to be rated as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Surbepors for the respective County where such Rate is made, or to their Receiver or Collectors, to be employed for the repairing of the said Ways and places afove-mentioned, and not otherwise: And in case any person shall refuse to pay such rate to be made, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Surbepors, or their said Receivers and Collectors to distrain for such sum or sums of money, and the distress to sell, reducing the overplus to the Drovers.

Provided always, and it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said money so advanced by the said several Towns in the said respective Counties, shall again be repayed with Interest by the several Surbepors for the several Counties, as it doth arise out of the said Toll, every County paying for what is so borrowed within its own County, and no further.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons not having any lawful cause to be allowed as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to take upon him or them the said Office of Surbepor, being thereunto nominated and chosen according as by this Act is appointed, or to do or perform his or their duty in the due and speedy execution of this present Act, the said Justices of the Peace for the several and respective Counties where such Surbepor or Surbepors dwell, at their Quarter-Sessions shall and may hereby have power to impose on such person or persons so refusing or neglecting, such Fine or Fines (not exceeding Ten pounds upon each person so refusing or neglecting) as to them shall seem meet, and to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of his or their Goods, rendering to the party so distrained the overplus, if any shall be.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines or Forfeitures to be imposed or incurred by virtue of this Act, shall be paid to the Surbepors for the time being, or any one of them, or the Receivers of the said Surbepors for the said respective Counties, for and towards the repairing of the said High-ways, and places aforesaid: And in case of refusal, or if any person or persons so chosen to take upon him or them the said Office, shall happen to die, or shall for any lawful impediment be discharged from the said Office, shall happen to be absent, or shall for any other reason be discharged from the said Office, that then some other fit person or persons within that County shall be appointed by two or more Justices in the said County, living near the said High-way and places aforesaid, in the place of him or them that shall so refuse, die, or be discharged, and the person or persons so chosen, shall and are hereby required upon notice thereof to him or them given under the hands and seals of the said Justices by whom he or they shall be so chosen, to take upon him or them the said Office of Surbepor, and to execute the same in such manner, and under such and the like penalties, as if he or they had been chosen by the Justices at their Sessions of the Peace in manner as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Suit shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this present Act, That in every such case the Action shall be laid in the said respective Counties where the Cause doth arise, and not elsewhere; and the Defendant in such Action so to be brought, may plead the general Issue, and give this Act, and the special matter in evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance, and by Authority of the said Act: And if it shall so appear to be true, and that such Action shall be brought in any other County, That then the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and upon such Verdict, or if the Plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinues his Action after the Defendant shall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer, judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff, the said Defendant shall have and recover his double Costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any Defendant hath in any other case by Law.

Provided always, That no person or persons having occasion to pass any place where the Toll is taken, and return the same day with the same Horse, Coach, Waggon, or other Carriage, or with Cattel, shall be compelled in the same day to pay the said Toll a second time; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, That all and every person and persons who by Law are chargeable towards the repairing of the said High-ways and places aforesaid, shall still remain so chargeable; Any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, That neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to any further time, or be of force any longer than the term of Seven years, to be accounted from the passing of this Act: Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That all and every person and persons passing through the respective places aforesaid, shall be of force any longer than the term of Seven years, to be accounted from the passing of this Act, at Wades-Mill for the County of Hertford, at Sulton for the County of Huntingdon; and coming immediately and primarily to, and from the several Parishes of Standen, Thundridge, Ware,

To what extent a Rate may be made upon the several Parishes.

VII. To what extent the Justices of the Peace may impose a fine on a person who neglects his duty as a Surbepor.

How the fines and forfeitures are to be paid.

Quo tempore actio non debet esse in alio loco quam in illo in quo facta est.

VIII. Quo tempore actio non debet esse in alio loco quam in illo in quo facta est.

Quo tempore actio non debet esse in alio loco quam in illo in quo facta est.

Quo tempore actio non debet esse in alio loco quam in illo in quo facta est.

Ware and Bengoe, adjacent to Wades-Mill in the said County of Hertford, and Stove, great Papworth, little Papworth, Borne and Ellsey adjacent to Caxton in the said County of Cambridge, and Yaxley, Walsingley, Glatton, Cunington, Waddon, and Scibington, adjacent to Sulton in the said County of Huntingdon, shall have a liberty to carry any quantity or quantities of Stones, Sand, Lime, or Gavel, Dung, Pould, and Compost of any nature or kind whatsoever, Brick, Chalk, or Wood; And that they, and all Carts with Hay, or Corn in the Straw, at Hay-time, or Harvest-time, and all other things whatsoever employed in the Husbandry, and all other things whatsoever in the said several and respective Parishes, shall pass to and fro through the said respective places where such Toll is to be received as aforesaid, without paying any thing for their respective passing through the same; Any thing in this present Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, And be it Enacted, That if it shall happen that at the end and expiration of the term of the Eleven years aforesaid, that the Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors then in being, or any of them, of the aforesaid Tolls, or any part thereof, in all and every of the said Counties; made and to be made, shall upon their or any of their accounts, made and to be made for the several and respective Receipts of the Tolls aforesaid, have any sum or sums of money in their or any of their hands, more than they or any of them have expended as aforesaid, That then such Receiver and Receivers, Collector and Collectors, and every of them, shall bring in all and every sum and sums of money so remaining in their or any of their hands, unto the Justices of the Peace of the said several and respective Counties, where such Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors shall live, or have received the said several sum or sums, at the next General Quarter-Sessions for the Peace which shall happen to be after their said several Accounts so to be made as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting double the sum which shall be in their or any of their hands upon the said Account; which said sum and Penalties shall be recovered by distress and sale of the parties Goods so refusing to do the same, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any two Justices of the Peace of the said several Counties; And that the said Justices of the Peace at their said several Quarter-Sessions in their several Counties, are hereby impowred and enabled to dispose of the said several sum and sums of money, and all the said Penalties into the hands of such person and persons, and upon such Securities as they shall approve of, to and for a Stock for the repairing of the said several High-ways, according to the intent and meaning of this Act, and not otherwise.

Provided also, And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Justices of the Peace for the County of Huntingdon, or any four of them dwelling next to the said High Road, shall adjudge some other place more convenient than Sulton for receiving the Toll for the said County, That then it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of Peace as aforesaid, to appoint some other place upon the High Road within their said County, to receive the aforesaid Toll instead of Sulton; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that it shall and may be lawful for all and every Soldier and Soldiers upon their March, and all persons riding Post, to pass through any the places in this Act mentioned, without paying any Toll.

Provided also, That if at any time before the expiration of the Eleven years aforesaid, the said High-ways shall be well and sufficiently amended and repaired, and so adjudged by the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter-Sessions for their several and respective Counties aforesaid, That then from and after such Adjudication made, and Re-payment of such moneys as shall have been borrowed, the aforesaid Toll in the said County shall cease and determine; Any thing aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding. Continued 16 & 17 Car. 2. cap. 10.

CAP. II.

Unlawful Cutting or Stealing, or Spoiling of Wood, and Under-wood, and Destroyers of young Timber-Trees, punished.

Whereas in one Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth and fortyeth year of the Reign of the late Duke Elizabeth, Entituled, An Act to avoid and prevent divers misdemeanours in idle and lewd persons, among other things it is Enacted, That all and every such idle person and persons that shall cut or spoil any Woods, or Under-woods, Poles, or Trees standing, and their Procurers, Receiver or Receivers knowing the same, and being thereof lawfully convicted by his or their own confession, or by the testimony of one sufficient Witness, upon Oath before some one Justice of Peace, or other Head-Officer of the County or place where such offence was committed, shall give the party or parties satisfaction for his or their Damages for the first fault: And if such Offender or Offenders shall by such Justice of Peace or Head-Officer be thought not able or sufficient, or if such Offender or Offenders do not make such satisfaction as aforesaid, That then the said Justice of Peace, or Head-Officer shall commit the said Offender or Offenders to the Constable, or other inferior Officer, to receive the punishment of Whipping, as in the said Act more fully doth appear.

And whereas it is found by daily experience, especially in and about London, and other great Towns

Stones, Sand, Lime, or Gavel, Dung, Pould, and Compost of any nature or kind whatsoever, Brick, Chalk, or Wood.

Any thing in this present Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, And be it Enacted, That if it shall happen that at the end and expiration of the term of the Eleven years aforesaid, that the Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors then in being, or any of them, of the aforesaid Tolls, or any part thereof, in all and every of the said Counties; made and to be made, shall upon their or any of their accounts, made and to be made for the several and respective Receipts of the Tolls aforesaid, have any sum or sums of money in their or any of their hands, more than they or any of them have expended as aforesaid, That then such Receiver and Receivers, Collector and Collectors, and every of them, shall bring in all and every sum and sums of money so remaining in their or any of their hands, unto the Justices of the Peace of the said several and respective Counties, where such Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors shall live, or have received the said several sum or sums, at the next General Quarter-Sessions for the Peace which shall happen to be after their said several Accounts so to be made as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting double the sum which shall be in their or any of their hands upon the said Account; which said sum and Penalties shall be recovered by distress and sale of the parties Goods so refusing to do the same, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any two Justices of the Peace of the said several Counties; And that the said Justices of the Peace at their said several Quarter-Sessions in their several Counties, are hereby impowred and enabled to dispose of the said several sum and sums of money, and all the said Penalties into the hands of such person and persons, and upon such Securities as they shall approve of, to and for a Stock for the repairing of the said several High-ways, according to the intent and meaning of this Act, and not otherwise.

IX.

Huntingdon, Sulton.

Soldiers in Marching, and Posts exempted.

Provided, for reading the Toll within the 11. years.

41 El. cap. 7.

The punishment for cutting and spoiling any Woods.

Columns where a great number of such idle and lewd persons do shelter themselves, that this Act hath not sufficiently prevented the said mischief of cutting and spoiling of Woods and Underwoods, as was intended, as well because the said offences are committed in such a close and clandestine manner, that there is none witnesses to them, but such as are partakers to the offence; as also because the said punishment is so small for so great a fault, which is not only prejudicial and hurtful to the Owners of the said Woods, but very mischievous and damageable to the Commonwealth: Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Four and thirtieth day of June next ensuing, every Constable, Headborough, or any other person in every County, City, Town-Corporate, or other place where they shall be Officers or Inhabitants, shall and may by virtue of this present Act have full Power and Authority to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended all and every person or persons they shall suspect having, or carrying or any wayes conveying any bundles or bundles of any kind of Wood, Underwood, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze; and by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any one Justice of the Peace directed to any Officer, such Officer shall have power to enter into, and search the Houses, Out-houses, Yards, Gardens, or other places belonging to the Houses of all and every person or persons they shall suspect to have any kind of Wood, Underwoods, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze; and insofar as they find any such, to apprehend and cause to be apprehended all and every person and persons suspected for the cutting and taking of the same, and them, and every of them, as well those apprehended carrying, or any wayes conveying any kind of Wood, Underwood, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze; as also those in whose Houses or other places belonging to them, any such Wood, Underwood, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze, shall be found, to carry before one Justice of the Peace of the same County, City, or Town-Corporate; And if the said person and persons so suspected, apprehended, and carried before the said Justice, do not then and there give a good account unto him and they came by such Wood, or Underwood, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze, by the content of the Owner, such as shall satisfy the said Justice, or else that not within some convenient time to be set them by the said Justice, produce the party or parties of whom they bought the same Wood, Underwood, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze, or some other credible witness to depose upon Oath such sale of the said Wood, Underwood, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze, (which Oath the said Justice hath hereby power to administer) And then the said person or persons so suspected, and not giving such good account, nor producing any such witness upon Oath to testify the said Sale as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged as convicted of the said offence of cutting and spoiling of the same Woods, Underwoods, Poles, or young Trees, or Bark, or Bark of any Trees, or any Cates, Stiles, Posts, Pales, Nails, or Hedge-wood, Bram, or Furze within the meaning of the said Statute of Queen Elizabeth, and shall be liable to the punishment therein contained, and to such other proceedings and punishments as by this present Act shall be further constituted and appointed on that behalf.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons convicted of the said offence in manner and form before in this Act mentioned, shall for the first offence give the Owner or Owners such recompence or satisfaction for his or their damages, and within such time as the said Justice shall appoint, and over and above pay down presently unto the Overseers, for the use of the par; of the Parish where the said offence or offences were committed, such sum of money (not exceeding Ten shillings) as the said Justice shall think meet; and if such offender or offenders do not make recompence or satisfaction to the said Owner or Owners, and also pay the said sum to the Par; in manner and form aforesaid, then the said Justice shall commit the said offender or offenders to the House of Correction for such time as the said Justice shall think fit, not exceeding one month, or to be whipped by the Constable, or other Officer, as in his Judgment shall seem expedient: And if such person or persons shall again commit the said offence, and be thereof convicted as before, that then they and every of them so offending the second time, and thereof convicted, shall be sent to the House of Correction for one month, and be there kept to hard labour. And if such person or persons shall again commit the said offence, and be thereof convicted as before, that then they and every of them so offending the third time, and thereof so convicted, shall be taken, adjudged and deemed as Convicted Rogues.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whosoever shall buy any Burthen of Wood, or any Poles, or Sticks of Wood, or any other the Premises pertained to in this Bill, which may be justly suspected to have been stolen, or unlawfully come by, shall and may be lawful to and for the said Justices of the Peace, Justices, Justices,

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and Head-Officers, or any one of them within their respective Jurisdictions, upon complaint to them thereof made, to examine the said matter upon Oath, which they and every of them respectively are hereby authorized to administer: And if they shall find that the same was bought of a person who might justly be suspected to have stolen, or unlawfully come by the same, and that the same was stolen, or unlawfully come by, that in such case the said Justices of Peace, Justices, Justices, or other Head-Officers, or any one of them respectively, shall and may ated the party who bought the same, to pay treble the value of the same to the party from whom the same was stolen, or unlawfully taken; And in default of present payment thereof, to issue forth their respective Warrants to levy the same by distress and sale of the offenders Goods, rendering the overplus to the party: And in default of such distress, to commit the party to the Gaol at his own charge, there to remain one month without Bail.

Prohibited likewise, That no person or persons shall be questioned for any offence upon this Law, that hath been punished for the same offence by any former Law, nor shall be punished by this Law, unless he be questioned within six weeks after the offence committed.

CAP. III.

An Act to explain and supply a former Act for distribution of Three hundred thousand pounds amongst the truly Loyal and Indigent Commission-Officers, and for Assessing of Officers, and distributing the moneys thereby raised, for their further supply. 14 Car. 2. cap. 8. EXP.

CAP. IV.

An Additional Act for the better Ordering the Forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom.

FOR the better Ordering of the Forces in the several Counties and places of England, and the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and for the supplying and explaining the late Act, Entituled, An Act for Ordering the Forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the several Lieutenants of the several Counties, Cities and places nominated by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors respectively, and in their absence out of the limits of their respective Lieutenancies, or by their directions when they are not absent, their Deputy Lieutenants during their respective Deputations, or any two or more of them shall have power from time to time, to Lead, Train, Exercise and put in readiness, or by Warrant under their hands and seals, to cause to be Led, Trained, Exercised, or put in readiness, all or any of the persons raised, Arrayed, or Weaponed, according to the said Act, to the intents and purposes, and by the directions of the said Act, and of this present Act.

And be it further Enacted, That all and every person or persons charged, or to be charged by virtue of either of the said Acts, with Horse, Horse-man and Arms, or Foot-Souldier and Arms, shall under the penalty of forfeiting five shillings, pay and allow upon demand, two shillings six pence by the day, to each respective Trooper that serves with such Horse and Arms, for maintenance of the man and horse; and shall under the penalty of two shillings, pay and allow upon demand, one shilling by the day to each respective Foot-Souldier, for so many days as they or any of them shall be absent from their dwellings or callings by occasion of Muster or Exercise, according to the Rules of the said Acts: which said penalty is to be Levied, as is hereafter expressed, unless some certain agreement be made to the contrary before god witness; and the said penalty is to be paid to such Trooper or Foot-Souldier, to whom his said pay was denied: The respective penalties to be demanded within six weeks after each respective default, or at or before the next succeeding Muster, Exercise or Training, and not afterwards.

And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons assailed or charged according to the said Acts, or either of them, shall refuse or neglect by a reasonable time to be appointed, to provide and furnish such sufficient Foot-Souldier and Arms, or Foot-Souldiers and Arms, as are accordingly charged upon him or them, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the respective Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them, for every such offence from time to time to inflict a penalty upon such person or persons, not exceeding five pounds, to be levied in manner following, and to be employed to the same uses in default whereof the same was imposed.

Be it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the respective Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them, from time to time, to appoint and require the Constable or Constables of any Parish or place within this Kingdom, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, to provide and furnish (at a reasonable time and place to be appointed, upon a penalty to be imposed, not exceeding Forty shillings for every such omission) so many sufficient Foot Arms (with Wages and other incident charges) as the said Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them shall assess or charge according to the Rules and Provisions of the said Acts, upon Revenues under fifty pounds per annum, or upon personal Estates less than six hundred pounds, lying or being within any such respective Parish or place. And in order thereunto, if any person or persons of, or belonging to any such Parish or place,

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shall upon demand refuse or neglect to provide a full complement of foot-souldiers, according to the proportion aforesaid, or to pay any part of money whereat he or they shall be taxed or assessed by a

proportion aforesaid, or to pay any part of money whereat he or they shall be taxed or assessed by a Board Rate, according to a List signed by the respective Lieutenants, or any three or more of them, for and towards the defraying and satisfying the necessary Charge and Expence disburs'd in providing and furnishing such sufficient Arms as aforesaid, That then it shall and may be lawful to and for such Constable or Constables, by Warrant for that purpose, to Levy such Sum so limited by Writs and Sale of the Goods of such person or persons so refusing or neglecting to pay, and shall restore the overplus, (if any) the charge of Distraint being first deducted: And the Tenant of any House, Land, or Revenue, Rated or Assessed as aforesaid, is hereby authorized and required to make payment of such Sum of money so limited or Assessed, and to deduct so much as shall be charged upon the Landlords Rent, out of the next Rent payable to the Landlord, and in default hereof, the goods of every such Tenant is also liable to be distrained and sold in manner aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That once in every year hereafter, each Souldier Listed or Raised by virtue of the said Act, or either of them, shall pay to his respective Muster-Master such Summ (not exceeding one shilling for a Horseman, and six pence for a Footman) as the respective Lieutenants, and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them shall under their Hands and Seals direct, who have power hereby to Levy the same by Distress and Sale, in case of default of payment, upon the Goods and Chattels of such person or persons as are charged with the finding of the respective Horse-man or Foot-Souldier, so making default, unless the default be by the neglect of such Horseman or Foot-Souldier, who in that case are hereby to be accountable for the same; and every such Muster-Master shall be an Inhabitant of the respective County.

And it is hereby further Provided and Enacted, That at every Muster, Training and Exercise, every Fusquetier shall bring with him half a pound of Powder, and half a pound of Bullets; and every Fusquetier that serves with a Patch-lock, shall bring with him three yards of Patch, both which are to be found accordingly at the Charge of such person or persons as provide the said Foot-Souldier and Arms; And every Horse-man is to bring with him a quarter of a pound of Powder, and a quarter of a pound of Bullets, at the Charge of such person or persons as provide the said Horseman and Arms, who are hereby required to find and bear the same, upon pain of forfeiting five shillings for every omission thereof. And for the better Disciplining and Instructing the said Militia in their Duties, as also for raising them of often and frequent Meetings at several times, and for the better security of the Peace of the Kingdom, We it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said several Lieutenants, and in their absence, or by their Deputies, for any two or more of their Deputies within their respective Counties and Precincts for which they are Commissioned, at any time or times, during the space of three years, from the Twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and three, to Summon and Continue together so many of the said Trained Forces within their respective Counties and Precincts, and so long as they shall judge convenient, in lieu of certain days appointed for Exercise and Musters by the said Act, Entituled, An Act for Ordering the Forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom.

Provided always, And be it Enacted, That any Troop, Company or Souldiers may be so kept upon such Duty by virtue hereof fourteen days, and no longer in any one year.

Provided always, And be it Enacted, That every Commissioned Foot-Officer in the Train-Bands, or Militia of this Kingdom (settled according to Act of Parliament) shall be and is hereby exempted and excused from finding and contributing towards the finding and contributing towards the finding any Horse, Horse-man or Arms, or Foot-Souldier and Arms for his whole Charge, if at any time it is charged, but for one Horse, or a less charge, or for such part of his Estate as is, or shall be charged with one Horse, if his whole Estate be charged with a greater charge than one Horse in the County or Lieutenancy where he so serves as a Foot-Officer, in respect of the expence which the said Employment doth necessarily engage him in; Any thing in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it also Enacted and Ordained, That each Constable, Tything-man, or other Officer of any Parish or place, under the penalty for every neglect of forfeiting forty shillings, shall, and is hereby authorized by Warrant directed to him from the respective Lieutenants, and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them, Levy all arrears and proportions of money unpaid, that were set or charged for the raising, Training and Arming the Trained Bands and Forces, and shall be liable to be charged for the raising, Training and Arming the Trained Bands and Forces, in respect of the expence which the said Employment doth necessarily engage him in; Any thing in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it also Enacted, That every Trooper or Foot-Souldier at any time raised by virtue, or otherwise, in the directions of this present Act, shall be subject to such Exercise and Duty, as others shall be subject to by the said mentioned Act, and accordingly upon the pains and penalties observe and perform all and every the things therein contained in the like manner, as the respective Lieutenants of the Counties and their Deputies may do, and may keep up and continue the usual numbers of Souldiers in the said Posts, Towns and Members unless they find cause to lessen the same: And that the Inhabitants of the said Posts, Towns and Members, being in regard of their situation on the Sea-coasts charged with a greater proportion of Arms and Armed men, then other

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And whereas the fourth part of one moneths Assessment in each County, after the rate of twenty thousand pounds by the moneth, is by the said Act yearly appointed for furnishing Militia on and other necessaries, We it Enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the said respective Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them, shall from time to time have power to dispose of so much of the said fourth part to the inferior Officers employed in or about the said respective Forces, for their pains and encouragement, as to them the said Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them shall seem expedient.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful to every person and persons that shall have any Action or Suit brought against him or them, for any thing done in execution of this or the said Act, to plead the General Issue, and to give the special matter in Evidence, and if Judgment shall be given for the Defendant, or if the Plaintiff shall become Non-suit or discontinue his Suit, then he shall recover double Costs.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That no Action or Suit shall be brought against any person for any thing done in execution, or by pretence of the execution of this or the said Act, unless the said Action or Suit be laid in the proper County, and commenced within six moneths next after such cause of Action.

Provided, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Clause contained in a certain Act, Entituled, (An Act declaring the sole right of the Militia to be in the King, and for the present Ordering and disposing of the same;) and made for the Indemnifying of all persons acting in the Militia, from the four and twentieth of June, One thousand six hundred and sixty, to the twentieth of July, One thousand six hundred sixty and one, as touching the Assaulting, Detaining or Imprisoning any person suspected to be a Fanatick, Sectary or Disturber of the Peace, or seizing of Arms, or searching of houses for Arms, or for suspected persons, shall be construed to Commence and take effect, and shall be good and effectual in Law for the Indemnifying of all persons whatsoever acting in the Militia of this Kingdom for any the matters aforesaid, betwixt the second day of February, One thousand six hundred sixty nine, and the four and twentieth of June, One thousand six hundred and sixty inclusive, by virtue or colour of any Authority or Command whatsoever, any thing in the said Act, or in any other Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several forfeitures, Penalties and payments by this present Act imposed, set or Directed, (not otherwise by this present Act provided to be Levied, Dued for or Recovered) shall or may, in case of default, be Levied or Recovered by Warrant under the hands and Seals of the respective Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them, upon the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, and by Sale of the same, rendering the party the overplus, if any be; And if sufficient of the Goods and Chattels of such Offender cannot be found or had, whereof to Levy such forfeiture, payment or penalty, then the said respective Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants, or any three or more of them shall have power, and are hereby authorized by like Warrant under their hands and seals to commit such Offender to Prison until he shall make satisfaction, according to the said forfeiture, payment or penalty.

And it is further Declared and Enacted, That all and every person and persons which since the five and twentieth day of March, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, have acted or done any thing in the dismantling of any Cities or Towns, or demolishing of Walls and Fortifications thereof or relating therunto, shall be, and are hereby indemnified and saved harmless. And whereas some doubt hath arisen upon the said Act, what Estates shall be charged with or toward Foot;

We it therefore Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That no person who hath an Estate of the yearly value of two hundred pounds, or personal Estate of the value of two thousand four hundred pounds, chargeable by the said Act, shall be charged with or toward the finding any Foot; and it shall be lawful for the respective Lieutenants and Deputies, or any three or more of them to charge according to the proportions in the said Act, any person who hath an Estate of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, and under the yearly value of two hundred pounds, or who hath a personal Estate of twelve hundred pounds, and under the value of two thousand four hundred pounds, chargeable by the said Act, with or towards the finding of Foot, or toward the finding of Horse, as to their judgment shall seem most expedient for his Majesties Service. Yet nevertheless, this shall not be construed to extend to make any alterations in the provisions in the said or this Act, concerning the Forces to be charged or raised in Cities, Corporations and Post-Towns.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports to ancient Towns and their Members, and in his absence, his Lieutenant or Lieutenants, shall and may put in execution within the said Ports, Towns and Members, all the Powers and Authorities given and granted by this and the said former Act, and to execute and perform all and every the things therein contained in the like manner, as the respective Lieutenants of the Counties and their Deputies may do, and may keep up and continue the usual numbers of Souldiers in the said Posts, Towns and Members unless they find cause to lessen the same: And that the Inhabitants of the said Posts, Towns and Members, being in regard of their situation on the Sea-coasts charged with a greater proportion of Arms and Armed men, then other

A fourth part of a moneths assessment to be disposed.

Persons laid for matters done by this Act may plead the general Issue.

Double costs to be Detendant.

13 Car. 2. c. 6

Fanatick, Sectary.

How the forfeitures and penalties upon this Act may be levied.

V.

How persons may be charged with arms and for what estates.

The Cinque Ports.

part 6

parts of the Kingdom, shall not be charged with Arms or Armed men in the Counties ad-
acent to; their Estates there lying, save only for such proportion as they are liable unto, and ei-
ther are not or shall not be charged with, within the said Ports, Towns and Members; Any thing
in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Prohibited also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Inhabitants and Re-
venues of, or in the Parish of Saint Martin, called Stamford Baron, in the Suburbs of the Wo-
rough and Town of Stamford, on the South-side of the Waters there called Welland, may be As-
sessed and Charged to find and serve in the Trained Bands of the County of Lincoln as formerly,
according to the said mentioned Act and this present Act, by the Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieute-
nants for the County of Lincoln for the time being, in such manner as any persons or Estates with-
in the said County of Lincoln may be by them assessed and charged to the purposes aforesaid: And
they of Saint Martin aforesaid, are hereby declared to be well and legally assessed and charged by
the said Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants respectively.

CAP. V.

For Regulating Said Vestries.

For prevention of the evils which may arise from Vestry-men, not Conforming to the Co-
nformity and Discipline of the Church of England, as it now is by Law established;

Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by the Advice, and with the Consent of
the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled,
That all and every person who now is a Vestry-man or member of any Vestry within any Pa-
rish in the Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark and Wychy Hills of Spota-
lity, and in all other Cities, Boroughs and Towns Corporate, where Select Vestries are used,
in the Kingdom of England, on or before the first and twentieth day of September next; And all
and every person, who at any time hereafter shall be elected to be a Vestry-man, or member of
any Vestry within any Parish in any the places aforesaid, within one month after such his Ele-
ction, shall before the respective Archbishop, Bishop or Ordinary, Vicar-General or Chancellor
of the Diocess, make and subscribe the Declaration and Acknowledgment ensigned in the late
wholsome good Act, Entituled, An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers, and Administration of
Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for establishing the Form of Making, Ordain-
ing and Consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons in the Church of England in these words
following,

I, A. B. Do declare, That it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take up Arms against the
King; and that I do abhor that Traitors Position, of taking Arms by His Authority against His
Majesty, or against those that are Commissioned by him; And that I will conform to the Liturgy of
the Church of England, as it is now by Law established; And I do declare, That I do hold, these
Laws and Ceremonies, to extend to any change, or alteration of Government, either in Church, or
State; And that the same are in itself an inviolable Oath, and Imposed upon the Subjects of this Realm
against the known Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom.

And that all and every such person, who shall neglect or refuse to do the same within the re-
spective times aforesaid, shall ipso facto be deprived of such his place of Vestry-man, and of be-
ing a Member of such Vestry, to all intents and purposes, And such place shall be actually void, as
if such person were naturally dead, Any Usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; And
that from and after such neglect or refusal, it shall be lawful for all persons, who shall have right
of Election or nomination of such Vestry-man, or member of such Vestry, to proceed to election
or nomination of some other discreet person of the respective Parish, in the room of such person so
neglecting or refusing as aforesaid. And if such person so to be elected in the room of such per-
son so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid, shall also neglect or refuse to make and subscribe the
said Declaration and Acknowledgment, in manner and time aforesaid, whereby such place shall
ipso facto become void; or if such persons who shall have right of Election or nomination as aforesaid,
shall not proceed to Election within one month after such vacancy, then it shall be lawful to
and for the respective Archbishop, Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocess, under his hand and Seal to
elect and nominate a discreet person of the respective Parish in such vacant room; which person
so to be elected and nominated, after his making and subscription in manner and time aforesaid,
shall be, and shall to all intents and purposes be reputed, deemed and taken to be a Vestry-man,
member of such Vestry in like manner as if he had been chosen by the respective Electors;
Any Usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Archbishop, Bishop or Or-
dinary, Vicar-General or Chancellor of the Diocess, shall upon request to him made by any Ve-
stry-man, in making and subscribing the said Declaration and Acknowledgment aforesaid, deliver
to such person a Certificate, for which no Fee shall be paid.
And nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any new power to
any Vestry-man, or to confirm any usurped power heretofore exercised by any Ves-
try

Part in
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let Vestry-men, which before the making of this Act is not Warranted by the Law of the
Land.

Provided also, That this Act shall continue in force to the end of the first Session of the next
Parliament, and no longer.

The contents
of this
Act.

CAP. VI.

An Act for Relief of such Persons, as by Sickness or other Impediment were disabled from
Subscribing the Declaration in the Act of Uniformity, and Explanation
of part of the said Act.

Whereas by an Act of this present Parliament, Entituled, An Act for Uniformity of Pub-
lick Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for
establishing the Form of Making, Ordaining and consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons in the
Church of England, It was Enacted, That every Dean, Canon and Prebendary of every Cathed-
ral or Collegiate Church, and all Masters and Fellows of any Colledge, Hall, House of Learn-
ing or Hospital, and every Parson, Vicar, Curate, and every other person in Holy Orders, who
upon the first day of May, which should be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hun-
dred sixty and two, or at any time thereafter should be Incumbent or have possession of any Dean-
ry, Canonry, Prebendry, Mastership, Fellowship, Parsonage, Vicarage or any other Ecclesiasti-
cal Dignity or Promotion, should before the Feast day of Saint Bartholomew, which should be
in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, subscribe the Declaration or ac-
knowledgment in the said Act mentioned and expressed, before their respective Archbishops, Bi-
shops, Ordinaries or Vice-Chancellors of the respective Universities; upon pain that all and
every of the persons aforesaid, failing in such subscription, should lose and forfeit such respective
Deanry, Canonry, Prebendry, Mastership, Fellowship, Parsonage, Vicarage, Ecclesiastical Digi-
nity or Promotion, and should be utterly disabled, and ipso facto deprived of the same; And that
every such respective Deanry, Canonry, Prebendry, Mastership, Fellowship, Parsonage, Vica-
rage, Ecclesiastical Dignity or Promotion should be void, as if such person so failing were natu-
rally dead. And that after such subscription made, every such Parson, Vicar, Curate and Lectu-
rer, should procure a Certificate under the hand and Seal of the respective Archbishop, Bishop or
Ordinary of the Diocess, and should publicly and openly read the same, together with the Decla-
ration or acknowledgment aforesaid, upon some Lords-Day within three months then next fol-
lowing, in his Parish Church where he was to officiate, in the presence of the Congregation
there assembled in the time of Divine Service; upon pain that every person failing therein,
should lose such Parsonage, Vicarage or Benefice respectively, and should be utterly disabled, and
ipso facto deprived of the same; And that the said Parsonage, Vicarage or Benefice should be void,
as if he were naturally dead.

And whereas divers persons of eminent Loyalty to his Majesty, and of known affection to the
Liturgy of the Church of England, who by the said Act were required to subscribe the said Decla-
ration or Acknowledgment, at the time of the passing of the said Act were out of, this Realm, in
Ireland or other parts beyond the Seas upon lawful and justifiable occasions, and had no knowledge
or notice thereof until their return into England, being after the said Feast of St. Bartholomew;
And divers other of the said Loyal and well-affecting persons, by reason of sickness, imprisonment,
disability of body or otherwise, could not or did not resort unto their respective Archbishops, Bi-
shops or Ordinaries, or Vice-Chancellors of the respective Universities before whom such sub-
scription was appointed by the said Act to be made: All which said persons are by force of the said
Act utterly disabled, and ipso facto deprived of their respective Deanries, Canonries, Prebendies,
Masterships, Fellowships, Parsonages, Vicarages or other Ecclesiastical Benefices or Promoti-
ons, by reason of such their omission:

For remedy whereof, and for the relief of such persons, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Ex-
cellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all
Deans, Canons, Prebendaries, Masters and Fellows of any Colledges, Halls or other Houses of
Learning; and all Parsons, Vicars and other Ecclesiastical persons aforesaid, who at the time
of the passing of the said Act being in Ireland or any the parts beyond the Seas, did not return in-
to this Kingdom before the said Feast of Saint Bartholomew, One thousand six hundred sixty and
two, or who being in England, by Imprisonment, Sickness, Disability of Body or otherwise,
did not resort unto their respective Archbishops, Bishop, Ordinary or Vice-Chancellor of the said
respective Universities, to subscribe the said Declaration and Acknowledgment, before the said
Feast in the year of our Lord aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby declared to be restored unto, and
preserved in their respective Deanries, Canonries, Prebendies, Masterships, Fellowships, Para-
sonages, Vicarages and other Ecclesiastical Benefices and Promotions, whereunto no other per-
son or persons before the first day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred six-
ty and three, were or shall be lawfully Instituted, Inducted, Colated or placed: And shall and
may hold and enjoy the same according to his and their former right: The aforesaid Act, or any
thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

14 Car. 2. c. 4.

III.

2 x

Prohibited,

Provided, That every such Dean, Canon, Prebendary, Pastor and Fellow of any Colledge, Hall or House of Learning, and all Parsons, Vicars and Curates, and other Ecclesiastical persons, who are or shall by virtue of this Act be restored to, or preferred in their said several and respective Promotions, shall before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord next ensuing, if he be in England, or if beyond the Seas, within forty days after his return in England, subscribe the said Declaration or Acknowledgment before the respective Archbishop, Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocese, or Vice-Chancellor aforesaid respectively; And that every such Parson, Vicar, Curate or Minister shall procure a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the respective Archbishop, Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocese (who are hereby required and enjoined upon demand, to make and deliver such Certificate,) And shall publicly and openly read the same, together with the Declaration or acknowledgment aforesaid, upon some Lords day within three moneths then next following such subscription in his Parish Church where he is to officiate, in the presence of the Congregation then assembled in the time of Divine Service.

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That every subscription aforesaid made or hereafter to be made before any Vicar-General or Chancellor to any Archbishop or Bishop, or Commissary to the Archbishop of Canterbury or any other Bishop, is and shall be as effectual and beneficial in Law to all intents and purposes to every person and persons which have or shall make such subscription as aforesaid, as if the same had been made before the Archbishop or Bishop of the Province or Diocels respectively. Any thing in the aforesaid Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, That every person who shall have benefit by this Act, shall make such allowance for serving the Cure since the 14th of August 1662. as shall be judged fit by the Ordinary of the place, and shall pay and discharge all Tithes, Pensions and other Charges, wherewith the Benefice to which he is by this Act restored, hath been or might be legally charged since the day aforesaid.

And whereas some doubt hath arisen, whether persons prohibited to preach by the said Act, are in the same plight as to punishment, with persons disabled by the said Act to preach; Be it Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the penalties by the said Act to be inflicted upon any person disabled by the said Act to preach for any offence against the said Act, shall in like manner be inflicted upon every person so offending, that is prohibited by the said Act to preach. Any thing, doubt or ambiguity in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAP. VII.

Trade Encouraged.

As much as the encouraging of Tillage ought to be in an especial manner regarded and endeavoured; and the surest and effectuallest means of promoting and advancing any Trade, Occupation or Industry being by rendering it profitable to the Workers thereof; And great quantities of Land within this Kingdom for the present lying in a manner waste and yielding little, which might thereby be improved to considerable profit and advantage (if sufficient Encouragement were given for the saving out of Cost and labour on the same) and thereby much more Corn produced, greater numbers of people, horses and cattel employed, and other Land also rendered more valuable.

Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority thereof; And it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1663. and from thence forthward, when the prices of Corn and Grain Winchester measure, do not exceed the rates hereafter following, at the Havens or places where the same shall be shipped or laden, (viz.) The Quarter of Wheat, Eight and forty Shillings; The Quarter of Barley or Malt, Eight and twenty Shillings; The Quarter of Buck-wheat, Eight and twenty Shillings; The Quarter of Pease or Beans, Two and thirty Shillings current English money; That then it shall be lawful for all and every person and persons to ship, load, carry and transport any of the said Coyns or Grains from the Havens or places where they shall be of such prices unto any parts beyond the Seas as Merchandise. Any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding, paying such Rates for the same, and none other, as are to be paid when the same might have been Transported by one Act passed this present Parliament, Entituled, A Subsidy granted to the King of Tonnage and Poundage.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when the prices of the aforesaid Coyns and Grains do not exceed the Rates above mentioned respectively Winchester-measure, at the Havens or places into which any of them shall be imported from any part beyond the Seas, there shall be paid for the Customs and Poundage of every Quarter of Wheat, five Shillings and two pence; and for every Quarter of Barley, four Shillings; and for every Quarter of Buck-wheat, two Shillings; and for every Quarter of Pease or Beans, one Shilling four pence; and for every Quarter of Pease or Beans, two Shillings.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when the prices of Corn or Grain Winchester-measure, do not exceed the rates following at the Markets, Havens or Places where the same shall be bought, (viz.) The Quarter of Wheat, Eight and forty Shillings; the

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the Quarter of Rye, two and thirty Shillings; the Quarter of Barley or Malt, eight and twenty Shillings; the Quarter of Buck-wheat, eight and twenty Shillings; the Quarter of Pease or Beans, two and thirty Shillings; That then it shall be lawful for all and every person and persons (not Forfeiting nor Selling the same in the same Market within three moneths after the buying thereof) to buy in open Market, and to lay up and keep in his or their Granaries or Houses, and to sell again such Corn or Grain of the kinds aforesaid, as without fraud or covin shall have been bought at or under the prices before expressed, without incurring any penalty; Any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And in regard his Majesties Plantations beyond the Seas are inhabited and peopled by his Subjects of this Kingdom of England; For the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness betwixen them, and keeping them in a firmer dependance upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it in the further employment and increase of English Shipping and Sea-men, Tent of English Wollen, and other Manufactures and Commodities, rendering the Navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making this Kingdom a Staple, not only of the Commodities of those Plantations, but also of the Commodities of other Countries and Places, for the supplying of them; and it being the usage of other Nations to keep their Plantations Trade to themselves.

Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the five and twentieth day of March, One thousand six hundred sixty four, no Commodity of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of Europe, shall be Imported into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place to his Majesty belonging, or which shall belong hereafter unto, or be in the Possession of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa or America, (Tanger only excepted) but what shall be bona fide, and without fraud, Laded and Shipped in England, Wales or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and in English built Shipping, or which were bona fide bought before the first day of October, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, and had such Certificate thereof, as is directed in one Act passed the last Sessions of this present Parliament, Entituled, An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in His Majesties Customs; and whereof the Passer and three fourths of the Mariners at least are English, and which shall be carried directly thence to the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories or Places, and from no other place or places whatsoever; Any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding, under the Penalty of the loss of all such Commodities of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of Europe, as shall be imported into any of them from any other place whatsoever, by Land or Water; And if by Water, of the Ship or Vessel also in which they were Imported, with all her Guns, Tackles, Furniture, Ammunition and Apparel, one third part to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, one third part to the Governour of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory or place into which such Goods were Imported, if the said Ship, Vessel or Goods be there seized or informed against and sued for; Or otherwise, That third part also to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; and the other third part to him or them who shall seize, inform or sue for the same in any of his Majesties Courts in such of the said Lands, Islands, Colonies, Plantations, Territories or Places where the Offence was committed, or in any Court of Record in England, by Bill, Information, Plaint or other Action, wherein no Pledge, Protection or Wager in Law shall be allowed.

Provided always, and be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to ship and lade in such Ships, and so navigated as in the foregoing Clause is set down and expressed in any part of Europe, Salt for the Fisheries of New-England and New-found-land, and to ship and lade in the Madras, Wines of the growth thereof; and to ship and lade in the Western Islands or Azores, Wines of the growth of the said Islands; and to ship and take in Berdants or Horses in Scotland or Ireland, and to ship or lade in Scotland all sorts of Tissue of the Growth or Production of Ireland, and to ship or lade in Ireland all sorts of Tissue of the Growth or Production of Ireland, and the same to Transport into any of the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories or places; Any thing in the foregoing Clause to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And for the better prevention of Frauds, Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the five and twentieth day of March, One thousand six hundred sixty and four, every person or persons importing by Land any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, into any the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories or Places, shall deliver to the Governour of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place, or to such person or Officer as shall be by him therunto authorized and appointed, within four and twenty hours after such Importation, his and their Names and Surnames, and a true Inventory and particular of all such Goods or Commodities; And no Ship or Vessel coming to any such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place, shall lade or unlade any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, until the Passer or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall first have made known to the Governour of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place, or such other person or Officer as shall be by him therunto authorized and appointed, the arrival of the said Ship or Vessel, with her Name, and the Name and Surname of her Passer or Commander, and have shewen to him that she is an English-built Ship, or made good by producing such Certificate as aforesaid, that she is a Ship or Vessel bona fide belonging to England, Wales or the Town of Berwick, and

Plantations beyond the Seas.

Commodities of the growth and manufacture of Europe, to be imported in English built Shipping.

14 Car. II. c. 11.

The penalty.

Salt for Fisheries.

IV.

Prevention of Frauds.

his Heirs and Successors, with two sufficient Sureties of Ten pounds penalty, not to do or commit the like offence again.

Provided always, That this Act nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to the hindrance or prejudice of Planting Tobacco in any Physick-Garden of either of the Universities, or any other private Garden for Chirurgery, so as the quantity so planted exceed not the half of one Pole in any one place or Garden.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to import Cattel of the breed of the Isle of Man, not exceeding six hundred in any one year; And Corn of the growth of that Island out of that Island into England; so as the said Cattel be landed at Chester, Liverpool or Warrwater; Any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

CAP. VIII.

Butchers may not sell live Cattel.

Whereas by an Act made in the Third and Fourth years of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, It is Enacted, That no Person using the Craft or Mystery of a Butcher, should buy any fat Oxen, Swine, Hares, Hens, Geese, Calves, or Sheep, and sell the same again alive, upon pain of forfeiture of the Cattel so sold, which Law hath not wrought such effectual Reformation as was intended, by reason of the difficulty in the proof of such buying and selling, being for the most part at places far distant, if not in several Counties, by means whereof the Parties so offending have escaped unpunished.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That no Person using the Trade of a Butcher shall at any time from and after the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel next ensuing, sell, Offer or Expole to sale in any Market, or elsewhere, either by himself, or any Servant or Agent whatsoever, any fat Oxen, Swine, Hares, Hens, Geese, Calves, Sheep, or Lambs alive, upon pain to forfeit the double Value of the Cattel so sold or Offered, or Expoled to sale as aforesaid; The one moiety of which forfeiture shall be to the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same in any of his Majesties Courts of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action at Debt or Information, wherein no Assign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

CAP. IX.

Four intire Subsidies granted to His Majesty by the Temporality. EXP.

CAP. X.

An Act for Confirming of Four Subsidies, Granted by the Clergy. EXP.

CAP. XI.

An Additional Act for the better Ordering and Collecting the Duty of Excise, and preventing the Abuses therein.

For the preventing of the Frauds and Deceits of Brewers, and other persons who make Beer and Ale, and other Creasable Liquors to sell, and of the abuses committed by the Distillers, Collectors, and Managers of the Excise, to the great decay of his Majesties Revenue of Excise, and abatement of the due and orderly Collecting of the same, and for supply and amendment of certain defects in the Laws and Statutes relating to the Duty of Excise, as well for the support and continuance of the said Revenue, as for the ease of the People; Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons in this Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That no common Brewer, Inn-keeper, Distiller, or other Retailer of Beer or Ale, shall at any time after the first day of September, One thousand six hundred sixty three, without giving notice thereof at the next Office of Excise, or to the Commissioners, Farmers, or Sub-Commissioners of Excise, or one of them, within the Limits and Jurisdiction of whose Office he or they do or shall inhabit, Erect, set up, Alter, or Enlarge any Tun, Fat, Back, Cooler or Copper, and shall make use of any of them for the Brewing or making any Beer or Ale, or Worts, or shall make use of, or keep any private and concealed Still-house, Cellar, or other place for the laying of any Beer or Ale, or Worts in Cask, other then such as are already openly set up, erected and made use of in his common and usual Still-house, and openly discovered and known, upon pain to forfeit the sum of fifty pounds for every Tun, Fat, Back, Copper and Cooler set up and made use of without such notice given as aforesaid, and contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof; And that all such other person or persons, in whose occupation any House, Well-house, Out-house, or other place shall be found and discovered, shall also forfeit and lose the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered in manner and form as in by this present Act is hereafter Directed and Enacted.

And moreover, every such private and concealed Tun, Fat, Back, Copper or Cooler shall also be taken up, seized, carried away, and delivered to the Officers for the Use of the King, or distributed amongst them.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Eighth day

Penalty upon Distillers for setting down the Cask.

Penalty upon Distillers for setting down the Cask.

Penalty upon Distillers for setting down the Cask.

Penalty upon Distillers for setting down the Cask.

Penalty upon Distillers for setting down the Cask.

Penalty upon Distillers for setting down the Cask.

of November, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and five, no person or persons whatsoever nominated by his Majesty to be in Commission for the Regulating of his Majesties Revenue of Excise, or for the exercise of any the Powers or Authorities mentioned in an Act, Entituled, A Grant of certain Impositions upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for the increase of His Majesties Revenue during His life; Or one other Act, Entituled, An Act for taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Tenures in Capite by Knights Service and Parveyance, and for setting a Revenue upon his Majesty in lieu thereof, or in this present Act, shall presume to Farm the said Revenue of his Majesty, either directly or indirectly, by obtaining Letters Patents to him or themselves thereof, or any person or persons whatsoever intrusted for him or them, or to him or to his or their use, benefit or behoof; No; that any person or persons whatsoever, being a Farmer of the said Revenue, shall be any way capable to be nominated a Commissioner for the Regulating his Majesties said Revenue of Excise, or exercising any Powers or Authorities concerning the same: But if any person or persons who stands thus disabled as aforesaid, to be nominated a Commissioner, shall become a Farmer, and shall in either of the said cases nevertheless presume directly or indirectly to act as a Commissioner, Farmer, or Sub-Commissioner, to execute the Powers and Authorities aforesaid, either alone, or jointly with other persons that are Farmers, or else with any other who are not Farmers, shall from and after such his acting, lose the benefit of his said Farm, and be thenceforth totally for ever disabled to be either Farmer of the said Revenue, or Commissioner for the regulating thereof, and exercising the Powers aforesaid; And that all and every act and acts done by any Commissioner or Commissioners, or Sub-Commissioners, being Farmer or Farmers, by him or themselves, or jointly with others who are not Farmers, shall be void in Law, and of none effect; And that all and every person or persons any way molested or troubled by the command and authority of such Commissioner or Commissioners acting by him or themselves, or together with others who are not Farmers or Commissioners, may bring his Action at Law for the same in any of his Majesties Courts at Westminster, and thereby recover his Damages against any such Commissioner or Commissioners, any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that all and every Letters Patents to be made from and after the Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and three, enabling any Farmer or Farmers of the Excise to be Commissioner or Commissioners, or Sub-Commissioners, shall be utterly void and of none effect; Any thing in any of the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that if any Commissioner or Sub-Commissioner, Commissioners or Sub-Commissioners, who by colour or virtue of any Letters Patents are now both Commissioners or Sub-Commissioners for regulating the said Revenue, and likewise Farmers of the said Revenue, shall give any false and corrupt Judgment in advancement of the benefit of his or their said Farm, to the prejudice or damage, contrary to Law, he or they shall forfeit for every such Judgment so false and corruptly given, double Costs to the Party so injured by the said corrupt and false Judgment; And in case any person shall unjustly complain of any Judgment of the Commissioners or Sub-Commissioners as aforesaid, and so shall be found upon his Appeal, the said party shall forfeit double Costs to the said Commissioners, for such unjust verations, to be recovered by Information, Bill or Plaint, in any Court of Record.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and three, all and every Cager or Cagers of the Excise, who shall take an account of any Beer or Ale brewed or made by any common Brewer, shall within after such common Brewer hath made, or ought to have made his Entry at the Office of Excise, and not otherwise, make and deliver to such common Brewer at his house, or to some of his servants in his behalf, a true Copy under his or their hand, of such Return or Report as he or they have made thereof to the Commissioners or Sub-Commissioners of Excise respectively, upon pain to forfeit for every neglect or refusal the sum of forty shillings.

Provided nevertheless, That no such common Brewer or Brewers shall be sued or prosecuted for any penalty or forfeiture by him or them incurred, for or by reason of any mis-entry, or non-entry, if he or they shall within the space of one week after the delivery of such Copy as aforesaid, certify his or their Entry according to the said Return, or otherwise discharge himself.

Be it Enacted, That from and after the said first day of September, One thousand six hundred sixty and three, and as often as there shall be occasion, Two able Artists shall be appointed, one of them by His Majesties Commissioners, Farmers or Sub-Commissioners for Excise, and the other by the Brewers of any City or place; which said Artists shall take an Oath, which Oath any one Justice hath hereby power to administer, to take and compute the just Contents and Weight of all Coppers, Fats, Tuns, Backs and Coolers, and all other Brewing-Vessels of that nature, belonging to all or any Brewer or Brewers of Beer or Ale to sell, and to deliver, and give under their hands, one Copy of the particular Contents of all such Vessels to the aforesaid Commissioners, Farmers, and Sub-Commissioners, and another true Copy thereof to each and every such respective Brewer; which Computation by the Artists aforesaid, shall answer and be according to the measures and proportions expressed in the said former Acts for Excise.

Commissioners for regulating may not Farm the Excise. 13 Car. 2. cap. 24.

II. 13 Car. 2. cap. 24.

The Penalty.

The penalty for giving any false and corrupt judgment to the prejudice of damage. III.

IV. The duty of Cagers in making Entries.

Artists to be made, and to take an oath.

And

Commissioners of the Peace in every County touching the Excise.

And be it further Enacted, That no Commissioner, Farmer or Sub-Commissioner for the Excise, or Common Brewer of Ale or Beer to sell, or Inn-keeper whatsoever, shall from and after the said first day of September, have power to act in, or execute as a Justice of the Peace, any of the Powers, Clauses, or things contained in any of the Laws made for, and concerning the Excise, or in this present Act; And if any of the said persons shall presume to act or execute any thing contrary herunto, It is hereby further Declared, That all such things so acted or executed by any of them, are and shall be utterly void and null to all intents and purposes.

And whereas by the said recited Acts it is Enacted, That no person shall be compelled by the Commissioners or Sub-Commissioners of Excise, to Travel for the making of his Entries, or Payment of the Duties of Excise, or other Clause whatsoever touching or concerning the same, if he live in a Market-Town, out of the said Town; and if he live out of a Market-Town, then to no other place then to the next Market-Town to his habitation in the same County or the Parish; And nevertheless the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners, or their Officers have not accordingly kept Offices in the Market-Towns in many Counties within England and Wales, whereby such Entries and Payments for the Duties of Excise might be had and made, and yet do take and levy the Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Acts mentioned, for non-Entry and Payment of the Duty, and do otherwise thereupon grieve and vex His Majesty's Subjects, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Acts;

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and three, the Commissioners, Farmers or Sub-Commissioners in each County within England and Wales, shall constitute and appoint, or depute under their hands and seals, such person or persons as they shall think needful in each respective Market-Town, to be there upon every Market-day, in some known and publick place, for the receiving of the said Entries and Duties of Excise, and for performing all other matters and things touching the said Duty, according to the said Acts, and this present Act: which said person and persons so constituted or deputed (and the place where they intend to hold or keep such Office, being on the next Market-day after such Constitution or Deputation published in full and open Market) shall attend at such Office on every Market-day, in such Market-Town, and shall keep the said Office open from Nine of the Clock in the morning, until Twelve of the Clock at Noon; and from Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, until Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. And in case such Office shall not be so kept and attended in each Market-Town respectively, the Commissioners, Farmers, Sub-Commissioners, or other person or persons so neglecting or refusing to do the same, shall for every Market-day forfeit Ten pounds, the one half to the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other half to him or them that will Inform and sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, wherein no Escoign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed; And such person as shall come to such Market-Town to make such Entry or Payment of the Duties, and shall tender the same according to the said Acts, and be able to prove such Tender by the Oath of one or more sufficient Witnesses, shall not be liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture imposed by the said Acts for such weekly or monthly Entries or Payments as should have been made or paid on such Market-day; any Article, Clause or Thing in any or either of the said Acts, or this present Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Officers to attend in Market-Towns touching entries and duties of Excise.

the Penalty.

VI.

At what times only Brewers may carry out their Beer.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from after the first day of September, no common Brewer of Beer or Ale, shall Sell, Deliver or Carry out any Beer or Ale to any his Customers, either in whole Cask, or by the Gallon, in any City, Town, Corporate or Market-Town, before notice given to an Officer of Excise, but between the hours of the day hereafter mentioned (That is to say) From the Twenty fifth day of March, to the Twenty ninth day of September yearly, between the hours of Three of the Clock in the morning, and Nine of the Clock in the evening; and from the Nine and twentieth day of September, to the Five and twentieth day of March yearly, between the hours of Five of the Clock in the morning, and Seven of the Clock in the evening, upon pain that every Brewer doing contrary herunto, shall for every such Offence forfeit and lose the sum of Twenty Shillings for every Barrel of Beer or Ale that shall be so carried out contrary to the true meaning of this Act, to be Levied and Recovered as in and by this present Act is hereafter enacted and appointed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any common Brewer, Inn-keeper, Victualler, or other Retailer of Beer or Ale, shall at any time after the first day of September, after an account hath been taken by the said Cager or Cagers, of the quantity and quality of the Beer, Ale or Worts found in his Tun, and other Brewing Vessels, convert any part of his small Beer or small Worts to taken account of, into strong Beer or Ale, by mingling, letting down, or striking over any such strong Ale, or strong Worts, into which, or amongst any such strong Beer, or small Worts, and shall sell, deliver out, or retail the same, or any part thereof, without giving notice to the same Cager or Cagers of the quality so mingled and converted as aforesaid, or if any such Brewer or Retailer as aforesaid, shall after the said time, hide, conceal, or counter any Beer, Ale or Worts not Caged, from the sight or view of the Cager or Cagers appointed to take account of the same, whereby the Kings Majesty, or His Commissioners or Farmers shall be defrauded in any manner of wise, of the Duties due for the same, or any part

mingling or letting down small Beers.

part thereof, every such common Brewer, Victualler and Retailer, for every Barrel of Beer or Ale by him or them so mingled, converted, sold, delivered, hid, concealed or converted away, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, shall forfeit and lose the sum of Twenty Shillings, to be levied and recovered in manner and form as in and by this present Act is hereafter Enjoined and appointed.

And be it further Declared and Enacted, That all and every the Brewing-Vessels, and Utensils for Brewing, into whose hands soever the same shall come, by what Conveyance or Title soever the same be claimed, shall be liable and subject unto, and are hereby charged with all and singular the Debts and Duties of Excise in arrears, and owing by any person or persons for any Beer or Ale made within the said Brewhouse, and shall also be subject to all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by such person or persons so using the said Brewhouse, for any offence against the Laws and Statutes for Excise; And that it shall be lawful in all cases to levy Debts and Penalties, and use such proceedings against the Utensils therein contained, as it may be lawful to do in case the Debt or Offender using the said Utensils had been truly and really Owner and Proprietor of the same.

Brewing Vessels and Utensils subject to the debts and penalties of Excise.

VII.

And be it further Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That after the first day of September, no common Brewer of Beer or Ale, nor any other person whatsoever, who hath or shall compound for the Duties of Excise for Beer or Ale by him brewed, or to be brewed, shall during the term of such Composition, Brew, or make, or suffer, or permit any Beer or Ale to be brewed or made within his Brewhouse, for any other common Brewer whatsoever, without first giving notice, as well of every particular brewing, as of the quantity and quality of the Beer and Ale at every such Brewing intended to be brewed and made, unto the respective Commissioners, Farmers or Sub-Commissioners of Excise, within the Districts of whose Office such common Brewer doth or shall inhabit, and forthwith paying down unto the said respective Commissioners, Farmers or Sub-Commissioners the full Excise of all the said Beer and Ale, upon pain that as well the Brewer who shall brew the same, as the Brewer for whom the said Beer or Ale shall be brewed, shall forfeit and lose for every Barrel the sum of Five pounds, the one moiety to the Kings Majesty, and the other moiety to the Informer that shall sue for the same in any Court of Record.

Brewers that compound for other Brewers.

And be it further Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of September, no person or persons shall be permitted to sell or retail any Coffee, Chocolate, Sherbet or Tea, without License first obtained and had by Order of the General Sessions of the Peace in the several and respective Counties, Certificate being first shewed that they have given good Security for the due payment of their dues to the King, or the chief Magistrate of the place in whose Jurisdiction he or they do or shall inhabit or dwell, for the Selling or Retailing of the same; And shall any License be granted to any Retailer, until Security first given by Recognizance or otherwise: For which License, Recognizance and Security, Twelve pence shall be given, and no more, for the payment of the Excise. And every person or persons Selling or Retailing any of the said Liquors without License had, and Security given as aforesaid, shall forfeit and lose the sum of Five pounds for every month he or they shall continue Selling or Retailing the same.

Coffee, Chocolate, Sherbet, Tea.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of September, no Brewer or other person whatsoever shall Beise or Corrupt, or give any Money, Fee, or other Reward whatsoever to any Cager or Cagers, or other Officer whatsoever, to make any false Return or Report into the Office of Excise, of any Beer, Ale, or other Liquors Excise-able, made or brewed, or to be made or brewed, within his or their Charge, Division or Walk, or to forbear or omit the doing or executing of his or their Places or Employments, upon penalty of Ten pounds for every such Offence; And that no sworn Cager or Cagers, or other Officer whatsoever, shall directly or indirectly take and receive any Bribe, Money, Fee, Gift, or other Reward of any Brewer or other person whatsoever, for any cause or matter relating to the Excise, upon Penalty that every such sworn Cager or other Officer so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of Ten pounds: All and every of which said respective offences shall be proved by the Oaths of Two lawful and credible Witnesses before Two Justices of the Peace, or chief Magistrate of the place where such offence shall be committed; which said Justices or Magistrates respectively have hereby power to administer the said Oaths, and also to Examine, Adjudge and Determine the same and to cause such Penalties by Warrant under their hands and seals, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods, tending to the Party the overplus; and for want of such Distress, to commit every such Offender to the Common Gaol of such County or Place, there to remain by the space of Three Months without Bail or Mainprize.

Cagers may take no bribes, nor rewards, to make false returns.

VIII.

And for the better Levying and Collecting the Duties of Excise upon all Foreign or Imported Liquors; Be it Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That no such Foreign or Imported Liquors shall be landed or put on shore out of any Ship or Vessel from beyond the Seas, before due Entry shall be first made thereof, with the Officer and Collector appointed for the Excise in the Port or Place where the same shall be Imported, or before the Duty of Excise due and payable for the same be fully satisfied and paid; And that every Warrant for the landing or delivering of any such Foreign Liquors shall be signed by the hand of the said Officer or Collector of the Excise, in the said Port or Place respectively; upon pain that all such Foreign Liquors as shall be landed,

Foreign Liquors imported to be fully entered.

put on shore or delivered, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, or without the presence of an Officer or Waiter for the Excise, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited and lost, the one moiety to the Kings Majesty, and the other moiety to him or them who shall or will Seize, In- form or Sue for the same, to be recovered of the Importer or Proprietor thereof.

And that no person or persons whatsoever bringing any Excisable Liquors (except Beer, Ale, Sider, Perry and Metheglin) into any part or place of this Realm, by Coast, Cocquet, Tranfire, or Certificate, nor any person or persons to whom the same, or any of them shall be consigned, shall land, or cause any such Excisable Liquors (except before excepted) to be landed or put on shore, without making or causing due Entry to be made of the same, with the Officer or Officers of the Excise for the time being, appointed to receive and take such Entries within the Port or Place where the same shall be landed, upon pain in every such case as aforesaid, to forfeit double the value of the said Liquors landed or put on shore contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted and Ordained by Authority aforesaid, That no Ap- peal in any Cause of Excise whatsoever shall be admitted, until the Party Appellant shall have first Deposited and laid down the single Duty of Excise in the hands of the Commissioners, Factors or Sub-Commissioners of Excise within whose Jurisdiction or Division the said Cause was originally heard and determined, and have given Security to the Commissioners of Appeal, or Justices of the Peace respectively where such Cause is to be finally Adjudged, for all such Fine, Forfeiture and Penalty, as upon such hearing and determination was Adjudged against him; And that if upon the hearing and determination of any such Appeal, the said Original Judgment shall happen to be reversed and made null, then, and in every such case, the said Commissioners, Factors, or Sub-Commissioners of Excise in whose hands the said single Duty of Excise was deposited, shall restore and deliver back the same, or as much thereof as shall be adjudged by the Commissioners of Appeals, or Justices of the Peace respectively to the said Appellant, and the party originally prosecuted, shall pay him double Costs. But in case the first Judgment shall be affirmed, the party Appealing shall pay the like Costs unto the Commissioner or Commissioners com- plained of; Any thing in this Act, or any other Act or Statute whatsoever to the contrary thereof contained in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons what- soever, Brewing or Baking any Beer, whether in a common Brew-house, or otherwise for Sale, or to convert into Vinegar for Sale, shall pay for every Barrel of such Vinegar-Beer so made and brewed, the several and respective sums already imposed and set by any the Acts of Excise above mentioned, upon Vinegar-Beer brewed by any common Brewer in any common Brew-house; Any thing in the said Acts, or either of them, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And is it hereby further Declared, That every Colledge and Hall in either of the Universities, which before the Duty of Excise was imposed, did brew their own Beer and Ale within their own Precincts, are not liable to the payment of any Duty of Excise for the same, either by this or any the foremen- tioned Acts.

IX. **IX.** Provided also, and be it Enacted, That all Differences, Appeals and Complaints that shall happen and arise between party and party, in order to the payment of the Duty of Excise, shall be heard and determined in the proper County, or in the several Ridings and Divisions of York- shire and Lincolnshire, where they shall arise, and not elsewhere.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Farmer, Commissioner, Sub- Commissioner, or other Officer of Excise, shall directly or indirectly take or receive any Money for or Reward, for or concerning the taking of any Bond, or giving any Receipt or Note in Writ- ting, relating to the Excise, to or from any person or persons whatsoever, upon pain that every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Ten shillings.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace, or any two or more of them, or Chief Magistrates in the several Counties, Cities, Divisions and Pla- ces within England and Wales respectively, shall meet once in every month in their respective Dis- tricts, or oftner if there shall be occasion, to hear, determine, and to adjudge all matters and of- fences against this or the aforesaid Acts.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one third part of all Fines, Penal- ties and Forfeitures not herein otherwise disposed, shall be to the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and one other third part to the par of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, and the other third part to him that shall inform and sue for the same; And that all Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures for which no remedy is Ordained for recovery thereof by this Act, shall be reco- vered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Informations in any Court of Record within such Com- munity or Corporation where the Offence shall be committed, or by such other ways and means, in such manner as by the said former Act is directed and appointed.

X. **X.** And whereas, That after the said Third day of September, no Appeal in any matter or Cause or matters within the immediate Limits of the Chief Office of London, nor within the Limits of any other Chief Office of London, during the continuance of such Term, shall be admitted, unless the same be brought within Two Months next after the first Judgment, and notice there- of given or left at the Dwelling-houses of the party or parties concerned therein; nor shall any Appeal

Appeals in causes of Excise.

Excise upon Vinegar-Beer.

Colleges and Halls in the Universities.

IX. Complaints to be determined in the proper counties.

Commissioners of Excise may take no fees.

Justices may hear and determine matters upon this Act.

How the penalties and forfeitures shall be divided.

X. Appeals in causes of Excise.

Appeal in any matter or Cause of Excise in any other County, City, Town or Place, be admit- ted, unless the same be brought within four Months after the first Judgment, and notice given as aforesaid; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, And it is hereby Enacted, That no Commissioner, Farmer, Sub-Com- missioner or other person employed, or to be employed in the Farming, Collecting or taking Ac- counts for the Duty of Excise, do after the first day of September next, take upon him or them any such Office, or proceed in execution of any such Employment, until he or they have first taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by the Act of Parliament, Entituled, A Grant of certain Imposi- tions on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for the increase of His Majesties Revenue during His life, be- fore the respective persons appointed in the said Act of Parliament, and have Entred his Certifi- cate for taking the said Oaths, with the Auditor for Excise, under the penalty of fifty pounds for every Month he or they shall so neglect to take the same.

CAP. XII.

An Explanatory Act, for Recovery of the Arrears of Excise.

Be it Declared and Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons in this present Par- liament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That where any Commissioner, Sub-Com- missioner, Treasurer, and all other Officers which were heretofore employed in the Receipt of the Excise, Farmer or Collector of Excise, which are and standeth charged with, or accountable for any Duties of Excise by him or them received, farmed or detained, or any ways due from the persons before named, or any of them, and not pardoned by the late Act, Entituled, An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion; That there, and in such case, all and every the Direc- ties of such person and persons charged or chargeable as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be liable and answerable according to the nature of their respective Securities; Any doubt or questi- on made touching the Construction of the said late Act of Free and General Pardon to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where the Com- missioners of Excise for the time being, or the major part of them have Issued out any Summons or Warrant, which hath been left at the house, or usual place of residence, or with the Wife, Child, or mental Servant of any the aforesaid person or persons Chargeable or Accountable as aforesaid, The same shall be deemed and adjudged a good and sufficient Summons, and as legal and effectual a notice as if the same had been actually delivered to the proper hands of such person or persons to whom the same was directed; Any doubt or question thereof made to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAP. XIII.

An Additional Act for the better Ordering and Collecting the Revenue arising by Hearth-Money.

Vhereas the Revenue Delle on His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by a late Act, Entituled (An Act for Establishing an Additional Revenue upon His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the better support of His and their Crown and Dignity) hath been much obstructed for want of true and just Accounts under the hands of the respective Occupiers of Houses, Cot- tages, Lodgings and Chambers, as by the said Act is required, and by the negligence of Constables and other Officers intrusted with the Taking and Reforming such Accounts: Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Justices of the Peace of the respective Counties, Corporations, Places and Limits within their respective Jurisdictions, at the next Sessions to be held after the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next ensuing, or the major part of them then present, shall issue out Warrants under their Hands and Seals to the respective High Constables, or other like next Officer, who shall issue the like Warrants unto the Petty Con- stables, Head-boroughs and Tythingmen, requiring them on the next Sunday, after Payning- Service ended, to give publick notice in the Church or Chappel generally to all the Inhabitants, and also to give notice publicly in the Church, and particularly as aforesaid to every Inhabitant within their respective Precincts, that shall then be Occupier of any House, Office, Lodging or Chamber, That within Ten days next after such notice, he give a true and just account in Writ- ing under his hand, of all Hearths and Stoves in such respective House, Office, Lodging and Chamber, unto such respective Constable, Head-borough and Tythingman; who upon re- ceipt of such Account, shall with Two other substantial Inhabitants of the said respective Precinct, whom they are hereby Authorized to Charge for that purpose, in the day-time enter into the respective House, Office, Lodging and Chamber, and upon his own view compare such Account, and see whether the same be truly made or not, and endorse the same Account accord- ingly to what he finds upon his view; which Account so received and endorsed, shall be by him transmitted within twenty days after such Receipt to the respective High-Constable,

20 Commi- sioner or other may not until he have taken the Oath in the Act of 12 Car. 2. cap. 27.

In what cases Excise shall be answerable for the arrears. 12 Car. 2. cap. 11.

24 Car. 2. cap. 10.

How the Justices of the Peace shall cause accounts to be taken of the number of Strays.

of other like Officer as aforesaid, together with a Book or Roll fairly written, wherein shall be Two Columns, The one containing the Names of the persons, and number of Hearths and Stoves in their respective Possessions, that are chargeable by the said Act; and the other the Names of the persons, and number of Hearths and Stoves in their respective Possessions, which are not chargeable by the said Act: Which being so received by such respective High Constable, or other like Officer as aforesaid, and compared together, shall within six dayes after such Receipt be transmitted to the two next respective Justices of the Peace, who are hereby impow-
 II. red to examine the said respective High-Constable, or other like Officer as aforesaid, Petty Constable, Headborough or Tythingman, upon Oath, concerning the truth and faithfulness of their actings in the premises; which being done, the said Justices shall within ten days after such examination, Sign and Transmit the said Book and Roll, together with the said Original Accounts so endorsed as aforesaid, and filed together, unto the respective Clerk of the Peace, who shall within Twenty days after receipt thereof, Engross the said Book or Roll in Parchment, to be still kept in the respective County and Places aforesaid; and shall also within Two Months Engross in Parchment a true Duplicate of the said Book or Roll, which being signed by him and by two Justices of the Peace at least of the respective County and Places aforesaid, shall be transmitted within one Month after such Engrossment into His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Occupier of any House, Edifice, Lodging or Chamber, shall not make, or cause to be made an Account, or shall omit in his Account required to be made by this Act, any Hearth or Stove; he shall for every such Hearth or Stove he shall so omit, forfeit the sum of Forty Shillings.

Provided also, That if any Petty Constable, Headborough or Tythingman to whom such Accounts as aforesaid shall come, shall neglect to transmit the same, together with a Book or Roll in manner and time aforesaid, to the respective High Constable, or other like Officer as aforesaid, or shall make default in giving such notice as aforesaid, or in comparing the Account with two substantial Inhabitants as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of Five pounds.

Provided also, That if any High-Constable, or other like Officer as aforesaid, shall neglect to compare the said Original Accounts and the said Book or Roll, or to transmit the same in manner and time aforesaid, he shall for every such Offence forfeit the sum of Ten pounds. All which before mentioned Forfeitures and Penalties shall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record, the one half to the use of his Majesty, the other half to the use of him or them that shall sue for the same.

And whereas His Majesties said Revenue settled by the aforesaid Act, hath been much prejudiced by Annual changing of Petty Constables, Headboroughs, Tythingmen, High-Constables and Sheriffs, to whom the Collecting and Receipt of His Majesties said Revenue is thereby intrusted; We it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the changing of such Annual Officers, or leaving of their said Offices, shall not excuse or disable any person who shall be Constable, Headborough, Tythingman, High-Constable or Sheriff at the time that any Revenue or Duty shall grow due or payable by the said Act, from Collecting, Distraining and Receiving respectively such Revenue or Duty so grown due; but that every such person in such case is hereby enabled and required to do all things respectively, as to such Revenue or Duty so growing due, as if he had continued Constable, Headborough, Tythingman, High-Constable or Sheriff; Any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person who by the said, or this Act, ought to Collect, Distrain for, Receive or Pay over any the said Revenue shall neglect or refuse to do his duty therein, for every week he shall neglect or refuse, he shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Shillings, to be recovered in manner, and by such person or persons as the aforesaid Forfeitures by this Act are to be recovered.

Provided also, and be it Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all cases which by this or the aforesaid Act, any Petty Constable, Headborough or Tythingman may enter into the house of any person, or he may distrain the Goods of any person, he may call to his aid any two sufficient Inhabitants of the respective Townships or Precincts, who are hereby enjoined to assist him therein.

Provided also, and be it Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Sheriff is by the aforesaid Act appointed to be Collector of any part of the said Revenue, that such Sheriff may execute the said place of Collector, by such Deputy or Deputies as to him shall seem meet, being thereunto appointed under the Great Seal of his Office, or under his own hand and seal. Any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Treasurers and other Officers of the respective Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colleges, and other Societies chargeable by the aforesaid Act for their Hearths and Stoves, shall do all things as the respective Constables by this Act are enjoined to do, under the like Penalties, though without any warrant from the respective Justices of the Peace; And that every Occupier of any House, Edifice, Lodg-
 III. ing or Chamber within any the respective Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colleges and Societies aforesaid, shall do all things, and under the like Penalties as are required by this Act

Penalty for omitting any Account.

Penalty upon Constables for neglect.

High-Constables.

Penalties by charge of annual officers removed.

III.

Penalty for neglecting to distrain, receive, or pay over the said duty.

All persons may be called upon to assist.

Whomsoever appointed Collector, may make their Deputies.

Treasurers and Officers of the Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colleges, and other Societies.

of any Occupier of any House, Edifice, Lodging or Chamber elsewhere.
 Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the High Bailiff of Westminster for the time being, or his or their Deputy or Deputies, may within the City and Liberties of Westminster, from and after the Eighth and twentieth day of September next, Collect and Levy the said Duty, and put in execution all the Powers of the said former Act, and this present Act, as amply as any Sheriffs who by the said former Act are made Collectors, may do within their respective Limits and Jurisdictions appointed to them by the said Act: And the said Bailiff for the time being shall be subject to the same Penalties and Duties as the said Sheriffs are, and shall receive the same reward; and the Sheriff of Middlesex for the time being is discharged from putting in execution the Trust aforesaid in the said City and Liberty of Westminster, from the said Eighth and twentieth day of September, saving only for the Collecting of such arrears as then shall happen to be: And the Constables and Headboroughs, and other Officers within the said City and Liberty of Westminster, shall deliver unto the said Bailiff, Duplicates of all Accounts of Hearths and Stoves, and do all other things in such manner as by the said Act they ought to have done unto the said Sheriffs; any thing in the said, or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Bailiff of the Burrough of Southwark for the time being, his Deputy or Deputies may within the said Burrough, and other Liberties of Southwark, from and after the Eighth and twentieth day of September next, Collect and Levy the said Duty, and put in execution all the Powers of the said former Act, and this present Act, as amply as any Sheriffs who by the said former Act are made Collectors may do within their respective Limits and Jurisdictions appointed to them by the said Act; and the said Bailiff for the time being shall be subject to the same Penalties and Duties, as the said Sheriffs are, and shall receive the same reward; and the Sheriff of Surrey for the time being is discharged from putting in execution the trust aforesaid in the said Burrough and Liberties of Southwark, from the said Eighth and twentieth day of September; And the Constables and other Officers within the said Burrough and Liberties, shall deliver unto the said Bailiff, Duplicates of all Accounts of Hearths and Stoves, and do all other things in such manner as by the said Acts they ought to have done unto the said Sheriffs; Any thing in the said former or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Chancellor of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, or either of them, to give and make such further allowance unto the Clerks of the Exchequer of the respective Counties of this Kingdom (for their labour and pains in and about the Writing, Engrossing and Returning into His Majesties Court of Exchequer, the Duplicates and Returns of the several Constables, in Parchment, over and besides what is allowed by the said first recited Act) as the said Lord High Treasurer and Chancellor, or either of them shall think meet and convenient, the same allowance not exceeding One penny in the pound by the year; Any thing in the said former, or in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAP. XIV.

The Profits of the Post-Office, and Power of Granting Wine-Licenses sealed in His Royall Highness the Duke of York, and the Heirs Males of his Body.

Whereas the Lords and Commons being assembled at Westminster the Fifth and twentieth day of April, Anno Domini One thousand six hundred and sixty, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. were there continued until the Nine and twentieth day of December next following, and then dissolved: In which time a certain Act was made, Entituled, An Act for the better Ordering the selling of Wines by Retail, and for preventing Abuses in the mingling, corrupting, and vitiating of Wines, and for setting and limiting the prices of the same: Whereby it was Enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, from and after the fifth and twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and one, unless he or they should be authorized and enabled in manner and form as by the said Act is appointed, shall sell or utter by Retail any kind of Wine or Wines to be spent in his or their mansion-house or Houses, or other place by any means whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiting for every such offence, the sum of Five pounds, the one moiety thereof to the King, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same.

And it was further thereby Enacted, That it should be lawful for His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, from time to time to issue out under his or their Great Seal of England One or more Commission or Commissions directed to two or more persons, thereby authorizing them to license, and give authority to such person or persons as they should think fit, to sell and utter by Retail, all and every, or any kind of Wine or Wines to be drunk and spent, as well within the house or houses,

IV. Southwark

allowance to Clerks of the Exchequer of the several Counties.

11. Const. cap. 27.

II.

for

les, or other place in the Tenure or Occupation of the party so Licensed, as without, in any City, Town or other place within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and such Commissioners are to Contract for selling and uttering of Wines by Retail in any City or other place, as aforesaid, in such manner and form, and under such Provisions as in the said Act is mentioned. And it is further provided by the said Act, That the Rents, Revenues, and Sums of money arising by the said Act should be duly and constantly paid, and answered into His Majesties Receipt of Exchequer, and not be charged or chargeable, either before it be paid into the Exchequer, or after, with any Gift or Pension; as by the said Act, amongst divers other Provisions and Clauses may more at large appear.

And also one other Act was at the same time made, Entituled, An Act for Erecting and Establishing a Post-Office: Whereby it is Enacted, That from thenceforth there should be one general Letter-Office created and established in some convenient place within the City of London, from whence all Letters and Pacquets may be sent into any part of the Kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland, or other of His Majesties Dominions, or unto any Kingdom or Country beyond the Seas: And that one Master of the said General Letter-Office, shall be from time to time appointed by the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by His or their Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England, by the name and title of His Majesties Post-Master-General; which said Post-Master and his Deputy and Deputies, by him thereunto sufficiently authorized, and his and their Servants and Agents, and no other person shall have the receiving, ordering or sending Post of all Letters, and Pacquets whatsoever, to be sent to and from the places aforesaid (except as therein and thereby is excepted) And it was thereby provided, That such Post-Master-General, and his Deputy and Deputies may demand, have, receive and take for the Postage of all such Letters which he shall convey, as aforesaid, and for the providing and furnishing horses for thorough-Posts, according to the Rates therein mentioned; And that His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors may Grant the said Office of Post-Master-General, with the Powers and Authorities thereunto belonging, and the several Rates of Postage therein mentioned, and all Profits, Priviledges, Fees, Perquisites and Emoluments thereunto belonging, either for life or term of years, not exceeding One and twenty years, to such person and persons, and under such Conditions, Conditions, and yearly Rents to His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors reserved, as he or they shall from time to time think fit; As by the said Act, amongst divers other Clauses and Provisions therein contained may more at large appear; Both which Acts have been confirmed by this present Parliament.

Now so far as the Kings most Excellent Majesty is graciously pleased out of His Princely care, and great love and affection to His most entirely beloved Brother James Duke of York, for and towards the Maintenance and Support of the said Duke his Estate and Dignity, to Grant and Assign all and every the Power and Powers, Authority and Authorities of giving Licenses to any person or persons to Sell or Utter by Retail, all and every, or any kind of Wine or Wines whatsoever, with all Rents, Sum or Sums of Money, Revenues, Profits and Emoluments whatsoever, that shall or may arise from, or out, or by reason of such power of Licensing the Retailing of Wines, or Forfeitures for Retailing of Wines without such Licenses, unto the said James Duke of York, and to the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten: And also all the Rents, Sum and Sums of money, and Revenues that shall arise, grow, and become due of, or from the said General Letter-Office, or Post-Office, or Office of Post-Master-General, unto the said James Duke of York, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten.

He it therefore Enacted and Declared by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said James Duke of York, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, shall have all and every the Powers and Authorities aforesaid, to give and grant Licenses to such person or persons as he or they shall think fit, to Sell and Utter by Retail, all and every, or any kind of Wine or Wines whatsoever, to be drunk and spent, as well within the house and houses, or other place in the Tenure or Occupation of the party so Licensed, as without in any City, Town, or other place whatsoever within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town and Port of Berwick upon Tweed, together with all Benefits and Profits thereof. And also that the said Duke, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, shall have that moiety of the Forfeitures and Penalties, which by the said recited Act is given to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

And it is hereby further Declared, That all and every other person or persons, which from time to time, or at any times hereafter shall be by the said James Duke of York, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, appointed, authorized or deputed Agent or Agents, Commissioners or Commissioners to Treat and Contract for giving Licenses and Dispensations to any person or persons for the Selling and Uttering Wines by Retail in any City, Town, or other place, as aforesaid, shall have the full and sole power and authority to Treat and Contract for giving Licenses to any person or persons for the Selling and Uttering Wines by Retail in any City, Town, or other place, as aforesaid, any Law, Statute, Grant, Usage or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, in as full and ample manner as the Kings Agents or Commissioners might do by virtue of the said recited Act.

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such person or persons as shall be appointed by the said James Duke of York, or the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, under his or their Hand and Seal, for granting Licenses for Selling and Uttering Wines by Retail, are hereby enabled under such Seal as the said Duke, or the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, shall appoint, to grant Licenses for the Selling and Uttering Wines by Retail to any person or persons, or for any time or times, not exceeding One and Twenty years, if such persons shall so long live, and for such yearly Rents, and under such Conditions as they shall think fit, so as no fine be taken for the same, but that the Rents or Sums of money so agreed for and reserved, shall be duly paid at the times and places agreed for the payment thereof; for which Rents so reserved, in case the same shall not be paid, the said Duke, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, shall and may have power by this Act to sue for the same by Bill, Plaint, or Action of Debt in any of His Majesties Courts of Record at Westminster, or elsewhere, in his own Name; or to sue for the same in His Majesties Name in the Court of the Exchequer, at the Election of the said Duke, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten: And that the discharge of the said James Duke of York, and of the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, or of his or their Receiver General for the time being, shall be a full and effectual discharge to all intents and purposes, for all such moneys as have or shall be received by virtue of the Act for Wine Licenses.

Provided also, That the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall not during the continuance of the said Estate Tail, by himself or Agents, grant any Commission or Commissions, License or Licenses, for the Selling or Uttering of any Wines by Retail.

And also Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall make void any Contracts, Leases or Agreements that have been made by His Majesties Agents, for granting Licenses for Selling and Uttering Wines by Retail, in pursuance of the said Act; but the same Contracts, Leases and Agreements shall remain in such force as they were before the making of this Act, and that the Rents thereupon reserved, and all Arrears thereof shall be paid unto the said Duke, and to the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the yearly Rents, Sum or Sums of money, Revenues, Issues and Profits whatsoever that shall grow due, accrue, or be payable unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for or by reason of the said general Letter-Office or Post-Office, or Office of Post-Master-General, or amended, incident or belonging to the said Post-Office, or general Letter-Office, or Office of Post-Master-General, or issuing out of the same, or accruing or growing due for, or by reason of the same, shall be, and hereby are vested and settled by virtue of this Act upon the said James Duke of York, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, with full and sole power from time to time for the said Duke, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, his and their Receivers-General to receive all and every the said Rents, Issues and Profits accruing for, or issuing out of the said Office; and from time to time to give Discharges for the money so received.

Provided also, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That none of the said yearly Rents, Issues and Profits arising, growing due, accruing or issuing out of the said general Letter-Office, or Post-Office, or Office of Post-Master-General, shall for, and during the said Estate Tail, be paid into the Exchequer, but only to the said Duke, and to the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten: his or their Receiver-General for the time being: And also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Duke, and for the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, in the name of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or in his or their own name to sue for the same, by Bill, Plaint, Information, Action of Debt, or otherwise, in any Court or Courts of Law or Equity, wherein no Protection, Wager of Law or Escoign shall lie.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall make void the Grant made by His Majesty to Daniel Oneale Esquire, of the Office of Post-Master-General, or general Letter-Office, or Post-Office, for four years, and one quarter of a year, from the said five and twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty and three, under the yearly Rent of One and twenty thousand five hundred pounds for all the said Term (except the last Quarter, which is paid aforehand) so as the said Rents be paid unto his said Highness James Duke of York, and to the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten.

Provided also, And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That it shall and may be lawful for the Kings Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, at any time or times, during the said Estate Tail, by Warrant under His Privy Seal to change any Sum, or several Sums of Money, Tail, by Warrant under His Privy Seal to change any Sum, or several Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of five thousand three hundred fourscore and two pounds ten shillings, to be paid out of the profits of the Office of Post-Master-General; to the which said Sum of five thousand three hundred fourscore and two pounds ten shillings, the several Sums and Payments now already charged thereupon, do in the whole amount, (the Grant of which Sums are not to be avoided by this Act) And which said Sums of Money, not exceeding the said Sum of five thousand three hundred fourscore and two pounds ten shillings, to be granted by His Majesty as aforesaid, are and shall be by Authority of this Act confirmed and made in full force.

V.

VI.

VII.

32 Car. 2. cap. 74.

The Office of Post-Master-General.

III.

IV.

The Powers of granting Licenses to sell Wines by Retail upon the Duke of York.

That to be paid into the Exchequer.

That to be received.

That to be paid by Daniel Oneale Esquire.

Prohibited

By Statute
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Provided further, That the Kings most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall have the nomination of the Post-Master-General of the said Post-Office, and shall from time to time nominate and appoint such person and persons as he or they shall please, to be Post-Master-General of the said Office, and may grant the same Office with the Power and Authority thereto belonging, and the said Rates of Postage in the said Act mentioned, either for life, or term of years, not exceeding One and Twenty years to such person or persons, as he or they shall think fit, under the most improved yearly Rent that can be reasonably had or gotten for the same by the said Duke, or the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, without fines; the said yearly Rent to be reserved and payable to the said Duke, and to the Heirs males of his Body begotten, or to be begotten, and also under such Covenants, Conditions and Agreements, as the said Duke, or the Heirs males of his body begotten, or to be begotten, shall think fitting; Any thing in this present Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared, That it shall and may be lawful, to, and for the said James Duke of York, and the Heirs males of his Body begotten, and to be begotten, to settle any part of the said Premises, not exceeding a Third part of the clear yearly value, over and above all Charges and Expences, for a Term of years, for his or their Wife or Wives; and also to Lease any other part of the said Premises for any number of years, not exceeding One and Twenty years, and not exceeding one other third part of the clear yearly value of the Premises, over and above all other Charges and Expences, in order to raise Portions for his or their younger Children.

The Duke may
dispose any
part of the
Duchy.

Provided also, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not in any wise be prejudicial to the Privilege of the two Universities of this Land, or either of them, or to the Chancellor or Scholars of the same, or their Successors, but that they may use and enjoy such Privileges as heretofore they have lawfully used and enjoyed; Any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proviso for the
Universities.

Provided also, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend, or be prejudicial to the Master, Wardens and Fraternity and Commonalty of the Mystery of Wintners of the City of London, or to any other City or Town Corporate, but that they may use and enjoy such Liberties and Privileges, as heretofore they have lawfully used and enjoyed; Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Proviso for
the company
or Fraternity of
London.

Provided also, And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not in any wise extend to debar or hinder the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Saint Albans in the County of Hertford, or their Successors, from enjoying, using, and exercising of all such Liberties, Privileges and Authorities to them heretofore granted by several Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England by Queen Elizabeth and King James, of famous Memories, for the Creating, Appointing, and Licensing of Three several Wine-Taverns within the Borough aforesaid, for and towards the maintenance of the Free-School there; but that the same Liberties, Privileges and Authorities shall be, and are hereby established and confirmed, and shall remain, and continue in, and to the said Mayor and Burgesses and their Successors, to and for the Charitable use aforesaid, and according to the tenour of the Letters Patents aforesaid, as though this Act had never been made; Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Proviso for the
Borough of
St. Albans.

Provided always, That all Letters and other things may be sent or conveyed to or from the two Universities, in manner as heretofore hath been used; Any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proviso for the
Universities
Letters.

CAP. XV.

The Manufactures of making Linnen Cloth and Tapistry encouraged.

Whereas vast quantities of Linnen Cloth, and other Manufactures of Hemp and Flax, and of Tapistry Hangings are daily Imported into this Kingdom from Foreign parts, to the great Detriment and Impoverishment thereof, the Honeys and quick-stock of this Kingdom being thereby daily exhausted and diminished, and the poor thereof unemployed, while the Materials for the making of such Hangings are here more plentiful, and better and cheaper than in those places from whence they are Imported; And Flax and Hemp might be had here in great abundance, and very good, if by setting up the Manufactures of such Commodities as are made thereof, it would be taken off the hands of such as sow and plant the same;

By Statute
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

For the Encouragement therefore of those Manufactures, Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority thereof, That from and after the first day of October next ensuing, It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, Native or Foreigner, freely and without paying any Acknowledgement, Fee, or other Charge for the same in any place in England and Wales, privileged or unprivileged, Corporate or not Corporate, to set up any Manufacture, Occupation or Mystery of breaking, bickling or dressing of Hemp or Flax; as also for making and whitening of Thread; as also of Spinning, Weaving, and

Encouragement
of the
said
Manufactures.

Encouragement
of the
said
Manufactures.

Taking, Whitening or Bleaching of any sort of Cloth whatsoever made of Hemp or Flax only: As also the Trade, Occupation or Mystery of making of Twine or Nets for Fishery, or of Dyeing of Cordage: As also the Trade, Occupation or Mystery of making any sort of Tapistry Hangings; Any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Whitening of
tapistry hangings.

And all Foreigners that shall really, and bona fide set up and use any of the Trades and Manufactures aforesaid, by the space of three years in this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall from thenceforth, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy before two Justices of the Peace near unto their dwellings, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, enjoy all Privileges whatsoever as the Natural born Subjects of this Kingdom.

Foreigners
may use those
trades and
manufactures
for all
privileges as
natural born
Subjects
etc.
Oath of
Allegiance and
Supremacy.

And it is hereby Enacted and Declared, That such Foreigners as shall exercise any of the Trades aforesaid by virtue of this Act shall not at any time be liable to any other or greater Taxes, Payments or Impositions then such as are or shall be paid by his Majesties Natural born Subjects, unless in case they shall use and exercise Merchandise into, and from Foreign parts, in which case they shall be liable to pay such Customs as have usually been paid by Aliens during the space of five years next ensuing, and no longer.

CAP. XVI.

Herring and other Fisheries Regulated; And a Repeal of the Act concerning Madder.

For the prevention of abuses in the packing and ordering of Herrings, and bringing that Commodity into Credit in Foreign parts beyond the Seas, Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August, One thousand six hundred sixty four, no white or red Herrings of English catching, shall be put to sale in England, Wales, or in the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, but what shall be packed in lawful Barrels or Vessels, and which shall be well, truly and justly laid and packed; And shall be of one time of Taking, Drying, Saving or Drying, and equally well packed in the midst, and every part of the Barrel or Vessel, and by a sworn Packer; And the Barrel or Vessel marked or branded by such sworn Packer, with a mark or brand denoting the gage of the Barrel or Vessel, and the quantity, quality and condition of the Herrings packed therein, and the Town or place where they were packed; And the Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth for the time being, and the Mayor, Bailiffs or other Head-Officers for the time being of every Port, Haven or Creek out of which any vessels or ships do proceed to fish for Herrings, are hereby authorized and required before the first day of July, in the year One thousand six hundred sixty four, and before the first day of July in every year after, to appoint for their respective Haven, Port or Creek, a competent number of able and experienced Packers, to view and pack all such white or red Herrings of English catching, as shall be brought into their Port, Haven or Creek, and well and truly to mark and brand the Barrels or Vessels into which they shall be packed, with such mark or brand, as is above directed, and to administer to them yearly an Oath, (which Oath they are hereby authorized and appointed to give to them) for the well and true doing thereof according to this Act. And in case the said Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth, or the Mayor, Bailiffs or other Head-Officers for the time being of any such Port, Haven or Creek, shall not appoint and swear such Packers before such time in every year as is by this Act required, they shall for every default forfeit the sum of One hundred pounds of lawful money of England; one moiety to his Majesty his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety to him or them that shall inform or sue for the same in any Court of Record, by Bill, Plaint or other Action, wherein no Oath, Protection or Wager in Law shall be allowed: And for the better regulating of the said Island, and Westmore Fisheries, and Preservation of the Spawm of fish there, Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the five and twentieth day of December, One thousand six hundred sixty three, no ship or vessel shall proceed upon a Fishing Voyage for Island or Westmore out of any Port, Haven or Creek in England or Wales, or out of the Port of Berwick upon Tweed, until the tenth day of March in any year, upon the pain of the forfeiture of every such ship or vessel, with all her Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, and of all the fish caught in such ship or vessel. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever, do collect, levy or take, or cause to be collected, levied or taken in New-found-land any Toll, or other duty of or for any Cod or Poor John, or other fish of English catching, under pain of the loss of double the value of what shall be taken; And that no Planter or other person or persons whatsoever do cast or lay any Demes or other Act, in or near any Harbour in New-found-land, whereby to take the spawn or young Fry of the Poor John, or for any other use or uses, except for the taking of said fish, upon pain of the loss of all such Demes or other Act, and of the fish taken in them, or of the value thereof, to be recovered in any of his Majesties Courts in New-found-land, or in any Court of Record in England or Wales, by Bill, Plaint or other Action, wherein no Oath, Protection or Wager in Law shall be allowed.

White herrings
shall be packed

These packers
to be appointed
and sworn

Penalty for
not appointing
and swearing
packers.

Westmore
Island.

New-found-
land.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Planter or other person

20 persons whatsoever, shall burn, destroy or steal any Boat, Cask, Salt, Nets or other Utensils for fishing or making of Dye, or other goods or Merchandise left in any Harbour in Newfoundland, or Greenland by English; or burn, pull down or destroy any house built by English in Newfoundland or Greenland, to live in during the fishing season, or Stage built by them in either of the said places for the salting or ordering of Fish, or making of Dye, upon pain of the loss of double the value of what shall be by them stolen, burnt or destroyed, to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts in Newfoundland or Greenland respectively, or in any Court of Record in England, by Bill, Plaint or other Action, wherein no Oath, Protection or Waiver in Law shall be allowed.

And whereas upon the humble Petition and complaint of the Merchants and Salters of the City of London, it doth appear, That some sorts of Madder very useful for Dyeing cannot be Imported so pure and clean, as by one Act passed the last Session of this present Parliament, (intituled, An Act for the Importation of Madder pure and unmixed) is directed and appointed; We it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Act, and every Clause and Thing therein contained be from henceforth utterly void and repealed to all intents, purposes and Constructions whatsoever.

CAP. XVII.

An Act for settling the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level.

Whereas certain Bays, Harbours, Fenny and Low surrounded Grounds within the Counties of Northampton, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge and Huntingdon, and the Isle of Ely, were called the Great Level of the Fens; And after several fruitless undertakings for Draining the same, were upon the Desires of many persons of Worth and Interest in the same, declared to be a Great and Noble Work, and of much Concernment to the whole Country, and at their earnest desire undertaken to be Drained by Francis late Earl of Bedford, according to a Law of Devoirs made at Kings Lyme in the sixth year of the Reign of the late King Charles of glorious memory; which said Level is bounded as followeth, (viz.) Eastward from the Bridge and Causeway of Stoake, unto Brandon-Bying upon the Uplands of Northold, Methold, Felstwell, Hockwold, and Wilton in the County of Norfolk; and from Brandon-Bying unto the end of Worlington-Load upon Mildenhall River, upon the Uplands of Brandon, the Low grounds of Wainsford including the same; the Uplands of Sakingheath, the Low grounds of Earfwell including the same; And the Uplands of Mildenhall in the County of Suffolk Southward from Worlington-Load, unto Burwell Stock upon the Uplands of Freckingham, Ilham, Forcham, Soham, and Wickin in the County of Cambridge, and including the Low grounds of Burwell, Landward, and other places lying Eastward from Burwell Stock aforesaid, and from thence unto the Mill near Angelsey Abby upon the Uplands of Burwell Beach, Swaffham Pryor, Swaffham Bulbeck, and Botham in the County of Cambridge; and from thence unto the Ferry-place at Clayhith upon the Uplands called Qyhall, the Low Ground called Low-Fenne, and the Uplands of Horningley and Clayhith in the said County, including the Low grounds called Low Fenne and Offenne; and from the said Ferry-place unto Over-Load upon the Uplands of Water-Beach, Cottenham, Rampton, Winclingham and Over in the said County of Cambridge, and upon the Low grounds of Swacy in the said County, including the same Westward from Eith, unto the Dam lately made upon the River Neane near Standground upon the Uplands of Somersham and the Doake thereof, Warbois, Wilow Berry, Ramsey, Upwood, Rayley, Wood-walton, Sawney, Connington, Glatton and Holme Caldecott, Denton, Sulston, Yaxley, Fasset, and Standground in the County of Huntingdon, including the Low grounds lying on the North side of the River of Owle above Eith; and from the said Dam unto Peterborough Bridge upon the said River of Neane; and from thence unto the Ferry-place near Waldron Hall upon the Uplands of Peterborough, and the Doake thereof in the County of Northampton; and Southward from the said Ferry-place near Waldron Hall unto Crowland Bridge upon the River of Welland; and from thence to Dowledale upon the Bank of Great Peeland; and from thence unto Gayhame upon the Southern Bank; and from thence unto Tilne-lund; and from thence unto Gayhame upon the Southern Bank; and from thence unto Elm Leame burne upon the Bank of the Fenne Ground called Waldersea; and from thence unto Grangers House upon the Bank of the Fenne Ground called Coldham; and from thence unto the River of Neane near Thadings in Upwell upon the Bank of Needham called Bishops Dike; and from thence unto Well Creek, at the North-west corner of Walsingham Fenne upon the Bank of the Grounds in Upwell and Onewell called Playfield and Churchfield, including the aforesaid Fennes and Grounds called Waldersea, Coldham, Needham, Playfield and Churchfield; and from thence unto Salters-Load upon the River Podyke Bank, and from thence unto the mouth of the River Wisley upon the River Owle, and from thence unto Helgey Bridge upon the River Wisley, and from thence unto the Uplands at the end of the Bank of the Grounds late of Edmond Skipwith deceased, upon the said Bank, and from thence unto Stoake Bridge upon the Uplands of Brandon, Weereham, Wreton and Stoake in the said County of Norfolk; Except the Uplands of Somersham, late of Edmond Skipwith Esquire, lying on the North side of the River of Owle; And whereas the said Francis late Earl of Bedford was to have for his recompence of effecting that which is herein lastly said, namely Ninety five thousand Acres of the said Grounds, with convenient High-ways and Waterways to the same; And the said River Cutts and Dreynes to be made

The great level of the fens, as bounded.

II.

III.

by the said Earl and his Assigns, and the Banks of the same, and the Fozelands in the inside of the said Banks not to exceed Sixty feet in breadth: Which was a work of so Great and Publick Concernment, that his said late Majesty gave great Encouragement to the said Francis late Earl of Bedford and others, whom he had taken in to be Adventurers and Participants with him therein, upon the Covenants, Conditions and Agreements contained and specified in and by a certain Indenture of Fourteen parts, bearing date the seven and twentieth day of February, in the seventh year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, and his Royal Assurance to further it by his Consent, year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, and his Majesty's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England incorporate the said late Earl, his Adventurers and Participants, to have Succession for ever; and in order to the effecting thereof, the said late Earl and his Adventurers and Participants bestowed great sums of money for perfecting the same, and after his death and some interruptions, William now Earl of Bedford, son and heir to the said Earl Francis, with divers of his Adventurers and Participants, by colour of a pretended Act of Parliament of the ninth and twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred forty and nine, proceeded in the completing and finishing the said Works; And the Commissioners appointed by that pretended Act, did adjudge the same Dreyned, but the same cannot be preferred without a perpetual constant care, great charge and Dyerly Government, which being represented to the Kings most Excellent Majesty that now is, He hath been graciously pleased to declare more than an ordinary willingness to promote and countenance a Work of so Publick Concernment, and many ways advantageous to this his Kingdom. To the end therefore that a work of this Nature may receive a Publick Support and Encouragement.

Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, with the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said William Earl of Bedford, son and heir of the said Francis Earl of Bedford, and the Adventurers and Participants of the said Earl Francis and Earl William or either of them, their Heirs and Assigns, in such manner as is herein contained, shall be a Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and Name, and have Succession for ever, by the Name of the Governour, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens; which Corporation shall consist of one Governour, six Bailiffs, twenty Conservators and Commonalty, and shall have and use a Common Seal to be appointed by themselves, and assemble and meet together, when, where, and as oft as they please, and appoint a Register, Receiver, one or more Clerks or other Officers, and allow them Salaries, and remove them, and make new at their pleasure. And the said William Earl of Bedford is to be the first Governour; Richard Lord Gorges, Sir Richard Onslow Knight, Sir William Terringham Knight of the Bath, Samuel Sandys, Thomas Chicheley and Samuel Fortrey, Esquires; the six first Bailiffs, Sir Gilbert Gerard Knight, William Denton, William Crane, Edmond Berry-Godfrey, Arthur Evelin, Samuel Smith, Roger Jennings, Robert Castle, Robert Hampton, Joseph Ayloffe, Esquires; Thomas Lord Culpepper, Sir John Hewett Baront, Arthur Onslow, Robert Phillips, Anthony St. John, Esquires; Sir Oliver St. John, Sir Charles Harbord, Knights; Francis Hoblyn, Samuel Sandys Junior, and Robert Terringham, Esquires, the first Conservators. And the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators to continue until Wednesday in Whitsun-week, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and four, and from thenceforth until new Elections by the said Corporation, or the major part which shall be then present; And shall be capable to sue and be sued, and without License of Majesty to purchase Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, not exceeding two hundred pounds per annum, and Cods and Chattels, and to dispose thereof in the name and to the use of the said Corporation, and the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators; or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour or Bailiffs, or any of them, to be two, shall and may lay Tares from time to time upon all the said Ninety five thousand Acres only for support, maintenance and preservation of the said Great Level, and levy the same with penalties for non-payment, not exceeding a third part of the Tare, and all other things do in order to the support, maintenance and preservation of the said Great Level, and Works made and to be made.

And whereas by the said Law of Devoirs, twelve thousand Acres, parcel of the said ninety five thousand Acres, was assigned and intended to his said late Majesty, and here set forth and allotted by bounds in severalty, and his said late Majesty was in possession thereof, and granted, assigned, allotted and set out by bounds two thousand Acres, parcel of the said twelve thousand Acres, by Letters Patents unto Jerome Earl of Portland, his Heirs and Assigns, of which said two thousand Acres, the said Earl of Portland hath sold away about One thousand five hundred Acres in several parcels to several persons, their Heirs and Assigns, for valuable considerations, and the residue thereof being about five hundred Acres, hath granted and conveyed unto his Brother Benjamin Weston Esquire and his Heirs, upon several Truffs, agreed upon between the said Earl of Portland and Benjamin Weston by writing for that purpose;

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said two thousand Acres, or such other Lands of equal value as shall be set forth in Exchange of the same, in case the aforesaid Benjamin Weston or any part thereof, shall hereafter be adjudged to have been unjustly set out, shall be, and hereby are vested, settled and established in the said several and respective persons,

IV. The Earl of Bedford and Adventurers made a Corporation for the Fens.

The Earl of Bedford Governour. The Bailiffs.

Conservators.

Their power and authority. V.

Earl of Portland 2000 Acres.

VI.

(to whom the said Earl of Portland hath so conveyed or mentioned to convey the same) their Heirs and Assigns respectively, to each person his Heirs and Assigns, his and their several and respective Share and Shares that was so respectively to each of them conveyed or mentioned to be conveyed by the said Earl of Portland, to be held and enjoyed by them and each of them, his Heirs and Assigns, his and their own Share and Part only in severalty, according to the intent of the said Conveyances thereof to them respectively made by the said Earl of Portland, upon the same Terms nevertheless for; and concerning the said five hundred Acres granted or mentioned to be granted to the said Benjamin Weston, which the said Earl of Portland and Benjamin Weston had declared and agreed upon between them as aforesaid; which said two thousand Acres shall be holden of the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors of the Manor of East Greenwich by Fealty only in Free and Common Socage, and not otherwise, and subject nevertheless with the residue of the Ninety five thousand Acres in equal proportion to all Taxes and Charges necessary and conducing to the preservation of the said Great Level from Drowning.

VII.

The 12000 Acres vested and vested in the Governour, &c.

The Trust.

The 10000 Acres belonging to the King.

The Authority of the said Corporation as Commissioners of Sewers.

VIII.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Eighty three thousand Acres remainder of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, with the said Ways, Passages, new Rivers, Cutts, Dykes, Banks and Foyelands, over and above the said ten thousand Acres residue of the said twelve thousand Acres which were allotted in severalty, and of which his said late Majesty was in possession as aforesaid, are hereby vested and settled in the said Governour, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fens, and their Successors: In trust nevertheless for; the said William Earl of Bedford, and the Adventurers and Participants of the said Earl Francis and Earl William or either of them, their Heirs and Assigns, in such manner and wise as is herein after more particularly and especially limited and provided; and according to such parts and proportions as they respectively now hold and enjoy, or by virtue and provision of this Act ought to hold and enjoy, subject and liable likewise to the payment of all Taxes and Charges as aforesaid, to be holden of the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only in free and common Socage, and not otherwise: And the said ten thousand Acres, residue of the said twelve thousand Acres (whereof his said late Majesty was in possession as aforesaid) are hereby vested and settled in his Majesty that now is, and his Assigns, subject and liable with the residue of the said Ninety five thousand Acres to the same Taxes and Charges before specified. And because the said Great Level of the Fens extends into the said Six Counties besides the Isle of Ely, and so far as such Commissioners of Sewers cannot legally proceed in Execution of their Commission, but by a several Jury of every County to enquire of the matters within their Commission in that County, which hath heretofore informed the said Earl, his Participants and Adventurers, Commissioners and Countries, to very great trouble, loss and expence both of money and time: For avoiding which inconveniencies, It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators of the said Corporation for the time being, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour or Bailiffs for the time being, or their Successors or any of them to be two, for maintenance and preservation of the said Great Level by convenient Cutfalls to the Sea, shall for ever hereafter be, and are hereby made and constituted Commissioners of Sewers for; and of the said Great Level of the Fens: And the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour or Bailiffs and their Successors or any of them, to be two, are hereby enabled and empowered from henceforth to use and exercise the power and authority of Commissioners of Sewers within the said Great Level of the Fens, and of the Works made or to be made without the said Great Level for conveying of the Waters of the said Great Level by convenient Cutfalls to the Sea, touching all matters and things whatsoever happening to be executed or done within the said Great Level, or the said Works without the said Great Level, enquirable, punishable in the said Great Level, or the said Works without the said Great Level, by one or more Justices of god and lawful men, inhabiting within any part or place within the Boundaries of the said Great Level of the Fens, though in several Counties, as if the said Great Level of the Fens lay within one of the said Counties only, and shall have power to employ the said Sergeants lay within one of the said Counties only, and shall have power to employ the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators for; the time being, by Warrant or Precept from the said Governour, or any of them for; the time being, or their Successors, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour, Bailiffs, or any of them, to be two, under the Common Seal of the said Corporation, to demand and Return Juries within the Boundaries of any part of the said Great Level, and execute all Precepts and Procces from them, from time to time, and all other things do, as fully as any Sheriff within his respective County may or can do by Warrant or Precept from any Commissioners of Sewers: which Juries are to appear at the times and places set or appointed for them to appear before the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators, and their Successors, or any five or more of them; whereof the said Governour and Bailiffs, and their Successors, or any of them to be two; And are hereby Impowered to Inquire of, Present and Try all Matters within the said Great Level, and of and concerning the said Works made or to be made without the said Great Level, for conveying of the Waters of the said Great Level by convenient Cutfalls to the Sea, within the power of Commissioners of Sewers, as if the same lay within any one of the said Counties, or as if the said Great Level were one distinct County.

IX.

County of it self: And the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour or Bailiffs or any of them to be two, shall have further power, as well for the maintenance of the said Great Level, as for laying and levying of Taxes upon the said Ninety five thousand Acres, to use and exercise within the said Great Level such and the like Laws and Customs, and Constitute and Appoint such and the like Officers from time to time, as are or lawfully may be used in Romney Marsh in the County of Kent; they who exercise the said Power of Commissioners of Sewers, first taking the Oath which Commissioners of Sewers are by the Law to take; the which Oath the said Governour and Bailiffs or any of them, are hereby Impowered to Administer from time to time, without any further Commission.

And because the Sites and Boundaries of the said Grounds within the said Great Level, as to the Counties and Parishes, are very uncertain and hard to be distinguished, Be it therefore further Enacted, That every Writ, Bill, Plaint, Count, Declaration, Information, Presentment and Indictment, of, for or concerning the said Grounds within the said Great Level of the Fens, or any part or parcel of the same, or any Trespass, Offence or Wrong done, acted or committed within the said Great Level, and proceedings thereupon, shall be good and sufficient in Law, though the County, Parish, Town or Place, or any of them, in such Writ, Bill, Plaint, Count, Declaration, Information, Presentment or Indictment be not rightly named, so as there be such other certainty or description of the place whereby the same is or may be commonly known.

And be it further Enacted, That no other Commissioners of Sewers shall intermeddle within the said Great Level, or with any the Works made or to be made for Support, Maintenance or Preservation of the said Great Level, within or without the said Great Level as aforesaid, otherwise then hereafter in this Act shall be provided.

And be it further Enacted, That all Conveyances by Indenture of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, or any part thereof, entered with the said Register, in a Book to be kept for that purpose, shall be of equal force to convey the Freehold and Inheritance of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, or any part thereof, as if the same Conveyances by Indenture were for valuable considerations of money, enrolled within Six months, in one of the Kings Courts of Record at Westminster; And no Lease, Grant or Conveyance of, or charge out of, or upon the said Ninety five thousand Acres, or any part thereof, except Leases for seven years or under in possession, shall be of force but from the time it shall be entered with the said Register as aforesaid; the Entry whereof being endorsed by the said Register upon such Lease, Grant, Conveyance or Charge, shall be as good and effectual in the Law, as if the Original Book of Entries were produced at any Trial at Law, or otherwise.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Governour, Bailiffs and Commonalty shall Execute Estates according to the aforesaid Trust under their Common Seal, the Taxes and Penalties then in Arrear being first paid, which for non-payment, are by virtue of this Act to be levied by Sale of the Lands.

And be it further Enacted, That for the Levying such Taxes and Penalties as are now in Arrear, or at any time since the Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty and eight (other then such as are hereby otherwise directed to be Levied) or which shall be set and imposed upon the said Ninety five thousand Acres by virtue of this Act, and shall be in Arrear upon the respective parts and proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators of the said Corporation, and their Successors for the time being, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour and Bailiffs for the time being, and their Successors, or any of them to be two, for levying such Taxes and Penalties, which now are, or shall be so in Arrear, upon the respective parts and proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, shall on Wednesday and Thursday in Whitsun-week, or either of them every year at the Shire-House in Ely aforesaid in the said Isle of Ely, have power only to sell so much of such parts and proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, upon which any Tax shall be in Arrear, or penalties in such proportion as the said Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators of the said Corporation or their Successors, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governour and Bailiffs or any of them to be two, shall judge to be sufficient to raise such Taxes and Penalties, by any Writing under the Seal of the said Corporation, and the person or persons to whom such Sales shall be made, shall be a lawful Purchaser and Assignee of so much as shall be sold, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Provided, That by any colour of any sale for non-payment of Taxes, any Tenant or Tenants at Will, or by Lease, Indented upon improved Rent of any part of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, shall not be removed from his or their possession, until he or they shall have taken his or their Crop from off the Premises so sold, paying reasonable Rent proportionable to the time that such possession shall from and after such Sales be continued; And such Tenant or Tenants as shall hold any part of the said Ninety five thousand Acres by Lease as aforesaid, shall and may, as he or they shall think meet, continue out their respective terms, paying their Rent to such Purchaser in proportion, to the quantity of Acres so purchased; Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any lease notwithstanding: Provided, That the said Corporation, nor their Successors shall not sell any part or proportion of the said Ninety five thousand Acres for any Tax or Penalty in Arrear, which Tax or Penalties shall not be in Arrear by the space of four months next

The sites & boundaries of grounds.

No other Commissioners of Sewers to meddle in the said Level.

Conveyances by Indenture entered with the Register.

X.

Levying of taxes and penalties.

XI.

Proviso for tenants at will or by lease.

next before the Sale, nor any more Lands then only for the raising of such Taxes and Penalties. Provided also, That the said Corporation shall give publick notice from time to time of the parts and proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, for which any Tax or Penalties is or shall be in arrear, by affixing openly at the Shire-House or Market-place in Ely aforesaid, a Schedule in Parchment under the Seal of the said Corporation, containing such parts and proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, for which any Tax or Penalty is or shall be in arrear, with the name and names of the respective Owner or Owners, entered upon the Tax-Roll, with the said Corporation of the said parts and proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres so in arrear.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Corporation shall and may from time to time erect any new works within the said great Level, or without the said great Level, for conveying the Waters of the said great Level by convenient Cut-falls to the Sea; so always, that if they cut any several grounds, they give full recompence and satisfaction for the same, in such manner as shall be hereafter in this Act provided. And if any person or persons shall cut, throw down or destroy any of the said Works, made or to be made as aforesaid, the parties offending shall answer treble damages to the said Corporation, and Costs of Suit to be recovered in an Action of Trespas, to be brought by the said Corporation, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record; And if such cutting, throwing down or destroying, shall be maliciously done, the same shall be punished, as for the cutting the Woddyke in Parck-Land.

And be it further Enacted, That the said William Earl of Bedford, nominated to be Governour, and every other from time to time into that Office chosen, shall (before he take upon him or them, the exercise of that Office) take an Oath, That he will well and truly execute that Office in all things; the which Oath shall and may be administered by the said Bailiffs or any one of them: And the said Bailiffs, Conservators, Register, Receiver or other Officer nominated as aforesaid, and every other from time to time, into any of the respective Offices to be chosen, shall (before he or they take upon him or them the exercise of the said respective Offices) take the like Oath for the true executing their respective Offices; the which Oath shall be administered by the said Governour, Bayliffs and Conservators, or any two or more of them, without any Commission or further warrant.

And for the continuance of the said Corporation in Succession for ever, Be it further Enacted, That the said Governour, Bayliffs, Conservators and Commonalty upon Wednesday in Whittun week yearly, shall at a publick meeting to be holden for the said Corporation, by the greater number then present, (whereof the said Governour or one of the Bailiffs to be one) elect a new Governour, Bayliffs and Conservators respectively: Provided, That none be capable to be, or continue Governour or Bayliffs, that hath not four hundred Acres or more of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, nor to be a Conservator that hath not two hundred Acres or more of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, nor any of the Commonalty to have a voice in Elections, that hath not one hundred Acres or more of the said Ninety five thousand Acres. And that the said Governour, Bayliffs and Conservators, or any of them, shall and may be removed by the said Governour, Bayliffs and Conservators and Commonalty, or the greater number of them present at their publick meetings, whereof the said Governour or one of the Bayliffs to be one, and new chosen in the place of him or them so dead or removed: And the said Governour, Bayliffs and Commonalty also shall have further power to have, demand and receive an Account from all and every the Officers, Agents and Servants, their Executors and Administrators heretofore employed, or hereafter to be employed for the receiving and paying of money, for or in relation to the carrying on of the Works of the Dyeing of the said great Level, and shall and may sue for and recover the same; and that all Arrears of Rent already incurred upon, or out of any part of the said Ninety five thousand Acres upon any Contract or Lease of the said Premises, or any part or parcel thereof, shall be received and recovered, as if the said pretended Act had been a good and effectual Act: And if any Suit be commenced against the said Corporation, or any person for any matter or thing done in pursuance of this Act, then he or they shall or may plead the General Issue, and give the special matter in Evidence upon any Trespas to be had touching the same, which shall be as good and effectual in Law, as if the same had been specially pleaded, and the Jury upon the Trespas to give a Verdict accordingly.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That as touching and concerning such part and parcel of the said Eighty three thousand Acres, whereof any person or persons attainted, or that shall be attainted, was or were in possession, at any time since the Nine and twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred and nine, and the pretended Sales thereof respectively made by colour of the said pretended Act, or under any other Title or pretended title whatsoever, The Kings most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs, Successors and Assigns shall have the same, and like benefit, advantage and interest in all and every the said parts and parcels of the said Eighty three thousand Acres, and no other then as the said persons so attainted, or which shall be attainted, could or ought to have by virtue of this Act, in case they had not been so attainted, or shall not be attainted. And whereas the Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of fourteen parts, and by virtue of intention of the said Act and Law of Powers made at Lya, do belong and appertain to the said Samuel Sandys the elder

Publick notice to be given of lands charged with arrears of taxes or penalties

XII. New Works may be made.

The penalty for throwing down any Works.

The oath to be taken by the Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators.

The Governour, Bailiffs and Conservators to be elected yearly.

XIII.

Accounts to be made by all Officers and Agents employed.

In Suits against any employed by this Act, the defendant may plead the general issue.

Lands of persons attainted, and to be attainted, to be recovered in the King's name.

XIV.

or his Trustees, Sir William Terringham, Sir Richard Onslow, and other the Assigns and Executors of Henry late Earl of Arundel and Surrey deceased, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Thomas Lord Culpeper, Robert Phillips, Robert Scawen, and to divers other persons the Participants of the said Carl Francis, and Parties of the said Indenture, or their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, are now possessed and enjoyed by divers persons, who took, contracted for, or accepted of, or by such who claim and derive their interest and title from and under such persons as did take, contract for, or accept of pretended Estates or Conveyances of the same, made, or pretended to be made by certain persons mentioned in and by the said pretended Act of the Nine and Twentieth day of May, One thousand six hundred forty and nine, to have Authority to sell the Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of such of the Adventurers and Participants of the said Carl Francis, and of their respective Heirs and Assigns, as should refuse or make default of payment of such Taxes, as should by colour and in pursuance of the said pretended Act be imposed upon them respectively, in respect of their Shares and Lots, in or out of the said Ninety five thousand Acres;

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Governour, Bayliffs and Commonalty of the said Company of Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fens, and their Successors, shall actually stand seised and possessed of all and every the Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions last mentioned, in trust nevertheless to and for the use and behoof of the said Samuel Sandys the Elder, or his Trustees, in trust for him, Sir William Terringham, Sir Richard Onslow, and others the said Assigns and Trustees of Henry late Earl of Arundel and Surrey deceased, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Thomas Lord Culpeper, Robert Phillips, Robert Scawen, and of their respective Heirs and Assigns, and to and for the respective uses and behoofs of the said other persons, the Participants of the said Carl Francis, and Parties to the the said Indenture of Fourteen parts, and of their respective Heirs and Assigns now out of possession, of their respective Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of the said Ninety five thousand acres, as heretofore in or about the Month of October, in the Thirtieth year of the Reign of the late King Charles of ever blessed memory, were respectively allotted, severed, set forth or divided, for or as the respective Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of such of the Adventurers, the Participants of the said Carl Francis, and Parties to the said Indenture of Fourteen parts, their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from and under whom the said Samuel Sandys, the Elder, or his Trustees, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Thomas Lord Culpeper, Robert Phillips, Robert Scawen, and the said other persons, the Participants of the said Carl Francis, and their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, now out of possession of their respective Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions, do respectively claim and derive their said respective Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions; And the said Governour, Bayliffs and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators, are hereby authorized and required to execute respective Estates, of the said Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions accordingly, (subject and liable nevertheless with the residue of the said Ninety five thousand acres, in equal proportion to all taxes and charges to be laid and imposed by virtue of this Act for preservation of the said Great Level from dyeing. And whereas the persons now in possession of the said last mentioned Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of the said Ninety five thousand acres, whereof pretended Estates and Conveyances were taken, contracted for, or accepted of, as aforesaid, do pretend that they or those under whom they do respectively claim and derive their right, title or pretensions to the said Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions respectively, have laid out and disbursed for Taxes for and towards the maintenance, preservation and repair of the works of the said Great Level heretofore created by the said Carl Francis and his Participants, and for and towards their erection of new and necessary works, for the better and more effectual Dyeing of the said Great Level, and for building upon the said Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions, more moneys then the clear rents, Issues and profits of the said Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions have amounted to since the said respective pretended Estates and Conveyances were first taken, contracted for, or accepted as aforesaid;

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, And it is hereby Enacted, That the Chief Justice of the Court of Kings Bench, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and the Justices of the said Court of Common-Pleas for the time being, or any two or more of them, are hereby constituted, appointed, and created a Judicature, or Commissioners to hear, Order, Judge, Decree and Determine upon Bills and Answers, made a Judgment to be exhibited, or otherwise as they shall think fit, between the said persons who are now in the possession of the said respective Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions, and the respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of the said persons now in possession as aforesaid; And the said Sir Richard Onslow, and Assigns of the said persons now in possession as aforesaid; And the said Sir William Terringham, and other the said Assigns and Trustees of the said Henry late Earl of Arundel and Surrey deceased, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Thomas Lord Culpeper, the said Samuel Sandys the elder, or his Trustees, Sir William Terringham, Robert Phillips, Robert Scawen, and the said other persons Participants of the said Carl Francis, and their respective Heirs and Assigns, who are now out of the possession of the said Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions respectively, and to whom the respective Estates are by virtue of this Act to be executed of the same as aforesaid; And the said Justices or Commissioners, or any two or more of them are hereby authorized out of the said Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions, to Order, Assign, Decree, and Determine in either

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XVI.

XVII.

of

of the said Parties respectively, such recompence and allowance as they the said Judicature or Commissioners, or any two or more of them shall see cause: And for the better enabling the said Judicature or Commissioners to proceed to the hearing, ordering, adjudging, decreeing and determining, and for putting in due and speedy execution such Order, Judgement, Decree, and Determination, as they or any two or more of them shall make between the said parties.

It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That they the said Judicature or Commissioners, or any two or more of them, shall have such and the like power and authority, as the High Court of Chancery hath in cases before the said Court depending, and for putting in execution the Decrees of the said Court. And to the end that the said Judicature may be the better enabled to Judge of the Rights and Pretensions of either party,

It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in every Decree or Determination which they shall make by vertue and in pursuance of this Act, they shall have regard to the sum and sum of money actually disbursed, and expended by either party in the Works of Dyeing the said Great Level, and in the preservation and reparation of the same; and also to the respective Times of such Disbursements and expence, desalting thereout such sum and sums of money as have been received by either party, their Tenants or Assigns, for the Rents, Issues and Profits of the same, and abating out of the Interest of the Money disbursed by either party, so much as the Interest of the Money received by such party for the Rents, Issues and Profits of the same doth amount unto. And to the intent that the persons who by the true intent and meaning of this Act are to be put into possession of any part of the said Eighty three thousand acres, may not by undue delays, or by any other means or pretensions be kept out of the possession of the same;

It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That at any time or times after the expiration of six months after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Samuel Sandys the elder, and his Trustees for him, Sir Richard Onslow, and others the Assigns and Trustees of Henry late Earl of Arundel and Surrey deceased, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Thomas Lord Caltepper, Sir William Terringham, Robert Phillips, and Robert Scawen, their and every of their respective Heirs and Assigns, and to and for the Participants of the said Carl Francis, Parties to the said Indenture of Fourteen parts, their and every of their respective heirs and assigns, whose Lands, Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of and in the said Ninety five thousand acres, were sold, or pretended to be sold, for non-payment of Taxes, by vertue of the said pretended Act of the Nine and twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred forty and nine, to bring their respective Action or Actions of Trespass, or Trespass and Ejectment in His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, or Court of Common-Pleas at Westminster, against any person or persons whatsoever, possessing, withholding, or occupying the same, although the said Governour, Bayliffs and Conservatoys, or so many and such of them as are thereunto authorized by this present Act, shall and may execute estates pursuant to this present Act, to such person or persons hereby enabled to bring such Action or Actions; and such person or persons shall recover such Lands, Shares, Lots, Parts and Proportions of the said Ninety five thousand acres, as they respectively shall make and derive title and claim unto, as Participants of the said Francis Earl of Bedford, parties to the said Indenture of Fourteen parts, or as the respective Heirs or Assigns of the said respective Participants parties to the said Indenture of Fourteen parts, as if the said Governour, Bayliffs and Conservatoys had duly executed respective Estates of such respective Lands, Shares, Lots, parts and Proportions of the said Ninety five thousand acres, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act: And such person or persons, his and their respective Heirs and Assigns shall have and hold the same Lands, Shares, Lots, parts and proportions, as fully and effectually as if the said Governour, Bayliffs and Conservatoys had executed respective Estates thereof, subject nevertheless to such Decree as the said Judicature or Commissioners before nominated and appointed shall make touching or concerning the Premises and also subject to the payment of all Taxes, to be laid and imposed by vertue of this Act, and no other. And whereas there are several sums of money, amounting to Four thousand pounds or thereabouts, in arrears for Taxes, laid and imposed since the Nine and twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty and eight, upon several parts of the said Ninety five thousand acres, subjected by this Act to the Judicature aforesaid; and for Penalties incurred for non-payment of the same, by vertue of some Act or authority, or pretended Act or authority;

It is therefore Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners or Judicature, or any two of them aforesaid, shall have power and authority, and are hereby required in such adjudication as they shall make, touching the Lands subjected to their Judicature as aforesaid, to direct, Order and Decree, upon what Persons or Lands, the said Sums of Money so in Arrear by Taxes and Penalties as aforesaid shall be charged, and the said Taxes and Penalties shall be accordingly levied upon such Persons or Lands, and in such manner, and by such ways and means as shall be Directed, Ordered and Decreed by the Judicature aforesaid; or any two of them; And as if such Direction, Order and Decree had been particularly hereby Enacted.

And whereas particular persons and Parishes do conceive and alledge, That the Dyeing of one place hath drowned and made woyle the Lands in other places: And whereas divers persons alledge and complain, That the said Ninety five thousand acres in many places are not innocently let out, or allotted, according to the Law made at Lyn, in the sixth year of the late King Charles, nor according to Agreement made with the Countrey; But in many pla-

The power and authority of the said Judicature.

XVIII.

Directions for the Decrees and Determinations.

XIX.

1660 I. in Arrear for Taxes upon which to be laid.

XX.

Complaints of the said Countrey.

ces greater quantities have been taken from the Owners, Commoners, and Townships then ought to have been; And that some Lands have been taken, as belonging to one Parish and County, which in truth did belong to another. And in many places the allotments have been taken very inconvenient for the Townships, which ought not to have been by the said Agreement. And whereas the Dyeing aforesaid, and future maintenance of the said Great Level ought to be without prejudice to Navigation: And because all Complaints which have been made, and all prejudices which have been or shall be done to particular Persons, Parishes and Places, cannot by this Act be sufficiently provided for and remedied;

It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Sir John Tracy Knight, Sir Charles Mordant, Sir Nicholas L' Strange, Barons, Sir William Hovel Knight, Edward Pepis, Humphrey Beddingfield, Nicholas Stileman, Esquires, for the County of Norfolk. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight of the Bath, Sir Lyonel Tolimach Baronet, Sir John Donceombe Knight, Sir Edmond Pooley Knight, Sir George Reve Knight and Baronet, Sir George Weneve Knight, Thomas Waldegrave Esquire, for the County of Suffolk.

Sir Dudley North, Sir Thomas Wendy, Knights of the Bath; Levinas Bennet Esq; Robert King, John Pepis, Doctors of the Law, Thomas Crouch, Francis North, Esquires, for the County of Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Selater Baronet, L' Strange Colthrop, John Millicent, Thomas Hall, John Sotheby, Esquires; John Bing Esquire, and William Wren Esquire, for the Isle of Ely. Sir Francis Compton Knight, Robert Appreece, Sutton Ashfield, Esquires; Anthony South Doctor of the Law, Robert Payne, Richard Naylor, Ferrers of Gedding, Esquires, for the County of Huntingdon.

Sir William Dudley, Knight and Baronet; Maurice Tresham, Francis Kirkham, Lewis Palmer, Christopher Tharsby, Francis Lane, George Tresham, Esquires, for the County of Northampton. Sir Chades Husley, Sir John Newton, Barons, Sir Thomas Meeter, Sir Anthony Iby, Knights, Sir Anthony Oldfield Baronet, Richard Brownlow, Daniel Rhodes, Esquires, for the County of Lincoln, shall be and are hereby made and constituted the present Commissioners for the purpose herein mentioned.

And for the supplying the number of the Commissioners of the said respective Counties, in case of death or other avoidance, or incapacity: It is also Enacted, That within three months after such death, or notice of such avoidance or incapacity of the remaining Commissioners of each respective County, of which such Commissioners who died, or became incapable were, or the major part of them shall from time to time nominate and appoint by Deed under their Hands and Seals to be enrolled in Chancery some other person or persons residing within the said County, of which the said Commissioners who died, or became incapable, were to be Commissioners in the place and stead of him or them so dying, or becoming incapable, which said Commissioners hereafter by constituted, or hereafter to be constituted in manner aforesaid, or any seven or more of them be, are and shall be hereby Authorized and Impowered from time to time to hear and determine such Complaints, Controversies, Differences and Objections as are in this Act expressed (relating to, or concerning, or occasioned by the Dyeing and maintaining the said Great Level) of any Parish or Township, or of any person or persons, as well within or without the said Level, in such manner as is herein after expressed: And that the said Commissioners hereby constituted, or hereafter to be constituted in manner aforesaid, or any seven or more of them, shall from time to time have power and authority, and are hereby required, at or before the eight and twentieth day of September, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and six, to give or make satisfaction out of the said Ninety five thousand Acres to such Parish or Township, Person or Persons, whose Lands or Interest therein, either within or without the said Level, shall after the first day of May, One thousand six hundred sixty and three be made woyle in quality or condition by the aforesaid Dyeing or Works, then they were before the Under-taking the Dyeing of the said Level in the sixth year of the Reign of our late King Charles of blessed memory, and proportionable to the Losses the owners of or persons interested in such Lands shall hereafter receive by reason of their Lands being made woyle in Quality or Condition by any such Works and Dyeing as aforesaid, and shall also have power at any time within four years, from the four and twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and three, to alter, change and restore such parts and parcels of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, as shall upon Complaint be found and adjudged by the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to be unequally, unduly or inconveniently set forth, by reason of any allotting, either of greater quantities, or as belonging to other Counties, Parishes, or Manors, or in more inconvenient Places then they were formerly allotted and set out by a Law of Wetters made at Saint Ives the Twelfth day of October, in the thirtieth year of King Charles the First, notwithstanding any vesting of the said Ninety five thousand Acres or any part thereof in the Kings Majesty, or in the said Governour, Bailiffs and Commonalty, or in any other persons before mentioned, or any Estates executed by them, or any of them.

Provided, and be it Enacted, That Ninety three Acres in Ravelly and Upwood, Seventy six Acres in Sochery, Forty four Acres and one Rod in Wicken, Eighty eight Acres in Cowfen, Two hundred eighty two Acres in Beccles, and Thirty seven Acres in Upwell, set out to be enjoyed as part of the said Ninety five thousand Acres since the making the said Law of St. Ives, in

Commissioners here bearing the said Complaints and Differences.

XXI.

The Power and Authority of the said Commissioners.

XXII.

Ravelly, Upwood, Sochery, Wicken, Cowfen, Beccles, Upwell.

lieu of like Proportions altered and restored to the Countrey, shall be held and enjoyed by the said Corporation, subject nevertheless to the trust in and by this Act declared, as to the said Eighty thousand Acres residue of the said Ninety five thousand Acres; and shall be set forth to the said Corporation in trust for the Participants or Adventurers, whose proportion shall be so altered or exchanged, in lieu of such part as shall be so altered, exchanged or restored, such other proportions in such other places within the said Level, as to the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, that any of the proportions of the said Ninety five thousand Acres heretofore set forth to Francis Earl of Bedford, his then Participants and Assigns, do fall short in the quantity of Acres, for which the same were set forth and allotted, according to the said Statute of St. Ives, the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall within the said term of four years aforesaid, appoint the same to be supplied and made up, out of the grounds where the same was so allotted to be set forth, to make up the said proportion of Ninety five thousand Acres. And in case the said Earl of Bedford and his Participants, or the said Corporation, shall through or by reason of their undertaking or Dyeing aforesaid, in the first year of His late Majesty's reign of ever blessed Memory, have done, or hereafter shall do any Act or Acts to the prejudice of Navigation, and whereby Navigation in the said Rivers of Ouse and Grant, and all other Rivers now or hereafter shall be interrupted, obstructed and made worse, that then the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, whereof the Vice-Chancellor for the University of Cambridge, the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, and the Mayor of the Town of Kings Lynn, for the time being, shall be three; if they upon notice left at their respective Habitations shall think fit to be present, from time to time, shall and may decree the same to be made good and amended, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Corporation, within a convenient time, as to their Judgements shall seem meet: And in case it shall happen and so fall out, that the said Corporation shall neglect or refuse to repair and make good the same, according to the Order and Decree of the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals attested, to sell the said Ninety five thousand Acres in such Sum and Sums of money as in their Judgements shall seem meet for the making, preserving and keeping the Navigation in any of the aforesaid Rivers, as the same was in the said Sixth year of the said King Charles the First; which said Sum or Sums of money so to be Assessed or Taxed by the Governour or Treasurer of the said Corporation, Twenty days next after notice thereof given to the Governour or Treasurer of the said Corporation, be paid unto such person and persons as the said Commissioners shall nominate and appoint to receive the same. And in case the said Governour or Treasurer of the said Corporation, after notice so given as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the said Sum or Sums, as aforesaid, that then the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall have full power and Authority to empower the said person or persons to levy the said Sum or Sums of money by Distresses or Distresses to be taken upon the said Ninety five thousand Acres, or any part thereof, and make sale of the said Distresses or Distresses so taken, and sell the same, and render the overplus unto the said Governour or Treasurer, deducting the reasonable charges for their labour and pains therein: All which said Sum or Sums of money so to be taxed and levied by the Authority aforesaid, shall be expended and laid out in preserving and keeping the said Navigation as aforesaid, and maintaining the same according to the true intent and meaning of this Statute, and not otherwise. And the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, are also hereby Impowered and Authorized within the space of Four years, from the Four and twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty and three, to ascertain and divide the Precincts and Boundaries of such parts of the said respective Counties, Lordships, Mannors and Parishes within the said Level, as have been by and since the undertaking, defaced and made obscure, or by some other means remain uncertain and hard to be found out, and shall set down such Bounds and Divisions in writing, by such Marks, Boundaries and Descriptions as to them shall seem meet, and shall certify the same under their Hands and Seals, in the High Court of Chancery; according to which Division of the said Counties, Lordships, Mannors and Parishes to be bounded and divided, shall for ever after the said Certificate, be deemed to be, and none other: And in case the quantity of Eight thousand acres lying together, or near together, or any greater quantity of Grounds lying together, or near together, within the said Level, shall become drowned, and so continue for the space of Twelve months together, that then it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the time being, or any seven or more of them, from time to time, and at all times, to assess Taxes or Sums of money upon the said Ninety five thousand Acres, for the raising money for draining the same again, in such proportion as they, or any seven or more of them shall think fit, together with a penalty for not paying the said Taxes, the said penalty not exceeding a third part of such Tax.

XXIII.

XXIV.

XXV.

And for default of payment of the said Taxes or Sums of money and penalties, as it Enacted, that the Lot and Share of such Participant or Adventurer of and within the said Ninety five thousand

thousand Acres, as shall be in arrear for the said Tax, sum of money, or penalty, and unpaid by the space of two months next after the day appointed for payment by the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, or so much thereof as they shall think fit, shall be Sequestered by the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, for or towards the payment of such Tax, sum of money, or penalty so in arrear, restoring the overplus of the money for which such Lot or Share, or any part thereof shall be Sequestered, it any be: Which Sequestration shall be made in writing under the Hands and Seals of the said Commissioners for the time being, or any seven or more of them.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that in case the said Governour, Barliffs and Corporation constituted by this Act shall neglect or refuse to pay such Tax or Taxes and penalties, sum or sums of money as shall from time to time hereafter be taxed and imposed by the said Commissioners before named, or to be named by virtue of this Act, or any seven or more of them, pursuant to the Powers given them by this Act; whereupon the Goods and Chattels of any person or persons, his or their Tenant or Tenants of and in the said Ninety five thousand Acres, thereof, or that such person or persons, his or their Tenant or Tenants, shall thereupon pay the said Tax and Taxes, and penalties so assessed and imposed as aforesaid, that then the said Governour, Barliffs and Corporation, immediately from and after notice to him or them given thereof, shall Assess and Tax the whole Ninety five thousand Acres for the satisfaction and payment of the said Tax, Taxes, and penalties, sum and sums of money, and all damages that such person or persons, his or their Tenant or Tenants hath or have paid, born or sustained, as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if the said Governour, Barliffs and Corporation shall not within six months next after demand made by such person or persons, his and their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, whole own, or Tenant or Tenants, Goods and Chattels shall be distrained or sold, or Lands sequestered as aforesaid, pay and satisfy unto him or them such sum and sums of money, and damages, as he or they, and his and their respective Tenant or Tenants have respectively paid, born and sustained, that then, and from thenceforth such person and persons, his and their Heirs and Assigns, shall and may bring his and their Action or Actions of Debt in any of the Kings Majesty's Courts at Westminster, against the said Governour, Barliffs and Corporation, for the recovery thereof, and by virtue of this Act shall recover the same, and be allowed Costs of Suit expended therein.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Commissioners so constituted or to be hereafter constituted as aforesaid, or any seven or more of them, for the better execution of the Powers hereby given, shall & may inform themselves by examining Witnesses upon Oath, which hereby they or any seven or more of them shall have power to administer and execution of all, every or any the Powers or Authorities hereby given them, & for the doing Justice therein accordingly.

Provided always, that the said Commissioners and every of them, before he or they take upon him or them the execution of any the Powers or Authorities hereby given them, other than the administering the Oath following to one another, which they shall have authority by this present Act to administer to one another, shall take the Oath following, (viz.)

I, A. B. shall and will without favour or affection, hatred or malice, truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute and perform all and every the Powers and Authorities established by this Act of Parliament.

Which Oath any one of the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to administer. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Judgments, Orders, Decrees, Determinations, Alterations, Changes, Restorations, and other Acts done by the said Commissioners hereby constituted, or hereafter to be constituted as aforesaid, or of any seven or more of them respectively, pursuant to the Powers and Authorities by this Act given, shall be final: And that the first time and place of their Meeting shall be at or before the Two and twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty and three, at Ely.

And that afterwards the usual places where the said Commissioners shall sit to hear, Order and Determine the Matters to them referred by this Act, shall from the 29th of September, to the 26th day of March in every year, be at the Town of Huntington; and from the 25th day of March, till the 30th day of September in every year, be at Ely, unless the said Commissioners hereby constituted, or hereafter to be constituted as aforesaid, or any seven or more of them shall appoint some other place or places, being a Market Town or Towns; And the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them shall by Warrant under their Hands and Seals declare the places and times of their after-meeting, which Warrant shall be published in the open Market of such respective places where they last sat, between the hours of Twelve & Two upon some Market day, one month at the least before the said time or times of meeting, to the end all persons concerned may have sufficient time and notice to make their appearance before them upon any cause of complaint, or other occasion, and shall have power and authority by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any seven or more of them to summon Parties and Witnesses to appear before them.

Provided, that none of the said Commissioners hereby constituted, or hereafter to be constituted as aforesaid shall vote or give his Judgment or Determination in any matter or thing which concerns the Division and Bounds of the County, or of for which he is appointed Commissioner. Provided also, that no person who hath any Part, Share, or Interest in Collection or Distribution of or in any Mannors or Lands within the said Level, shall be a Commissioner.

XXVI.

XXVII.

XXVIII.

And

And in case of Descent, Gift, Devise, or Purchase of any such Part, Share or Interest to, or by any of the said Commissioners, It is hereby Declared and Enacted, That immediately after such Descent, Gift, Devise or Purchase to, or by any such Commissioner, The said Descent, Gift, Devise or Purchase shall be an avoidance of his being a Commissioner; and shall make him be incapable of being again nominated, or appointed a Commissioner whilst his Interest doth remain.

Provided also, and the said Commissioners for the time being, or any seven or more of them shall from time to time, and at all times have power and authority to give and make satisfaction out of the Ninety five thousand Acres, to such person or persons, whose Lands or Interest therein (by any New Works, hereafter to be made by the said Corporation without the said Level for conveying of the Waters of the said Level by convenient Outfalls to the Sea shall be made worse in quality, condition or value, then they were before the said Undertaking in the said Sixth year of the said late King Charles, proportionable to the loss and damage the Parties shall receive thereby.

And to the end that the Owners of the Commons and Wastes in the said Level, and other Towns, Parishes and places, unto which the Works aforesaid, or any of them do extend, may improve the same by making Divisions and Inclosures, We it Provided and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, Body Politique or Corporate whatsoever, their Heirs and Successors, that are or shall be Lords of Mannors, or have or shall have right of Common in the said Wastes, to Improve, Set out, Inclose, Divide and Sever such Proportion or Proportions, as to them shall or may severally or respectively belong or appertain, or be adjudged and allotted out of the said Commons and Wastes within the said Level, or within any Town, Parish or place into which the Works aforesaid, or any of them do extend, And to hold such proportion in severality at all times of the year, and all Differences that shall arise concerning the Boundaries of the Wastes, Rights of Common, Approvements, Allotments, Divisions and Inclosures, shall from time to time, and at all times be Determined, Adjudged, and finally ended by the said Commissioners for the time being, or any seven or more of them upon their View or Examination of Witnesses upon Oath, which they are hereby Authorized to Administer, or upon both, and hearing of the Parties concerned by their Adjuration under their Hands and Seals in Writing, which Determination and Judgment being Certified into the Petty-bag, there to be filed and kept on Record, shall be final and conclusive unto all parties: And the Allotments, Divisions and Proportions so Adjudged or Decreed to be held by the said respective persons, to whom they are so Set out, shall be held by him or them, and his and their Heirs, Executors and Assigns respectively, according to his or their Tenure or Tenures, Estate, Title or Interest they had in the Mannors, Tenements, and Lands, for which they Claimed the said Proportions of Common as aforesaid; paying such Fines and Rents, and doing such Services in proportion for the same, as by Custom or otherwise they are to pay or do, and do for the Mannors, Tenements and Lands, for which they Claim the same proportion, having such respect to the yearly values of the one and the other, as shall (if need so require) be limited by seven or more of the Commissioners.

Owners of Wastes and Commons may improve.

XXXIX.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such person and persons (as were heretofore Owners of the One hundred seventy five Acres in Sutton, North and South Meadland in the said Isle of Ely, set out by the said Law of St. Ives as a Recompence for Dyeing the whole North and South Meadlands, containing about One thousand Acres, their Heirs or Assigns, to sue and implead before the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, the Owners and Occupiers of the said North and South Meadlands, or elsewhere within the said Great Level, to draw them into Contribution for their several and respective Proportions of the said North and South Meadlands, towards the said One hundred seventy five Acres. And the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall thereupon Adjudge and Decree unto the said Owners of the said One hundred seventy five Acres, or such of them as they shall think fit, and to their Heirs and Assigns, such recompence and satisfaction, either in ready money, yearly Rent, or Land, out of the residue of the said North and South Meadlands, as to the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them shall seem meet, to be held and enjoyed by the said Owners of the said One hundred seventy five Acres, their Heirs and Assigns.

XXX.

Sutton Meadland.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Sir John Watts, Knight, and others, who derive any Interest under the Dyemens of that Farm called Londoners Fenn, his and their Heirs and Assigns, to sue and implead all and every person and persons, their Executors and Administrators, that have taken and received the rents and profits of his or their share and proportion of Londoners Fenn, remaining from the share and proportion allotted unto the said Sir John Watts and the Participants aforesaid, his and their Heirs and Assigns, in and for the said Sir John Watts and the Participants aforesaid, set out by St. Ives Law, for the satisfaction of recompence for Dyeing the low Grounds in Upwell, Outwell, and Welsoy; to pursue and execute before the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, their claim, and sue for relief against the owners or occupiers of the Fenn and low surrounded Grounds lying in Upwell, Outwell, and Welsoy aforesaid, whose Grounds did not all contribute, or not in equal proportion to the said One thousand Acres, to draw them into Contribution, in case of the said Sir John Watts and the Participants aforesaid, and thereupon the said Commissioners, or any seven

Londoners Fenn.

Upwell, Outwell, Welsoy.

seven or more of them, are hereby impowered to adjudge and decree unto the said Sir John Watts, and the Participants aforesaid, his and their Heirs and Assigns, such proportion out of the said Grounds, which have not equally contributed as aforesaid, as to the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them shall seem meet.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Kings Majesty and the Queens Majesty, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, to continue in the possession, usage & disposal of the Bank, called Donfedale Bank, being on the south side of His Majesties Demean Lands, called Port land, belonging to their Mannor of Crowland, being part thereof, and to have such ancient Passages and Currents as of right have been used and accustomed, for the avoidance of water through the same into the River South Eze, as if this Act had never been made.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Archbishop, Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and all Colleges and Halls in either the University, and all Bodies Politique and Corporate, who are or shall be Lords of Mannors, or have, or shall have, right of Soil or Common in the Wastes within this said Level, or within such other Towns, Parishes and Places into which the Works of the Dyeing aforesaid do, or shall extend, and who are by this Act impowered to improve, set out, inclose, divide, and sever such proportion or proportions as to them shall or may respectively belong or appertain, out of the said Commons and Wastes within the said Level, to demise by Indenture, all and every the said such Common or Wastes within the said Level, to demise by Indenture, all and every the said such particular Rent been at any time formerly demise for any Term or Number of Years, not exceeding One and twenty Years, so as upon every such Demise or Lease be reserved the fourth part of the true yearly value to be ascertained by the Commissioners aforesaid, or any seven of them, due and payable yearly during the said Term to him or them, and his and their Successors.

XXXI.

Particulars of the said Level, or within

Particulars of the said Level, or within

XXXII.

Provided always, and be it Declared by and with the consent of all Parties concerned, That neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to alter the possession of Thomas Chicheley Esquire, of or from Six hundred seventy one acres, parcel of the Lot now claimed to belong to the said Thomas Chicheley now enjoyed under Purchasers by Deeds for non-payment of Taxes upon the dispute between the old and new Adventurers; But that the said Corporation shall execute Conveyances of the said respective proportions unto the said Thomas Chicheley, his Heirs and Assigns, Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That all such Right or Rights as any Lord or Lords of any Mannor or Mannors, Liberties, Hundred or half hundred, have heretofore had within their respective Mannor or Mannors, Liberties, Hundred or half hundred within or without the said Level, to Wastes, Straves, Felons Gods, Priviledges of Arrests, Excheats, and all other Royalties not prejudicial to the Dyeing, be hereby saved to them, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns severally and respectively; Any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not be interpreted to infringe, or any way to weaken an Act made the fourth year of the reign of King James, Entitled, An Act for the Dyeing of certain Fenus and Low Grounds within the Isle of Ely, subject to hurt by Surrounding, containing about Six thousand acres, compassed about with certain Banks, commonly called and named, The Ring of Walseslea and Coldham; but the said Act shall stand in full force and virtue; Any thing in this present Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

4 Jac. cap. 13.

Provided also, That whereas divers Lands in and near adjoining unto the said Great Level, have been cut through for the better conveying of the Waters from the same, and for upholding or repairing the Banks and Works there, without making satisfaction to the respective Owners of the said Lands, for the damage they have sustained by such cutting, We it further Enacted, That the said Commissioners for the time being, or any seven or more of them, upon complaint to them made of such damage sustained as aforesaid, without recompence and satisfaction to the party and parties grieved, impowered to be made and given by the said Corporation, within six months next after the said complaint, shall be adjudged reasonable, the said recompence and satisfaction to be made and given by the said Corporation, within six months next after the said complaint, and in default thereof, the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall and may, and are hereby impowered to Rate and Tax the said Land, or Lands, thereupon to sell or dispose as they shall think fit, (reserving the overplus (if any be) to the Owners for the payment and satisfaction of such monies, and damages as shall be so Awarded; Any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XXXIII.

Provided nevertheless That in case the Judicature hereby established shall not within Twelve months from the first day of August next, hear and determine all the matters by this Act to them referred, concerning the said 25000. acres, all and every such person and persons whose Complaints shall be then undetermined, may make their applications to the Barons of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, who are hereby established a Court of Judicature, and sufficiently authorized

The Barons of the Exchequer impowered to hear and determine differences between parties.

to hear and determine all such controversies and differences between the said parties, in as large and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as the Judicature hereby established might have done, and such Judgment, Order or Decree of the said Court of Exchequer, shall be in all things observed, and be effectual as if the said Barons had been made the only Judicature by this Act.

Wishes of the King.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lessees of the said Lands, his Heirs and Successors of the said Ten thousand Acres, or of any part thereof, and the Assigns of such Lessees, and every or any of them, shall be capable to be elected and chosen into the Office of Place, Officers or Places of Governour, Bayliffs and Conservatores aforesaid, and to vote in such elections and choice, and in all other matters, as fully to all intents and purposes as any other Members of the Corporation, or any part of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, may be elected and chosen, vote in such election and choice, or in any other matter, so as such Lessees and their Assigns respectively have and be Lessees or Owners of double the quantity or number of Acres, parcel of the said Ten thousand Acres, as by vertue of this Act is required, to qualify any person to be elected and chosen into the Office of Place of Governour, Bayliff or Conservator respectively, and to vote in such elections and choice, or in any other matter touching the said Level, and to as such Leases or Assignments they claim by, be entered with the Register; Any thing before in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXIV.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall not extend to Impreach or make void any Obligation given to David Offley Gentleman conditioned for his quiet enjoyment of a certain parcel of Land purchased by him in the said Level, but that the said David Offley may sue and prosecute his several Actions or Actions upon the said Obligation, as if he had been obliged or removed from his Estate therein by due course of Law.

How Breaches shall be made good.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Breaches happen in any of the Banks, Dikes, Tunnels, or other Works within the said Great Level, or in any of the Works made without the said Great Level, for carrying the waters of the said Great Level to their Out-fall at Sea, by reason of some inevitable accidents, the same shall be repaired and made good in convenient time, by and at the Charges of the said Corporation and their Successors; but no other Charge shall be laid upon the said Corporation or their Successors, for or in respect of such Breaches, nor for or in respect of any Breaches that have happened heretofore in any of the said Banks, Dikes, Tunnels or other Works; nor shall the said Corporation be enforced to give to any other person any recompence for any loss or damage which hath or shall happen, by reason of their making necessary and sufficient Banks for the defending of the said Level from being over-drown, and for the leading of the waters of the said Level in their Channels as now they run, unto their Out-fall at Sea.

Proviso for persons that have exchanged Lands.

Provided nevertheless, and be it Enacted, That where any Participant under Francis Earl of Bedford, or the Heirs or Assigns of any such Participant, hath exchanged his or their share or Lot of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, or any part thereof, for any other Lands, parcel of the said Ninety five thousand Acres, which were claimed and held under such pretended Sales, for non-payment of Taxes, since One thousand six hundred forty and nine, It shall and may be lawful to any such Participant and Participants, and his and their Heirs and Assigns, to enter again upon the same Lands so given in exchange, and to have and retain the same in his and their possession, Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Subject nevertheless in all things to such Judgment and Determination, as the Judicature hereby constituted shall make concerning the same.

XXXV.

Provided always, That no ascertaining or dividing of the said Dismes or new improved Lands by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, shall conclude the Kings Majesty, his Heirs, Successors or Assigns, or any other person or persons as to the bounds of Parishes, to any other intent or purpose, then subjecting the same to Taxes and Contributions and Episcopal Jurisdictions, and not as to the Right of Tythes, or any other purpose whatsoever, nor shall be or be used in evidence concerning the same.

Commons and what is to be done.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons having right of Common in any of the Mannors, Wastes, Commons or Lands within the said Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, or any other person or persons whatsoever, at any time after such Division or Inclosure made, or set out as aforesaid, shall break, throw down, disturb, obstruct, or by any means hinder, or lay open the said Improvements and Inclosures, at or after the making thereof, or the Hedges, Ditches or Fences of the same, or any part thereof shall destroy, and shall be thereof convicted by two credible Witnesses upon Oath before two Justices of the Peace of the County where such Disturbance or Destruction shall be made; Every such person or persons so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of twenty pounds, to be levied by Distress upon the Goods and Chattels of every such offender or offenders, or to be levied under the hands and seals of the said Justices of the Peace, before whom such conviction shall be made, the one moiety to the Informer, and the other moiety to such person or persons whom the said Offence is or shall be committed; or for want of such sufficient distress, the offender shall be committed to the House of Correction or Common Goal, for three months; and if he shall be committed to the House of Correction or Common Goal, for three months, he shall be committed to the House of Correction or Common Goal, for three months, and if he shall be committed to the House of Correction or Common Goal, for three months, he shall be committed to the House of Correction or Common Goal, for three months.

XXXVI.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred

sixty and eight, no Tax or Taxes exceeding Two Shillings the Acre in any one year shall be assessed, laid or levied upon the said Ten thousand Acres by this Act vested in the Kings Majesty, his Heirs, Successors and Assigns, or upon any part thereof, or upon the Two thousand Acres hereby vested in the Assigns of the said Earl of Portland; but in case the Taxes to be assessed upon the said Eighty three thousand Acres hereby vested in the said Corporation, shall not amount unto so much in proportion as Two Shillings an Acre, according to the proportion for each acre; Then a proportionable abatement shall be made out of the said Two Shillings per Acre, which shall be charged yearly by an equal Rate upon every acre of the said Ten thousand Acres; and the said Two thousand Acres according to the Rate imposed upon every acre of the said Eighty three thousand Acres, whether the same shall be assessed by an Acre-Tax, or a Pound-Rate, or by any other way; Any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

After the year 1668, Taxes shall not exceed 2s. in the pound.

And it is further Declared, That the Assessing, Laying and Levying of Taxes upon the said Ten thousand Acres, or upon the said Two thousand Acres, or any part thereof, after the said first day of August, which shall be in the said year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and eight, by the way of an Acre-Tax, shall not extend nor be interpreted or construed to extend to compel or conclude the said Corporation, to Assess, Lay or Levy any Tax or Taxes upon the said Eighty three thousand Acres, hereby vested in the said Corporation, or upon any part thereof by the way of an Acre-Tax.

Anno XVI. Caroli II. Regis.

CAP. I.

Parliaments shall be held once in Three years at the least; And an Act for the preventing of Inconveniences happening by the long Intermision of Parliaments, Repealed.

Whereas the Act made in the Parliament begun at Westminster the Third day of November in the Sixteenth year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles of blessed memory, Entituled, An Act for the preventing of Inconveniences happening by the long Intermision of Parliaments, is in derogation of his Majesties full Rights, and prerogative inherent to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, for the Calling and Assembling of Parliaments; And may be an occasion of manifold mischiefs and inconveniences, and much endanger the Peace and Safety of his Majesty, and all his Liege People of this Realm.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act, entituled, An Act for the preventing of Inconveniences happening by the long Intermision of Parliaments, And all and every the Articles, Clauses and Things therein contained, is, shall be, and are hereby wholly Repealed, Annulled, and utterly made Void, And are hereby declared to be Null and Void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the said Act had never been had, or made; Any thing in the said Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And because by the Ancient Laws and Statutes of this Realm, made in the Reign of King Edward the Third, Parliaments are to be held very often, Your Majesties humble and Loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, most humbly do beseech Your most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Declared and Enacted, And be it Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That hereafter the sitting and holding of Parliaments shall not be intermitted or discontinued above Three years at the most; but that within Three years from and after the determination of this present Parliament, and so from time to time within Three years after the determination of any other Parliament or Parliaments, or if there be occasion, more often, Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors do issue out Your Writs for calling, assembling and holding of Parliaments once in Three years at the least.

CAP. II.

An Act for preventing of Abuses of Writs of Error upon Judgments in the Exchequer.

Whereas by a Statute made in the One and thirtieth year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, It is Enacted, That the not coming of the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer, or either of them, at the day of Adjournment, in any Suit of Error depending, by vertue of the Statute of the One and thirtieth year of the Reign of King Edward the Third, therein mentioned, concerning Error made in the Exchequer, shall not be any discontinuance of any such Writ of Error; But if both the Chief Justices of either Bench, or any one of the said great Officers, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Treasurer shall come to the Exchequer-Chamber, and there be present at the day of Adjournment in such Suit of Error, It shall be no discontinuance, but the Suit shall proceed in Law to all intents and purposes, as if both the Lord Chancellor and

Lord Treasurer had come, and been present at the day and place of Adjournment. Which Statute doth not provide a Remedy, in case the said Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, or either of them shall not be present at the Days and Times of the Returns of such Writs of Error, although it be within the same mischief, Justice being delayed. And the parties in such Cases being put to begin new Suits, to their great Charges and prejudice, by reason of the absence and not coming of the said great Officers;

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That the not coming of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, or either of them, at the day of Return of any Writ of Error, to be sued forth by virtue of the said Statute made in the said One and thirtieth year of the Reign of the said King Edward the Third, shall not cause any Abatement or Discontinuance of any such Writ of Error. But if both the Chief Justices of either Bench, or either of them, or any one of the said great Officers, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Treasurer, shall come to the Exchequer-Chamber, and there be present at the day of Return of any such Writ of Error, it shall be no Abatement or Discontinuance; But the Writ shall proceed in Law to all intents and purposes, as if both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer had come, and been present at the day and place of Return of such Writ. Prohibited always, That no Judgment shall be given in any such Suit, or Writ of Error, unless both the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer shall be present thereat.

CAP. III.

For Collecting the Duty arising by Hearth-Money, by Officers to be appointed by His Majesty.

Whereas by an Act made in the Parliament begun at Westminster the Eighth day of May, in the Thirtieth year of his Majesties Reign that now is, Entituled, An Act for Establishing an Additional Revenue upon His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the better Support of His and their Crown and Dignity; And by another Act made in the second Session of this Parliament, in the Fiftieth year of the Reign of his said Majesty, Entituled, An Additional Act for the better Ordering and Collecting the Revenue arising by Hearth-money, It was Enacted and Ordained, That from and after the Five and twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and two, every Dwelling, and other House and Edifice, and all Lodgings in Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colleges, and other Societies that are, or hereafter shall be erected within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed (other then such as are therein excepted) shall be, and are charged with the Annual payment to the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for every Fire-Hearth and Stove within every such House, Edifice, Chambers and Lodgings, the sum of Two Shillings by the year, to be paid yearly at the Feasts of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel, and of the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin Mary, by even and equal portions; an exact and just Account of the numbers of all which Fire-Hearts and Stoves is thereby Enacted to be taken and returned into his Majesties Court of Exchequer; And the Monies and Revenues due and payable for the same, to be collected, levied and paid to his Majesty, by such persons and Officers, in manner and form as by the said Acts is prescribed.

Nevertheless, by reason of some defects in the said Act, and great negligence of the said Officers and other persons, in not returning the exact numbers of the said Fire-Hearts and Stoves, and not duly Collecting, Levying and paying into his Majesties Exchequer, the full Revenue due for the numbers returned at the times appointed, and by sundry fraudulent practices to elude the said Acts, the said Revenue is much diminished, and not duly answered.

For remedy thereof, and for the better ascertaining and collecting the said Revenue for the future, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, his and by Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, from and after the Four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty four, from time to time, by and with the Advice of the Lord High Treasurer, Chancellor, Under-Treasurer, and Barons of the Court of Exchequer for the time being, or any three of them, whereof the Lord High Treasurer, or Chancellor of the Exchequer shall constitute and appoint such person or persons as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors shall think meet, to be the Officer or Officers for the receiving and collecting, and answering the duty arising by the said Fire-Hearts and Stoves, by virtue of the said several Acts, and for viewing and numbering of the several Chimney-hearts and Stoves mentioned in the said Acts; and for returning and examining the several Rolls, Certificates and Returns thereof made, and to be made from time to time into his Majesties Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of the said Acts, or any other Acts belonging to the same: which Officers, or any of them shall have full power to examine and supervise the Rolls and Numbers of Fire-hearts and Stoves already returned into the said Court of Exchequer; And being accompanied with the Constable, or the Weaving-man, Treasurer, or other publick or proper Officer of the place, (who are hereby required

24 Car. 2. cap. 10.

25 Car. 2. cap. 14.

required to attend and assist upon this occasion) and in all Parishes and places where there are no Constables, Weavingmen, or other publick Officer as aforesaid, there, without any such Assistance, to enter in the day time into any dwelling or other House, Edifice, Lodgings and Chambers as aforesaid, And to search and examine whether there be any more Fire-hearts and Stoves in the same then were formerly returned or certified, and what Fire-hearts or Stoves are increased, or decreased since the former Certificate. After which search and examination, the said Officer, with a Constable, or Weavingman, or Officers as aforesaid, shall have liberty to make the like search and examination once every year: And if they shall find any variance in the number returned, both the Officer or Officers appointed by his Majesty, and the Constable or Weavingman, or other Officer as aforesaid, to certify the same under his and their hands to the Clerk of the Peace, which Certificate they are hereby enjoined to make: And after approbation thereof by the Justices of the Peace at their Sessions, the same to be certified to his Majesties Remembrancer in the Exchequer; and the Officer or Officers so appointed by his Majesty into the same, shall from and after the said Four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty four, have power to collect and levy the Revenue and Duties so given to his Majesty as aforesaid, and all arrears of the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Duty shall from time to time be paid after the Feast days of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel, and the Annuntiation of the Virgin Mary yearly, unto such Officer as shall be appointed by virtue of this present Act to receive the same upon demand thereof made by such Officer, or his Deputy, at the House, Chamber, or place where the same Duty shall arise or grow due: And that in case of refusal, or default of such payment thereof, by the space of one hour after such demand, the said Officer or his Deputy, in the day time, levy the assistance of a Constable, Weavingman, or other Officer, as aforesaid, in the day time, levy the said Duty, and all the Arrearages thereof, by distress and sale of the goods of the party or parties so refusing, or making default; restoring to the party or parties the over-plus of the value of such goods, over and above the Duty and Arrearages thereof then behind, and over and above the necessary charges of taking such Distress, which Charges shall in no case exceed the one moiety of the Duty and Arrearages thereof so levied.

Prohibited always, and be it Enacted, That no Owners, Proprietors, or Occupiers of the said Fire-hearts or Stoves, shall be charged, distrained, or molested for the said Duty, or any Arrearages thereof, at any time after the space of two years next after the Duty hereafter shall become due to his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors; Nor for any arrearages of the said Duty already incurred, after the space of two years, from the Four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty and four. And in case of violent opposition, or injury done by any person or persons to any such Officer or his Deputy, in the due execution of this Act; and the same proved by Oath before any one Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate or Magistrates of the City, Town, or place, dwelling near unto the place, who are hereby authorized to administer the said Oath; It shall and may be lawful to, and for such Justice of the Peace, Magistrate or Magistrates to punish such offender or offenders, if he shall find cause, by Imprisonment in the common Goal, for any time not exceeding the space of one month. And from and after the said Four and twentieth day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty four, all Officers formerly appointed to collect the said Duty, shall be discharged from the future collecting and levying the same, otherwise then as they are directed by this Act: And the said Officer and Officers so appointed by his Majesty to collect this Duty, shall pay the same into his Majesties Exchequer, to the ends in the said former Acts mentioned.

Prohibited, That no person or persons shall be employed as aforesaid, unless he and they shall first give in sufficient Security to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the due collecting, levying and paying in of the said Revenue, or such part thereof as shall be committed to their respective Trusts, and shall likewise take a Corporal Oath before one or more of the Barons of the Exchequer, or before such persons as shall be authorized to take such Security and Oath by Commission from the said Court of Exchequer, for the due and faithful execution thereof, according to the Laws Enacted to that purpose; And that they shall not exact or demand any Fee, or sum of money for execution thereof, from any Subject, but only from the Kings Majesty, under pain of being disabled to execute the said Office or Employment; And upon legal Conviction of any such Crime, to render treble damage to the party grieved: And shall sign and deliver Acquittances for monies by them received, without any Fee or Reward whatsoever; And every such Acquittance shall be a final Discharge, as in the said first Act is provided.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person occupying any Hearth or Stove chargeable to his Majesty, shall leave or relinquish any House, Edifice, Lodging or Chamber, before any of the half-yearly Feasts whereon the same is appointed to be paid to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; In every such case, the next Occupier thereof shall be chargeable with the same for the said half year: And if any person shall fraudulently stop up, deface, cover or conceal any Chimney-Hearth, or Stove chargeable by the said Act, and the same be proved, either by confession of the party, or upon Oath before one Justice of Peace, or chief Magistrate, or by their view, he shall for such offence pay double the value of the Duty for the same, to be levied as aforesaid.

And be it likewise Enacted, That if any person within one year last past hath, or hereafter shall

the Courts from whence they received their respective Warrants, and which shall not have been by any of the ways aforesaid paid, secured, or reimbursed unto them as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That in case the offender so Indicted and Convicted for the said Third offence, shall pay into the hands of the Register or Clerk of the Court or Sessions where he shall be Convicted (before the said Court or Sessions shall be ended) the sum of One hundred pounds, That then the said offender shall be discharged from Imprisonment and Transportation, and the Judgement for the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the like Imprisonment, Indictment, Arraignment and Proceedings shall be against every such offender, as often as he shall again offend after such Third offence; Nevertheless is dischargeable and discharged by the payment of the like sum as was paid by such offender for his or her said offence next before committed, together with the additional and increased sum of One hundred pounds more upon every new offence committed; the said respective sums to be paid as aforesaid, and to be disposed of as followeth, (viz) The one moiety for the Repair of the Parish Church or Churches, Chappel or Chappels of such Parish within which such Contention, Assembly or Meeting shall be held; and the other moiety to the Repair of the High-ways of the said Parish or Parishes (if need require) or otherwise for the amendment of such High-ways as the Justices of the Peace at their respective Quarter-Sessions shall direct and appoint. And if any Constable, Headborough or Tithingman shall neglect to execute any the said Warrants made unto them for Sequestering, Distraining and Selling any of the Goods and Chattels of any offender against this Act, for the Levying such sums of money as shall be imposed for the first or second offence, he shall forfeit for every such neglect the sum of Five pounds of lawful money of England, the one moiety thereof to the King, and the other moiety to him that will sue for the same in any of the Kings Courts of Record, as is aforesaid. And if any person be at any time bound for putting in Execution any of the powers contained in this Act, such person shall and may plead the general Issue, and give the special matter in evidence. And if the Plaintiff be Non-suited, or a Verdict pass for the Defendant thereupon, or if the Plaintiff discontinue his Action, or if upon Demurrer Judgement be given for the Defendant, every such Defendant shall have his or their treble Costs.

And be it further Enacted, That if any person against whom Judgement of Transportation shall be given in manner aforesaid, shall make escape before Transportation; or being Transported, as aforesaid shall return unto this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, without the special License of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in that behalf first had and obtained: That the party so escaping or returning shall be adjudged a Felon, and shall suffer death as in case of Felony, without benefit of Clergy; and shall forfeit and lose to His Majesty all his or her Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments for ever; and shall further lose to His Majesty all his or her Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments for and during the life only of such offender and no longer. And that the wife of any such offender by force of this Act shall not lose her Dowry, nor shall any Corruption of blood grow, or be by reason of any such offence mentioned in this Act: But that the heir of every such offender by force of this Act, shall and may after the death of such offender have and enjoy the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of such offenders, as if this Act had not been made.

And for better preventing of the mischiefs which may grow by such Seditious and Tumultuous Meetings under pretence of Religious Worship. Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Lieutenants or Deputy-Lieutenants, or any Commissioned Officers of the Militia; or any other of His Majesties Forces, with such Troops or Companies of Horse or Foot; And also the Sheriffs and Justices of Peace and other Magistrates and Ministers of Justice, or any of them jointly or severally within any of the Counties or Places within this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, with such other assistance as they shall think meet or can get in readiness with the same, on Certificate made to them respectively under the hand and seal of any one Justice of the Peace or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, of his particular Information or knowledge of such unlawful Meetings or Conventions held or to be held in their respective Counties or places, And that he (with such assistance as he can get together is not able to suppress or dissolve the same) shall and may, and are hereby required and enjoined to dissolve and dissipate or prevent all such unlawful Meetings, and take into their custody such of those persons so unlawfully assembled as they shall judge to be the Leaders and Seducers of the same, and such others as they shall think fit to be proceeded against according to Law for such their offences.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person who shall wittingly and willingly enter any such Convention, unlawful Assembly or Meeting aforesaid, shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures as any other Offender against this Act ought to incur, and be proceeded against in all points, in such manner as any other offender against this Act ought to be proceeded against.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Keeper of any Gaol or House of Correction shall suffer any person committed to his custody for any offence against this Act,

How the offender may be discharged upon payment of 100 l.

Summation of offenders after the third offence.

How the said penalty of 100 l. shall be imposed.

Persons (such as) for executing this Act may plead the general issue and recover treble Costs.

Felony to escape after conviction, or to return after Transportation.

Seditious and tumultuous Meetings, and Conventions.

The penalty of entering Conventions in private houses.

Persons may not be proceeded against.

Act, to go at large, contrary to the Warrant of his Commitment according to this Act, or shall permit any person who is at large to join with any person committed to his Custody by virtue of this Act, in the exercise of Religion, differing from the Rites of the Church of England; then every such Keeper of a Gaol or House of Correction shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Ten pounds, to be Levied, Raised and Disposed by such persons, and in such manner as the penalties for the first and second offences against this Act are to be Levied, Raised and Disposed.

Provided always, That no person shall be punished for any offence against this Act, unless such Offender be prosecuted for the same within Three months after the offence committed: And that no person who shall be punished for any offence by virtue of this Act, shall be punished for the same offence by virtue of any other Act or Law whatsoever.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That Judgement of Transportation shall not be given against any Female-Cobert, unless her husband be at the same time under the like Judgement, and not discharged by the payment of money as aforesaid; but that instead thereof she shall by the respective Court be committed to the Gaol or House of Correction, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for any time not exceeding Twelve months, unless her Husband shall pay down such sum, not exceeding Forty pounds, to redeem her from Imprisonment, as shall be imposed by the said Court, the said sum to be disposed by such persons, and in such manner as the Penalties for the first and second offence against this Act are to be disposed.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace, and chief Magistrate respectively Impowered as aforesaid to put this Act in execution, shall and may, with what aid, force and assistance they shall think fit, for the better execution of this Act, after refusal or denial, Enter into any House, or other place where they shall be informed and such Convention as aforesaid is, or shall be held.

Provided, That no Dwelling-house of any Peer of this Realm, whilst he or his Wife shall be there resident, shall be searched by virtue of this Act, but by immediate Warrant from His Majesty under His Sign Manual, or in the presence of the Lieutenant, or one of the Deputy-Lieutenants, or two Justices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the County of the same County or Riding. Nor shall any other Dwelling-house of any Peer or other person whatsoever be entered into with force, by virtue of this Act, but in the presence of one Justice of the Peace, or chief Magistrate respectively, except within the City of London, where it shall be lawful for any such other Dwelling-house to be entered into as aforesaid, in the presence of one Justice of the Peace Alderman, Deputy-Alderman, or any one Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for the City of London.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person shall by virtue of this Act be committed to the house of Correction, that shall satisfy the said Justices of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate respectively, That he or she (and in case of a Female-Cobert, that her Husband) hath an Estate of Freehold, or Copyhold to the value of Five pounds per annum, or personal estate to the value of Fifty pounds; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And in regard a certain Sect called Quakers, and other Sectaries, are found not only to offend in the matters provided against by this Act, but also to obstruct the proceeding of Justice by their obstinate refusal to take Oaths lawfully tendered unto them in the ordinary course of Law; Therefore be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons being duly and legally served with Process or other Summons to appear in any Court of Record, except Courts-Let, as a Witness, or returned to serve of any Jury, or ordered to be examined upon Interrogatories, or being present in Court shall refuse to take any Judicial Oath legally tendered to him by the Judge or Judges of the same Court, having no legal Plea to justify or excuse the refusal of the same Oath; or if any person or persons being duly served with Process, to answer any Bill exhibited against him or them in any Court of Equity, or any Suit in any Court Ecclesiastical, shall refuse to answer such Bill or Suit upon his or their Oath, in cases where the Law requires such answer to be put in upon Oath; or being summoned to be a Witness in any such Court, or ordered to be examined upon Interrogatories, shall for any cause or reason, not allowed by Law, refuse to take such Oath, as in such cases is required by Law; That then, and in such case, the federal and respective Courts wherein such refusal shall be made, shall be, and are hereby enabled to Record, Enter, or Register such refusal, which Record or Entry shall be, and is hereby made a Conviction of such offence. And all and every person and persons so offending, shall for every such offence incur the Judgement and Punishment of Transportation in such manner as is appointed by this Act for other offences.

Provided always, That if any the person or persons aforesaid shall come into such Court, and take his or their Oath in these words; I do swear, that I do not hold the taking of an Oath to be unlawful, nor refuse to take an Oath on that account.

Which Oath the respective Court and Courts aforesaid are hereby authorized and required forthwith to tender, administer, and register before the Entry of the Conviction aforesaid, or shall take such Oath before some Justice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and required to administer the same, to be returned into such Court; such Oath so made shall acquit him or them from such punishment; Any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Penalty.

When what time offence may be prosecuted.

Whereby women are to be punished.

How Justices of the Peace may enter into houses suspected for Conventions.

The houses to be searched.

What persons may be not committed to the house of Correction.

Persons (such as) who with Oaths relating to take an Oath.

The Penalty.

When such persons may be acquitted.

Provided

Provided always, That every person convicted as aforesaid in any Courts aforesaid (other then His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, or before the Justices of Assize, or General Gaol-Deliverer) shall by Warrant containing a Certificate of such Conviction shall be had, be sent to some one of His Majesty's Judges before whom such Conviction was had, there to remain without Bail or Fine until the next Assizes, or General Gaol-Deliverer; where, if such person so convicted shall refuse to take the Oath aforesaid, being tendered unto him by the Justice or Justices of Assize or Gaol-Deliverer; then such Justice or Justices shall cause Judgement of Transportation to be executed, in such manner as Judgement of Transportation by this Act is to be executed. But in case such person shall take the said Oath, then he shall thereupon be discharged.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Peer of this Realm shall offend against this Act, he shall pay Ten pounds for the first offence, and Twenty pounds for the second offence, to be levied upon his Goods and Chattels by Warrant from any two Justices of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate of the Place or Division where such Peer shall dwell; and that every Peer for the third, and every further offence against the tenour of this Act, shall be tried by his Peers, and not otherwise.

Provided also, and be further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue in force for Three years after the end of this present Session of Parliament; and from thenceforthward, to the end of the next Session of Parliament after the said Three years, and no longer.

CAP. V.

Against Disturbances of Sea-men and others, and to preserve the Stores belonging to His Majesty's Navy Royal.

Whereas divers fightings, quarrellings and disturbances do often happen in and about His Majesty's Offices, Yards and Stores for His Majesty's Royal Navy, and frequent differences and disorders are occasioned in the Office of His Majesty's Treasury of the Navy on Day-days, in London, Portsmouth, and other places of meeting for the service of the said Navy; and that either by the unreasonable turbulence of Sea-men and others, attending on, or relating to that Service, or their Creditors, or by the rudeness of the Officers intrusted with His Majesty's Stores on Land, or in his Royal Ships, when they are questioned by the principal Officers and Commissioners of the said Navy, either for neglect or imbecility of His Majesty's Provisions, Ammunition, or other Equipage of the Navy under their charge; And that not only the disturbance of the Peace, but sometimes to the danger and hindrance of His Majesty's Service, both in point of Husbanding His Majesty's Kingdom so much depends on the Ships, on which the honour and safety of His Majesty's Kingdom so much depends: which Inconveniences require a speedy Remedy, being many times bound to Sea; And the principal Officers and Commissioners for want of authority to suppress such Insolencies, and determine such Cases, being necessitated to pass by many offences, in which His Majesty might be righted, if their necessary attendance on that important Service would permit the prosecution of the Offenders before other ordinary Judicatures.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That the Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyour, Clerk of the Acts, and the Commissioners of the Navy for the time being, or any two or more of them have power and Authority to examine and punish all such persons and persons, whom they upon their enquiry, examination, or on view in their presence shall find hereafter to make, or have made any disturbance, fighting, or quarrelling in the Yards, Stores, or Offices aforesaid at Day-days, or on other occasions relating to the Naval Services, in such manner as followeth, that is to say, That they or any two or more of them may punish any thosaid offences by Fine, Imprisonment, or either of them; the Fine in such cases to commit such persons to the next Gaol or to the custody of the Messenger or Posters for the time being attendant on them, who respectively are to receive and detain such person so offending.

And that the said principal Officers and Commissioners, or the greater number of them then present, have power to discharge such Fine or Imprisonment, if they so think fit: And for non-payment of the Fine so imposed, and not remitted, to imprison the party offending until payment thereof; which said Fines shall be paid to the Clerk of the Chex, for the use of the maimed Sea-men; and that the examination of witnesses be upon oath before them, which they, any two or more of them, are accordingly impowered to administer.

And be it further by the Authority aforesaid Enacted That the said Officers and Commissioners, or any two or more of them (in Cases where greater example or punishment is needful) may also bind the person and persons offending to their good behaviour, with, or without Securities, as occasion shall be.

And whereas some of His Majesty's Stores and Ammunition, pertaining to his Navy and Shipping, or Service thereof, are imbezzled and filched away;

Peers often being held to answer the same.

The continuance of this Act.

Who may punish disturbances by Sea-men and others relating to the Navy Office.

Imprisonment by officers and Ammunition.

It is by like Authority Enacted, That the said principal Officers and Commissioners, or any two or more of them, by warrant under their hands and seals have power in like manner to enquire and search for the same in all places, as Justices of the Peace may do in case of Felony, and punish the Offenders by such Fine and Imprisonment as aforesaid, and cause the Goods to be brought in again. And if the offence be of such nature as doth require a higher and severer punishment, Then that they, or any two or more of them may commit such offenders to the next Gaol, or to the custody of their Messenger or Messengers aforesaid, till he or they so offending enter into Recognizance with Surety or Sureties according to the nature of the offence, to appear and answer to the same in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, or other Court where his Majesty shall question him or them for the same within one year following, on process duly served for that purpose on such offender or offenders.

And it is Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That they the said principal Officers and Commissioners, or any two or more of them may put in use the said powers on the Offenders, as aforesaid, in all places where they hold an Office for his Majesty, as well within Liberties as without, Any Law, Statute, Ordinance, Charter, or Privilege to the contrary notwithstanding. This Act to continue for two years, from the first day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty and four: And from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

CAP. VI.

To prevent the delivering up of Merchants Ships.

Whereas it often happeneth that Masters and Commanders of Merchants Ships do suffer their Ships to be boarded, and the goods to be taken out by Pirates and Sea-Robbers, notwithstanding they have sufficient force to defend themselves, whereby not only the Merchants are much prejudiced, but the honour of the English Navigation is thereby much diminished, and Merchants discouraged from lading their goods on board English Ships, to the decay of Shipping; In the preservation whereof, the wealth, honour and safety of this Nation is so much concerned: So which the said Masters are encouraged by a practice used towards them by the Turks and others, who after they have taken out the goods, as an encouragement to Masters of Ships to yield, do not only restore the Ship with such goods as are claimed by the Masters or Seamen, but many times pay unto the Masters all, or some part of the Freight, which hath many times caused suspicion of treachery in the said Masters, to the great dishonour of the English Nation.

For the prevention thereof for the future, and for the better encouragement to Merchants, as well Foreigners as English, to Freight and use English Ships, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons Assembled in Parliament, and by Authority of the same, That where any Goods or Merchandises shall be laden on board any English Ship, which Ship shall be of the burden then of Two hundred Tons or upwards, and mounted with sixteen Guns or more; if the Master or Commander shall yield up the said Goods to any Turkish Ship or Vessel, or to any Pirates or Sea-Robbers whatsoever without fighting, That then and in such case the Master shall (upon proof thereof made in the high Court of Admiralty) be from thenceforth incapable of taking charge of any English Ship or Vessel as Master or Commander thereof. And if he shall at any time thereafter presume to take upon him to Command any English Ship or Vessel, he shall suffer Imprisonment by warrant from the said Court, during the space of six months for every offence: And in case the persons so taking the said Goods, shall release, give back, or let pass the Ship, or shall pay unto the said Master any sum or sums of money, or any goods in lieu of money for freight or other reward or gift, That in all or any such cases the said goods or money so given, or the value thereof, as also the Masters part of such Ship, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture so released, given back, or let pass, out of which the said goods were taken, shall be liable to repair the persons whose Goods were so delivered or taken, by Action in the High Court of Admiralty; And in case the Commanders or Masters part of the Ship, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, together with such money and Goods given as aforesaid, shall not be sufficient to repair all the damages sustained, then the Reparations to be recovered on the Masters or Commanders part of the Ship to be divided pro Rata amongst the persons prosecuting and proving their damages; and the persons damaged to have their Action against the Master for the remainder.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Master of any such English Ship as aforesaid, being at Sea, and having discovered any Ship to be a Turkish Ship, Pirate, or Sea-Robber, shall depart out of his Ship upon any pretence whatsoever, lest by his detention on board any such Ship, the safety of his own Ship be hazarded.

And be it further Enacted, That if the Master of any English Ship or Vessel, though not of the burthen of Two hundred Tons, or mounted with sixteen Guns as aforesaid, shall yield his said Ship unto any Turkish Ship, Pirate, or Sea-Robber (not having at the least double his number of Guns) without fighting, Every such Master shall be liable to all and every the penalties in this Act contained.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Process made out of the high Court of Admiralty, it shall and may be lawful to and for all Commanders of his Majesty's Ships

The continuance of this Act. 19 Car. 2. cap. 7.

English Ships not to be yielded up to Turks or Pirates.

The Penalty.

Officers of Ships.

Process out of the Court of Admiralty.

of War, or the Commanders of any other English Ships, to seize such Ships or Vessels so offend- ing, according to the said Process in such case to be issued, and the same to bring or send in custo- dy into any Ports of His Majesties Dominions, there to be proceeded against according to the in- tent and meaning of this Act.

Provided that none be hereby encouraged to violate the Rights of the Ports of any Foreign Prince or State in amity with the Kings Majesty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Mariners or inferior Offi- cers of any English Ship laden with Goods and Merchandizes as aforesaid, shall decline or refuse to fight and defend the Ship, when they shall be thereunto commanded by the Master or Com- mander thereof, or shall utter any words to discourage the other Mariners from defending the Ship; That every Mariner, who shall be found guilty of declining or refusing as aforesaid, shall lose all his wages due to him, together with such goods as he hath in the Ship, and suffer Impri- sonment, not exceeding the space of Six months, and shall during such time, be kept to hard la- bour for his or their maintenance.

Provided always, That if any Ship shall have been yielded as aforesaid, contrary to the will and endeavour of the Master or Commander, by the disobedience of his Mariners, testified by their having laid violent hands on him, That in such case the Master or Commander shall not be liable to the sentence of Incapacity as aforesaid, nor to any Action for the losses sustained by the Mer- chants, unless he shall have received back from the takers thereof, his Ship, or some recompense, gift or reward as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Mariner who shall have laid violent hands on his Commander, whereby to hinder him from fighting in defence of his Ship and Goods committed to his trust, shall suffer death as a Felon.

And for the better encouragement to Captains, Masters, Officers and Sea men to defend their Ships, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any English Ship shall have been defended by fight, and brought to her designed Port, in which fight any of the Officers or Sea men shall have been wounded, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Judge of His Majesties High Court of Admiralty, or his Surrogate, or the Judge of the Vice Admiralty within which the Ship shall arrive at her return, upon Petition of the Master or Seamen of such Ship so defended as aforesaid, to call unto him such and so many as he shall be informed to be Adventurers or Do- ners of the Ship and Goods so defended, and by advice with them, to raise and levy upon the res- pective Owners and Adventurers, by Process out of the said Court, such sum or sums of money as himself, with the Major part of the Adventurers or Owners then present shall judge reasonable, not exceeding the value of Two per cent. of the Ship and Goods so defended, according to the first cost of the Goods, to be made appear by the Endorsee (which the Owner or his Factor, or Correspondent, is hereby required to produce) or by the Oath of the said Owner, Factor, or Cor- respondent, if thereunto required; which money, so raised, shall be paid unto the Register of the said Court, who shall receive for the same Three pence in each pound and no more, thence to be distributed amongst the Captain, Master, Officers and Seamen of the said Ship, or Widows and Children of the said, according to the direction of the Judge of the said Court, with the ap- probation of Three or more of the Owners or Adventurers aforesaid, who shall proportion the same according to their best Judgments unto the Ships Company, as aforesaid, having especial regard unto the Widows and Children of such as shall have been slain in that Service, and to such as shall have been wounded or maimed.

And in case the Company belonging to any English Merchant-Ship, shall happen to take any Ship, which they shall first have assaulted them, the respective Officers and Mariners belonging to the same, shall after Condemnation of such Ship and Goods, have and receive to their own proper use and benefit, such part and share thereof as is usually practised in Private men of War.

And whereas it often happeneth, that Masters and Mariners of Ships having insured or taken upon Botomary greater sums of money than their charge, to Merchants and Owners great loss; For the or otherwise destroy the Ships under their charge, to Merchants and Owners great loss; For the prevention thereof for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Captain, Master, Mariner, or other Officer belonging to any Ship, shall willfully cast away, burn, or other- wise destroy the Ship unto which he belongeth, or procure the same to be done, he shall suffer death as a Felon.

Provided that this Act shall continue for Three years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

CAP. VII.

Deceitful, disorderly, and excessive Gaming prevented.

Whereas all Lawful Games and Exercises should not be otherwise used, than as Inno- cent and Moderate Recreations, and not as constant Trades or Callings to gain a Living, or make unlawful Advantage thereby; And whereas by the immoderate use of them, many mischiefes and inconveniences do arise, and are daily found, to the maintaining and encouraging of lechery, vice, waste, and disorderly persons in their dishonest, lewd, and dissolute course of life, And to the circumventing, deceiving, counselling, and debauching of many of the

Mariners or inferior officers of any English Ship...

Encouragement to Captains and Seamen to defend their Ships.

Ships which shall be taken by the English.

Botomary.

The continuance of this Act.

The immoderate use of immoderate and unlawful use of gaming.

younger sort, both of the Nobility and Gentry, and others, to the loss of their precious time, and the utter ruine of their Estates and Fortunes, and withholding them from Noble and Lovable Employments and Exercises:

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Con- sent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assem- bled, and by the Authority of the same, That if any person or persons of any Degree or Quality whatsoever, at any time or times after the Five and twentieth day of September, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred sixty and four, do, or shall by any fraud, shift, concealage, circumvention, deceit, or unlawful device, or ill practice whatsoever, in playing at or with Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis, Bowls, Kittles, Whobelboard; or in or by Cock- fights, Hoys-races, Dog-matches, or Foot-races, or other Pastimes, Game, or Games what- soever, or in, or by bearing a share, or part in the Stakes, Wagers, or Adventures, or in, or by betting on the Sides or Hands of such as do, or shall play, or ride, or run as aforesaid, win, obtain, or acquire to him or themselves, or to any other or others any sum or sums of money, or other valuable thing or things whatsoever, That then every person and persons so offending as aforesaid, shall ipso facto forfeit and lose treble the sum or sums of money, or other thing or things so won, gained, obtained or acquired; The one moiety thereof to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, and the other moiety thereof unto the person or persons grieved, or who shall lose the money, or other thing or things so gained; so as every such Loser and person grieved in that behalf, do, or shall prosecute and sue for the same within six calendar Months next after such Play. And in default of such prosecution, the same other moiety to such person or persons as shall or will prosecute or sue for the same within one year next after the said six months expired; And that the said forfeitures shall, or may be sued for, or recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majesties Courts at Westminster, wherein no Assign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed. And that all and every such Plaintiff or Plain- tiff, Informer or Informers, shall in every such Suit and Prosecution have and recover his and their treble Costs against the person offending and forfeiting as aforesaid; Any Law, Statute, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And for the better avoiding and preventing of all excessive and immoderate Playing and Ga- ming for the time to come, Be it further Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at any time or times after the Five and twentieth day of September aforesaid, play at any of the said Games, or any other Pastime, Game or Games whatsoever (other than with and for ready money) or shall bett on the Sides or Dances of such as do, or shall play thereat, and shall lose any sum or sums of money, or other thing or things so played for, exceeding the sum of One hundred pounds at any one time or meeting, upon Ticket or Credit or otherwise, and shall not pay down the same at the time when he or they shall so lose the same. The party and parties who loseth or shall lose the said money, or other thing or things so played or to be played for, above the said sum of One hundred pounds, shall not in that case be bound, or compellable to pay or make good the same; but the Contract and Contracts for the same, and for every part thereof, and all and singular Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, Wotgages, Con- venances, Assurances, Bonds, Bills, Specialties, Promises, Covenants, Agreements and other Acts, Wads and Securities whatsoever, which shall be obtained, made, given, acknowledged or entered into for security or satisfaction, of, or for the same, or any part thereof, shall be utterly void and of none effect: And that the person or persons so winning the said money, or other things, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of all such sum and sums of money, or other thing and things which he shall so win, gain, obtain, or acquire, above the said sum of One hundred pounds, the one moiety thereof to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors; and the other moiety thereof to such person or persons as shall prosecute, or sue for the same within one year next after the time of such offence committed; And to be sued for by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of his Majesties Courts of Record at Westminster, wherein no Assign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed. And that every such Plaintiff or Plaintiff, In- former or Informers shall, in every such suit and prosecution, have and receive his treble Costs against the person and persons offending and forfeiting as aforesaid; Any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAP. VIII.

A former Act for Regulating the Press, Continued.

Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, That an Act made in the fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, entitled, An Act for preventing the frequent abuses in Printing, Presses, Treasonable, and unlicensed Books and Pamphlets, and for Regulating of Printing, and Printing-Presses, shall be con- tinued and remain in force until the end of the next Session of Parliament. 16 & 17 Car. 2.

Deceit and concealage in Gaming.

The penalty.

Debt to be sued for and recovered.

Prohibition of excessive and immoderate gaming.

The Penalty.

16 & 17 Car. 2.

Anno XVI. & XVII. Caroli II. Regis.

CAP. I.

A Royal Aid unto the Kings Majesty, of Twenty four hundred threescore and seventeen thousand and five hundred pounds, to be Raised, Levied and Paid in the Space of Three years.

Whereas Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons Assembled in Parliament, taking into consideration the great and apparent Dangers which now threaten this Kingdom; and that for prevention thereof, Your Majesty hath found Your Self obliged to Equip and Set out to Sea a Royal Navy for the preservation of Your Majesties ancient and undoubted Sovereignty and Dominion in the Seas, and the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects; And having duly weighed and considered the several ways and means by which Your Majesty hath been enforced to make these Preparations at so vast an Expence; And acknowledging with all humility and thankfulness Your Majesties abundant Care for our preservation; and being deeply sensible of that extraordinary Charge and Expence with which Your Majesties present Engagement ought to be supported; and of those inconveniences which must needs befall the Nation, if we should be wanting to our selves in this so weighty and important occasion; Have cheerfully and unanimously given and granted, and do hereby give and grant unto Your most Excellent Majesty, the Sum of Twenty four hundred threescore and seventeen thousand and five hundred pounds, to be raised and levied in manner following.

And do humbly beseech Your Majesty, That it may be Enacted, And be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That for the Righting of Your Majesty and Your Majesties Subjects against the Dutch, the Sum of Twenty four hundred threescore and seventeen thousand and five hundred pounds shall be raised, levied and paid unto Your Majesty within the space of three years in manner following, that is to say, the sum of Threescore and eight thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds and nine shillings by the Month, for thirty six Months, beginning from the five and twentieth day of December, One thousand six hundred sixty four, shall be assessed, taxed, collected, levied and paid by twelve quarterly payments, in the several Counties, Cities, Burroughs, Towns and places within England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, according to the several rules and proportions, and in such manner as is hereafter expressed: That is to say, For every Month of the said Thirty six Months,

For the County of Bedford, the sum of Eight hundred ninety six pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence.

The County of Berks, the sum of One thousand One hundred thirty two pounds six shillings and seven pence.

The County of Bucks, the sum of One thousand three hundred and fifteen pounds six shillings and five pence.

The County of Cambridge, the sum of One thousand and twenty pounds.

The Isle of Ely, the sum of Three hundred forty nine pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence.

The County of Chester, with the City and County of the City of Chester, the sum of Eight hundred and one pounds five shillings and six pence.

The County of Cornwall, the sum of One thousand five hundred and forty pounds eighteen shillings and three pence.

The County of Cumberland, the sum of One hundred sixty eight pounds six shillings and a penny.

The County of Derby, the sum of Eight hundred sixty two pounds eight shillings and four pence.

The County of Devon, the sum of Three thousand two hundred twenty nine pounds nineteen shillings and two pence.

The City and County of the City of Exon, the sum of One hundred and fifteen pounds seven shillings and four pence.

The County of Dorset, the sum of One thousand three hundred forty four pounds ten shillings and five pence.

The Town and County of Pool, the sum of Ten pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence.

The County of Durham, the sum of Three hundred twenty three pounds fifteen shillings and nine pence.

The County of York, with the City and County of the City of York, and Town and County of Kingston upon Hull, the sum of One thousand four hundred sixty nine pounds five shillings and two pence.

The County of Essex, the sum of Three thousand ninety eight pounds eight shillings and ten pence.

The County of Gloucester, the sum of One thousand eight hundred and eight pounds ten shillings and three pence.

The City and County of the City of Gloucester, the sum of Thirty nine pounds eight shillings.

The County of Hereford, the sum of One thousand one hundred thirty one pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

The County of Hereford, the sum of One thousand three hundred forty five pounds sixteen shillings and three pence.

The County of Huntington, the sum of Six hundred thirty three pounds fourteen shillings and two pence.

The County of Kent, with the City and County of the City of Canterbury, the sum of Three thousand three hundred twenty six pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence.

The County of Lancaster, the sum of One thousand and six pounds thirteen shillings and six pence.

The County of Leiceſter, the sum of One thousand eighty four pounds fourteen shillings and three pence.

The County of Lincoln, with the City and County of the City of Lincoln, the sum of Two thousand five hundred seventy five pounds two shillings.

The City of London, with the Liberty of S. Martins le grand, the sum of Five thousand ninety one pounds eleven shillings and four pence.

The County of Middlesex, with the City and Liberty of Westminster, the sum of Two thousand two hundred and forty pounds ten shillings.

The County of Monmouth, the sum of Three hundred and ninety pounds.

The County of Northampton, the sum of One thousand four hundred and thirteen pounds eight shillings and two pence.

The County of Nottingham, with the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, the sum of Eight hundred seventy three pounds eight shillings.

The County of Norfolk, the sum of Three thousand three hundred seventy pounds twelve shillings.

The City and County of the City of Norwich, the sum of One hundred and eighty pounds.

The County of Northumberland, with the Towns of Newcastle and Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of Three hundred seventy two pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence.

The County of Oxon, the sum of Eleven hundred thirty five pounds ten shillings and eight pence.

The County of Rutland, the sum of Two hundred and forty pounds eight shillings and eleven pence.

The County of Salop, the sum of One thousand two hundred and three pounds fourteen shillings and two pence.

The County of Stafford, the sum of Eight hundred fifty two pounds eleven shillings and eight pence.

The City and County of the City of Litchfield, the sum of Thirteen pounds.

The County of Somerset, the sum of Two thousand seven hundred seventy one pound ten shillings and eight pence.

The City and County of the City of Bristol, the sum of One hundred ninety nine pounds eight shillings and four pence.

The County of Southampton, with the Town and County of Southampton, and Isle of Wight, the sum of Two thousand one hundred eighty nine pounds eight shillings and eight pence.

The County of Suffolk, the sum of Three thousand two hundred ninety eight pounds ten shillings and eight pence.

The County of Surrey, with the Burrough of Southwark, the sum of One thousand five hundred ninety seven pound and two pence.

The County of Sussex, the sum of One thousand eight hundred twenty one pounds seven shillings and nine pence.

The County of Warwick, with the City and County of the City of Coventry, the sum of One thousand one hundred ninety two pounds eight shillings and nine pence.

The County of Worcester, the sum of One thousand fifty three pounds and nineteen shillings.

The City and County of the City of Worcester, the sum of Fifty five pounds nine shillings and six pence.

The County of Wilt, the sum of One thousand nine hundred sixty six pounds sixteen shillings and seven pence.

The County of Westmeiland the sum of One hundred and fifteen pounds.

The Isle of Anglesey, the sum of One hundred twenty five pounds thirteen shillings and eight pence.

The County of Brecknock, the sum of Two hundred eighty two pounds ten shillings and five pence half penny.

The County of Cardigan, the sum of One hundred and five pounds fifteen shillings and one pence half penny.

The County of Carmarthen the sum of Two hundred seventy two pounds six shillings and eight pence.
 The County of Carnarvan the sum of One hundred forty six pounds twelve shillings and two pence.
 The County of Denbigh the sum of Two hundred twenty three pounds ten shillings and seven pence.
 The County of Flint the sum of One hundred and eighteen pounds seventeen shillings and four pence.
 The County of Glamorgan the sum of Three hundred seventy eight pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence.
 The County of Merioneth the sum of One hundred pounds sixteen shillings and a penny.
 The County of Montgomery the sum of Two hundred seventy six pounds twelve shillings and two pence.
 The County of Pembroke the sum of Three hundred twenty six pounds and ten shillings and eight pence.
 The County of Radnor the sum of One hundred seventy four pounds six shillings and eight pence.

The Town of Haverford West the sum of Fifty pounds three shillings and five pence.
 And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the persons hereafter named shall be Commissioners of and for the severall and respective Counties, Cities, Burroughs, Towns and places hereafter named; that is to say,

Bedford.

For the County of Bedford, William Russel Esquire, Sir Beauchampe St. John Knight, Sir Samuel Brown Knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, Sir John Keeling Knight, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, Sir John Cotton, Sir Lodowick Dyer, Sir John Napier, Sir Roger Burgoine, Sir Thomas Alhove, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir Humphrey Monox, Sir St. John Charnock, Barons, Sir Henry Chester Knight of the Bath, Sir Will. Fleetwood, Sir Will. Palmer of Warden-streer, Sir Will. Palmer of Hill, Sir John Duncambe, Sir William Beecher, Sir Edward Cates, Sir George Blundel, Sir Clement Armiger, Sir John Husley, Knights; Pawlet St. John, Richard Tayler, Stephan Ardeson, Will. Spencers, Oliver Luke, Francis Crawley, St. John Thompson, Thomas Stagg, William Boteler, John Keeling, John Osborne, John Vaux, John Alston, John Coppen, Francis Wingate, William Gerey, Walter Carey, Francis Dive, William Franklin, George Wyan, Gaius Squire, James Mountague, Samuel Cotton, John Neale, John Cockane, Thomas Cheyne, John Venteris, Robert Crompton, Thomas Rolt, Robert Audley, Matthew Denton, Simon Grey, Matthew Dennis, William Foster, Richard Orisbee the elder, Thomas Cobb, Jasper Edwards, Samuel Bedford, Esquires.

For the Town of Bedford.

The Mayor of Bedford for the time being, William Russel Esquire, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir John Napier, Barons; Pawlet St. John, Richard Tayler, William Foster, John Gardiner, Esquires; Thomas Crisly, William Risely, Simon Becker, Robert Beverley, William Scot, John Beaumont, Thomas Fitzhugh, Alderman Crawley, Richard Elmes, John Cobb and John Spencers the elder, Gentlemen.

Berks.

For the County of Berks, Charles Earl of Ancrum in the Kingdom of Scotland, Sir George Cartwright, Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty; John Lovelace, Esquire; Sir George Stonehouse, Sir George Prat, Sir Richard Beaham, Sir Thomas Draper, Sir Thomas Rich, Sir Henry Winchcombe, Sir William Backhouse, Sir Anthony Craven, Sir Cesar Colclough, Sir John Pettyplace, Sir Thomas Clergy, Barons; Sir Richard Powle Knight of the Bath, Sir Edmond Sawyer, Sir Robert Pye, Sir William Amorer, Sir Thomas Dolman, Sir John Davis, Sir Richard Bishop, Knights; Richard Nevil, Humphrey Hyde, Richard Harrison, William Barker, George Purfoy, Peregrin Hobby, Robert Packer, Richard Aldworth, Thomas Pettipiece, George Fettiplace, John Harrison, Anthony Barker, Henry Procter, John Blgrave, Francis Piggot, Humphrey Dunch, William Trumbal, William Dormar, John Elwes, Thomas Garret, John Southby, William Wilmot, William James, William Barker of Hurst, Edward Keale, William Nelson, Hartwell Baron, Richard Jones, William Taylor, Edward Dalby, Paul Calton, Thomas Sanders, Charles Whitacre, Humphrey Hide senior of Hurst, Humphrey Hide junior of Kingston, Francis Hangerford, Richard Palmer, John Hartley, Esquires; George Blgrave, John Kendrick, John Allen, Robert Mayor of Wyke, William Hamerley, Thomas Southby, William Langton, John Doe, Francis Peck, Michel Mallet, Henry Mawrey, Esquires; John Peacock, Robert Goslon, James Heron, Roger Weston, Henry Barker, John Powney, Roger Draper, Richard Lovelace, William Husley, Charles Pierce, Richard Punt Gentleman, the Mayor of Reading for the time being; the Mayor of Abington for the time being, the Mayor of Newbury for the time being; the Mayor of Wokingham for the time being; the Mayor of Wyke for the time being; the Mayor of Wyke for the time being.

Bucks.

Bucks.

For the County of Bucks, Charles Earl of Ancrum in the Kingdom of Scotland, Philip Lord Wainman Viscount Tazm in the Kingdom of Ireland, James Herbert Esquire, Sir Thomas Tyrrel one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, Sir Richard Temple Knight of the Bath and Baronet, Sir Toby Tyrrel, Sir John Barlace, Sir Anthony Chester, Sir Thomas Proby, Sir William Bowyer, Sir William Smith, Sir Ralph Varney, Sir William Drake, Sir Thomas Hampson, Sir Henry Andrews, Sir John Croke Barons; Sir William Tyringham, Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Sir Robert Gayer Knights of the Bath; Sir Edmond Pye Knight and Baronet, Sir Thomas Lee, Sir Richard Napper, Sir Richard Pigger, Sir Henry Herbert, Sir John Doimer, Sir Thomas Cleyton, Sir Robert Croke, Sir Thomas Clergy, Sir George Tash, Knights; William Fleetwood, Charles Cheyne, Edmond Waller senior, Edmond Waller junior, William Penn, Edmond West, Brett Norton, Thomas Duncambe, Thomas Hackett, William Lane, John Egletone, Richard Barringer, Edward Nicholas, Thomas Farrers senior, Cesar Cranmore, Thomas Risley, Roger Price, Peter Dorrel, Thomas Saunders, Francis Ingoldsby, Edmond Dorrel, George Russel, Richard Winwood, Richard Greenwile, Robert Scaven, Bud Wise, Thomas Tyrrel, Robert Napper, Edmond Hampden, John Clark, Robert Croke, Richard Hampden, William Barlace, Basil Brent, William Hill, Thomas Faver junior, Ambrose Bennet, James Low, Thomas Stafford, Robert Levet, Charles Doe, Robert Tompkins, Bernard Tourney, Thomas Egleton, Robert Doimer, Francis Tyringham, George Wyan, William Cleaver, William Abraham, Captain Robert Style, John Grabbe, Esquires; John Green, Henry Allnot, James Perrat, George Goinall Gentlemen, the Bapitt of Buckingham for the time being, John Risley, Roger Price, Peter Dorrel junior, Esquires; John Smith, William Lambert, and John Tourmount, Gentlemen.

Cambridge.

For the County of Cambridge, William Lord Allington of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Dudley North Knight of the Bath, Sir Thomas Hatton, Sir John Cotton, Sir Thomas Willis, Sir John Cutts, Sir George Downing Barons; Sir Thomas Wendy Knight of the Bath, Sir Thomas Dayrel, Sir Isaac Thornton, Sir Robert Cotton Knights, Thomas Chichley, Levinus Bennet, John Millisent, Samuel Fortrey, Thomas Storey, Thomas Dacket, William Sayer, Humphrey Gardner, George Pepis, Thomas Dodd, Mildmay Downman, Jeffrey Nightingal, William Aloff, Pike, Thomas Backe, Dalton, John Bing, Thomas Martin and William Legate, Esquires.

VII.

For the University and Town of Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor for the time being, William Lord Allington of the Kingdom of Ireland, Theophilus Dillingham, James Fleetwood, Richard Minhal, Doctors of Divinity, Robert King Doctor of the Laws, Thomas Crouch, Clement Nevile Esquires; Roger Pepis Esquire, Recorder, Samuel Spalding, John Ewen, William Wells, John Herring Aldermen, Sir Thomas Slater Baronet, Robert Eade, Edward Stoyte, Doctors of Physick, and Nicholas Jacob Esquire.

City of Ely.

For the Isle of Ely, Richard Lord Gorges of the Kingdom of Ireland, William Colvile, Thomas March, Matthew Wren, Charles Wren, Edward Partherich, William Fisher, Thomas Steward, Robert Steward, Henry Hitch Doctor of Law, Robert Balam, Thomas Castell, Laurence Osborough, John Towers, Anthony Backworth, John Childe junior, William Balam, Thomas Edwards, William March, Michael Holman, Matthew Taylor, Roger Jennings, and John Delavall Esquires.

Chester.

For the County of Chester, Robert Lord Cholmandeley of the Kingdom of Ireland, William Lord Brereton of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Thomas Delves, Sir Willoughby Aston, Sir Thomas Powel, Sir George Warberton, Sir Peter Leicester, Sir Thomas Manwaring, Sir Thomas Smith junior, Sir John Bellef, Sir Peter Pindor, Sir Richard Brooks, Sir William Stanley Barons, Sir John Booth, Sir Philip Egerton, Sir Peter Brooks, Sir John Ardern, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir John Fulk Lacy, Sir Jeffrey Shakerley Knights, Peter Venables Baron of Kinderton, Thomas Needham, Thomas Cholmandeley, George Vernon, Robert Patton, Henry Banbury, Henry Leigh, Thomas Leigh of Adlington, Richard Leigh of Lyme, John Crew of Crew, Thomas Mubury, Edward Warfen, Edward Leigh, Edward Hyde, John Crew of Utkinton, Roger Wilcham, Nathaniel Booth, Peter Dutton, John Daniel, Ransel Dodd, John Leech, Richard Wastal, Edward Glegg, Roger King, John Davenport of Wilsford, Thomas Glasier, Richard Oldfield, Edward Swettenham, Peers Legh, John Ward, Ralph Wilbraham, William Brock, John Hallstone, John Shalcroffe, Edward Downes of Worth, Ralph Baskerfield of Warrington, and Thomas Ley Esquires.

City of Chester.

For the City and County of the City of Chester, The Mayor for the time being, Sir Thomas Smith Baronet, Sir Thomas Smith Knight, Richard Leiving Esquire, Recorder of Chester, John Radcliff Esquire, Thomas Thoppe, William Crumpton, Thomas Cook Cotwper, William Sweet and Ince Aldermen.

VIII.

Cornwall.

Cornwall.

For the County of Cornwall, Sir William Morice Principal Secretary of State, Robert Robertes, Hender Robertes, Esquires; Sir Chichester Wrey, Sir John Trelawney Knights and Barons; Sir John Carew Baronet, Sir Edward Vivian Knight and Baronet, Sir John Coryton, Sir William Godolphin, Barons; Sir Francis Godolphin, Sir Richard Edgecombe, Sir Nicholas Slanning, Knights of the Bath; Sir Peter Killigrew, Sir Peter Courtney, Sir John Arundle, Sir Samuel Coswath, Sir James Smith, Sir Walter Moyle, Knights; Henry Seymour, Jonathan Trelawney, Richard Arundle, Pearce Edgecombe, Hugh Boscawen, Francis Buller, Charles Trevanion, Charles Roicarrook, John Specket, John Elliot, John Tamer, Francis Edgecombe, Nathaniel Moyle, Bernard Greenville, John Trelawney, William Pendarvis, William Seawen, William Trevisa, William Bond, Edward Boscawen, Christopher Cooke, Nicholas Glyn, Thomas Herle, Viol Vivian, James Praed, John Jonock, Samuel Trelawney, John St. Aubin, John Nichols of Trewante, John Nicoll of Littlewood, Arthur Fortescue, John Vivian, Oliver Saule, William Mohan, Hamal Bugins, Lewis Tremane, Richard Hawkes, Colan Blewert, John Bleigh, Henry Spoure sonto, Jonathan Rashley sonto, Jonathan Rashley Junior, John Rathley, Robert Hoblin, Christopher Bond, Thomas Barell, Thomas Robinson, John Thomas, Richard Erefy, Christopher Harris, Francis Grigger, Humphrey Courtney, John Buller, Charles Boscawen, Robert Scawen, Thomas Waddon, Triffam Aricott, William Cotton, Edward Notworthy, George Heale, John Polwheele, Digory Polwheele, Nicholas Arundle, John Arundle of Sythney, Hugh Jones, John Penrose, Edmond Prideaux, Joseph Tredinnam, Nathaniel Trevanion, Edward Elliot, Richard Hoblyn, Richard Pendarvis, Hugh Trevanion Junior, Nathaniel Trevanion, Francis Penrose, John Fowel, Ezekiel Arundle, Richard Rouse, Walter Kendall, John Kendall, Walter Langdon sonto, Walter Langdon Junior, John Bortasbye, Henry Spoure sonto, Joseph Nicholls, Charles Grills, Arthur Sprye, John Vacye, Francis Calmadie, Humphry Noye, John Harris, Edward Harris, Nicholas Courtney, Thomas Achim, William Painter, Thomas Hawkey, Andrew Coeye, Michael Hill of Wendon, John Carnesewe, Samuel Ennis, John Kestell, Thomas Trehise, Michael Vivian, Anthony Chinnoweth, Francis Barges, Richard Carter, John Sylly, Richard Tippet, Thomas Carew, Christopher Bates, Chamon Greenville, Samuel Langford, Reynald Hawkey, Walter Vincent, James Robins, Humphrey Barlace, Francis Lutterel and James Erefy, Esquires; the Mayor of Turo for the time being, Martin Madrin, Cent.

Cumberland.

For the County of Cumberland, Edward Lord Mospeth, Son and Heir apparent to Charles Earl of Cadise, Sir Philip Masgrave, Sir William Dalton, Sir George Fletcher, Sir John Lowther sonto, Sir John Lowther Junior, Sir Edward Masgrave Barons, Sir Thomas Dacres, Sir William Hudleston, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Sir William Carleton, Sir Philip Howard, Sir Francis Salkeld, Sir John Dalton Knights, John Lamplough, Richard Skelton, William Masgrave, William Layton, Christopher Masgrave, John Agleonby, Robert Scawen, George Denton, Thomas Denton, Richard Towison, Andrew Hudleston, Robert Highmour, George Towry, and the Mayor of Carlisle for the time being, Daniel Fleming, Edward Stanley, William Pennington, Waghington Senhouse, Esquires.

Derby.

For the County of Derby, Henry Viscount Mansfield, Son and Heir apparent to William Marquis of Newcastle; William Lord Cavendish, son and heir apparent to William Earl of Devonshire, Archibell Grey, George Pierpoint, Esquires; Sir Thomas Gresley, Sir Francis Bardet, Sir John Harper, Sir John Curton, Sir Edward Cooke, Sir Henry Every, Sir William Boothby Barons, Sir John Harper, Sir Samuel Sleigh Knights, John Frechveille, German Poole, John Fenets, George Vemon, Charles Agard, John Manday, Richard Cook, John Milward, William Fitzherbert, Charles Cotton, Walter Horton, Gilbert Hacker, Henry Gilbert, Robert Eyre, William Revel, Godfrey Clark, William Bullock, William Woolly, Nicholas Wilmot, John Shalroff, Ravel Asherburst, Francis Mennel, Thomas Milward, George Sarvel, Henry Wiggall, James Abuye, Esquires; George Tayler, John Spaleman, William Wright, Francis Barker Gentleman; the Mayor of Derby for the time being, Roger Allestre, John Dalton, Simon Degg, Hugh Bateman, Esquires; John Shoe Doctor of Physick; Thomas Freeman Cent. Sir Charles Agard of Foston, and John Daundridge Alderman.

Devon.

For the County of Devon, Arthur Earl of Donegal in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Hugh Pollock Baronet, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Sir George Carteret Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Sir William Morice Principal Secretary of State, Sir William Courtney Baronet, John Ashburnham Esquire, Sir Edward Seymour, Sir George Chudleigh, Sir Peter Pender, Sir James Hele, Sir Chichester Wrey, Sir Courtney Pool, Sir Coplestone Bampfild, Sir

Sir John Norcote, Sir John Chichester, Sir Edmund Fowel, Sir VWilliam Morice, Sir John Drake, Sir Thomas Carew, Sir John Davy, Sir Walter Young, Sir Edmund Fortescue, Barons; Sir Edward Wile, Sir John Rolle, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Nicholas Slanning Knights of the Bath; Sir John Chichester, Sir Henry Carew, Sir Richard Prideaux, Sir Peter Bill, Sir James Smith, Sir Robert Cary, Sir William Strode, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir Thomas Higgon, Sir John Skelton, Knights; Edward Seymour, Peter Prideaux, John Fowel, Pierce Edgecombe, Arthur Bisset, Thomas Fulford, Francis Drew, Robert Fortescue, John Carew of Studly, Edmond Treman, John Harris, John Gifford of Brightly, George Yeo, Thomas Carew of Bowghill, John Bury, John Pollarde, Richard Cabel, John Aricott, Nicholas Duck, George Howard, Jonathan Sparke, Henry Ford, Robert Duke, Matthew Hele, John Hale, William Bastard, William Martin, Samuel Trelawny, George Reynolds, Henry Northleigh, Nicholas Dennis, Josias Calmady, Richard Coffin, Edmund Waldron, Thomas Bere, VWilliam Walford, John Davy of Ruxford, John Young of Coalbrook, Samuel Sainthil, Henry Stevens, Henry Newt, John Tanner, John Willoughby, John Tuckfield, Peter Fortescue, Christopher Clobery, Shalton Calmady, John Kellard, Thomas Reynolds, Thomas Gibbons, Balthasar Bere, James Clifford, John Fownes, William Bogan, James Rodde, Esquires; the High Sheriff of Devon for the time being, and the Mayors of Totnes, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dartmouth and Tiverton for the time being.

City of Exon.

For the City and County of the City of Exon, Allen Senhy Mayor, the Mayor for the time being, Sir Peter Bill Recorder, Sir James Smith Knight, Robert Walker Esquire; John Martin, Christopher Leithedge, Henry Gaudy, John Butler, Anthony Salter, Aldermen; the Sheriff for the time being, Nicholas Isaacke, John Acland, Thomas Walker, Stephen Oliphant, John Gibbons Merchants; John Bulgood Doctor of Physick; Henry Walker, Thomas Shapcot, Samuel Isaacke Gentlemen; and the Receiver of the City for the time being.

Dorset.

For the County of Dorset, John Lord Digby, Son and Heir apparent to George Earl of Bristol; Sir Edward Nicholas one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Sir William Portman Knight and Baronet, Sir John Morton, Sir Gerard Naper Barons; Sir Richard Strode, Sir John Strangways; Sir Walter Earle, Sir Ralph Bancks, Sir Francis Hollis, Knights; Sir John Nicholas Knight of the Bath, Sir John Fitz-James, Sir John Rogers, Sir Nathaniel Napper, Knights; Giles Strangways Esquire, Sir John Strode, Sir John Love, Sir Winston Churchil, Hugh Wyndham Sergeant at Law, Thomas Freak of Shroton, John Strangways, John Tregonwel of Milton, John Tregonwel of Anderion, Thomas Trenchard, Thomas Fownes, Humphrey Bishop, John Rives of Damree, John Churchill, James Gould, Henry Wtaker, Bal-len Reymes, Henry Henly, Robert Swayne Sheriff, Robert Coker, Edward Hooper, George Fulford, Robert Lawrence, Thomas Baynard, Henry Egers, Henry Hastings, Esquires; Colonel Francis Wyndham, Matthew Davis, John Rieves, William Thomas, John Hoskins, George Husley, Robert Naper, William Ogden, Henry Butler, George Savage, John Saintlow, George Gray, Robert Seymour, Maximilian Mohan, George Browne, Wolley Miller, Anthony Etricke, Michael Harvey, George Trenchard, Robert Tyderlight, William Floyer, John Ironside, John Gould of Upway, John Michel, Peter Hoskins, John Abington, John Jeffery, George Strangways, John Haden, John Every, Arthur Fooks, John Hardy, William Ellesden, Thomas Husley, Thomas Thornex, Richard Green, George Style, William Childecot, George Johnson, John Bennet, and John Rumet, Esquires.

Poole.

For the Town and County of Poole, Sir John Morton Baronet, Sir John Fitz-James Knight, Anthony Etrick Esquire, Recorder; Peter Hall, Mayor; William Skut, Robert Leven, Gentlemen; Robert Cleaves, Peter Hily, Edward Man, and Samuel Bramble.

Durham.

For the County Palatine of Durham, Sir Thomas Davison, High Sheriff of the County; Sir Francis Goodrick, Temporal Chancellor of the County Palatine; Doctor Burwell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham; Sir Christopher Conyers, Sir Nicholas Cole, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knights and Barons; Sir James Clavering Baronet, Sir Francis Anderson, Sir William Blakiston, Knights; John Heath, John Swinburn, John Tempest, Ralph Carr, Esquires; Baron Hilton, Henry Lambton Esquire, James Darcy, John Eden, Colonel Anthony Bicerley, Ralph Davison, Ralph Cole, Mayor Bellasis, Samuel Davison, Cuthbert Carr, William Blakiston, Thomas Shalforth, Charles Gerard, Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, Lodowick Hall, Esquires, The Mayor of the City of Durham for the time being; Thomas Swinburne Esquire, Gabriel Jackson, John Morland, John Arden, Miles Stapleton, Gentlemen, and Captain Henry Barnes, Thomas Haggerton, Esquire, and John Grey of Moxeton Cent. for North and Islandshue.

Essex.

For the County of Essex, Sir Edward Turner Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Harbottle Grimston Baronet, Master of the Rolls, Robert Lord Willoughby of Earsby, Son and heir apparent to Montague Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Robert Bertie, Edward Russel, Bannestre Maynard, Esquires; Sir John Barrington Knight and Baronet, Sir Henry Appleton, Sir William Ailiffe, Sir William Hicks, Sir Andrew Jennour, Sir William Wiseman, Sir Richard Everard, Barons; Sir Capel Luckin Knight and Baronet, Sir Martin Lumley Baronet, Sir Thomas Abdy, Sir Robert Abdy, Sir William Wiseman, Knights and Barons, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Thomas Cambel Barons, Sir James Altham, Sir John Bramstone Knights of the Bath; Sir John Tyrel, Sir Erasmus Delafontaine, Sir Thomas Boves, Sir Cranmer Henis, Sir Henry Clarke, Sir Edmond Pierce one of the Masters of the Chancery, Sir Anthony Brown, Sir Richard Wiseman, Sir William Battin, Sir John Shaw, Sir Robert Brooke, Sir Richard Everard, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Robert Barington, Sir Thomas Gardner, Sir Mounseford Bramstone, Sir William Glascock, two of the Masters of the Chancery, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Sir Thomas Byde, Sir William Hicks, Sir Edward Beacock Knights; John Bendish, Charles Fyche, Gamaliel Capel, Richard Samms, Thomas Meade, Peter Soame, John Tyrel, Thomas Argal, Oliver Reymond, John Atwood, Henry Woolaston, Henry Pert, John Eldred senior, John Eldred junior, John Paschall, John Godbolt, Robert Jocelyn, William Glascock, Frisiam Conyers, Thomas Lather, VVilliam Umphrevil, Thomas Roberts, John James, George Pert, William Colcroft, William Webb, Robert Leigh, William Appleton, John Berners, Robert Clerk, John Turner, Richard Kitkby, Carew Harvy Mildmay, Robert Checke, Francis Bramstone, Edward Bullock, Stephen Smith, Robert Mildmay, Henry Weight, Gilbert Pierce, Hate of Lee, James Norfolk, Cubert Martin, Thomas Talcot, Esquires; Philip Eldred, Henry Adoff, George James, Thomas King, VVilliam Hartis, John Thorowgood, William Palmer, Richard Stanis, Alexander Precot, Thomas Legate, John Sorrel, Edward Glascock, William Ashley Gentlemen, Thomas Wharton, Anthony Maxie and Thomas Garnet Esquires, Anthony Knightbridge of Writtle, Gent. Captain Richard Stams, Sir Richard Browne Knight and Baronet, and Jeremy Lacy.

XII.

Colchester.

For the Town of Colchester, the Mayor for the time being, Sir John Shaw Knight, Recorder; Sir Edmond Peirce Knight, Gilbert Peirce, Thomas Talcot Esquires, Thomas Reynolds, Andrew Fromanteel, Henry Lambe, Robert Legg, William Moore Aldermen, John Robinson, George Sandford, James Norfolk Esquires, and Thomas Cresseild Alderman.

Maldon.

For the Town of Maldon, The Bailiffs for the time being, Reuben Robinson, Samuel Plumb, Francis Gournay, James Starling, John Hart Aldermen, and Bartholomew Brickwood.

Harwich.

For the Town of Harwich, The Mayor for the time being, Sir Capel Luckin Baronet, George Colman, Richard Fuller, Henry Wright, Aldermen, Gerard, Daniel Smith, Thomas King, Anthony Woolward, Samuel Newton and Miles Hobart Gentlemen.

Gloucester.

For the County of Gloucester, Henry Lord Herbert of Ragland, son and heir apparent to Edward Marquis of Worcester, James Earl of Newburgh in the Kingdom of Scotland, John Viscount Scudamore of the Kingdom of Ireland, John Viscount Tracy of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Matthew Hale Knight, Lord Chief Baron of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, Sir Henry Capell Knight of the Bath, Sir Bamham Throckmorton Knight and Baronet, Sir Frederick Thynne, Sir William Dacy, Sir Richard Ashfield, Sir Edward Barburst, Sir Robert Jenkinson, Sir John Howe, Sir Christopher Guise, Sir Edward Falle, Sir William Keyte, Sir Richard Cox, Barons; Sir William Moreton Knight, one of His Majesties Serjeants at Law, Sir Edward Pointz, Sir Robert Adkins Knights of the Bath, Sir William Catchmay, Sir Edward Bray, Sir Humphrey Hooke, Sir Thomas Stephens, Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir Gabriel Lowe, Sir John Newton, Sir William Maffey, Sir Thomas Howes Knights, John Grubham Howe Esquire, Evan Seys Serjeant at Law, Francis Baber Doctor of Law, George Mountagne, VVilliam Dutton, William John Chamberlaine, John Stephens, William Cope, John Codrington, Richard Atkins, Henry Harte, William Selwyn, Duncombe Cholchester, Hen-Benedicte Hall, Thomas Masters, Thomas Wood, John George, John Smith, Richard Stephens, William Morgan, Edward Rich, Andrew Wood, John George, John Smith, Richard Stephens, William Morgan, Edward Rich, Codrington, Richard Whitmore, William Stafford, John Winter, Fleetwood Dormer, Samuel mas Thynne, Robert Pleydd, Thomas James, William Stratford, Richard Dowdeswell, Miles Rutter, Thomas Horton, Thomas Wood, William Leigh, Francis Norwood, David Williams, John Bertowe, Tho. Seymour, Will. Fry, Will. Bouchier, Charles Cox, John Gayte, Rich. Berkley, Rich. Daffon, Will. Jones,

XIII.

Jones, Robert Oldsworth, Richard Baugh, John Robins, Thomas Marriott, Esquires; Thomas Riche, William Hinson, VVilliam Lawrence, William Dowdeswell, Henry Browne, Robert Heydon, Nicholas Veale, John Wyniat, Thomas Walle, William Thorpe, John Driver, Conway Whatterne, VVilliam Winter, Richard Machen, John Coles, Thomas Ayleway, James Hawkins, Christopher Woodward, and the Bailiffs of Tewkesbury for the time being, Anthony Sambich, William Barton, Sir John Baker Knight, William Stafford junior.

City of Gloucester.

For the City and County of the City of Gloucester, Henry Lord Herbert of Ragland, Son and heir apparent of Edward Marquis of Worcester, Robert Feilding the present Mayor, and the Mayor for the time being; Sir William Morton Knight, one of His Majesties Serjeants at Law, Recorder of the said City; Sir Edward Maffey Knight, Evan Seys Serjeant at Law, John Grubham-Howe, Edward Nurse, Thomas Williams, Esquires; Henry Cugley, James Stephens, William Russel, John Powel, Thomas Yate, Thomas Price, John Woodward, Anthony Arnold, Henry Ockold, John Wagstaffe, and Henry Fowler, Aldermen.

Hereford.

For the County of Hereford, Henry Lord Herbert of Ragland, son and heir apparent to Edward Marquis of Worcester, John Lord Viscount Scudamore, of the Kingdom of Ireland, James Scudamore, Wallop Beabazon, Esquires; Sir James Bridges, Sir John Kerle, Sir William Powell, Sir Thomas Morgan, Barons; Sir Thomas Hanbury Knight, Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath; Sir John Scudamore Baronet, Sir Herbert Penot Knight, Sir Edward Hopton, Sir Thomas Tomkins, Sir Job Charleton, Knights; Fitz-William Conniby, Thomas Cornwall, Thomas Whitney, Herbert Aubrey senior, John Price senior, Thomas Price, Walter Pye, Roger Vaughan, Herbert Westfaling, Herbert Aubrey junior, John Scudamore senior, Humphrey Cornwall, John Scudamore junior, John Barnaby de Canon Pyon, Reynald Graham, Thomas Cox, Edward Cornwall, John Skippe, Bennet Hoskins, Richard Hopton, Giles Bridges, Thomas Geers, Thomas Carpenter, John Hoskins de Harewood, Humphrey Howorth, William Gregory, Francis Unett, John Hanford, Humphrey Baskerville, John Birch, John Barnaby de Brockhampton, John Vaughan, John Booth de Hereford, Thomas Harley, Ambrose Elton, Robert Pye, Budhale Gwilline, Richard Wignore, John Nourie, Nicholas Walwyn, VVilliam Whittington, Thomas Rod, John Booth de Braynton, Thomas Wignor, William Westfaling, Robert Rod, Richard Reed, Timothy Coles, VVilliam Brydges, Henry Milbourne, Herbert Masters, William Brome, John Dancy, John Gwylym de Wellington, Richard Walwyn de Hellens, Humphrey Tayler de Withington, John Kidley de Bromeley, Thomas Murrer de Kings Capel, Thomas Gomond de Kilpeck, George Carver de Burhouse, Esquires; the Bailiff for the Borough of Leominster for the time being, John Tomkins, Richard Rodd de Rodd, Edward Rodd, Thomas Blaney, Edward Freeman, Thomas French and Thomas Duppa de Eastley, Esquires.

XIV.

City of Hereford.

For the City of Hereford, Robert Simonds Esquire, the present Mayor, and the Mayor for the time being; John Lord Viscount Scudamore, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Roger Vaughan, Herbert Westfaling, Thomas Price, Esquires; William Gregory, Richard Philpotts, William Phillips, James Lawrence, Thomas Homes, Thomas Painard, Thomas Bond, William Edwin, Aldermen, Edward Alderne Doctor of Law, Edward Rodd, Nicholas Philpotts, John Smith Mercer, Hugh Rodd, Thomas Symmonds, Roger Bouleot and John Barnes, Gentlemen.

Hertford.

For the County of Hertford, Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, Thomas Lord Viscount Fanshawe, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Thomas Fanshawe Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath, William Cecil, Algernon Cecil, William Willoughby Esquires; Sir Harbottle Grimstone Baronet, Master of the Rolls; Sir Edward Atkins, one of the Barons of His Majesties Court of Exchequer; Sir Thomas Leventhorp, Sir Brocket Spences, Sir Jonathan Keat, Sir Erasmus Harby, Sir Thomas Allen, Barons; Sir Richard Atkins, Sir Richard Fracklynne, Sir Richard Lucy, Knights and Barons; Sir Philip Boteler Knight of the Bath; Sir Thomas Dacres, Sir John Harrison, Sir Francis Boteler, Sir Henry Cady, Sir William Godbold, Sir Rowland Litton, Sir John Gore, Sir Harry Connisby, Sir John Warr, Sir Henry Blunt, Sir Humphrey Gore, Sir John Hale, Sir William Glascocke, Sir Robert Joceline, Sir Richard Comb, Sir Walter Walker, Knights; Thomas Doevra, James VVillimot, Richard Goulstone, Thomas Dacres, Edward VVingate, John Coppings, Arthur Bolter, Thomas Stanley, John Heydon, Robert Ashton, William Glascocke, William Hale, Arthur Sparkes, John Fotherly, Alderman of Northall, John Halsey, William Harbord, John Jesson, Edward Atkins, William Cotton, Alben Cox, John Briscoe, Ralph Freeman senior, Robert Hobotham, Richard Jennings, Edmund Smith, Robert Sadler, Henry Chancy, Ralph Freeman junior, Humphrey Shalcocks, Henry Guy, VVilliam Nuce, Thomas Offey, Henry Dunstar, Alexander Meade, Richard Gammon Esquires.

V 2

Edward

Edward Cason, George Needham, Ralph Gore, Henry Becher, Marmaduke Royden, Edward Briscoe, George Bromely, John Ellis, Edmond Field, William Greenhill, Edward Crosby, Alexander Weild, Gentlemen; Captain William Minoes, Thomas Artis, Robert Dean, Doctors of Physick, and the Mayor of Hertford for the time being.

St. Albans.

XV.

For the Borough of St. Albans, Algernon Cecil, Esquire; Sir Harbottle Grimstone Master of the Rolls, Sir Richard Francklin, Sir Harry Conisby, Sir Richard Combe, Sir John VWhitwong, Knights; the Mayor for the time being, John Simpson Esquire, Recorder; Robert Rotham, Edmond Smith, Thomas Docwra, Robert Sadler, Richard Jennings, VWilliam Cotton, John Jesson, Alban Cox, Esquires, Thomas Artis, Doctor of Physick; Thomas Cowley senior, Thomas Cowley junior, William Marston, Thomas Oxton, Edward Eames, John Gape, John New, and Robert New Aldermen.

Huntington.

For the County of Huntington, Charles Lord Le de Spencer, son and heir apparent to Mildmay Earl of Westerland, Robert Viscount Mandevil, son and heir apparent to Edward Earl of Manchester Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household; Sir Francis Compton Knight, George Mountague, Esquire; Sir John Cotton, Sir John Hewet, Sir Thomas Proby, Sir Robert Bernard, Barons; Stephen Anderson, John Stone, John Bernard, Henry Williams, Robert Appreece, Lyonel Walden, Nicholas Johnson, Sutton Ashfield, Nicholas Peadley, Lawrence Torkinton, John Heron, Robert Pain, Anthony South, Richard Elmes, Thomas Rouse, Richard Nailer, Jasper Trice, Gerrard Cater, John Ferrer, Richard Wyn Esquires; Thomas Colestone, Thomas Shepherd, William Sparrow, Gentleman; and Thomas Walwin Mayor of Huntington.

Town of Huntington.

For the Town of Huntington, The Mayor for the time being, Robert Viscount Mandevil, son and heir apparent to Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household; Sir John Cotton, Baronet, Sir Robert Bernard, Henry VWilliams, Lyonel Walden, Nicholas Peadley Esquires; Richard Astre, Lawrence Torkington, John Barnard, Richard Weaver, Thomas Judson and James Fairefide Aldermen.

Kent.

For the County of Kent, Charles Lord Buckhurst, son and heir apparent to Richard Earl of Dorset, Philip Viscount Straungford in the Kingdom of Ireland, James Herbert, John Tuston, Richard Tuston Esquires; Sir Thomas Twisden, One of the Justices of the Kings Bench, Sir Henesage Finch, His Majesties Solicitor General, Sir Thomas Peyton, Sir Roger Twisden, Sir Edward Hales, Sir Edward Monins, Sir Henry Palmer, Sir John Rivers, Sir John Sidley, Sir William Meredith, Sir Edward Deering, Sir Thomas Style, Sir Oliver Botteler, Sir Norton Knatchbull, Sir Peter Heyman, Sir John Tuston, Sir John Raney, Sir Richard Hardres, Sir Henry Wood, Sir Robert Hales, Sir Basil Dixwell, Sir VWilliam Duce, Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Sir William Wilde, Sir Stephen Leonard, Sir Humphrey Miller, Sir Edward Honeywood, Sir John Marham, Sir John Banckes, Sir Robert Barnham Barons; Sir Nathaniel Powell, Sir Robert Austen, Sir John Seylard, Sir John Wood, Sir Jonathan Keate Barons; Sir George Sonds, Knight of the Bath, Sir John Mennes, Comptroller of His Majesties Navy; Sir Robert Honeywood, Sir Anthony Ancher, Sir Isaac Sydley, Sir VWilliam Man, Sir Thomas Godfrey, Sir Richard Sandys, Sir Thomas Engham, Sir Arnold Braems, Sir Henry Oxinden, Sir Edward Master, Sir George Juxon, Sir VWilliam Brodnax, Sir John Darrel, Sir Thomas Scot, Sir Francis Clerke, Sir Edward Filmore, Sir Thomas Calpeper, Sir Theophilus Biddolph, Sir Richard Betenson, Sir VWilliam Leech, Sir Edmond Peirce, Sir William Boreman, Sir Bernard Hyde, Sir William Swan, Sir Anthony Bato- man, Sir Walter Vane, Sir John Heath, Attourney of the Dutche; Sir Thomas Lee, Sir Wil- liam Hagelton, Sir William de Laune, Knights; Sir William Cage, Knight, Thomas Broome, Sergeant at Law, Silas Titus, Croom of His Majesties Bedchamber, Thomas Hardres, Res- corder of the City of Canterbury, Captain John Stroude, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, John Boys of Friedvil, Richard Master, Thomas Calpeper of Hackington, Thomas Peke, Thomas Cripe of Queens, Walter Braems, Thomas Brodnax, Edward Master, Thomas Turner, William Brooke, John Boys of Hoade, John Best, John Cason, Henry Oxinden of Brooke, Richard Ald- erman, Esquire; Doctor John Sabin, Herbert Randolph, Gentleman; Nicholas Toke, Hen- ry Deering, Edward Hales, John Knatchbull, James Brockman, Maurice Diggs, Peter Heymon, John Moyle, Zouch Buckman, John Nayler, Esquires; Robert Lewkenor, Robert Heymon, John Moyle, Maximilian Mellison, Ferdinando Marham, Demetrius James, George Carteis, Thomas Knatchbul, Richard Willington, John Mutt, Ralph Burkin, Walter Franklin, Richard Marsh, Thomas English, Ro- bert Oliver, John Smith, Thomas Harlakenden, Henry Haughton, Alabaster Fludd, Francis Twisden, Captain John Clarke, Thomas Lake, Recorder of Maidstone, Richard Duke, William Maddox, Esquires; The Mayor of Rochester for the time being, Richard Allen Recorder of Rochester, George Newman, Richard Manley, George May, Richard Head, Charles Bickerstaffe, Robert Fowler, Francis

XVI.

Francis Barvel, Esquire; Stephen Alcocke senior, Thomas Manley Gentleman, Laurence Booke, Thomas Beever, Robert Masters, Samuel Boys, William Boys, Thomas Calpeper of Bed- bury, Edward Finch, John Hofemanden, Anthony Fowle, Robert Fowle, John Hagelton, John Bunce, Thomas Lambert, David Polhill, Philip Packer, George Polhill, Henry Gilburn, Wil- liam Hooker, John Scott, Mark Cottle, John Hyde, Norton Curteys, Robert Heath, Francis Heath, John Aulim, John Evelin, William Swan, John Seyliard, Nicholas Tooke senior, James Fortrey, Nicholas Tooke junior, William Boothby, Christopher Allansons, Bavin, Tho- mas Manning, Petley, John Bridger, Famaby, Edward Badby, John Sedley, Esquires; James Thurban Gentleman, and George Bowerman, Esquire; Sir John Henden- knight, William Campion, William Hammon, John Andrews, Edward Gullstone, Reynald Peck- ham Esquires; The Mayor of Sandwich for the time being, Tobias Cleere, Phineas Elwood, John Verrier, Valentine Jekin, Jeffrey Wells, Jeffrey Saker, The Mayor of Dover for the time being, Richard Jacob, Nicholas Eaton, William Eaton, John Watson, John Looome, Richard Barley, Walter Bames, Esquires; The Mayor of Rumney for the time being, Robert Wmull, Jeremy Stan- ford, Stephen Brett, Thomas Chalcrafts, The Mayor of Heith for the time being, John Up- James Pashlie, The Mayor of Feversham for the time being, John Troats Esquire, John Up- ton, Robert Watson, Thomas Southouse, The Mayor of Tenderden for the time being, Edward Finch Esquire, Captain Plomer, Thomas Short, The Wapstiff of Lydd for the time being, John Bateman, Thomas Bedingfield, Michael Childwicke, The Mayor of Folkeston for the time being, The Mayor of Fordwiche for the time being, Thomas Bigg, William Norton senior, Thomas Nor- ton junior, Esquires; and John Luckin.

Canterbury.

For the City of Canterbury, The Mayor for the time being, Sir William Man, Sir Edward Master Knights, Thomas Hardres Esquire, Recorder of the said City, John Beit, Edward Master, Squire Beverton Esquires, William Stanley, Henry Twyman, Avery Hills and Leonard Browne Aldermen.

Lancaster.

For the County of Lancaster, Charles Earl of Ancram in the Kingdom of Scotland, VWilliam Stanley, William Spencer, Esquires; Sir Richard Houghton, Sir George Middleton, Sir Robert Banlois, Sir Edward Stanley, Sir Edward Mosley, Sir Ralph Ashton of Whaley, Sir Ralph Ashton of Midleton Barons; Sir Gilbert Ireland, Sir Roger Bradstiegh, Sir Henry Slater, Sir Jeoffrey Shakerley, Sir John Heath Knights; John Mollineux, Richard Kirkby, Roger Nowell, Edward Fleetwood, Henry Baintre, VWilliam Farrington, Robert Holt, Laurence Raw- stone, Hugh Dickenson, William Radley, Nicholas Townley, John Parker, Nathaniel West, Thomas Preston, John Gillington, Daniel Fleming, Robert Rawlison, Jeoffrey Rishon, Alex- ander Osbaldeston, Alexander Rigby of Middleton, John Lightbanne, Edward Rigby, Francis Lindley, Thomas Baddit, Christopher Parker, Thomas Norres, Richard Legh, Richard Pen- ington, Richard Fleetwood of Rossall, Thomas Butler, Nicholas Mosley, John Halsted of Banck- ton, Mayor; John Byrom, Robert Heywood, James Duckensfield, Matthew Richardson, Peers Legh, John Entwisle, John Risley, Cuthbert Ogle, Henry Houghton, John Birch of Ordifall, Bartholomew Hesketh, Captain Byrom, Thomas Ashton, George Hilton, Henry Porter, Tho- mas Caus, William Fife, Thomas Greenchalgh, Thomas Holt junior, Roger Keison, VWil- liam Daniel, Peter Adlington, Ambrose Ludfay, Thomas Ashurst, VWilliam Kirkby, William Banckes junior, Richard Leigh, Esquires; John Aynworth, Thomas Leigh, Nicholas Ferackerly, Captain Brabin, Captain Longworth, Nicholas Pennington, William Wall, Seth Blackhurst, James Hodekinson, Joseph Rigby, Luke Hodgkinson, Ralph Mercer, Alexander Woodward, Alexander Rigby of Layton, John Tatlock Gentleman; Edward Dobson Esquire; The Mayor of Wigan for the time being, The Mayor of Lancaster for the time being, The Mayor of Le- verpoole for the time being, The Mayor of Preston for the time being, John Chandler Gent.

Leicester.

For the County of Leicester, Thomas Lord Beaumont of the Kingdom of Ireland, John Lord Roos, son and heir apparent to John Earl of Rutland, Benner Lord Sherard of the Kingdom of Ireland, John Grey Esquire; Sir George Villiers, Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine, Sir Tho. Halford, Sir Thomas Cave, Sir Jeoffrey Palmer, Sir Woolstan Dixie, Sir Henry Hudson, Sir George Pret- tynne, Barons; Sir William Hartop, Sir John Heath Knights; John Crow, Philip Sheward, Henry Neville, George Faint, Tho. Menye, Matthew Babington, William Noell, William Boothby, Samuel Jarvis, John Fontaine, Walter Rudings, Thomas Armistone, Roger Roe, William Whalley, Richard Brudenell, William Roberts, Captain Burton, VWilliam Hartop, Richard Orton, John Needham of Orbaton, John Morton, Thomas Bradgate, Richard Bradgate, William Streets, William Halford, John Turvile, William Belgrave, John Needham, VWilliam Skevington, John Hackett, Thomas Stavely, George Alby, Richard Verney, John Cave, Stanhope Whalley, William Leake, John Dunters, Thomas Berner, William Bent, Roger Smith, William Trimmel, Henry Farnham, Francis Cham- berlain, Robert Barnard, John Burwell, Henry Bigland, Neale Hewett, William Cole, Esquires.

XVIII.

XIX.

Leicester.

For the Borough of Leicester, William Callis Mayor of Leicester, Sir John Pittiman Baro- net, Sir William Hartopp Knight, Walter Rudeings Esquire, Richard Palmer, Richard Lincoln, Alexander Coats, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Overing, Thomas Brown, Daniel Abney, John Franks, Francis Noble, Cent. and Thomas Stavelly Esquire.

Lincoln.

For the County of Lincoln, and City and County of the City of Lincoln, George Lord Vis- count Castleton of the Kingdom of Ireland, Robert Lord Willoughby of Earsby, Son and Heir apparent to Mountague Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, William Moun- tague, William Pierpoint, Esquires; Sir Philip Tyrwhitt, Sir Edward Barkham, Sir Hum- phry Winch, Sir Henry Mallingford, Barons, Sir Francis Goodrick, Sir John Moreton, Sir Francis Dallison Knights; Philip Tyrwhit, Henry Fines, William Metham, William Mar- wood, George Sanderson, John Ogle, Edward Merberry Esquires; William Willoughby Es- quire, Sir John Mounson senior, Sir John Bolles, Sir William Hickman, Sir Robert Dallison, Sir Edward Lake, Sir John Anderson, Barons; Sir John Mounson junior, Knight of the Bath, Sir Thomas Meres Knight, Charles Pelham senior, Edward Tournay senior, Cyril Tur- whit; William Godfrey, William Brownlow, George Healey, William Anderson, John Far- mary of Northrop, Edward Tournay junior, John Stow, Esquires; Sir Henry Bellasis Knight of the Bath, Sir Thomas Bernardiston, Sir William Wray, Sir George Wynne Barons; Sir Edward Aiscough, Knights; Charles Pelham junior, Jervas Hollis Master of Requests, William Wentworth, William Broxholme, Marmadake Dorrel junior, William Bard, Alexander Enterson, John Neltrop, John Boswel, Charles Newcomen Esquires; Sir Robert Christopher, Knight, Sir Adrian Scroop Knight of the Bath, Sir Martin Lister, Sir Henry Bellasis Knight of the Bath, Sir John South, John Bolles, William Fitz-William, John Hanby, Isaac Knight, Charles Radley, William Wolsey, William Ballet senior, Robert Long, Thomas Ely, Dymocke Wal- poole, George Oney, Henry Midlemore Esquires; Sir Francis Fane Knight of the Bath, George Sherard Esquire; Sir Thomas Holfey, Sir William Thorold, Sir John Newton, Sir Richard Rothwel, Barons; Sir John Walpoole, Knight; Charles Dymocke, Lewis Palmer, Anthony Thorold, Molleneux Disney, Christopher Nevil, Richard Brownlow, Thomas Ellis, William Lister, John Hobson, Richard Ryley, Thomas Petchel, Stephen Rothwel, John Wilson, Henry Stone, Anthony Williams, VWilliam Thornton, VWilliam Rivett, Esquires; Robert La- tuing, John Colthart, John Trafford, Gentlemen; Sir Michael Arman, Sir John Brownlow, Sir Robert Markham, Sir VWilliam Brownlow, Sir VWilliam Trollop, Sir John Bucke, Baro- nets; Sir Thomas Orpe, Sir Christopher Clapham Knights, Thomas Hatcher, William Stafford, Esquires; Sir Thomas Orpe, Sir Christopher Clapham Knights, William Blyth, John Saunders, William Sarsle, Edward Skipwith, Francis Wingfield, Thomas Trollop, Adam Cleypool, Philip Dalloe, Thomas Skipwith, William Hyde, William Trollop, William VVelby, Lister Teigh, Esquires. XXI.) Robert Garland Gentleman; Thomas Grantham, Peregrine Berley, Sir Anthony Oldfield, Baro- net, Sir Henry Heron, Knight of the Bath, Sir Anthony Iby, Sir Robert Carr, Knights; Sir VWil- liam Hamble Baronet; Sir John Brown Knight, Thomas Thory, Thomas Hall, John Jay, Charles Skipwith, John Lockton, Esquires; Thomas Brown, Gentleman; Matthew VVoolmer, Antho- ny Oldfield, Esquires; John Empton Esquire, Joseph VWhiting, Charles Rushworth, Samuel Jackson, Anthony Hall, Doctor Sturton, Richard Balder, Robert Bisle, VWilliam Dickinson, Gentlemen; Adlard VVelby, David Bonnel, Esquires; John Jelson, Daniel Rhodes, George Casene, Henry Morley, Israel Jackson, Gentlemen; Thomas Matham, Doctor Richer, Robert Melish, Esquires; Richard Milner Gentleman, the Mayor of the City of Lincoln for the time being, and the four senior Aldermen, viz. VWilliam Bishop, Edward Blowe, Richard Wetherel, Robert Wrofe, the Mayor and the three senior Aldermen of Boston, viz. John Ellis, George Slec, Samuel Beeson, the Mayor of Stamford, and the Alderman of Grantham for the time being; Doctor Thomas Sanderson, William Perkins and Richard Lecnine, Daniel Thorowgood, Richard Botcher, George Hill, Gentlemen; John Humphreys Esquire, Charles Bayds, Stephen Mason Es- quire, Samuel Burton, John VVimberly, Cent.

London.

XXII.) For the City of London, Sir John Lawrence, Knight, Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor for the time being; Sir Thomas Adams, Sir Richard Brown, Sir Thomas Allyn, Sir John Robinson, Sir VWilliam VVild Recorder, Knights and Barons; Sir Richard Chiverton, Sir John Frederick, Sir Anthony Bateman, Sir Thomas Soame, Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir VWilliam Bolton, Sir VWilliam Peake, Sir VWilliam Turner, Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Reeves, Sir VWilliam Thompson, Sir Theo- philus Biddeligh, Sir John Shaw, Sir VVil. VVale, Knights, Francis Meynel, Samuel Sterling, Ro- bert Hanon, VWilliam Hooker, Thomas Bosloy, Roger Hatton, Nicholas Bonfoy, John Bence, Richard Shelton, Aldermen; and the Aldermen and Recorder of the said City for the time being; George Waterman, Charles Doe, Sheriffs; and the Sheriffs for the time being; John Jones, John Jolliffe, Thomas Thurgis, Henry Dunstar, VValter Lap, Esquires, James Abernottle, Spiddelefer.

Spiddelefer.

Sir Edward Turnor Knight, Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, Sir Thomas In- gram, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Hugh Lord Colrain in the Kingdom of Ireland; Sir Orlando Bridgman, Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, Henry Lord Cornbury, son and heir ap- parent to Edward Earl of Clarendon Lord Chancellor of England; Edward Rusell, George Moun- tague, Christopher Hatton, Thomas Coventry, William Mountague, Robert Spencer, Henry Sey- mour, Esquires; Sir Henry Bennet, Principal Secretary of State, John Ashburnham Esquire, one of his Majesties Bedchamber, Edward Rogers Esquire, one of his Majesties Bedchamber, Thomas of his Majesties Bedchamber, Sir Harbottle Grimston Baronet, Master of the Ellice Esquire, one of his Majesties Bedchamber, Sir Nicholas Crisp, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir William Wal- ward, Sir Thomas Fisher, Sir Henry Wood, Sir John Robinson, Sir Jeremy Whichcot, Sir William Wal- ler, Sir Richard Franklin, Sir Joseph Ash, Sir Reginald Foster, Sir John Bennet, Knights of the Bath; Sir Hen- ry Barons; Sir John Beaumont, Sir Robert Atkins, Sir John Glyn, Sir John Maynard, Sir John Heath, Atto- ney of the Duchy; Sir Winston Churchill, Sir John Cropley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir Robert Hyde, Sir Ellis Leighton, Sir Thomas Player junior, Sir John Nicholas, Sir Philip Warwick, Sir Gilbert Gerard of Harrow, Sir Gilbert Gerard of St. James, Sir John Nicholas, Sir Philip Warwick, Sir Christopher Eyres, Sir John Birkenhead, one of his Majesties Masters of Requests; Sir Cyril Wich, Sir Robert Carr, Sir Edmund Barker, Sir John Colliton, Sir Edmund Peirce, Sir Justman Levin, Sir Thomas Escourt, Sir Edward Wingfield, Sir Henry Wemson, Sir Paul Painter, Knights; William Ashburnham, Cofferer of his Majesties Household; Sergeant Wynham, Sergeant Waller, Charles Cornwallis, Humphrey Weld, Francis Crawley, Edmund Waller, George Pitt, Sydney Bere, John Ca- rey, Henry Barker, John Brown, Edwin Rich, Francis Bloomer, Joseph Ayliffe, Thomas Swallow, Richard Peacock, Charles Cheyne, John Trevor, Francis Philips, Robert Jacob, William Hill, John Heydon, George Day, George Marsh, William Page, Andrew Ellis, John Page, William Meggs, Thomas Collet, Ralph Hawry, Thomas Povey, Giles Hungerford, Thomas Lake, Richard Dunton, James Hawley, Erasmus Moise, Charles Pitfield, Thomas Keodal, Thomas Harrison, Thomas Whit- ton, John Jones, Henry Osborn, John Smith, William Goldborough, Richard Abel, John Wilford, David Walter, Richard Cheney, Richard Procter, James Norfolk, John James, John Fetherley, Wil- liam Northrey, John Philips Auditor, Edmund Warcup, Roger Jennings, Robert Child, William Marshall, Thomas Ardin, Jasper Charchil, Daniel Procter, John Baldwin, VWilliam Bowles, VVal- ter Boothby, Nicholas Ranton, John Gouldsmith, Henry Murrey, John Hatchinton, Edward Rich- ter, Peter Peyton, Pawlet St. John, VWilliam Damer, Edmund Draper, Doctor VWilliam Quarter- man, Esquires; Sir Thomas Bird, one of the Masters of Chancery, Sir Frederick Hyde Sergeant at Law; Robert Hanson, Lestrange Colthrop, Esquires; Sir Charles Cotterel, Sir John Birkenhead, Richard Atkins, James Hambleton, one of his Majesties Bedchamber, Edward Truffel, Maximilian Brad, VWilliam Harpham, Esquires; Sir Bartholomew of Edmonston, John Layney, John Pawlet, Es- quires; VWood of Littleton, Esquires; Sir Robert of Hayes, John VWalker, Esquires; Thomas Diconion of Hillingdon, Robert Hampton, Robert Shoredith, Gentlemen; Captain Harrington of Scaynes, Esquire; John Bill, Michael Holman, Henry Row, Esquires; Sir Leigh of Greenford, Esquire; Claxton of Sudbury, Es- quire; Briggishal of Hayes, Esquire; Chute of VVilston, Thomas Nevet, Esquire; Farrington of South-mans, VWil- bert Napier, Tho. Herflaw, Griffith Bodards, Esquires; Sir Thomas Thorowgood Knight, Frederick Cornwallis, Francis Cornwallis, and Henry Murrey, Esquires.

Westminster.

XXIV.) For the City of Westminster, Thomas Lord Richardson, Baron Cromond in the Kingdom of Scotland, Sir VWilliam Maurice Knight, Principal Secretary of State, Sir Henry Bennet, Princip- al Secretary of State, Sir Edward Nicholas Knight, one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Council, George Mountague Esquire, Sir Heneage Finch, Knight and Baronet, his Majesties Solli- cito-General; Sir VWilliam Plasters Baronet, Sir Robert Long, Sir Lancelot Lake, Sir Robert Pyc, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir Cyril VVich, Knights; Sir Edmund Pyc Knight and Baronet, Sir John Cotton Baronet, Sir Henry Herbert, Sir John Nicholas Knight of the Bath, Sir Philip VVarwick, Sir Richard Everard, Sir Edward Filmer, Sir Allen Apsley, Sir Henry VWood, Sir Thomas Meres, Sir John Talbot, Sir Charles Cotterel, Sir Thomas Higgons, Knights; Sir Thomas Lutetion Baronet, Sir VWil- liam Poulney Knight; Sir John Bennet, Knight of the Bath, Sir VWilliam VVheeler, Baronet; Sir Thomas Clerke, Sir Anthony Liby, Sir Robert Howard, Knights; Sir Edward Greavers Baronet, Sir John Baber Knight, Sir John Collaton Knight and Baronet, Sir Edward Broughton Baronet, John Ashburnham, Bernard Greenvile, Stephen Fox, Cecil Tufson, John Trevor, Sir Richard Ostely, Reginald Graham, Doctor VWilliam Quarterman, Esquires; Sir Theodore le Vaux, Sir Hugh Care- ret, Knights; Colonel VWhitley, George Paris, Richard Newman, Esquire, Dolbin, Steward of VWest- minster, Robert Scawen, John Browne, Thomas Povey, Richard Atkins, Richard Mason, Thomas Coppin, VWilliam Glascock, Bulleyn Reymes, Edmund-Bury Godfrey, Francis Lucy, Thomas Mor- rice,

rice, Robert Filmer, Matthew Lock, Thomas Ruffel, Edmond VVarcup, John Sibley, Thomas Ruffel, Thomas Bayles, William Harboed, Richard Aldworth, Simon Smith, George Farewell, James Norfolk, Humphrey Wynley, Francis Dorington, Charles Potts, Butler Kinhead, William Hammond, Henry Peck, Francis Cornwallis, Anthony Cogan, Edward Fauconbridg, William Gape, Emery Hill, Roger Higgs, Peter Salmon Doctor of Physick; George Merifield, Job Williams, Gentlemen; Frederick Cornwallis, Charles Cornwallis esquires; Sir Thomas Byrd Knight, and John Clarke Doctor of Physick in the Strand; Andrew Ellis Esquire.

Monmouth.

XXV. For the County of Monmouth, Henry Lord Herbert of Ragland, Son and Heir apparent to Edward Marquess of Worcester, William Lord Herbert of Cardiff, Son and heir apparent to Philip Carl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Sir Bainham Throckmorton Knight and Baronet; Sir Edward Morton, Sir Trevor Williams, Sir Thomas Morgan Baronets; Sir George Probert Knight; William Morgan of Tredegar, William Jones of Treowen, Thomas Lewis of St. Peere, George Probert, Edward Proger, Edmond Morgan, Charles Van, Thomas Hughes, Charles Hughes, James Heibert, Charles-Proger Heibert, Henry Morgan, William Morgan of Pencrike, VWilliam Morgan of Grays Inn, Thomas Morgan of Penroët, Thomas Morgan of Lawromney, Heibert Evans, VWilliam Heibert, Charles Price, Walter Rumfey, VWilliam Jones of Abergeny, Henry Baker, Philip Cecil, Robert VWilliams, Thomas VWilliams, John VValter of Perfield, Roger Oates, VValter Prichard, John Parry, Nicholas Kemois, James Prichard, Thomas Prichard, Edmond Jones, John Arnold, Esquires; Edward VWilliams, John Lewis, Henry Chambre, Thomas Heibert, VValter Jones, VValter Morgan, Edward Kemois of Penholty, Capel Hanbury, Christopher Perkins, Roger Alder, Charles Griffith, VWill. VWilliams of Lanfoit, John Rumfey, VWill. Jones of Lanfanfreod, Gentlemen; the Mayor of the Town of Monmouth for the time being, Andrew Probert, John Gubb, Cent.

Northampton.

For the County of Northampton, Robert Viscount Mandevill, Son and Heir apparent to Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Household, Obyan Viscount Callen of the Kingdom of Ireland, Charles Lord Le de Spencers, Son and Heir apparent to Midmay Carl of Westminsterland, VWilliam Lord Fitz-VWilliams of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Francis Compton, Knight, George Mountague, Christopher Hatton, Sir Tho. Crew, Rob. Spencer Esquire; Sir Richard Rainsford one of the Barons of his Majesties Exchequer; Sir Jeffrey Palmer, his Majesties Attorney General, Will. Mountague Esquire, the Queens Attorney General; Sir Justinian Isham, Sir Tho. Cave, Sir Hen. Yelverton, Sir Samuel Danvers, Sir Edw. Nichols, Sir Roger Norwich, Sir John Robinson, Sir Will. Dudley, Sir George Buswel Baronets; Sir John Holman Baronet, Sir Edw. Griffin, Sir Will. Fleetwood, Sir Samuel Jones, Sir John Bernard, Sir James Langham, Sir Edw. Alstone, Knights; John Beaumont, Ferdinando Martham, Lewis Palmer, Will. Haslewood, Henry Robinson of Cransley, Miles Fleetwood, George Clarke, Will. Stafford, Fran. Lane, Goddard Pemberton, John Brown, Thomas Chubnal, George Wake Doctor of Law, Laurence Manley, VWilliam Chester, William Sanders, Tho. Trist, Tho. Elmes, Toby Chancey, Tho. Catesby, Richard Rainsford, Sannel Trist, VWilliam Washburne, Humphrey Orme, Maurice Trefham, William Tate, Richard Kinsman, Edward Onely, John Syers, Ed- John Cartwright, George Trefham, William Tate, Richard Kinsman, Maximilian Emerly, Tanward Harby Junio; William Adams, John Colly, Richard Saltenastal, Maximilian Emerly, Foxely, Edward Palmer, Robert Clerke, William Backby, Henry Edmonds, Will. Pargiter Junio; Tanfield Mullo, Christopher Pickering, Bryan Janson, Walter Kirkham, Rich. Benson, Anthony Shackburgh, Michael Woodhal, John Thornton, Richard Nailor, John Willoughby, John Bagshaw, William VVal- Michael Woodhal, John Thornton, Richard Nailor, John Willoughby, John Bagshaw, William VVal- mer of Lubnam, VWilliam Lisle, Christopher Thusby, Bernard VValcor, Andrew Lant, Francis Mor- gan, Alexander Fakins, Thomas Roane, Thomas Jennynson, VWilliam VVar, John Lyon, John Dela- val, VWilliam Leavins, Francis Kirkham, Edmond Neale, Nicholas Stewart, John Gardiner, John VVreman, Esquires; The Mayor of Northampton for the time being, Thomas Hensman, John Brasfield, Francis Pickmere, Joseph Sergeant, Joan Friend, Hatton Farmer, Joseph Hensman, John Hewes; the Mayor of Higham for the time being; the Bailiff of Daventry for the time be- ing; the Mayor of Brackley for the time being; Henry Lucas, Samuel Clerke, Thomas Dove, John Boun, Robert Pargiter of Gretworth, Esquires, and Richard Butler of Preston, Gentle- man.

Nottingham.

XXVII. For the County of Nottingham, and Town and County of the same, Henry Lord Viscount Mansfield, Son and Heir apparent to VWilliam Marquess of Newcastle, Patricius Viscount Cha- mberlain of the Kingdom of Ireland, Gilbert Lord Houghton, Son and Heir apparent to John Carl of Chester, VWilloughby, Ancestil Gray, VWill. Pierepoint, Arthur Stanhop, VWill. Byron, Esquires; Sir John Clouston Knight and Baronet, Sir George Savill Baronet, Sir Francis Molinex Knight and Baronet, Sir VValt. Hickman, Sir Tho. VWilliamson, Sir VWill. VWilloughby, Baronets; Sir Fran- cis Leake Knight and Baronet, Sir John Digby, Sir Ralph Knight, Sir Clifford Clouston, Knights; Robert Pierepoint, Anthony Eye, John Gribham-hov, VWilliam Palmes, Isham Perkins, VWilliam Stan- hoppe, VWilliam Gwynn, Charles Hutchinson, VWill. Sacheverill, Cecil Cooper, VWill.

Will. Skeffington, Peniston Whalley, Will. Herbert, Anthony Gilby, Francis Sands, Francis Stinger, Will. Clearkion, Robert Mellish, George Nevil, Arthur Waring, John Rayner, Tho. Charlton, Clifton Rodes, Tho. Marsnal, Ralson Mellish, Tho. Woven, John Moleley, Will. Byron, Esquires; Robert Thoroton Doctor of Physick, George Cam, Will. Newton, James Lane, Gentlemen; The High Sher- riff of the County of Nottingham for the time being, the Mayor of Nottingham for the time being, the Bailiffs of East-Radford for the time being, and the Mayor of Newark for the time being.

Norfolk.

For the County of Norfolk, Sir Edward Turner Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, Thomas Lord Richardson Baron Craumont of the Kingdom of Scotland; Hatton Rich, Esquire, Sir Edmond Bacon, Sir John Hobart, Sir Philip Woodhouse, Sir Richard Berney, Sir Henry Jenegan, Sir Edward Barkham, Sir Nicholas le Strange, Sir John Holland, Sir Robert Palton, Sir John Palgrave, Sir Ralph Hare, Sir John Potts, Sir Robert Kempe, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir Edward VVar, Sir Thomas Deer- ham, Sir William Gaudy, Sir William Cook, Sir William Doyley, Baronets; Sir Miles Hobart, Sir John Knyvett, Sir Edward Walpoole, Sir Christopher Calthorpe Knights of the Bath; Sir Charles Harbard, Sir John Harison, Sir Thomas Guybon, Sir Allen Apsley, Sir VWilliam Hovel, Sir Thomas Rant, Sir Joseph Payn, Sir Thomas Meadow, Sir VWilliam Hewyt, Sir Justinian Lewin, Sir VWilliam Doyley, Sir Robert Yallup, Sir Nevil Catelyn Knights, Thomas Towroshend, George Towroshend, John Bladwell, Robert London, Le Strange Calthap, Thomas Dey, Robert Kedington, Robert Tyrill of Wilton, Thomas Thusby, Francis Thusby, Samuel Harison, Leonard Gooch, John Warner, John Fisher, Hatton Barnerd, John Bendish, Gascoyne Weld of Braconath, Thomas Garret, Esquires; Erasmus Earl Sergeant at Law, John Cooke, Robert Tracy, James Grey, John Hobart, Thomas le Gros, Edward Barkham, Thomas Holland, Augustine Palgrave, John Potts, William Coke, Francis Bickley, Will. Addams, Anthony Gaudy, Philip Herbert, Roger Spilman, Philip Harbor, Maurice Shelton, Peter Gleane, Thomas Gaudy of Claxton, Thomas Berney of Swarson, William Crane, An- thony Freeston, Robert Suckling, John Windham, VWilliam Barker, Robert Gawfell, Henry Repps, Oliver Neeve, Philip Bedingsfield and Humphrey Bedingsfield, Fran. Bacon, Tho. Bacon, Rob. Long, Rob. Baldoch, Rob. Stewart, John Earle, Francis Coxy, Christopher Jay, Suckling Jay, Leonard Mapes, Henry Clifton, Clement Herne, Nathaniel Showaldham, Richard Nixon, Edmond Doyley, John Thug- ton, John Cock, Tho. Browne of Elsing, Tho. Corey, John Kendall, Lawrence Osburgh, John Shad- well, Robert Cooney, Rob. Haughton, Rich. Godfrey, John Anguish, Anthony Fisher, Edward Bar- ber, Tho. Drury, Nich. Rookewood, Anth. Drury, Robert Drury, Tho. Talbot, Nich. Styeman, Jacob Pre- ston, Basingbourne Gaudy, Charles Gaudy, VWilliam Davy of Ellingham, Nathaniel Knevet, Edmond Britiff, Simon Britiff, Tho. Wright of Kilverston, Munford Spelman, Edmond de Grey, Tho. Wright of Ovington, William Exampton and Robert Baxton, Gentlemen.

Kings Lynn.

For the Burrough of Kings Lynn, The Mayor for the time being, Robert Stewart, Recorder; Walter Kerby, John Basset, Thomas Greene, John Bird, Benjamin Holly, Henry Bell, William Whar- ton, Thomas Robinson.

Thetford.

For the Burrough of Thetford, The Mayor for the time being, Sir John Holland and Sir Will. Gaudy, Baronets; Sir Allen Apdy Knight, Maurice Shelton Esq; John Kendall, Robert Tyrrell, Ed- mund Hunt, Barrage Martin and Omond Clerk, Gentlemen.

Great Yarmouth.

For the Burrough of Great Yarmouth, The Bailiffs for the time being; Sir Thomas Meas- dow, Thomas Pufflet, John Cubitt, Richard Jerman, John Hall, Abraham Castell, Thomas Gooch, Nathaniel Abby, John Row, George England, John Woodroff, Edmund Thaxter, Arthur Bacon, Al- dermen.

For the City of Norwich, The Mayor for the time being, Sir Joseph Payne Knight, Francis Co- ry Esquire, Recorder; Hen. Warts, John Rayley, Bernard Church, John Min, John Salter, Christopher Jay, Richard Wenman, John Osborne, John Crothold, Will. Haward, Esquires; The two Sheriffs for the time being, Augustine Briggs, Tho. Wille, Robert Bendish, Richard Coultham, John Larence, Hen. Hime, Francis Norris, Matthew Markham, John Manser, Henry VVoods, Henry VVatts Junio, Thomas Thacker, Thomas Chickeringe.

Northumberland.

For the County of Northumberland, Henry Lord Viscount Mansfield, Son and Heir apparent to William Marquess of Newcastle; Thomas Grey, Ralph Grey, Edward VVidrigton, Esquires; Sir VWilliam Fenwick, Sir Ralph Delaval, Baronets; Sir VWilliam Foster, Sir Henry VVidrigton, Sir Francis Lyddal, Knights; Edward Grey of Heston, Robert Delaval, Cathbert Heon, Ralph Grey of Bradford, Thomas Foster of Etherston, VWilliam VVidrigton, William Fenwick of Bey- well, Ralph Hebon of Hebon, John Clark, Robert Shafto of Benwell, Ralph Jenison, John Salkeid the elder of Rock, Thomas Benwick of the Clothouse, Daniel Collingwood of Beaton, Richard Store;

Scote, VWilliam Delaval of Berwick, John Rodham of Little Houghton, Nicholas Whitehead, and Ralph Anderson, Esquires; VWilliam Warren and Michael Waddington of Morpeth, Gentlemen.

For the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Colonel Edward Grey, the Mayor for the time being; Thomas Watson, Andrew Moore, Mark Amorer, John Douglas, Aldermen; and Anthony Aiton, Bailiff.

For the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, the Mayor for the time being, Sir John Masley and Sir Francis Anderson, Knights; John Clarke, and Henry Babant, Esquires.

Iron.

For the County of Oxon, Thomas Earl of Downe in the Kingdom of Ireland, Henry Lord Viscount Cornbury, son and heir apparent to Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England; Philip Lord Wenman, Viscount Tarm in the Kingdom of Ireland, James Herbert, John Lovelace, Esquires; Sir Anthony Cope, Sir Henry Lee, Sir Thomas Spencer, Sir Thomas Penniton, Sir William Walter, Sir Anthony Craven, Sir Thomas Cleyton, Warden of Merton Colledge; Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Sir Compton Read, Barons; Sir VWilliam Fleetwood, Sir VWilliam Morton one of his Majesties Sergeants at Law; Sir John Glyn one of his Majesties Sergeants at Law; Sir Francis Wenman, Sir Edward Norris, Sir Henry Jones, Sir John Robinson Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Timothy Terry, Sir Thomas Tipin, Sir John Clarke, Sir Edmund Bray, Sir George Croke, Sir Littleton Orbaldfon, Sir Robert Jenkinson, Sir Allen Apsty, Sir VWilliam Glyn, Sir Philip Harecourt, Sir Thomas Cob, Sir Samuel Jones, Knights; Sir Edward Hungerford Knight of the Bath, James Herbert, John Lovelace, David Walter one of the Clerks of his Majesties Bed-chamber; Lewellin Jenkins Doctor of Laws, Principal of Jesus Colledge, Broome Whorwood, Richard Crooke, William Cope, James Hyde Doctor of Physick, President of Magdalen Colledge, Thomas Willis Doctor of Physick, Thomas Saunders, Anthony Libb, Vincent Barry, Henry Allant, John Stone, Francis Martin, Edmund Lenthal, John Clarke, VWilliam Lenthal, VWilliam Legg one of the Clerks of his Majesties Bed-chamber, VWilliam Dormer, John Cartwright, George Chamberlain, Thomas Wheate, VWilliam Sheppard, William Cartwright, Rowland Lacy, Arthur Jones, Henry Allworth Doctor of Laws, Richard Hollaway Counsellour at Law, John Chibberow Gentleman, Robert Dormer, Raynald Bray, William Bayley, Thomas Hord, John Doyley, Charles Hollaway Sergeant at Law, Charles Hollaway, Thomas Coventry, Matthew Skinner Doctor of Physick, Samuel Sandys Junior, William Gamcock, Robert Vesey, Robert Perrot Junior, Sheppard of Rosewright, Edward Vernon, John West, William Oakeley, Esquires; William Wright and John VVickham, Gentlemen; The Mayor of VWoodstock for the time being, Master Alexander Johnson; the Mayor of Banbury; the Warden of Henley; the Bailiffs of Burford and Chipping-Norton, and the chief Magistrates to act in their several Corporations only.

XXX.

For the University and City of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor and the two Doctors for the time being, Sir Thomas Cleyton Knight, Warden of Merton Colledge, Richard Bayley Doctor of Divinity, Resident of St. Johns Colledge, John Fell Doctor of Divinity, Dean of Christ-Church, John Meredith Doctor of Divinity, Warden of All-Souls Colledge, Thomas Barlow Doctor of Divinity, Professor of Queens Colledge, Thomas Yates Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Bezen-Nose Colledge, Walter Blandford Doctor of Divinity, Warden of Wadham Colledge, Luellin Jenkins Doctor of the Laws, Principal of Jesus Colledge, Joseph Crowther Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Saint Mary Hall, James Hyde Doctor of Physick, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Richard Lydal Doctor of Physick, Thomas Elliot Doctor of Physick, Henry Alworth Doctor of Laws, Benjamin Cooper Master of Arts, Richard Witt Bachelor of Law, Nicholas Viker Bachelor of Law, Richard Holway, Esquires; Martin Lippard, John Cross, VWilliam Flexney, John Haslewood, Joseph Goodwin, William Day, William Finch, Max thew Leech.

XXXI.

The Mayor of the City for the time being, Sir Anthony Cope, and Sir Francis Wenman, Barons; Sir William Morton, Sir Sampson White, Knights; Broome Whorwood, Sergeant Hollaway, Charles Hollaway, Richard Cooke Recorder, George Low, Esquires; Francis Harris, Leonard Bowman, William Wright, Roger Griffin and John White, Aldermen; John Harris, William Bayley, Francis Grenoway, Francis Heyward, John Townsend, William Cornish, Henry Malloy, John Pain-ton Colon-clerk, Robert Whorwood, John Lamb, Thomas Rowney, Richard Prat and Edward Astin, Gentlemen.

Rutland.

For the County of Rutland, John Lord Roos, Son and Heir apparent to John Earl of Rutland, Bernard Lord Sherard of the Kingdom of Ireland, Edward Noel, Henry Noel, Philip Sherard, Esquires; Sir Thomas Mackworth Baronet, Sir Edward Heath Knight of the Bath, Sir Francis Mackworth, Sir Edward Mordaunt, Sir Eschias Pellant, Knights; William Palanes, Alexander Noel, Christopher Browne, Beaumont Bodenham, Richard Halford, Abel Barker, Samuel Brown, VWilliam Hyde, Edward Widdowes, Robert Mackworth, Esquires; Charles Halford, Ezekiel Johnston, Gentlemen.

Salop.

Salop.

For the County of Salop, VWilliam Pierripont, Andrew Newport, Esquires; Sir Thomas Woolrich, Sir VWilliam Whitmore, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir Walter Adon, Sir Henry-Frederick Thunne, Sir Vincent Corbet, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Francis Edwards, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir Humphrey Briggs Baronet, Sir Thomas Whitmore Knight of the Bath; Sir Richard Prince, Sir John Weld, Sir Richard Orly, Sir VWilliam Child and Sir Henry Herbert, Knights; Sir Job Chadderton Sergeant at Law, and Chief Justice of Chester, Timothy Littleton Sergeant at Law, VWilliam Fowler, Timothy Turner, Philip Eytton, Richard Scriven, Francis Thomas, Charles Mannerings, James Laten, Robert Sandford, Roger Kinnelton, Thomas Bawdwin, Robert Leighton, Philip Prince, Francis Charlton, Thomas Owen of Cow-dover, Edward Kynerstone, Samuel Wingfield, Thomas Whitmore, George Weld, George Ludlow, Thomas Roche, Charles Baldwin, Robert Charlton, Henry Barnard, Thomas Powis, Thomas Kettleby, Robert Corbet of the Hall of Hasley, Thomas Holland, John Coates, VWilliam Oakeley, Edmund Waring of Owlbury, Somerset Fox, Richard Fowler, John Walcot, Adam Otly, Thomas Walcot, Robert Cresset, John Cole, Robert Owen, Edward Powel, Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Lockier, Thomas Smalman, John Lacon, Thomas Lockard, John Kynestone, VWilliam Owen of Pockington, John Newton, Thomas Kynnersley of Badger, VWilliam Cotton, Richard Mitton, Francis Forester, VWilliam Jones of Sandford, Rowland Hill, Vincent Edwards, Henry Goodluck, John Trevor, Thomas Ireland, Thomas Jones, Richard Cressel, Thomas Harris, John Coebet of Adderley, Edward Vernon, Thomas Adon, Thomas Jobber, Samuel Baldwin, Henry Spear, Thomas Cramp, Henry Griffiths, Richard Ridley, Jonathan Langley, James Beck, Henry Mitton of Shipton, Esquires; The Mayor of the Town of Salop for the time being; the Bailiffs of Ludlow, Bridge-North, Werlock and Bishops-Castle for the time being, Daniel Wicherley, Francis Smith, Richard Walker, John Whitacre, Richard Clarke, Andrew Viners, Richard Taylor, John Harding, Arthur Hinckes, John Baugh, Edward Wollaston, Alexander Middleton, Samuel Lloyd, Richard Davis of Ludlow, Roger Gough, Benjamin Buckley of Somerset-Hall, Robert Betton, Thomas Jones of Sheet, Richard Charlton, Richard Hofier, Capt. Philip Jennings, Andrew Hill, Richard Pichard, John Haynes, George Hofier, John Stanyer, Edward Owen, Roger Harris, Robert Vernon, Capt. Richard Philips, Rowland Hill of Hackoston, Gentlemen; Richard Cooling Esquire, Robert Gorton, Sir Clement Clarke and Richard Jenkins Gentleman.

XXXII.

Stafford.

For the County of Stafford, Sir John Wirley Knight, High Sherif; Sir Edward Littleton, Sir Edward Baggot, Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Sir Walter Roscelley, Sir Charles Woolceley and Sir Francis Lawley, Barons; Sir Bryan Broughton and Sir John Bowyer, Knights and Barons; Sir Theophilus Bidolph, Sir Thomas Whitegrave and Sir VValter Littleton, Knights; Randolph Egerton, VValter Chetwind Junior, VWilliam Sneyd, Henry Grey, John Lane, VValter Chetwind Junior, George Digby, Broome VWhorwood, Rowland Okeover, Edward Mainwaring, John Skrymshire, Gerard Skrymshire, Colonel Harry Bagot, Edward Vernon, Charles Cotton, Richard Congreve, Robert Milward, VWilliam Chetwind, Thomas Kynnersley, John Piercehouse, John Swyrtten, Robert Levison, Francis Levison, Rowland Cotton, Henry Archbold, Jonathan VWoodnorth, Jonathan Cope, Henry Vernon, George Parker, John Shelton, Francis VVightwick, John VVhitehall, William Talbot, George Vernon, Charles Agard, Richard Aderley, Edward Arablaster, William Orme, John Noble, Edward Birch, Edward VVard, William VVard, William Trafford and Dan. VVarion, Esquires; Richard Bracegirdle, William Trafford, John Gough, William Farmer, John Coleclough of Baslem, John Felton, Henry Haworth and Thomas Bagnal, Gentlemen; The Mayor of Stafford for the time being; The Mayor of Newcastle for the time being; The Mayor of VValid for the time being, and the Bailiffs of Tamworth for the time being.

Lichfield.

For the City and County of the City of Lichfield, Thomas Caterbanck Bailiff, the Bailiffs for the time being, Sir Theophilus Bydolph Knight, Colonel John Lane, Michael Bydolph, Richard Dyot, John Hill, Sherington Talbot, Esquires; Doctor Hinton, Doctor Hewet, James Allen, Thomas Minors, John Barnes, William Jellon, Gentlemen; and the Sherif for the time being.

XXXIII.

Somerset.

For the County of Somerset, John Lord Digby, Son and Heir apparent to George Earl of Bristol, Francis Lord Hawley of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Charles Berkeley Treasurer of his Majesties, Justices Benchhold, John Pawlet, Francis Pawlet, Amias Pawlet, Esquires; Sir Thomas Mallet, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench; Sir William Portman, Sir John Sydenham, Sir Maurice Berkeley, Sir Hugh Smith, Sir William Windham, Sir John VVenton, Sir George Trevilian, Sir Charles Pim and Sir John Newton, Barons; Sir John Coventry and Sir Edward Hungerford, Knights of the Bath; Sir Henry Berkeley, Sir Thomas Homer and Sir VWilliam Butler, Knights; John Merfeld VVarre, Sir Thomas Gore, Sir George Homer and Sir VWilliam Butler, Esquires; John Merfeld, Sergeant at Law, Alexander Popham, George Scovel, Edward Philips, Edmund VVindham, George

George Speake, Francis Lutterel, Henry Rogers, Peregrine Palmer, Samuel Gorges, John Mallet, Francis Wyndham, William Hellyer of Coker, William Pryne, Thomas Heale, Edward Berkley, Henry Waldron, William Bull, John Buckland, Thomas Warr, Robert Hunt, Thomas Piggot, Francis Roll, John Harrington, John Tynt, Warwick Bramfield, William Lacy, John Charchil, Henry Henry, Edward Court, Henry Bull, William Carrant, Francis Baker, Richard Jones, George Sydenham, Robert Hawley, Michael Mallet, Edward Philips junior, Anthony Pawlet, Henry Light, John Harbin, Roger Bourne, Edward Bampfield, Angel Grey, Ralph Stowel, John Moore, Hugh Norris, William Speake, William Hilliar of Sea, John St. Albons, John Fitz-Hebert, John How, William Bawn, John Cradland, Kingsmel Lucy, Peter Roymon, VWilliam Harbord, Roger Newbrough, Maidley Samborne, Francis Vaughan, John Fody, VWilliam Coward, John Hunt, John Goodwin, Henry Dunster, Edward Clarke, Thomas Farwel and VWilliam Clarke and James Hayes, Esquires; And for the City of Wells and Town of Bridgewater, the respective Mayors for the time being; for the City of Bath, the Mayor for the time being, VWilliam Pryne Esquire, Walter Gibbs Alderman, Robert Pearce Doctor in Physick, Walter Bayley, Edward Parker, John Sherstone and Simon Sloper, Gentlemen.

Bristol.

For the County and City of Bristol, The Mayor for the time being, John Lawford Esquire, Sir Robert Atkins Knight of the Bath, Recorder; Sir Henry Creswick and Sir John Knight, Knights; John Lock, Richard Baiman, Nathaniel Cale, Walter Sandy, John Willoughby, Thomas Langton, Aldermen, Ralph Olliffe, John Hicks, John Wright, John Bradway and Richard Streamer, Gentlemen.

Southampton.

For the County of Southampton, Charles Lord St. John of Basing, son and heir apparent to John Marquess of Winchester; the Lord Henry Pawlet, Sir George Carteret Vice-Chamberlain of the Kings Household, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Henry Worsley, Sir John Mills, Sir John Norton, Sir VWilliam Lewis, Sir Hugh Stewkley, Sir VWilliam Mews, Sir Thomas Badd, Sir Nicholas Steward, Sir Andrew Herley, Sir John Trot, Sir Robert Dillington, Barons; Sir Humphrey Bermet, Sir John Leigh, Sir Robert Mazon, Sir Thomas Higgon, Sir John Dingley, Sir Robert Worsley, Sir Mundiford Brampton, Sir Thomas Tompkins, Knights; Richard Norton, Thomas Neale, Richard Goddard, Lawrence Hyde, Henry Wallop, John Button, Thomas Knollis, VWilliam Oglander, Robert Dillington, Thos. Jervise, John Richards, Charles West, VWill. Legg, Hen. Whitehead, Geo. Pit, Tho. Brook, Leonard Bilsen, Francis Rolle, John Hooke, Tho. Cole, Philip Leigh, James May, Rich. Compton, Benj. Raddard, Giles Hungerford, Francis River, Roger Gallop, Francis Tilney, Henry Bromfield, William Pit, Arthur Bold, VWilliam Collins, Edward Norton, Daniel Norton, VWilliam Wither, John Worsley senior, Edward Worsley, Edward Cooke, John Ball, Edward Hooper of Chilworth, Edward Hooper of Hume-Court, Francis Dickens, John Stewkley, Bartholomew Price, Daniel Kingsmel, John Kingsmel, Henry Tullie, Thomas Edmonds, Robert Oxenbridge, Robert Goffe, Richard Love, Gabriel Whistler, Thomas Newham, John Dean, John Oglander, William Wall, Challoner Chute, Henry Kelsey, Henry Goddard, VWilliam Lisle, Andrew Wall, Richard Ailiffe, Edward Hyde, Anthony Yalden, Essex Pawlet, Stephen Fox, John Culpeper, Walter Slingsby, Alexander Culpeper, John Dugly, Esquires; and Richard Rudyard Cent.

For the Town and County of Southampton, VWilliam Stanley, Robert Richbil, William Horne, Thomas Cornelius, James Clungeon, Henry Pit, George Steptoe, Esquires;

XXXV.

For the City of Winchester, William Taylor, Richard Denmet, Edmund Fifeild, Benjamin Clarke, John Munday, John Colton, the Mayor of Winton, the Mayor of Southampton, the Mayor of Portsmouth, the Mayor of Newport, the Mayor of Basingstoke, the Bailiff of Andover for the time being, John Bowreman, Thomas Legg, James Rice, Mores Read, Cent.

Suffolk.

For the County of Suffolk, Sir Edward Turner Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, Walter Devereux Esquire, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Lionel Tolomache, Sir Henry Felton, Sir Robert Kempe, Sir William Spring, Sir John Cassleton, Sir Henry Bacon, Sir Henry North, Sir Thomas Culiam, Sir Gervase Elwies, Sir Thomas Darcy, Sir Robert Cordal, Sir John Rous, Sir Robert Brooke, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Philip Parker, Barons; Sir William Playters, Sir Henry VWood, Sir Charles Gandy, Sir George Reeve, Sir Edward Duke, Sir VWilliam Doyley, Sir Thomas Bernardiston, Knights and Barons; Sir Dudley Poley, Sir John Duncomb, Sir Robert Brooke, Sir Thomas Harvy, Sir George Henry Crofts, Sir Edmund Poley, Sir John Duncomb, Sir Robert Brooke, Sir Philip Parker, Sir John Poley, Sir Nevil Catlin, Sir William Bloys, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Philip Parker, Sir John Poley, Sir Philip Meadow, Sir William Doyley and Sir Edmund Barker, Knights; John Harvey, Thomas VValgrave, Thomas Holland, John Poley, Richard Cooke, Charles Stutterell, John Siedenham, John Southby, William Gipps, Clement Heigham, Benjamin Cutler of the County, VWilliam Bore, Henry VVarner, Thomas Stewart, Thomas VVright, Joseph Bland, John Playters, John Cole, Robert Martynward, Hamond Claxton, Robert Style, Fitzmoane Lambe, Henry Coppinger, Thomas Anis, Edward Feilder, Peregrine Doyley, Thomas Dade, Thomas Scrivener, John

John Lambe, Edward North, William Acton, John Wentworth, Robert Butts, Thomas Butts, Francis Cheney, Robert Maniot, William Rivet, Robert Nanton, Gardner Web, Robert King, Charles Cornwallis, John Rivet, Thomas Golding, Edmund Plum, Edward Man Junior, Edmund Clench, Richard Kirkeby, Thomas Tyrl, Francis Theobald, William Beaumont, Michael Grigg, Thomas Leman, Reginald Williams, Thomas Vesey, Philip Howard, William Dawty, William Gooch, Framlingham Gaudy, Ptolemy Tolomache, William Jenny, Henry Parker, Thomas Bacon, John Braine of Aft, Humfrey Bowen, John Bedingfield, Thomas Day, Miles Edgar, Samuel Kenedge, Edmund Shephard, William Cullum, Edmund Gardner, Robert Browning, Henry Stebbing, John Brook, John Comwallis, William Blomfield, Robert Gosnold, Wiseman Bokenham, John Thurston, Thomas Edgar, Tho. Allen Vice-Admiral, Rob. Wright, Esq. The Mayor of Sudbury for the time being, Joh. Warner, William Byat, Gentlemen; The Bailiffs of Dunwich for the time being. For the Borough of Ipswich, The Bailiff for the time being, Sir Emanuel Sorels Knight, William Bloys, John Siedenmore, Esquires; Nicholas Phillips, John Robinson, John Smithier, Robert Clerke, Gilbert Lingmore, Esquires; for the Borough of St. Edmunds-bury, The Aldermen for the time being, John Southby Esquire, Recorder; Sir Edmund Poley, Sir John Duncomb, Sir Edward Man Junior, Gentlemen. For the Borough of Aldborough, The Bailiff for the time being, Sir James Cob Esquire, Francis Brown, Robert Sharp, Stephen Cook, Samuel Hustler, Edward Bourn, Gentlemen. For the Borough of Orford, The Mayor for the time being, Sir John Holland Baronet, Sir Robert Brooke Knight, William Shipton, Thomas Elliot, Richard Browne and John Burwood, Gentlemen. For the Borough of Orford, The Mayor for the time being, Walter Devereux Esquire, Sir Allen Broderick Knight, Joseph Hastings, Thomas Hastings, James Coppin, Edward Even, Edward Parker, Martin Folkes, John Harwel and Edward Johnson, Gentlemen.

XXXVI.

Surrey.

For the County of Surrey and Borough of Southwark, Charles Earl of Ancram of the Kingdom of Scotland, Francis Lord Angier of the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Edward Nicholas Knight, one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Benjamin Weston Esquire, Sir Henry Capel Knight of the Bath, Sir Francis Vincent Knight and Baronet, Sir Walter St. Johns, Sir Adam Browne, Barons; Sir Thomas Trevor Knight and Baronet, Sir William Moore, Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Richard Brown Knight and Baronet, Sir William Moore, Sir John Eveling, Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Sir Richard Stydolph, Sir John Bromfield, Sir Abraham Colten and Sir Thomas Hooke, Barons; Sir John Nicholas and Sir VWilliam Terringham, Knights of the Bath, Sir William Throckmorton Knight Marshal, Sir Ralph Freeman Knight, one of the Masters of Requests, Sir John Lenthal, Sir Edmund Bowyer, Sir John Shaw, Sir Charles Howard, Sir William Howard, Sir George Ascough, Sir Robert Long, Sir Edward Wingfield, Sir Thomas Bloodworth, Sir Daniel Harvy, Sir Robert Parkhurst, Sir Richard Hatton, Sir Allen Broderick, Sir Nicholas Carew, Sir Edward Bifne, Sir James Austin and Sir William Turner, Knights; Henry Hilliard, Arthur Onslow, George Chute, Roger James, John Scot, Edward Tharland, Christopher Backle, Edward Evelyn, Thomas Foster, Anthony Bower, Edward Nicholas, William Hoskins, George Evelyn, Richard Evelyn, VWilliam Elliot, Anthony Thomas, John Helinden, James Zouch, Henry Weston, Thomas Dalmahoy, George Smith, Dawes Wymondesford, John Dawes, George Browne, William Mafclump, John Thynne, George Moore, George Gauth, Thomas Targes, Matthew Carleton, Roger Duncomb, George Duncombe, George Woodruffe, George Venon, Henry Henn, George Duke, Edward Knape, Josery Howland, Edward Barker, Samuel Rouse, John Hammond, John Thinne Junior, James Gresham, Edward Eversfield, Harmon Atwood, Charles Good, Thomas Lee, Peter Husley, Richard Heath, Vincent Randal, Nicholas Miller, John Parker, Thomas Rogers, Doctor Winderbank, Laurence Marsh, George Turner, Theophilus Holman, Thomas Arden, Henry Byne, John Heather, Richard Synt, Ellis Crisp, Edward Smith, Edward Warcup and John Angel, Esquires; John Jordan of Ditton, John Robinson, John Wight, William Streete, William Boothby, Peter Quinell senior, John Jones, VWilliam Westbrooke, Richard VVest, Caleb Westbrooke, The Mayor of Guildford for the time being, John Child, James Burton, Richard Lewyn, William Canon, John Wilkison, Ottmel Meyerel, William Lock, John Neale, Simon Nicholas, Hugh Layton, Peter Delanoy, James Reading, Edward Ball, George Meggot, John Lawly, Jacob May, Thomas Butler, Thomas Moore, Tobias Solby and Benjamin Collier, Gentlemen.

Sussex.

For the County of Sussex, Joselyn Lord Percy, Son and Heir apparent to Algemon Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Leonard, John Pelham, Sir William Culpeper, Sir Cecil Bishop, Sir John Covent, Sir VWilliam Thomas, Sir John Stapeley, Sir John Fagg, Sir Denny Ashburnham, Sir Walter Herley, Sir William VWilson, Barons; Sir John Lewkenet and Sir William Modley, Knights of the Bath, Sir Thomas Dyke, Sir Edward Ford, Sir John Modley, Sir Thomas Woodcock, Sir Thomas Nutt, Sir George Courthop, Sir Henry Peckham, Sir Henry Onslow and Sir William Craven, Knights; George Parker, George Nevil, Thomas Sackvil, Henry Goring, Percy Goring, VWilliam Garway, John May, Herbert Modley, John Eversfield Junior, Nifel Rivers, Anthony Starley, John de la Champoisse, Charles Boet, John Peckham, John Garway, Samuel Gos, Edward Poihill, Roger Showwell, Robert Anderson, John Fovrington, Breven Bichley, Edward Morley, Allen Carr, Richard Bridges, Peter Courthop, Edward Keeling, Henry Shelley, Benjamin Culpeper, Henry Ball, VWilliam Spence, Edward

Edward May, Simon Smith, Alexander Jermin of Luddington, Robert Fowle, Thomas Collings, Walter Everien, William Dyke, Sackvil Graves, Nicholas Gildridge, Thomas Fother, Henry Chown, Edward Payne, Henry Bish, Edward Michelburn, Philip Packer, John Steward, John Baker of Withington, William Gratwick, Richard Shepherd, Stephen French and Thomas Henshaw junior, of Bilbourn, Esquires; Richard May, Abraham Chapman, Thomas Palmer, Richard Cooper, Thomas Bebeverich, Matthew Young, Thomas Levit, Richard Young Alderman, John Luxford of Ocley, Ambrose Trayton, Henry Shelley, William Lane, William Vinal, John Olivet, Thomas Peckham, John Fuller of VValdron, Robert Pickering, John Baker junior, John Hay of Glimbourn, Roger Bish, Robert Palmer, Francis Gratwick, William Palmer, Richard Nash, Arthur Lovet, Thomas Brom-Coies, John Mutek, Thomas Barwood, Thomas Payne, John Payne, Arthur Lovet, Thomas Bromfeld junior, Richard Alchorn, Thomas Bromfeld junior, Bray Chown, Anthony Eversfield, Edward Chawney, John Gratwick of Eaton, Joseph Newington, John Dive, William Hartidge, Alexander Sepeley, Robert Brooke junior, Gentlemen. The respective Barons of Chichester, Arundel, Hastings, Hye and Winchelsey for the time being; The Bailiffs of Seaford and Daveney for the time being; Thomas Middleton Cent. John King and Henry King, Esquires.

Warwick.

For the County of Warwick, Sir Francis Compton Knight, Foalk Grevil, Charles Leigh, Esquires; Sir Robert Holt, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Henry Puckering alias Newton, Sir Edward Boughton, Sir Roger Burpoine, Sir John Knightley, Sir Clement Fisher, Sir Herbert Price, Sir Thomas Norton, Barons; Sir William Bromley, Sir Stephen Hales, Knights of the Bath; Sir George Devereux, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Charles Adderley, Sir Charles Lee, Sir William Palmer, Sir Arthur Caley, Sir VWilliam Underbil, Sir Comb Wagstaffe, Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir Richard Bishop Sergeant at Arms, Knights; Amos Walond, Walter Chewin, VWilliam Booth of Witton, John Bridgeman, John Ferrers, Richard Lucy, Thomas Archer, Clement Throckmorton, VWilliam Somerville, Francis Willoughby, Seabright Rippington, VWilliam Dilkes, Havy Bages, George Fielking, Richard Newdigate Sergeant at Law, Thomas Flint, Thomas Temple, Thomas Boughton, John Ross, VWilliam Purfoy, John Clopton, Henry Ferrers, Charles Newham, John Jule of Moral, Richard Verney of Kingston, Charles Bentley, Giles Palmer, Nicholas Overby, Edward Underhill, Thomas Mawrot, Humphrey Jennings, Thomas Corbin, John Featherston, George Sachereck, James Prefcut, Thomas Rawins of Stratford, Esquires; The Barons of Warwick for the time being, The Barons of Stratford for the time being, The Bailiffs of Tamworth for the time being.

Coburny.

For the City and County of the City of Coventry, The Barons for the time being, Sir Thomas Norton Baronet, Sir Clement Fisher, Sir Arthur Caley, Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir Charles Adderley, Knights; Thomas Flint, Edmund Palmer, Esquires; Henry Smith, Matthew Smith, Julius Billers, Abnermen; Humphrey Barton Coroner.

Worcester.

For the County of Worcester, Sir John Packington, Sir William Russell, Sir Henry Littleton, Sir Edward Seabright, Sir William Kyte, Sir Thomas Roafe, Barons; Sir Ralph Clare Knight of the Bath, Sir Henry Herbert, Sir Rowland Berkeley, Sir John Talbot, Sir John Windford, Knights; Colonel Samuel Sandys, Samuel Sandys junior, William Sandys, Sharrington Talbot, Tho. Savage, Edward Pitts, Francis Russell, Francis Pinck, Edward Carey, Joseph Welch, VWilliam Walsborn, Thomas Child, Henry Townshend, Thomas Wild, John Nantian, Thomas Street, Henry Parker, Leonard Simpson, Theophilus Andrews, Richard Dowdelwel, Henry Bromley of Upton, William Macklo, Littleton Clent, Edward Bushel, Richard Vernon, Charles Cornwallis, Walter Savage, Thomas Jolliffe, Thomas Symmons, Humphrey Littleton, Thomas Foley, Philip Parsons, Anth. Cross, William Baldwin, Henry Evert, William Hancock, John Charlet, Thomas Waton of Bengworth, Henry Spiller, VWilliam Ligon, Henry Bromley of Holt, Edward Dingly, Henry Jefferies, Broom Whorwood, Philip Brace, Francis Sheldon, John Bearcroft, Bridges Nantian, Esquires; The Barons of Evesham for the time being, The Bailiffs of Droitwich for the time being, The Bailiffs of Bewdly for the time being, John Barnaby of Bockleton Esquire.

Worcester City.

For the City and County of the City of Worcester, The Barons, Aldermen and Sheriff for the time being, Sir John Packington Baronet, Sir Rowland Berkeley Knight, Sir William Moreton Knight, one of his Majesties Sergeants at Law, Thomas Hall, Thomas Street, Thomas Wild, Tho. Harris, Thomas Harris, Esquires; Humphrey Wildy, Richard Beddoes, Thomas Harrison, Winton Harris, John Bearcroft, Francis Hughes, Humphrey Ticer Cent.

Wilt.

For the County of Wilt, Henry Lord Herbert, Son and heir apparent to Edward Marquis of Worcester, Sir John Seymour, VWilliam Lord Herbert of Cardiff, Son and heir apparent to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Mountgomery, Henry Viscount Combury Son and heir

XXXVIII.

XXXIX.

XL.

heir apparent to Edward Earl of Charendon Lord Chancellor of England, Sir Edward Nicholas Knight, one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Sir Robert Hyde Knight, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Edward Howard, Philip Howard, Esquires; Sir Walter St. John, Sir Seymour Pile, Sir George Grubham-Hov, Sir Walter Emle, Sir Giles Tooker, Barons; Sir John Coventry, Sir John Nicholas, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Edward Baynton, Knights of the Bath, Sir Wadhaw Windham Knight, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, Sir James Thyrne, Sir John Eveline, Sir John Talbot, Sir Edward Pool, Sir George Hungerford, Sir John Weld, Sir John Low, Sir Tho. Escourt, Sir Henry Coker, Sir Tho. Ivy, Sir William Cavley, Sir Tho. Mampelton, Sir John Emle, Sir VWilliam Eyre, Knights; Alexander Popham, Edward Seymour, Richard Grubham-Hov, Robert Phillips, Francis Wroughton, John Pleyddal, William Glanville, Henry Clarke, William Jordan, John Hall, Esquires; John Morton Baronet, Richard Lewis, George Auliffe, Edward Nicholas, Edward Hungerford, Edw. Hyde, Ralph Freak, Wil. Pawlet, Wil. Duckett, Tho. Mompesson, William Broncker, Walter Backland, Henry Hungerford, Henry Baynton, Walter Long, George Bond, Gilbert Rawleigh, Edmund Warneford, Richard Harrison, Richard Aldworth, Alex. Thistlethwaite junior, William York, Stephen Fox, Edward Goddard of Standen, Thomas Bennet of Salthrop, James Long, Thomas Wancklin, Joffrey Duryel, John Collins, John Kent, Thomas Gore VWilliam Willoughby, John Foyle, John Norden, Henry Long, James Ash, Edward Topp, Thomas Hawles, Joseph Stockman, Giles Eyre, Joseph Eyre, Samuel Eyre, John Long, John Bowles, Richard Bowles, William Kent, Edward Manning, William Swanton, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Pile, Robert Chaudler, Rowland getford, VWilliam Bowles, John Danvers, John Glanville, Henry Wallis, Dono. Hierst, John Plot, Edward Goddard of Ogboam, John Danvers, John Glanville, Edmund Webb, Isaac Burgis, Richard Eicourt, Benjamin Gifford, Nevil Mafcaline, Oliver Nicholas, Edmund Webb, Isaac Burgis, Richard Long, John Mompesson, Henry Trenchard, Symon Spatchurst, Richard Davy, George Ivy, Samuel Ash; John Diverant, John Bennet, Robert Challoner, William Sadler, Robert Hippely, Ephraim Wesley, Math. Benner, Richard Green, Humph. Hyde, Edm. Ansley, Christ. Gardiner, Cross, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Chaffin, Ferrers Grefley, George Parrey, Thomas Clarke, Henry Clarke junior, Anthony Trotman, John Eller, Walter Dowle, John Duke junior, William Cusse, John Young, Walter Sharpe, George Sadler, Thomas Escourt, Thomas Gape, William Levett, Christ. Willoughby, John Fitz-Herbert, Esquires; The Barons of Wilton for the time being.

New-Sarum.

For the City of New-Sarum, Sir Robert Hyde Knight, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Sir Wadhaw Windham Knight, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench, the Barons for the time being, Richard Coleman Baronet, William Joyce, Thomas Oviate, Maurice Green, Thomas Williams, Edward Edmonds, Thomas Gardiner, Thomas Cutler, James Harwood, Thomas Ray Aldermen, Sir John Low, Sir Thomas Mompesson, Knights; Thomas Hawles, William Swanton, Richard Davy, John Holt, Thomas Chaffin, Thomas Dorrel, Stephen Fox, Seymour Bowman, Symon Spatchurst, Francis Sambrooke, Nicholas Johnson and Giles Clatterbook, Esquires.

Westmerland.

For the County of Westmerland, Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir VWilliam Dalston, Sir Richard Sandford, Sir John Lowther junior, Barons; Sir Thomas Stockland, Sir George Dalton, Knights; Richard Musgrave, John Lowther, Allen Bellingham, John Dalston, James Dacker, Daniel Fleming, Richard Beathwayte, Robert Hilton, Tho. Beathwayte, John Orway, Nicholas Fisher, Edward Nevison, Lancelot Machel, Thomas Gaberas, Nathaniel Weit, Edward Wilson, Esq; the Barons of Appleby for the time being, the Barons of Kendal for the time being.

York.

For the West-Riding of the County of York, George Viscount Castleton of the Kingdom of Ireland, Henry Viscount Iwan of the Kingdom of Scotland, Thomas Lord Fairfax of the Kingdom of Scotland, Sir Francis Fane, VWilliam Earl of Dumfreere in the Kingdom of Scotland, Knight of the Bath, Copiers Darcy Esquire, Sir Francis Wortley, Sir George Savil, Sir Thomas Osborne, Sir John Goodrick, Sir Richard Maleverer, Sir John Rensby, Sir John Key, Sir John Armitage, Sir VWilliam Gledby, Sir Solomon Swale, Sir VWilliam Rokesby, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir George Wynn, Sir Gervas Cutler, Sir John Jackson, Sir John Lewis, Sir Thomas Slingsby, Sir George Cook, Barons; Sir Tho. Wharton, Sir Francis Fane junior, Knights of the Bath; Sir Richard Tankard, Sir Jordan Crossland, Sir Thomas Beaumont, Sir Thomas Wentworth, Sir John Dawney, Sir Miles Stapleton, Sir William Lowthian, Sir Francis Goodrick, Sir Edmund Jennings, Sir William Ingram, Sir Christopher Clapham, Sir Ralph Knight, Sir Thomas Yarborough, Knights; Richard Hurton, Thomas Darby, Walter Hawke-worth, Henry Arthington, Welbury Norton, Charles Tancred, Ambrose Pudley, Francis Rockley, Robert Wivel, Walter Stockland, Anthony Adeyre, Francis Nevil, VValter Calverley, Henry Eyre, Sons of the Church, John Wentworth of Ellamuel, John Savile of Heathly, Henry Goodrick, John Wentworth of VVolly, Beadwardin Tindal, John Vincent, John Richard, William Lowther, John Bibby, Richard VVashington, Richard Mountrey, VWilliam Hammond, William Adams, Thomas Yarborough, VValter Lister, VWilliam Drake, Inglebert Leeds, Cathbert VVade, Robert Harrison, James Moleley, John Stanhop, Nicholas Stable, Benjamin Northcote, Roger Postington, Edward Lewis, John Thornhill, William VVombe, Thomas Stringer, Henry Atkinson, Francis VWhite, Will. Spencer

XLII.

of Attercliffe, William Godfrey, Thomas Lister of Martingham, Thomas Lister of Bawtree, Thomas Haber, John Otway, John Major, Thomas Staveley, Doyley Gower, Thomas Fawkes Esquires; Henry Cook, Thomas Edwards, Jonathan Jennings, John Atkinson, John Preston, William Witham, Benjamin Wade, John Dodsworth, William Roundel, George Clarke, Jervas Bosvile, Thomas Gill, Richard Graham, Gentlemen; the Mayor of Rippon, the Mayor of Doncaster, the Mayor of Pontefract, the Mayor of Leeds for the time being, Robert Walters of Owsbourn, George Fothergil, Esquires.

XLIII. For the South Riding, Charles Lord St. John of Basing, Son and Heir apparent to John Parsons of Winchester, Cothens Darcy Esquire, Sir Henry Bellasis, Henry Darcy, James Darcy, Esq, Sir Christopher Wisel, Sir Thomas Gower, Sir John Goodrick, Sir Metcalf Robinson, Sir Solom. Swail, Sir Henry Stapleton, Sir David Fowles, Sir John Lowther, Sir John Napier, Sir Roger Langley, Sir William Caley, Sir George Marwood, Sir Richard Graham, Sir William Frankland, Sir Christ. Wandersford, Barons; Sir Robert Strickland, Sir Richard Tancred, Sir Thomas Strickland, Sir Jordan Croftland, Sir Wilnests; Sir Robert Strickland, Sir Richard Tancred, Sir Thomas Ingram Chancellor of the Duchy, Sir Iam Dalton, Sir John Dawney, Sir James Pennyman, Sir Thomas Ingram, Sir Henry Franckland, Sir William Henry Cholmley, Sir Thomas Hebblethwaite, Sir Joseph Craddock, Sir Henry Franckland, Sir William Craven, Knights; William Wisel, Edward Gower, Henry Marwood, Walter Strickland, John Beverley, Thomas Robert Layton, William Caley, John How, Thomas Danby, Walter Strickland, John Beverley, Thomas Rookeby, James Moyser, John Calverley, Edward Croft, Thomas Robinson, VVilliam Weddell, John Tommer, Isaac Fairfax, John Wivel of Oigebly, Humphrey Wharton, Charles Bellasis, Edward Hutchinton, son of Wickham, Reynold Graham, Baron Norton, Henry Bethel, Roger Talbot, Charles Tancred, Thomas Jackson, Henry Harrison, William Feilding, VVilliam Robinson, Edward Trotter, Robert Belt, Thomas Hutton, James Morley, Thomas Hassel, Timothy Maleverer, Capt. Leonard Robinson, John Dodsworth, William Thompson, Thomas Wickham, Anthony Lowther, Thomas Norton, VVilliam Metcalfe, Henry Blackson, Walter Lister, John Gibson, Charles Allanson, Edward Gower, William Gower, John Goldson, Esquires; James Moore, George Norton, Francis Driffeld, John Smith, Thomas Waite, William Spinke, Allan Chamber, John Hill of Thorndon, John Eamley, Ralph Jackson of Lazenby in shire, Christ. Keld, Henry Crosseland, VVilliam Lampley, William Truman, Francis Cumin, Robert Bantel, Richard Harland, Mayor Redman, Gentlemen; the Aldermen of Richmond and the Bailiffs of Scarborough for the time being.

XLIV.

For the East Riding, Sir Francis Cob Knight, High Sheriff of the County, Charles Lord Viscount Dungarven in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir John Hotham, Sir Francis Boynton, Sir Robert Hilyard, Sir John Bucke, Sir Watkinson Pater, Sir Thomas Rudston, Sir John Ledger, Barons; Sir Thomas Northcote, Sir Philip Mountaine, Sir Thomas Daniel, Sir Matthew Appleyard, Sir Thomas Remington, Sir Hugh Bethel, Sir Thomas Hebblethwaite, Sir William Cob, Knights; Tobias Jenkins, Michael Whar-ton, Robert Bucke, Thomas Grantham, Durand Hotham, Hugh Lister, John Constable, John Lister, Henry Sandys, Henry Holmes, Christopher Hillyard, Walter Bethel, George Mountain, John Vavasor, Jonathan Ackins, Ralph Warton, William Osbaldston, VVilliam Grinstone, Robert Sotheby, Richard Robinson, Thomas Crumpton, Samuel Nevil, William Gee, Richard Ledgerd, William Baynton, Stephen Thompson, Richard Thompson, Henry Hillyard, James Moyser, Edward Bernard, Thomas Hesketh, Gregory Creyke, William Harpham, Thomas Anlaby, Alexander Rokeby, Henry Hillyard, John Stapleton, Henry Portington, Philip Saltmarsh, John Actaid, Esquires; Thomas Swan, Leonard Robinson, VVilliam Bloom, John Pierfon, Lewis Lewins, Francis Bushel, Robert Constable, John Belton, William Dobson, William Thompson, Ralph Higden, Richard Graham, Thomas Sytheron, Christopher Baukiss, Gentlemen; the Mayor of Hedon and the Mayor of Beverly for the time being.

York City.

For the City of York and the County of the same, Edward Elwicke Lord Mayor, Thomas Lord Fairfax of the Kingdom of Scotland, Sir Metcalf Robinson, Sir Thomas Osborne, Sir Roger Langley, Sir John Goodrick, Sir George Rive, Sir Thomas Slingsby Baronet, Sir John Lewis Knight and Baronet, Sir Miles Stapleton Knight, James Brooke, Christopher Topham, George Lamplough, George Mancklyns, Richard Hewett, Henry Thompson, Cressy Bourne, Christopher Bury, Henry Tyreman, John Taylor, James Bawtry, Aldermen, Edward Gale, John Beares, Leonard Thompson, Joseph Scott, John Turner, Tobias Jenkins, James Mosier, William Fairfax, Thomas Robinson, Thomas Hutton, Henry Fairfax, Esquires; John Swale, Doctor Burwell, Master Echerling-Snacedale, Richard Tennant, William Richardson, Richard Rawlinson, Francis Price, John Loftus, John Thompson, George Mangie, Francis Chatterton, Thomas Setterthwaite, Thomas Fairfax, Gentlemen.

Kingston upon Hull.

For the Town of Kingston upon Hull, the Mayor for the time being, Anthony Gilby, Andrew Marvel, Esquires; William Dobson, Robert Ripley, Robert Berriar, William Foxley, VVilliam Ramsden, Christopher Richardson, George Crowle, Richard Robinson, Richard Wilson, William Mower, Robert Bloomie, Richard Francke, Aldermen; Hugh Lister Esquire, the Sheriffs for the time being.

WALES.

WALES.

Anglesey.

For the County of Anglesey, Robert Lord Viscount Bulkeley of the Kingdom of Ireland, Mark Lord Viscount Duncannon, Thomas Bulkeley Esquire, Sir Hugh Owen Knight and Baronet, Nicholas Bigenal, Thomas Woods, Peirce Lloyd senior, Rowland Bulkeley, William Bold, John Robinson, Griffith Jones of Trevaethin, Hugh Owen, Peirce Lloyd junior, Richard Merich, John Lloyd of Llandegnan, John Griffith of Llanvaythly, John Wynne of Bodewnd, William Bulkeley-Brandy, John Prytherch of Llydelas, Rowland White, Richard Owen, Hugh Hughes, John Owen of Llanvaythly, Esquires; John Owen of Penrhose, Conisby William, Owen Hughes, Henry Jones, Henry Davies, William Williams of Tre-Arthur, VVilliam Lewis, Griffith Lloyd of Treafeth, Edward Price Bodower, Edward Price Trevadog, Howel Lewis, Owen Lloyd of Henbles, John Williams Bodadin, John Owen Treveilir, Richard Wynne of Penhghyn, William Hampton, VVilliam VVynne of Llangold, Gentlemen; the Mayor of Barmouth for the time being.

Brecon.

XLV. For the County of Brecon, Henry Lord Herbert of Ragland, son and heir apparent to Edward Parsons of Worcester, Sir Richard Lloyd Knight, Arthur Trevor Esquire, Edward Rogers Esquire of his Majesties Bedchamber, Sir William Lewis, Sir Henry VVilliams, Sir Herbert Price, Barons; William Morgan of Therow Esquire, Sir John Herbert Knight, George Gwynne, Milbam Williams, John Jesfries, Lewis Morgan Attorney General there, Thomas Lewis, VValter Williams, John Stedman, Hugh Powell, William Morgan of Newton, VValter Vaughan, Thomas VVilliams, Edward Powell, James Watkins, Henry Stedman, Meredath Lewis, Thomas Bowen, Esquires; Lewis Garter, James Williams, William Lloyd of VVernon, Edward Herbert, John Morgan, Daniel VVinter, VVilliam Saundee, Gentlemen; the Bailiff of Brecon for the time being.

Cardigan.

For the County of Cardigan, Sir Richard Price Baronet, Sir Francis Lloyd Knight, James Lewis senior, John Vaughan, James Stedman, Henry Vaughan, John Jones, James Lewis junior, Edward Vaughan, Erasmus Lloyd, Morgan Herbert, Richard Herbert, Reigald Jenkins, David Lloyd, Hector Phillips, John Lewis, Thomas Jenkins, Esquires; David Evans, Thomas Lloyd of Post, Abel Giffin, Gentlemen.

Carmarthen.

For the County of Carmarthen, Francis Lord Vaughan, son and heir apparent to Richard Earl of Carbury in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir John Vaughan Knight of the Bath, Sir VVilliam Moreton one of his Majesties Sergeants at Law, Simon Deg Esquire, Sir Edward Mansell, Sir Rice Rudd Sir VVilliam Russell, Barons; Sir Henry Vaughan Knight, VValter Rice, John Vaughan of Llanelly, Nicholas VVilliams, VVilliam Gwynne of Tallians, John Vaughan of Dertis, Henry Middleton, James Jones, Perry Vaughan, John Vaughan of VVarehouse junior, Morgan Jones, Philip Vaughan, Thomas Lloyd of Beilham-dowel, Thomas Lloyd of Dan-per-Ait, Owen Backlock, Thomas Lloyd of Llanelthog, John Powell junior, Esquires.

Town of Carmarthen.

For the Town of Carmarthen, the Mayor for the time being, Francis Lord Vaughan, son and heir apparent to Richard Earl of Carbury in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir John Vaughan Knight of the Bath, Sir Henry Vaughan Knight, John Vaughan of Llanelly, John Vaughan of Dertis, Walter Vaughan, Esquires; Thomas Ryoan, Anthony Jones, Thomas Jones, Dawkins Goffe, Lewis Jones, John Oakeley, Aldermen.

Carmarvan.

For the County of Carmarvan, Robert Lord Viscount Bulkeley of the Kingdom of Ireland, Robert Roberts, Thomas Bulkeley, Esquires; Sir Richard Wynne, Sir Griffith Williams, Sir Roger Mofin, Sir Robert Williams, Barons; Sir John Owen, Sir Richard Lloyd, Nicholas Bignall, Griffith Jones, VVilliam Griffith, VVilliam Vaughan, Owen Griffith, John Bodarda, Maurice VVynne, Hugh Wynne, Thomas Wynne, VVilliam Wynne of Llanruda, Hugh Williams, William Bockley, Griffith Bodarda, Edmund Glyn, John Wynne-Berthar, Timothy Littleton Sergeant at Law, John Jones, John Wynne of Twygn, William Wynne of Glanegon, Richard Anwill, John Glyn, Thomas Glyn, Richard Glyn, Richard Thomas, John Williams, Thomas Vaughan, William Hooker, Richard Griffith, Owen Wynne of Galgoed, Richard Kiffin, John Lloyd, Robert Coemo, John Wym of Melay, Esquires; John Wynne of Berthar, Jeffrey Williams, John Wynne of Penarth, Herbert Griffith, John Hooker, William Wynne of Pengwern, William Williams, Hugh Bodarda, Owen Wynne, William Spicer, William Thomas of Carmarvan, Edward Peirce, Richard Ellis, John Jones of Trevaethin, Robert Wynne of Keselgovearch, Gentlemen.

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gentle.

Denbigh.

XLVI.

For the County of Denbigh, John Carter Knight, High Sheriff, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Richard Wynne, Sir John Salisbury, Sir Thomas Powel, Sir VWilliam Meredith, Barons; Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight and Baronet, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir Edward Broughton, Sir Robert Aghrow, Sir John Wynne, Knights; Roger Puleston, John Trevor of Trevalin, VWilliam Owen, William Salisbury, Hugh Wynne, John Wynne, Mutton Davies, Robert Wynne of Voilas, Thomas Jones, Edward Thelwal, William Price, Kenrick Eyton, Thomas Vaughan, Charles Salisbury, John Robinson, Col. Robert Broughton, Bevis Lloyd, John Thelwal, John Edisbury, Charles Middleton, Foulke Middleton, Timothy Middleton, Eobal Thelwal, John Jefferies, Richard Middleton of Llanclin, Robert Price of Geemothy Middleton, Eobal Thelwal, John Jefferies, Richard Middleton of Llanclin, Robert Price of Geemothy Middleton, Watkin Kiffin, Owen Thelwal, John Trevor of Brinkinallt, Gabriel Goodman, Humphrey Hughes of Brintanger, David Morris, Richard Wynne of Garthkaman, John Llangford, VWilliam Parry, Charles Goodman, John Puleston, Will. Williams, John Lloyd of Bodidist, Hugh Roberts, Francis Manley, John Lloyd of Llanwnis, Hugh Lloyd of Foxal, Esquires; William Jones, John Salisbury of Lewellog, Humphrey Lloyd of Berie, Robert Wynne of Garnewyn, Howel Lloyd, James Thelwell, Robert Griffith of Pendared, John Koydlywrich, Captain Thomas Yale, John Williams of Caredrynydd, Owen Price of Nantmauze, Robert Wynne of Llwyn, Maurice VWilliams of Llanverras, Edward Lloyd of Placemado, Thomas Lloyd of Beriey, Ellis Lloyd of Eglewifig, the two Aldermen of Denbigh, John Hughes, Thomas Matthews, John Jones, Thomas Shaw senior, Robert Salisbury, Gentlemen.

Flint.

For the County of Flint, Sir Thomas Hammer, Sir John Salisbury, Sir Henry Conway, Sir Roger Mostin, Barons; Sir John Trevor, Sir John Glyn, Sir John Hammer, Knights; John Trevor, Thomas Ravencroft, Roger Puleston, Robert Davies, Thomas Lloyd, William Hammer, Roger Whitley, Mutton Davis, William Mostin, John Parry, Robert Whitley, Andrew Ellis, Evan Edwards, David Penant, John Eyton, Richard Griffith, Edward Lloyd, Ellis Young, Edward Lloyd, John Broughton, Thomas Humphreys, John Salisbury senior, John Middleton, Thomas Crackley, Eubale Hughes, Charles Jones, Owen Barton, John Lloyd of Fawne, Thomas Mostin, Hugh Penant.

Glamorgan.

XLVII.

For the County of Glamorgan, Henry Lord Herbert of Ragland, Son and heir apparent to Edward Marquis of Worcester, William Lord Herbert of Cardiff, Sir Richard Lloyd Knight, Arthur Trevor Esquire, Sir Edward Mansel, Sir Edward Stradling, Sir Edward Thomas, Barons; Sir John Awyb Knight and Baronet, Sir VWilliam Lewis, Sir Thomas Lewis, Sir Richard Basset, Knights; John Greenoff, Evan Seys Sergeant at Law, William Basset Doctor of Laws, Robert Thomas, Miles Barton, Thomas Lewis, William Basset of Bevyre, William Herbert of Swansea, Edmond Thomas, Bafly Mansel, Herbert Evans, Thomas Matthew, Humphrey Windham, David Jenkins, Gabriel Lewis, William Thomas, Thomas Stradling, Thomas Carne, John Van, John Gibbs, Tho. Thomas, David Matthew, Bebel, John Carne, Henry Basset, Edward Herbert of Cogan, David Evans, John Lewellin, Gentlemen.

Merioneth.

For the County of Merioneth, Maurice VWilliams Esquire, High Sheriff, Sir Richard Wynne Baronet, Sir John Owen, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir John Wynne, Knights; William Salisbury, VWilliam Price, William Vaughan of Corseggedal, Lewis Lloyd, Howel Vaughan, Maurice Wynne, Vincent Corbet, John Pugh, John Lloyd, Hugh Nanney, Robert Wynne, Roger Mostin, Richard Wynne, Griffith Lloyd, Lewis Owen, William Vaughan of Caithle, John Nanney, Edmond Meirick, Humphrey Hughes, John Vaughan, Rowland Vaughan, Rich. Anwyl, Ellis Edwards, VVill. Tveir, John Morgans, Esq; John Owen of Hanwooddowith, Rich. Jones, Anthony Poole, Griffith-John Lewis, Richard Nanney, Cent. Henry Wynne, Maurice Williams, Esquires; Evan Lloyd of Rhirgdech, Richard Lloyd of Carnog, Gentlemen.

Montgomery.

For the County of Montgomery, Sir John Witterong High Sheriff, Sir Henry Herbert, Edward Herbert, Andrew Newport, Esquires; Sir Matthew Price, Sir Richard Corbet, Barons; Sir Edward Lloyd Knight, John Puffell, Richard Herbert, Richard Owen, Robert Layton, John Blayne, John Pugh, Francis Buller, Charles Salisbury, Edmond Waring, John Price of Parke, Roger Mostin, Matthew Moxton, William Powell junior, Thomas Maurice, Edward Glyn of Glyn, Edward Evans of Rhidicorow, John Whittingham, David Powell, Thomas Jucker, John Matthews the elder, John Matthews the younger, Edward Edwards of Colffrin, John Bladwell, Tho. Wande, Tho. Corbet, Robert Lee, Tho. Jones, Henry Price, Vincent Peirce, VWilliam Eyton, Richard Mutton, John Kiffin, Francis Fitzherbert, Edward Evan, Evan Glyn, Robert Griffiths, Arthur Weyor, William Browne, Edward Herbert, Esquires; John Rowland, Lodowick Lewis, John Bright of Mellington, Meredith Lloyd of Brynellen, John Oakley, Hugh Davies of Yewilan, Ellis Lloyd, John Bummer, Henry Griffiths of Berthall, Morgan Evans, Gentlemen.

Haverford

Haverford West.

XLVIII.

For the Town and County of Haverford West, The Mayor for the time being, Sir William Moreton Knight, One of His Majesties Serjeants at Law, Sir John Stepeny Baronet, Sir Hugh Owen Knight and Baronet, Rowland Laughtone, William Phillips, Richard Walter, George Howard, Thomas Cozens, Esquires; VWilliam Williams, Henry Bowen, Lewis Barton, John Williams, William Brown, Aldermen, William Davies, Esquire, John Barlow, John Thomas, Matthew Pryn, William Williams junior, John Lloyd, Richard Jones, Gabriel Wade Gentlemen.

Pembrook.

For the County of Pembrook, Sir William Moreton Knight, one of His Majesties Serjeants at Law; Sir Erasmus Philipps, Sir John Stepeny, Barons; Sir Hugh Owen, Sir John Megrick, Rowland Laughtone, Hugh Owen, Lewis Barlow, Hugh Bowen, Henry White, William Philipps, Walter Cury, James Bowen, Isaac Lloyd, George Howard, William Scotterfield, William Moreton, Thomas Corbet, David Morgan, James Lloyd, George Owen, Esquires, Thomas Warren, Thomas Powell, Hugh Laughtone, Thomas Owen, John Matthias, John Laughtone, Thomas Wogan, John Lort, William Owen of Camdog, Thomas Lloyd, John Thomas.

Town of Pembrook.

For the Town of Pembrook, The Mayor for the time being, Matthew Bowen, Richard Browne, Gentlemen.

Town of Tenby.

For the Town of Tenby, The Mayor for the time being, Richard Wyat, Rice Barton, David Palmer, Gentlemen.

Radnor.

For the County of Radnor, Sir Richard Lloyd Knight, Arthur Trevor Esquire; Sir Henry Williams, Baronet, Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, Sir Robert Harley Knight, George Gwyn, Richard Fowler, James Price, Thomas Corbet, Henry Williams, Lewis Morgan, John Wallcott, Thomas Harley, Samuel Powell, Nicholas Taylor, Evan Davies, Andrew Philipps, Charles Lewis, Henry Probert, Herbert Weston, James Beck One of His Majesties Serjeants at Law, Henry Stedman, Griffith Jones, Hugh Powell, Richard Meredith, Thomas Eccleston, Robert Cutler, Esquires, Francis Rickards, John Rickards, Rowland Higgins, Gentlemen; The Bailiff of New-Radnor for the time being, Marmaduke Ball, Gentleman.

And be it further Enacted and Declared, That the several Commissioners aforesaid shall meet together at the most usual and common place of meeting within each of the said Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Places respectively, on or before the tenth day of March next ensuing; And the said Commissioners, or so many of them as shall be present at the said first General Meeting, or the Mayor part of them, are hereby authorized and required to put this present Act in execution, according to the best of their Judgments and Discretions; and shall then, if they see cause, subdivide and distribute themselves so into lesser numbers, as two or more of the said Commissioners may be appointed for the service of each Hundred, or other Division; and as may best conduce to the carrying on of His Majesties service hereby required.

And for the more effectual performance thereof, We it Enacted and Declared, That the Commissioners at their aforesaid first General Meeting, or the Mayor part of them, shall agree and set down in writing who and what number of the said Commissioners shall act in each of the said Divisions or Hundreds; To the end that there be no failure in any part of the due execution of the service by this Act required.

And be it Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners within the several Divisions or Hundreds, or any two or more of them, are hereby authorized and required to cause the said several Propositions charged on the respective Divisions, and on every Parish and Place therein, for the said three years Assessment, to be equally assessed and rated upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Annuities, Tents, Parks, Warrens, Woods, Chatteris, Stock, Merchandize, Offices, other then Judicial and military Offices, and Offices relating to the Navy, under the Command of the Lord High Admiral, and Offices within His Majesties Towns, Walls, Ports, and all other Estates both Real and Personal, within the Limits, Circuits and Bounds of their respective Parishes and Places.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred fifty and eight pounds six shillings eight pence, being the sum of the said twelve quarterly Payments hereby imposed, shall be assessed, collected, levied and paid

XLIX. Now the Commissioners shall meet and divide themselves.

Their power within the several Divisions and Hundreds.

And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred fifty and eight pounds six shillings eight pence, being the sum of the said twelve quarterly payments, shall be paid.

paid in to the Receiver-General of the said several Counties, who shall be appointed by His Majesty; And who are hereby required to transmit, or cause the same to be paid into His Majesty's Receipt of His Exchequer, on or before the first day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the second of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the third of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the fourth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the fifth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the sixth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the seventh of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the eighth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the ninth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the tenth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the eleventh of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five. And the sum of Two hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty and eight pence, being the twelfth of the said quarterly Payments, on or before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty five.

I.
The second payment.
The third payment.
The fourth payment.
The fifth payment.
The sixth payment.
The seventh payment.
The eighth payment.
The ninth payment.
The tenth payment.
The eleventh payment.
The twelfth payment.

II.

And for the completing of the whole sum charged upon the same; and to the end the aforesaid sums charged upon the several and respective Counties, Cities, Burroughs, Towns and places may be equally and indifferently Assessed, according to the true intent of this Act, and the money duly Collected, and true account thereof made; the said Assessors are hereby required to deliver one Copy of their respective Assessments fairly written and subscribed by them unto the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners, or any two or more of them are hereby ordered and required to Sign and Seal two Duplicates of the said Assessments, and the one of them to deliver or cause to be delivered to one or more honest and responsible person or persons to be Subcollector or Subcollectors, which the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to nominate and appoint for each Parish or Place, with Warrant to the said Subcollector or Subcollectors to Collect the said Assessment, payable as aforesaid; so as the said several sums may be paid into the said Receiver General, and by them into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer at the respective times aforesaid; and the said Commissioners are hereby required to deliver, or cause to be delivered the other of the said Duplicates of each Parish or Place to the Receiver General of each County, City, Town or Place respectively, to be by him the said Receiver General transmitted into the Kings Remembrancers Office in the Exchequer, which the said Receiver General is required to perform accordingly.

The duty of the Assessors.
Subcollectors for each parish.
Duplicates to be transmitted into the Exchequer.
The Commissioners to nominate and appoint Subcollectors.
How Collectors and Subcollectors shall pay the money.

And be it further Enacted and Declared, That the said Commissioners in their respective Divisions or Hundreds, or any two or more of them shall and are hereby impowered to nominate and appoint under their Hands and Seals an honest, able and responsible person to be Head-Collector, unto whom the moneys received by the Subcollectors within the Division or Hundred, shall from time to time be duly paid; And the said Head-Collector is hereby required upon the Receipt thereof, to pay the same forthwith to the Receiver-General of each County respectively.

And be it further Enacted and Declared, That the particular Collectors and Subcollectors are hereby required to pay in all and every the sums so received by them to the said Receiver-General aforesaid, who are hereby required forthwith to transmit, or cause to be paid the moneys by them received into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer; And the said Lord Treasurer is hereby Authorized to allow the said Receiver-General of each County, City and Town respectively, in case he hath retained up as aforesaid a Duplicate of the Assessment of each Parish or Place in the County, City or Town, for which he is appointed Receiver-General, a Salary for his pains, not exceeding one penny in the pound, upon the clearing of his Account,

Account, which Duplicate is to be returned into the Kings Remembrancers Office in the Exchequer, is intended to contain no more than the sums in gross to be collected by each Subcollector, and the several names of the said Subcollectors.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That the Subcollectors of each Parish or Place which shall be appointed by virtue of this Act, shall upon the Collection of the whole summe appointed to be collected by them, and payment thereof as is hereby and before appointed, have and receive for their pains in collecting and paying the moneys, one penny in the pound; which the said several Head-Collectors are hereby authorized to pay unto them, and the several Head-Collectors which shall be appointed by virtue of this Act, shall upon the payment of the whole summe due from their Hundred or Division to the Receiver-General of each County, have and receive for their pains in receiving and paying the said moneys, one penny in the pound; which each Receiver-General is hereby authorized to pay and allow unto them accordingly; and also upon the Receipt of the whole Assessment of the County, City or Town, for which he is appointed Receiver-General, in case he hath received the several Duplicates of each Parish or Place therein, and not otherwise, to allow and pay according to such warrant as shall be in that behalf given by the said Commissioners, or any three of them, one penny in the pound for the Commissioners Clerks, for their pains in fair writing the Assessments, Duplicates and Copies.

LII.
How the moneys may be levied upon persons relating to par.

Provided that no Head-Collector shall be appointed for any City or Town, which is by this Act particularly charged with the payment of any summe towards the Assessment hereby to be levied; and for which a Receiver-General is to be appointed, excepting within the City of London.

And be it Enacted and Declared, That if any Person shall refuse or neglect to pay any summe of money, whereat he shall be rated and assessed, That then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collectors, Subcollectors, or any of them, who are hereby Authorized and required thereunto, to levy the summe assessed, by Distress and Sale of the Goods of such persons so refusing or neglecting to pay, deducting the summe assessed, and reasonable charges of distraining, and restore the overplus to the Debtor thereof. And to break open in the day-time any House, and upon Warrant under the Hands and Seals of two or more of the said Commissioners, any Chest, Trunk or Box, or other things, where any such Goods are, and to sell to their Assistance the Contents, Trappings and Headboroughs within the Counties, Cities, Towns or Places, where any refusal, neglect or resistance shall be made: which said Officers and Forces are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the premises, as they will answer the contrary at their perils. And if any question or difference happen upon taking of such Distresses between the Parties distressed or distrained, the same shall be ended and determined by the said Commissioners, or any two or more of them.

In what case imprisonment may be for lack of law.

And if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pay his or their Assessment, and cannot be levied according to this Act, then the respective Commissioners, or any two or more of them, are hereby authorized to imprison the person (except a Peer or Peers of this Realm) and him and them in prison to detain and keep, until the money is assessed, and the charges for the bringing in the same be paid and satisfied, and no longer.

When to be rated upon their Lands.

And the several and respective Tenants or Tenant of all Houses and Lands, which shall be rated by virtue of this Act, are hereby required and authorized to pay such summe or summes of money as shall be rated upon such House or Lands; and to deduct out of the Rent so much of their respective Interests, as the said Landlords both mediate and immediate, according to Receipt of the residue of the Rents.

When to be rated upon their Lands.

And it is Enacted and Declared, That every Tenant paying the said Assessment, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much money as the said Assessment shall amount unto, as if the same had been actually paid unto such person or persons unto whom his Rents should have been due and payable.

How to be acquitted when they are being.

And if any difference shall arise between Landlord and Tenant, or any other concerning the said Rates, the said several Commissioners, or any two or more of them in their several Divisions, shall and have hereby power to settle the same, as they shall think fit. And if any Person or Persons shall find him or themselves aggrieved in that the Assessors have over-rated him or them, and shall within six days after demand made of the summe of money assessed on him or them, complain to two or more Commissioners, whereof one of the Commissioners who signed or allowed his or their Assessment, to be one; The said Commissioners, or any two or more of them, shall have and have hereby power within twelve days after the demand of the Assessment as aforesaid, to relieve such person or persons, and to charge the same on such other person or persons, as they shall see cause. And in case the propositions set by this Act upon all and every the respective Counties, Cities, Towns and Places, shall not be fully assessed, levied and paid, according to the true meaning thereof; or that if any of the said Assessments shall be rated and imposed upon any person not being of ability to pay the same, or upon any empty or void House or Land, where the same cannot be collected or levied; or that through any

The Commissioners may determine the difference between Landlords and Tenants about Rates.

How upon persons not of ability or under bonds.

any wilfulness, negligence or mistake, or accident, the said Assessment charged upon each County, City, Town or Place, by virtue of this Act, happens not to be paid to the Receiver-General of the respective Counties, as in this Act is directed, that then in all and every such cases the several and respective Commissioners, Assessors and Collectors aforesaid, and every of them respectively, are hereby authorized and required to assess or re-assess, or cause to be assessed or re-assessed, levied and paid all and every such sum or sums of money upon the respective Counties, Cities, Towns and Places, or upon any of the Divisions, Hundreds, and Parishes therein, as the said Commissioners, or such number of them as by this Act are authorized to cause the said Assessment hereby required to be made, shall seem most agreeable to equity and justice; the said new Assessment to be made, collected and paid, in such manner, and by such means, as in this Act for this Assessment is declared and directed.

The punishment of persons neglecting to perform their duty in the due and speedy execution of this Act.

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his or their duty in the due and speedy execution of this present Act, the said respective Commissioners, or any Three or more of them, have hereby Power to impose on such Person or Persons so refusing or neglecting their duties, such Fine or Fines as to them shall be thought fit, and to cause the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of his and their Goods. Provided, that no Fine to be imposed by any of the said Commissioners, shall for any one Offence exceed the Sum of Twenty pounds: And that all Fines that shall be imposed by virtue of this Act, shall be paid to the respective Receivers-General, and by them to the Receipt of His Majesties Exchequer.

Collectors and Sub-collectors creating money, and not paying the same.

And it is further Enacted and Declared, That if any Collector or Sub-collector that shall by virtue of this Act be appointed for the Receipt of any Sum or Sums of Money thereby to be assessed, shall neglect or refuse to pay any Sum or Sums of Money which shall by him be received as aforesaid, and not pay the same, as in and by this Act is directed, and shall detain in his or their hands any money received by them, or any of them, and not pay the same, as by this Act is directed; the Commissioners of each County, City or Town respectively, or any Two or more of them in their respective Divisions are hereby Authorized and Impowered to imprison the Person, and seize and secure the Estate both Real and Personal of such Collector or Sub-collector to them respectively belonging, or which shall descend or come into the hands of his or her Heirs, Executors or Administrators, where-ever the same can be discovered and found; And the said Commissioners who shall to seize and secure the Estate of any Collector or Sub-collector, shall be, and are hereby impowered to appoint a time for the general Meeting of the Commissioners of such County, City or Town, and there to cause public notice to be given at the place where such Meeting shall be appointed ten days at least before such general Meeting: And the Commissioners present at such general Meeting, or the major part of them, in case the Sums detained by Collectors or Sub-collectors be not paid or satisfied as it ought to be according to the Directions of this Act, shall and are hereby impowered and required to sell and dispose of all such Estates, which shall be for the cause aforesaid seized and secured, or any part of them, and satisfy and pay such County and Place the Sum that shall be so detained in the hands of such Collector or Sub-collector, and return the Overplus, deducting necessary Charges to such Collector or Sub-collector, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators respectively.

Collectors and Sub-collectors to be called to give an account to the Commissioners at the expiration of this Act.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That at the expiration of the respective times in this Act prescribed for the full payment of the said quarterly Assessments, the several and respective Commissioners, or any Two of them within their Division and Hundred, shall and are hereby required to call before them the chief Collectors and Sub-collectors within each respective Division and Hundred, to examine and assure themselves of the full and whole Payment of the particular Sum and Sums of Money charged upon the said Division, Hundred, and every Parish and Place therein, and of the due Return of the same into the hands of the Receiver-General of the said County, City, Town and Place respectively: And be no failure in the payment of any part of the Assessment by virtue of this Act to be assessed and paid, nor any Arrears remain chargeable upon any the said Counties, Cities, Towns or places respectively: And in case of any failure in the premises, the said Commissioners, or any Two of them, are hereby to cause the same to be forthwith levied and paid according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

Commissioners to be called to give an account to the Commissioners at the expiration of this Act.

And it is hereby Enacted and Declared, That in case any Controvertible acts concerning the said Assessments, or the dividing, apportioning, or payment thereof, which concern any of the Commissioners by this Act appointed, that the Commissioners so concerned in the said Controvertible shall have no Voice, but shall withhold at the time of the Debate of any such Controvertible, as shall be determined by the rest of the Commissioners. That no Disfranchised Place or Person, Body Politick or Corporate, within the Counties, Cities and Towns aforesaid, shall be exempted from the said Assessments and Taxes; and that they and every of them, and also all Fe-Farm Rents, and all other manner of Rents, Payments, Sums of Money and Annuities issuing out of any Lands within City or County, shall be liable towards the payment of every sum by this Act to be taxed and levied: And all the Tenants of every Fe-Farm Rent, other Rent, Sums

of money or Annuities aforesaid, are hereby directed and authorized to pay their proportionably, according to the Rates and Assessments by this Act appointed and directed; And all such Tenants shall be hereby saved and kept harmless by authority of this Act from any further payment of such portion of any such Rent, Rents, Sums or Annuities, either to the Exchequer, or to any other person or persons, to whom any such Rent, Rents, Sums or Annuities or Annuities should or ought to be paid, to all intents or purposes whatsoever, as fully and as amply as if they had paid the same into the Exchequer, or to any person or persons to whom the same is referred or become due.

Dishes for Colleges and Halls in the Universities, and in any other Hospitals, or in any other Schools, or in any other

Provided, That nothing contained in this Act shall be extended to charge any College or Hall in either of the Universities, or the Colleges of Windsor, Eton, Winton or Westminister, or any Hospitals, or in respect of the Houses of the said Colleges or Halls, or in any other Hospitals, nor any Master, Fellow or Scholar of any such College or Hall, or in any other free-Schools, or any Reader, Officer or Minister of the said Universities, Colleges or Schools, or of any Hospitals or Almshouses, or in respect of any stipend, wages or payments in the said Universities, Colleges, Schools, Hospitals or Almshouses; nor to charge any of the Houses or Lands belonging to Christ's Hospital, Saint Bartholomewes, Bridewell, Saint Thomas, and Newchem Hospital in the City of London and Burrough of Southwark, or any of them, or in respect of any Rents or Arrears payable to the said Hospitals, being to be received and disbursed for the immediate use and relief of the Poor in the said Hospitals.

Provided, That no Tenants that hold or enjoy any Lands or Houses by Lease, or any other Grant from any of the said Hospitals, do claim and enjoy any freedom, exemption or advantage by this Act, but that all the Houses and Lands which they so hold, shall be rated and assessed for so much as they are yearly worth, over and above the Rents reserved and payable to the said Hospitals.

Provided also, That where any Person inhabiting within the City of London hath his dwelling house in one of the Parishes or Wards therein, and hath any Cows, Wares or Merchandise in one or more of the other Parishes or Wards within the same, that then such Person shall be charged, rated and assessed for such his Cows or Merchandise in the Parish or Ward where he dwelleth, and not elsewhere in the said City.

Provided nevertheless, That no Clause or Proviso in this Act shall extend to the lessening or abatement of the full sum by this Act appointed to be taxed, levied and paid, but that the same be fully assessed, rated, levied, collected and paid in the several and respective Counties, Cities and Towns aforesaid, in such manner and form, and to such uses as herein before mentioned and declared. And that the several and respective Commissioners, and every of them shall from time to time give a true and perfect account of all their doings and proceedings in the execution of this Act to the said Lord Treasurer, or to other such Persons as His Majesty shall appoint.

There shall be no abatement of the full sum in this Act.

The Commissioners to give account of the said Act to the Lord Treasurer.

Provided also, and be it hereby Enacted and Declared, That in case the way or manner of assessing by a Pound-rate shall prove any way prejudicial or obnoxious to the said speedy bringing in of the Assessment, or any part thereof appointed by this Act, that then, and in all such cases the respective Commissioners, or any Two of them, are hereby authorized to order and direct their respective Assessors, who are hereby required to proceed accordingly, to assess the respective Sums charged on the respective Counties, Cities and Burroughs, Towns and places mentioned in this Act, according to the most just and usual way of Rates held and practiced in such Counties, Cities, Burroughs, Towns and places respectively. Any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof contained in any wise notwithstanding.

Assessing by a Pound-rate.

Provided also, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to alter, change, derogate, or make void any Contracts, Covenants or Agreements whatsoever between the Landlord and Tenant touching the payment of Rates or Assessments, any thing herein before mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

Contracts and Covenants between Landlord and Tenant.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That for the avoiding of all obstructions and delays in collecting the Sums by this Act to be rated and assessed, all places, Constablenicks, Divisions and Allotments which have used to be rated and assessed, shall pay and be assessed in such County, Hundred, Rape and wapentake, as the same hath heretofore usually been assessed in, and not elsewhere.

All places and divisions to be rated and assessed as of ancient times.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action, Pleint, Suit or Information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons so sued in any Court, they shall do in pursuance of in execution of this Act, such person or persons so sued in any Court whatsoever, shall or may plead the General Issue, Not Guilty: And upon any Issue so pleaded, may give this Act and the special matter in Evidence; And if the Plaintiff or Prosecuto shall become Non-Suit, or Defendants shall recover their Treble Costs, for which a Verdict shall be given against him, the Defendants shall recover their Treble Costs, for which they shall have the like Remedy, as in any case where Costs by the Law are given to Defendants.

LVII. Persons who for pleading this Act, may give the same in Evidence.

Treble Costs.

Provided

Proviso for
the said Statute

Head-coll.

LVIII.
Spiritual pro-
visions and
lands, &c.

15 Car. 2. cap.
10.

Head-coll.
shall give
acquittances
without fee.

Receiver-Ge-
neral.

LIX.

Lands and
houses that lie
unoccupied.

Woodlands.

LX.

Tithes,
Tolls, &c.

And where
the County of
Middlesex

Provided always, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to invalidate a Decree lately made in the high Court of Chancery for the quieting of Suits between the Counties of Salop and Stafford; and for the settling all future Payments to be imposed on certain Lands in Sheriff-Hales with the County of Salop; And for exempting the said Lands from paying hereafter with the County of Stafford: But that the said Decree shall remain in such (and no other) force as it did before the making of this Act, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Spiritual Promotions, and all Lands, Possessions or Revenues annexed to, and all Goods and Chattels growing or renewed upon the same, or elsewhere appertaining to the Owners of the said Spiritual Promotions, or any of them, which are or shall be charged or made contributory by this Act towards the Payments aforesaid during the time therein appointed, shall be absolutely freed and discharged from the two last of the four Subsidies granted by the Clergy to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by an Act made in a former Session of this present Parliament, Entituled, An Act for confirming of four Subsidies granted by the Clergy: Any clause or thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Head-Collectors which shall be appointed according to this Act, shall from time to time at every Payment appointed thereby, give unto the several Sub-collectors within their respective Precincts, upon the Payment of the whole Sum due at such times of Payment from their respective Parishes, Constablewicks, or places within each of their Collections, several Acquittances under their Hands, without taking any thing for the same. And that in like manner at every time of Payment appointed by this Act, the Receiver-General of each County shall give unto the several Head-Collectors aforesaid upon the Payment of the whole Sum due for their Hundred or Division respectively, at each time of Payment aforesaid, several Acquittances under their Hands and Seals, without taking any thing for the same; which said Acquittances of the Head-collectors shall be a full and perfect Discharge to the Sub-collectors; And the said Acquittances of the Receiver-General shall be a sufficient Discharge, and to every person charged within the said Sub-collectors or Head-collectors charge, against His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the sum or sums of money so acquitted.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That in case any Lands or Houses in any Parish, Place or Constablewick shall lie unoccupied, and no distresses can be found on the same, by reason whereof the said Parish, Place or Constablewick are forced to pay and make good the Tax assessed upon such Lands lying unoccupied, That then it shall and may be lawful at any time after for the Collectors, Constable, or Tythingman of the said Parish, Place or Constablewick for the time being, to enter and distress upon the said Lands and Houses when there shall be any distress thereupon to be found. And the distress and distresses being the proper goods of the Owner, or any claiming any Estate, interest or profit under him, if not redeemed within four days by payment of the Tax, and charge of the distress, to sell, rendering the Overplus to the Owner or Owners of such distress. And the said Collector, Constable or Tythingman is hereby enjoined to distribute the money raised by the said Distress or Sale thereof proportionably to the Parties who contributed to the Tax of the said unoccupied Lands.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That where any Wood-lands shall be assessed, and no distresses can be had, that in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for any Sub-collector, Constable, Head-borough or Tythingman, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of two or more of the Commissioners in that Hundred or Division, at reasonable time of the year, to cut and sell to any person or persons so much of the Wood growing on the said Woodlands so assessed, as will pay the Assessment or Assessments so behind and unpaid, and the charge incident thereunto: And that if shall and may be lawful for the person and persons, and his Assigns, to whom such Wood shall be so sold, to sell, cut down, dispose and carry away the same to his own use, rendering the overplus, if any be, to the Owner; Any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That where any Tax or Assessment shall be charged or laid upon any Tythes, Tolls, Profits of Packets, Fairs or Fairs, or other annual profits not distrainable, in case the same shall not be paid within fifteen dayes after such Assessment so charged or laid and demanded, then it shall be lawful to and for the Sub-collector, Constable or other Officer thereunto appointed, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any two or more of the Commissioners authorized by this Act, to seize, take and sell to such of the said Tythes, Tolls, and other Profits so charged, as shall be sufficient for the levying of the said Tax and Assessment, and all charges occasioned by such non-payment thereof, rendering the overplus to the Owner, if any be.

And where the County of Middlesex and City of Westminster are raised in the several Assessments, by reason of the new Buildings lately erected; And that Offices are made chargeable towards the payment of such Assessments: To the end that an equal rate may be made and imposed upon the several Divisions, Parishes and Hamlets within the said County

County and City, Be it Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority thereof, That the said Commissioners appointed for the said County and City of Westminster, or any three of them, shall, if they shall think it fit, cause two or three of the honest and able Inhabitants in the several and respective Parishes, Townships and Places within the said County and City to be named and appointed Assessors, who (or any two of them) are to ascertain and rate the yearly value and profits of all Offices belonging to the Courts of Westminster, and of the several Offices chargeable by this Act, towards the payment of the said sum set upon the said Commissioners, and to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same: which said Assessors are to deliver in their several Sheriffs perfected and subscribed by them, unto the said Commissioners, or to such person or persons as shall be appointed by them, or any three of them, to receive the same, two or three dayes at the least before the second General meeting of the said Commissioners; to the end that the said Commissioners may deliver in all the several Sheriffs to be made throughout the said County, or the second General meeting; At which said General meeting, the said Commissioners, or the major part of them then present, shall upon view and perusal of the said several Sheriffs, call up the true Revenue and yearly Profits of the whole County, City and Offices aforesaid, to the end that an equal Pound-rate may be appoynted upon every Office chargeable by this Act, upon the said County and City by virtue of this present Act, which the said Commissioners, or the major part of them then and there assembled, are by virtue of this Act authorized and appointed to proportion and make accordingly.

LXI.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be drawn into example, to the prejudice of the ancient Rights belonging unto the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, or Clergy of this Realm, or unto either of the Universities, or unto any Collegges, Schools, Alms-houses, Hospitals or Cinque-Ports.

CAP. II.

The Measures and Prices of Coals regulated.

For avoiding the manifold deceits, evasions and abuses used in the Measures and Sales of Coales, and for preventing the like, and the better regulation thereof for the time to come; Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty four, all sorts of Coal, commonly called Sea-Coals, brought into the River of Thames, and sold, shall be sold by the Chaldyon, containing three or four bushels heap'd up, and according to the Bushel Deal'd for that purpose at Guildhall in London, and so for a greater or lesser quantity; And that all other sorts of Coals coming from Scotland and other places, commonly sold by Weight, and not by Measure, shall be sold by Weight after the proportion of a hundred and twelve pound to the hundred of Avon dupois weight, without any fallacy or deceit, upon pain of Forfeiture of all the Coals, which shall be otherwise sold or exposed to sale by any person or persons that will prosecute for the same in any Court of Record, or by way of complaint made unto the Lord Mayor of London, and the double value thereof to be recovered by any person or persons that will prosecute for the same; And the Justices of Peace within the City of London and Liberties thereof, or to any two of them, or to the Justices of Peace of the several and respective Counties and Places where such Coals shall be exposed to sale, or any of them; who are hereby Impowred and Required to call the Parties before them, and to hear and examine such Complaint upon Oath, which by virtue of this Act is to be administered by them, or any two of them, and upon due proof thereof made to their satisfaction, to Condemn the Offenders and to give Warrant under their Hands and Seals for leaping the Forfeitures accordingly, the one half thereof to be to and for the use of the Poor, or repairing of the High-ways within the same Parish, or any other adjoining Parish or Parishes, to be appointed and appoynted by the direction of the said Lord Mayor and Justices, by such their Warrant as aforesaid. And the said Lord Mayor of London, and the Court of Aldermen for the time being, and the Justices of Peace of the several Counties respectively, or any three or more of them, whereof one to be sold by Retail, as they from time to time shall judge reasonable, allowing a competent profit to the said Retailer, beyond the price paid by him to the Importer, and the ordinary charges thereupon accruing.

Deceits and evasions in selling of Coals.

Sea coal measure.

Coals from Scotland.

Who may sue Rates upon Coals in London.

Impowred or Retailers relating to sell at the said Rates.

And that if any Importer or Retailer of such Coals shall refuse to sell as aforesaid, That then the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Justices of Peace respectively, are hereby authorized to appoint and impowre such Officer or Officers, or other persons as they shall think fit, to enter into any Wharf, or other place where such Coals are stoyed up; And in case of refusal, taking a

Constable, to force entrance, and the said Coals to sell, or cause to be sold at such Rates as the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen and Justices respectively shall judge reasonable, rendering to such Ingrosser or Retailer the money for which the said Coals shall be so sold, necessary charges being deducted.

Provided, That this Act shall continue for three years next ensuing, and thenceforth to the end of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

Provided also, That no person or persons that shall be sued by virtue of this Act for not obeying thereof, shall be sued upon any other Act or Law now in force for the same offence: And if any Action shall be commenced against any Justice of Peace, Constable, or other Officer or Person for any thing done by colour of this Act, the Defendant in every such Action may plead the general Issue, and give the special matter in Evidence: And if the Verdict be found for him, or the Plaintiff become Non-suited, shall recover and have his Damages and double Costs of suit for his unjust Vexation in that behalf.

Provided always, That no Person having any Interest in any Wharf used for the receiving or uttering of Coals, or that doth, or shall Trade by himself or others, in his own, or any other name, in the sale of any Coals, or the Engrossing the same, in order to sell the same, and not for his own private use only, shall not or otherwise intermeddle in the setting the Price of Coals; Any thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

CAP. III.

For the Returning of able and sufficient Jurors.

For the returning of more able and sufficient Jurors for Trials hereafter to be had between Party and Party, and for reformation of abuses in Sheriffs and other Ministers, who for reward do oftentimes spare the ablest and sufficientest, and return the poorer and simpler Freeholders, less able to discern the Causes in question, and to bear the charges of appearance and attendance thereon.

Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Jurors (other then Strangers, upon Tryals per medium etatem lingua) who are to be returned for the Tryals of Issues, joined in any of the Kings High Courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, or the Exchequer, or before Justices of Assize, or Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, Gaol-Delivery, or General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, from and after the twentieth day of April, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred and fifty five, in any County of this Realm of England, shall every of them then have in their own name, or in trust for them within the same County, twenty pounds by the year at least above reprises, in their own, or their wives right, of Freehold Lands, or in the Dominion of Wales, every such Juror shall then have within the same County within the year, at the least above reprises in manner aforesaid. All which Persons, having such Estate as aforesaid are hereby enabled and made liable to be returned, and to serve as Jurors for the Tryal of Issues before the Justices aforesaid, Any Law or Statute to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And if any of a lesser Estate and value shall be respectively returned upon any such Jury, or Tales in default of such Jurors, it shall be a good cause of Challenge, and the Party returned shall be discharged upon the said Challenge, or his own Allegation and Oath thereof. And that no Jurymans Issues making default shall be saved, but by special Order of the Judge or Judges before whom the Issue is to be tried, for some just and reasonable cause proved upon Oath before the same Judge or Judges. And all such Issues shall be duly executed and levied: And that the Writ of Venire facias which from and after the aforesaid time shall be awarded and directed for the impanneling of Juries in cases aforesaid within any County of England, shall be in this form: Rex, &c. Precipimus, &c. quod venire fac. coram, &c. duodecim liberos & legales homines de vicineto de A. Quorum quilibet habeat viginti libras terre, tenementorum vel reddit. per annum ad minus, per quos, &c. & qui nec, &c. And the residue of the said Writ shall be after the ancient manner. And that those Writs which shall be awarded and directed for the returning of Juries within the Dominion of Wales shall be made in the same manner, altering only the word Viginti into Octo. And that upon every such Writ and Writs of Venire facias, the Sheriff, Coroner, or other ministers of the same, shall not return in any County of England and Wales, unto whom the making of the Pannel shall appertain, shall not return in any County by the year at least as aforesaid in the same County where the Issue is to be tried, upon pain to forfeit for every person being returned in any such Pannel that shall not then have Twenty pounds or Eight pounds respectively, as is aforesaid, the sum of Five pounds to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. And for the better enabling the Sheriff of every County to know the value of the Estates of such persons as are by the true intent and meaning of this Act to be returned for Jurymen:

The continuance of this Act.

Persons sued upon this Act may plead the general Issue.

Who may not sue in setting Rates upon Coals.

Jurors for trials of issues shall have 20 l. per annum Freehold.

Writs of Jurors upon the fault.

Wales. II. Sheriff upon the Sheriff.

Be it further Enacted, That every Sheriff shall on the first day of every General Quarter Sessions yearly held next after the Feast of Easter, deliver, or cause to be delivered unto the Justices of Peace sitting at the same Sessions the names of all persons of such Estates as are by the true meaning of this Act to be returned for Jurymen, to the end the Estates of such persons may be enquired after, and such persons approved of by the said Justices of Peace, or the greater number of them then present, to be persons of such Estates to be returnable for Jurymen for the year then next ensuing. And the said Justices shall have power to add such persons having Estates of the respective values before mentioned, as they shall find to be omitted by the Sheriff amongst the names by him delivered; and such competent number, and no more of such persons as aforesaid shall be returnable to serve of Juries for the year next ensuing, as the said Justices, or the greater number of them as aforesaid shall think fit. And that no Sheriff shall incur the penalty aforesaid for returning any of the persons so approved or added by the Justices, in case his Estate fall out to be of less value then aforesaid.

And it is further Enacted, That no Sheriff or Bailiff of any Liberty or Franchise, or any of their, or either of their Ministers shall return any such person or persons as aforesaid, to have been summoned by them, or any of them, unless such person or persons shall have been duly summoned by the space of six days at the least before the day on which they ought to make their appearance; And have left with or for such persons in writing the names of all the parties in those Causes wherein they are to serve as Jurors; nor shall directly or indirectly take any money or other reward, to excuse the appearance of any Juror by them, or any of them to be summoned or returned, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence the sum of Ten pounds: Saving to all Cities and Towns Corporate their ancient Usage of returning Jurors of such Estate, and in such manner as heretofore hath been used and accustomed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from henceforth upon Writs of Venire facias issued out and returned within the County-Palatine of Lancaster, as of the same Assizes wherein the Issues are said to be joined, Writs of Habeas Corpora or Districus shall be sued out, like as is used in all other Counties within this Kingdom, returnable at the then next Assizes. And the Sheriff thereupon to return such Issues as is or ought to be done by the said Sheriffs of the said other Counties, and those Issues to be duly executed as above is provided.

And the better to cause and bring Jurors to appear upon Trials at Assizes within the said County-Palatine of Lancaster, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff of the same County-Palatine of Lancaster for the time being, shall from henceforth cause twelve good and lawful men to be qualified, as before in this Act is appointed, out of every of the six Hundreds within the said County-Palatine, to be duly summoned or warned ten days at the least before the beginning of every Assize, to be and appear the first day of the then next Assize, and there to attend during the same Assize to perform their duty and service to the Court as Jurors or Jurymen in such Causes between party and party, wherein they shall be respectively returned and impannelled, upon pain that every of them that shall make default to appear and attend at, and during the said Assize, to forfeit Ten pounds to the use and behoof of the Poor of the Town where such person or persons so making default doth inhabit and live, the same to be levied, recovered and had, in such manner and ways as other Issues of Jurors are to be levied.

Provided, That this Act shall continue and stand in force for the space of three years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

CAP. IV.

An Additional Act for the better Ordering and Collecting the Duty of EXCISE.

For the better Ordering and Collecting the Duty of Excise, Be it Enacted and Declared by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the eighth day of November, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred sixty and five, all Farmers of Excise, or any of them, within the several Circuits and Divisions of their respective Farms, shall and are enabled hereby to execute and put in Execution all such Powers and Authorities which the Commissioners of Excise are enabled to do and execute by the several Acts and Statutes of Excise, for the levying, raising, receiving and managing of the said Revenue of Excise, Except the Judicial part of hearing and determining all breaches and offences against the Laws of Excise, and of imposing, mitigating or compounding of Fines or Penalties.

Who the persons to be returned for Jurymen.

What time summons ought to be before appearance.

Nothing may be taken to excuse appearance.

III. County-Palatine of Lancaster.

The continuance of this Act.

Power given to Farmers of Excise.

15 Car. II. cap. 24.

15 Car. II. cap. 11. & cap. 15.

convenient: but by reason of the great sum expended and laid out, so borrowed as aforesaid, the Toll will not be sufficient to repay the same within the years mentioned in the former Act with Interest for the same, and to finish the said work.

And whereas there is a Road in the said County of Hertford that leads from London to Cambridge, and so into Norfolk, and likewise to New-Market, and so into Suffolk and other parts, which goes out of the forementioned Road at the end of the Town of Puckeridge, and so leadeth to Barley in the said County of Hertford, which is very ruinous, and requires as much the help of the Toll, in many places, as the forementioned Road did.

For it therefore please your Majesty that it be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That the said Toll aforesaid to be taken at VVades-Will for the County of Hertford, shall continue for the said County of Hertford for the space of One and twenty years, and no longer, the said Term to commence from the time mentioned in the Act before mentioned, and the money arising therefrom to be employed for the payment of the Debt aforesaid with Interest, and also for further Repair of the Highway.

It is further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the persons imployed in the forementioned Act for the repair of the High-ways within the County of Hertford, shall have the same power to repair the said High-ways leading from Puckeridge to Barley in the said County, as they have to repair the High-way in the said County leading from London to York; And that they shall and may apply such part of the Toll thereunto, (having an equal care of both High-ways) as they in their Judgments shall find needful; Any thing in the said former Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas by the former recited Act, a Toll was erected and set to be taken at the Town of Caxton in the County of Cambridge for and towards the repairing the High-ways in the said County, by reason of the Inconveniency of the place where the same was set.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Toll be and is hereby removed from the said Town of Caxton unto Arrington-Widg, or the Town of Arrington, as shall seem most convenient by the Justices of the Peace of the County at their next Easter General-Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the County aforesaid; And that the same Toll shall be taken and received at Arrington-Widg, or Arrington-Town aforesaid, according to the Rates, and by the same ways and means as in the former Act was appointed and declared, and to be employed to the uses, purposes and intents therein also declared, any thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That all and every person and persons who by Law are chargeable towards the repairing of the said High-ways and Places aforesaid, shall still remain so chargeable, and pay six pence in the pound yearly, according to the true value of their Estate, for and towards the repair of the said High-ways, during the time of the continuance of this Toll, any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Collectors of this Toll shall weekly account to the Receiver-General for the whole money received by virtue of this or the said former Act; And the next Justices of the Peace for the said County shall hereby have power to give an Oath to the said Collectors for the making of a true and perfect account of the money so received, which said account shall be returned into the next General-Quarter-Sessions to be held for the said County by the Justice of Peace before the expiration of the said term of One and twenty years, the said High-ways shall be well and sufficiently amended and repaired, and so adjudged at the public Quarter-Sessions for the County of Hertford; and that such Sum or Sums of money as is already borrowed and laid out, or shall be borrowed and laid out for the use aforesaid, be repaid with interest for the same: That from and after such Adjudication made, and repayment of such money so borrowed and laid out as aforesaid; the aforesaid Toll in the said County shall cease and determine.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the Highways within the said County of Hertford shall be sufficiently amended, and that the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter-Sessions shall fail to make an Adjudication thereof, That then in such default of the said Justices of the Peace, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justices of Assize for the County of Hertford to make such Adjudication, which being entered with the Clerk of the Assizes, shall be esteemed a good Adjudication of the amendment of the said Highways: And that then and thenceforth, the said Debt being fully satisfied to such as shall have advanced any moneys thereunto, the said Toll shall cease and determine, any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas in this present Act it is provided, That all and every person and persons who by Law are chargeable towards the repairing of the said High-ways and places aforesaid, shall still remain so chargeable, and pay six pence in the pound yearly, according to the true value of their Estates, for and towards the repair of the said High-ways during the time of the continuance of the said Toll.

Holland, Cambridg, Norfolk, New-Market, Puckeridge, Barley.

II. The toll taken at Wades-will, Cambridg, Hertford.

For repairing the high-way from Puckeridge to Barley.

Caxton.

Arrington-widg.

A charge of six pence in the pound for repairing the said high-ways.

III. The collectors of the toll, how to account weekly.

Justices returning the continuance or determining the said toll.

Justices for the County of Hertford to make an Adjudication of the amendment of the said Highways.

Be it therefore Prohibited and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid sum of six pence in the pound shall be paid into the Treasurer appointed to receive the aforesaid Toll, in like manner as the said Toll is appointed to be paid by the aforesaid Act: And for default of payment of the said Rate of six pence in the pound, in manner as aforesaid, by the space of six days after demand made, That it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriffs of the High-ways for the time being, and they are hereby imployed to levy the same by Distress and Sale of the Goods of the party refusing to pay the same accordingly, restoring the Overplus (if any be) to the Owner.

CAP. XI.

For Draining of the Fenn, called Deeping-Fenn, and other Fens therein mentioned.

Whereas at a Session of Sewers, holden at Bourne in the County of Lincoln, the twentieth day of August, in the one and fortieth year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the recovery and Draining of certain Fens in Holland and Kestiven in the County of Lincoln, called or known by the names of Deeping-Fenn, Pincbeck and Spalding, South-Fenn, Thimby-Fenn, Boarn-South-Fenn and Croyland-Fenn, alias Goggashland; It was by the Commissioners then and there assembled, Ordered and Decreed, That the sum of twelve thousand pounds should be levied and gathered upon the Lords and Inhabitants of certain Towns in Kestiven and Holland, therein nominated to receive the same, at or before the tenth day of September then next ensuing; which said sum being neglected to be paid, the said Fens by reason thereof could not be Drained, according to the Form by the said Law intended: The said Commissioners therefore well considering the great profit that would arise to all persons concerned, and to the Commonwealth in Draining the said Fens, at several Sessions of Sewers held at Market-Deeping, and at Market-Deeping aforesaid the twentieth day of August, in the two and fortieth year of the Reign of the said Queen, did Ordain and Decree, That the said Fens and Marsh-Grounds should be forthwith taken in hand to be Drained, and that Thomas Lovell Esquire (a man skillful in works of that nature) should be admitted to undertake the same under the Covenants therein mentioned: And in pursuance thereof, the said Thomas Lovell did undertake the said several Fens, and made some progress therein; and afterwards one third part of the said several Fens were by the said Commissioners of Sewers set out by sales and Bonds, and allotted to the said Thomas Lovell in recompence of his costs, charges and endeavours, applied and expended therein; And after, the said third part was by the said Commissioners of Sewers decreed to the said Thomas Lovell, and his heirs, in recompence of his said work of Draining, and of his charges and expences therein, to have and to hold to the said Thomas Lovell, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament made at Westminster in the first year of King James, the sixth, An Act for relief of Thomas Lovell Esquire, the above recited Decrees of Sewers were dissolved and Confirmed; And the said third part of the said Fens and Marsh-grounds, as they were allotted and set out by the said Commissioners, were by the said Act dissolved, Enacted and Confirmed to be held by the said Thomas Lovell, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, under the Provisions, Conditions and Appointments in the said Decrees, and Act of Parliament mentioned and expressed, as by the said Act of Parliament and Decrees of Sewers more fully may appear. And whereas the said Thomas Lovell immediately after the making the said Act of Parliament entered into the said Lands set out and assigned as a third part of the said several Fens, and by virtue of the said Decrees and Act of Parliament became seized thereof, and he and his heirs and Assigns have ever since, till of late years, held and enjoyed the same, until (by some neglect in the Assigns of the said Thomas Lovell, and failure in the maintaining, Decaying and Clearing the said Marshes, Rivers, Sewers and other Works necessary thereunto) occasioned by some differences arising between the said Assigns of the said Thomas Lovell, and the Lords, Owners and Commissioners of the said Fens, about the enjoyment of some additional recompence allotted to the said Assigns of the said Thomas Lovell, by a subsequent Law of Sewers (made at Spalding) not only the said Fens and Marsh-grounds are returned into their ancient condition of being dirtfully surrounded and annoyed with water; but a great and considerable part of some adjacent Towns of Holland have been overwhelmed and laid desolate, and many habitations and families who formerly lived comfortably there, utterly ruined and destroyed thereby, and yet continue in manifest danger in all seasons of wet weather and floods, to fall into the said calamities; which great mischief as long and inhabitable experience found to arise principally from several imperfections in the said Decrees and Acts of Parliament.

To the end therefore that the said Country, being in its own nature very rich and fertile, and where in the King, and Queens Majesty his Mother, have large Possessions, (and many ancient Families and Inhabitants their whole subsistence) may not longer remain in such manifest danger of being utterly lost, nor the Commonwealth continue longer deprived of those advantages which would arise from the performance of the said Works: Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority

That the said sum of six pence in the pound shall be paid into the Treasurer appointed to receive the aforesaid Toll, in like manner as the said Toll is appointed to be paid by the aforesaid Act: And for default of payment of the said Rate of six pence in the pound, in manner as aforesaid, by the space of six days after demand made, That it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriffs of the High-ways for the time being, and they are hereby imployed to levy the same by Distress and Sale of the Goods of the party refusing to pay the same accordingly, restoring the Overplus (if any be) to the Owner.

Deeping, Pincbeck, Thimby, Boarn-South-Fenn, Croyland-Fenn.

That the said several Fens were by the said Commissioners of Sewers set out by sales and Bonds, and allotted to the said Thomas Lovell in recompence of his costs, charges and endeavours, applied and expended therein; And after, the said third part was by the said Commissioners of Sewers decreed to the said Thomas Lovell, and his heirs, in recompence of his said work of Draining, and of his charges and expences therein, to have and to hold to the said Thomas Lovell, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And certain Acts and Decrees made for the said Thomas Howard repealed.

Trustees and undertakers made for Dyeing the said Fens.

Glean and Welland Rivers.

of the same, That the said Decrees, and Act of Parliament above mentioned, and every Clause, Article and Thing therein contained, other then such as are herein after mentioned, Enacted, Ratified and confirmed, shall be and are hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And inasmuch as the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Berkshire and the Lady Elizabeth his Wife, and Charles Lord Howard of Charlton, commonly called the Lord Viscount Arden, their Clerk son and heir apparent; The Right Honourable Robert Lord Bruce Baron of Wharleton in the Kingdom of England and Earl of Elgin in the Kingdom of Scotland, and the Lady Diana his wife; The Right Honourable Anne Countess of Stamford, and Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, have formerly held and derived to themselves, with remainders over to several other persons, by several Conveyances from or under the Right Honourable William late Earl of Exeter, and Elizabeth late Countess of Exeter, or one of them, several interests in the said third part of the said Lands, allotted to the said Lovel, his heirs and assigns; and to other proportions by subsequent Decrees of Sewers, and towards the Dyeing and maintaining thereof; they, the said Right Honourable William late Earl of Exeter, and Elizabeth late Countess Dowager of Exeter, under whom, or one of whom they claim, and Thomas late Earl of Exeter, from whom the said William late Earl, and Elizabeth late Countess Dowager of Exeter derived their title, have expended several great sums of money, but have not so fully effected the said works, nor introduced those benefits and advantages which were expected: And for reason do allege, that the third part, and subsequent allotments are not Recompence sufficient to effect the same, if they may have a sufficient recompence and compensation for their Hazard, Charge and Pains therein: Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; William Earl of Devonshire; John Lord Berkeley of Stratton; Ansell Grey Esquire; Henry Grey Esquire, and their Heirs and Assigns, and the Survivors of them, shall be, and are hereby declared to be the Undertakers for the Dyeing of the said Fens, and every of them, in trust to and for such person and persons next ensuing, they, their heirs and assigns shall and will at that within the space of seven years next ensuing, they, their heirs and assigns shall and will at their proper costs and charges recover and make by the said Fens, and every of them, and make the same firm and perpetual for Cattel at all times of the year, except two or three hundred Acres or thereabouts in the said Fens called Deeping-Fen and Goggsland, and forty Acres or thereabouts in the said Fens called Tharsby-Fen and Bourne-South-Fen, which are to be left for Lakes and Dykes for the receipt of Waters within the same; And also, except such Drains and Sewers as now be, or hereafter shall be made within the said Fens, or any of them for the Dyeing thereof, and so much of the grounds adjoining to the Rivers, Dyeing or Sewers, and the Banks of the said Fens, as lie, or shall lie between the said Rivers, Dyeing or Sewers, and the Banks made or to be made for keeping the Waters lying in the said Rivers, Dyeing or Sewers, from overflowing the rest of the said Fens. And also shall for ever hereafter at their own costs and charges, not only repair, erect, maintain and keep, as need shall require, the Banks environing and encompassing the said Fens and every of them, but also the Bank on the East side of the River of Welland, from a place in Crowland Glean, from Guthorpe Coat to a place called Doveham after eroneate, acquit, discharge and save harmless as well the Kings Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, their Heirs and Assigns, of and for their repairing and amending of their several parts and allotments of the same; but also that they the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, and the Survivors of them at their own proper Costs and Charges, shall for ever hereafter maintain and keep the River of Welland from the Outfall at the East end of East-Deeping leading into the said Fens, into the Out-fall thereof into the Sea: and to preserve and maintain the Navigation thereof without Imposition or paying any thing whatsoever for the same, but with liberty to alter and divert the Course and Channel of the same into any other part or parts of the said Fens before the said Town of Spalding as it now passeth to the Sea, if that shall not be lawful to divert the said Town of Spalding as it now passeth to the Sea, from whence through the place called Pinchbeck-Barrs or Doveham in Pinchbeck; from which place called Doveham through the same Town and the Town of Suster as it now passeth to the Sea, it shall not be lawful to divert the same, or prejudice the Navigation thereof. And all manner of Dyeing, Sewers and Passages into Waters and other Water-works whatsoever, which now are or hereafter shall be made without the said Fens for the dyeing of the said Fens, or any of them shall be nevertheless made or continued in order to the preserving the said Fens from Surrounder. And thereof, and of all and every the said Matters, his Heirs and Successors, their Tenants and Assigns, and all other person and persons, their Heirs and Assigns, of and for the repairing and amending of their several parts and allotments in them and every of them.

Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, or the Survivors of them shall at their own proper Costs and Charges make, set down and maintain such reasonable and convenient Bridges, with Gates unto the same, in Wideness not exceeding twelve feet, being well and sufficiently railed or walled against the sides, as well over any Drain or Ditch now made or hereafter to be made, whereby passage may be had into the Fens in such and so many fit and convenient places as shall be thought fit and ordered by any six Commissioners of Sewers for the said County of Lincoln, in their publick and open Sessions, and the same shall for ever keep and maintain for convenient and ready passage with Carts and Carriages, and all sorts of Cattel, into, and forth of the said Fens and every of them.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, or the Survivors of them, for the better Dyeing and keeping by of the aforesaid Fens, shall and may at their wills and pleasures desert, or maintain and continue all such Dyeing now are in the said Fens or any of them, at the old or accustomed Wideness and breadth, or otherwise enlarge the same at their will and pleasure within the said Fens: And likewise may at their will and pleasure make any new Dyeing, Ditches and Sewers within the said Fens or any of them, or without towards the Sea, of what quantity, depth or Wideness they shall think best; which Dyeing, and every of them shall have liberty to run above the soil, so as the waters of the same be kept within the banks of the several and respective Dyeing now made or hereafter to be made, except so much of the several and respective Dyeing now made or hereafter to be made, as shall be also satisfaction is to be made to any person or persons suffering damage thereby, as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners of Sewers or any six of them in the open Sessions, so as the Inhabitants of Spalding and Pinchbeck may have a liberty to set down and stop such Dyeing, Ditches and Sewers of water and Lecks as are or shall be made upon any the said Rivers and Dyeing (except the said Rivers of Welland, Glean and the Wellode) at such time or times as two Commissioners of Sewers for the parts of Holland shall judge reasonable and necessary for the Dyeing of their grounds: Provided the same be erected not two months in the year. And if at any time or times hereafter for ever, any of the bank or banks of the Dyeing or Dyeing, now or hereafter to be made for the Dyeing of the said Fens, or preservation of the said County happen to break or to be overblown, whereby the waters have issue and fall into any the several Lands of the Towns of the Wapentake of Elloe, that immediately upon such breach or overflowing, it shall or may be lawful for all, or any the Officers or other Inhabitants of any the Towns in Elloe aforesaid, to set down the Close of such Dyeing or Dyeing, or otherwise to stop the same, till the banks thereof be by breaking or overflowing, from time to time be sufficiently repaired, strengthened and heightened.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Currents or Channels of the River of Glean and Welland, and the Wellode, shall not be diverted or turned into any other Course or Course whatsoever (that is to say) from a place called Doveham in Pinchbeck to the Outfall, and from a Bank in Spalding, called Hawthorne-bank to the Outfall, but shall be kept navigable, as formerly they were, down to the Sea.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Coal or Coles, Breach or Breaches, overflowing or overflowing of waters shall happen at any time hereafter to be in, over, or through any of the said Banks made or to be made within the said Fens, for the defence and preservation of the same, other then the Bank called the Dozens, and the Bank called Hawthorne-bank, to the surrounding or annoyance of the said Fens or any part of them within their charge as aforesaid, and the same be not amended by the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, or the Survivors of them, within ten days after such Breach, Cole or overflowing, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for any of the said Dike-keepers or Dike-keepers of Sewers in Spalding or Pinchbeck, or any of the other Towns in the Wapentake of Elloe in the said County of Lincoln, where the said Breach or Breaches, Cole or Coles, overflowing or overflowing of water shall happen to be, forthwith and immediately after the said ten days, to repair the same at the only Costs and Charges of them the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, and the Survivors of them. All which said sum or sums of money to be by the said Dike-keepers and Dike-keepers of Sewers, or any of them expended in and about the Taking, Repairing and Amending of any such Breach or Breaches, Cole or Coles, overflowing or overflowing of waters, in or over the said Bank or Banks respectively, they the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, or the Survivors of them, shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Dike-keeper or Dike-keeper of Sewers, or any of them, by the said Dike-keeper or Dike-keeper, Dike-keeper or Dike-keeper, testified Heirs or Assigns, or the Survivors of them, or their Heirs and Assigns, or their Tenants or Assigns, or the hands of two Commissioners of Sewers, one being of the Queen, containing as well the names of the Labourers that repaired the said Breach or Breaches, Cole or Coles, overflowing or overflowing, as the Wages paid to them, and the rates and prices of all other necessary charges employed and bestowed in and about the same, with their convenient Salary and Wages for their pains in that behalf, at the discretion of two such Commissioners as aforesaid: The which, if the said Trustees, their Heirs or Assigns or the Survivors of them, or their Tenants or Under-Tenants, Agents or Servants, shall refuse or neglect to do, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Officers or persons, or any of them that shall make up any such Breach

Sufficient cause and damages to be made.

The profits of the said Trusts and Undertakings.

Glean, Welland, Wellode.

what shall be done in case of Breach or overflowing of waters.

or Breaches, Cole or Coles, Overflowing or Overflowings, or sustain such damages as aforesaid, to enter into the said third part of the said Fens, or into any part thereof, and to distrain and im-

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That if any breach, gale, hole or holes, or flowing of waters shall happen to be in, over or through the said bank called the Drens, the said bank call-

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if it fortune that at any time hereafter, by the negligence of the said Trustees, their heirs and assigns or the survivors of them, in not sufficiently maintaining, scowring, dyping or cleansing of any Rivers, Banks, Welvers or Dyrens

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees, their heirs and assigns or the survivors of them, to pull up any Cart-bridges

Drens, Hawthorn-bank, East-bank.

Satisfaction for damage to particular persons how to be made.

How to put up Dykes, or.

which have been or shall be so pulled down, to be enlarged or made wider, And that all and every of the ancient Bridges and Tunnels under and over any of the Rivers and Dyrens, and every of

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better preservation of the said Banks adjoining the said Fens or made within the said Fens for the defence of the same, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees, their heirs and assigns or the survivors of them,

Provided nevertheless, and be it Enacted, That all and every the Lords, Owners and Commoneers of or in all, or any part of the said Fens, shall have free liberty at all times of the year, for

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever keeping a Boat or

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Swine of what sort soever, ringed or unringed, be put upon the said Fens or any of them, between the said Banks and the Wear-

the said bridges, tunnels or other works to be repaired.

Spalding-bidge

Preservation of the Banks.

Boats for owners and commoners.

Boatmen and cattle landing upon the banks.

Swine.

part

