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Chapter 1 : Proclamation of sovereigns - theislandwiki

14 By the King. [A Proclamation concerning the Royal Household.] [Whitehall 26 May] 15 By the King. A Proclamation for the continuing of Our Farthing Tokens of Copper, and prohibiting the Counterfeiting of them, and the use of all other. [Whitehall 30 May] 16 By the King. A Proclamation for the Adjournment of part of Trinity Term.

London Gazette, number , July Aug 3. Great Numbers of the Nobility and Principal Gentry assisted at each Proclamation, and attended in their Coaches during the whole Solemnity. To whom we do Acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Given at the Palace of St. London Gazette, number , Aug 7-Aug. God save the KING. London Gazette, number , Aug Aug. After which they returned to the Castle, and the great Guns fired three Rounds, which were answered by Volleys of Small-Shot from the Regiments drawn up un Colledge-Green; and in the Evening there were Bonfires throughout the whole city. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. A Prince endowed with all Royal Virtues. The principal Officers of State, a great Number of the Nobility, and of other Persons of Distinction, attending during the whole Ceremony. God Save the King. George IV Source: No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady which has precluded his Majesty from directing the measures of his Government during the 9 latter years of his glorious reign. And this day, about noon, his Majesty was proclaimed, first before Carlton-house, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then the Officers, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside, and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal officers of State, a great number of the nobility, and of other persons of ddistinction, attending during the whole ceremony. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court at Carlton-house, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. William IV Source: Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at St. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, William the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court of St. On Tuesday morning, June 20th inst. To whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court of Kensington, this 20th day of June, God save the Queen. Edward VII Source: Whitehall, January 23, To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh, with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court at St. George V Source: Whitehall, May 7, To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: George VI Source: This day the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at St.

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Father and son could hardly be more different than were James and Charles. Charles was shy and physically deformed. He had a speech defect that made his pronouncements painful for him and his audiences alike. Charles had not been raised to rule. When his first Parliament met in June, trouble immediately arose because of the general distrust of Buckingham, who had retained his ascendancy over the new king. The Spanish war was proving a failure and Charles offered Parliament no explanations of his foreign policy or its costs. Moreover, the Puritans, who advocated extemporaneous prayer and preaching in the Church of England, predominated in the House of Commons, whereas the sympathies of the king were with what came to be known as the High Church Party, which stressed the value of the prayer book and the maintenance of ritual. Thus antagonism soon arose between the new king and the Commons, and Parliament refused to vote him the right to levy tonnage and poundage customs duties except on conditions that increased its powers, though this right had been granted to previous monarchs for life. To prevent this, Charles dissolved Parliament in June. Largely through the incompetence of Buckingham, the country now became involved in a war with France as well as with Spain and, in desperate need of funds, the king imposed a forced loan, which his judges declared illegal. He dismissed the chief justice and ordered the arrest of more than 70 knights and gentlemen who refused to contribute. His high-handed actions added to the sense of grievance that was widely discussed in the next Parliament. The House of Commons at once passed resolutions condemning arbitrary taxation and arbitrary imprisonment and then set out its complaints in the Petition of Right, which sought recognition of four principles—no taxes without consent of Parliament; no imprisonment without cause; no quartering of soldiers on subjects; no martial law in peacetime. The king, despite his efforts to avoid approving this petition, was compelled to give his formal consent. By the time the fourth Parliament met in January, Buckingham had been assassinated. Charles realized that such behaviour was revolutionary. For the next 11 years he ruled his kingdom without calling a Parliament. The king also tried to economize in the expenditure of his household. To pay for the Royal Navy, so-called ship money was levied, first in on ports and later on inland towns as well. The demands for ship money aroused obstinate and widespread resistance by, even though a majority of the judges of the court of Exchequer found in a test case that the levy was legal. At first he and Henrietta Maria had not been happy, and in July he peremptorily ordered all of her French entourage to quit Whitehall. After the death of Buckingham, however, he fell in love with his wife and came to value her counsel. On the whole, the kingdom seems to have enjoyed some degree of prosperity until, when Charles became involved in a war against the Scots. The early Stuarts neglected Scotland. At the beginning of his reign Charles alienated the Scottish nobility by an act of revocation whereby lands claimed by the crown or the church were subject to forfeiture. His decision in to impose upon his northern kingdom a new liturgy, based on the English Book of Common Prayer, although approved by the Scottish bishops, met with concerted resistance. When many Scots signed a national covenant to defend their Presbyterian religion, the king decided to enforce his ecclesiastical policy with the sword. A truce was signed at Berwick-upon-Tweed on June Howey, On the advice of the two men who had replaced Buckingham as the closest advisers of the king—William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, and the earl of Strafford, his able lord deputy in Ireland—Charles summoned a Parliament that met in April—later known as the Short Parliament—in order to raise money for the war against Scotland. The House insisted first on discussing grievances against the government and showed itself opposed to a renewal of the war; so, on May 5, the king dissolved Parliament again. The collection of ship money was continued and so was the war. Charles, deeply perturbed at his second defeat, convened a council of peers on whose advice he summoned another Parliament, the Long Parliament, which met at Westminster in November. The king adopted a conciliatory attitude—he agreed to the Triennial Act that ensured the

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meeting of Parliament once every three yearsâ€”but expressed his resolve to save Strafford, to whom he promised protection. He was unsuccessful even in this, however. Strafford was beheaded on May 12, Charles was forced to agree to a measure whereby the existing Parliament could not be dissolved without its own consent. He also accepted bills declaring ship money and other arbitrary fiscal measures illegal, and in general condemning his methods of government during the previous 11 years. But while making these concessions , he visited Scotland in August to try to enlist anti-parliamentary support there. He agreed to the full establishment of Presbyterianism in his northern kingdom and allowed the Scottish estates to nominate royal officials. Meanwhile, Parliament reassembled in London after a recess, and, on November 22, , the Commons passed by to votes the Grand Remonstrance to the king, setting out all that had gone wrong since his accession. At the same time news of a rebellion in Ireland had reached Westminster. Leaders of the Commons, fearing that if any army were raised to repress the Irish rebellion it might be used against them, planned to gain control of the army by forcing the king to agree to a militia bill. He ordered the arrest of one member of the House of Lords and five of the Commons for treason and went with about men to enforce the order himself. The accused members escaped, however, and hid in the city. After this rebuff the king left London on January 10, this time for the north of England. The Queen went to Holland in February to raise funds for her husband by pawning the crown jewels. A lull followed, during which both Royalists and Parliamentarians enlisted troops and collected arms, although Charles had not completely given up hopes of peace. After a vain attempt to secure the arsenal at Hull , in April the king settled in York, where he ordered the courts of justice to assemble and where royalist members of both houses gradually joined him. In June the majority of the members remaining in London sent the king the Nineteen Propositions , which included demands that no ministers should be appointed without parliamentary approval, that the army should be put under parliamentary control, and that Parliament should decide about the future of the church. But in July both sides were urgently making ready for war. The king formally raised the royal standard at Nottingham on August 22 and sporadic fighting soon broke out all over the kingdom. Civil War In September the earl of Essex , in command of the Parliamentarian forces, left London for the midlands, while Charles moved his headquarters to Shrewsbury to recruit and train an army on the Welsh marches. During a drawn battle fought at Edgehill near Warwick on October 23, the king addressed his troops in these words: The foe is in sight. In the royal cause prospered, particularly in Yorkshire and the southwest. At Oxford , where Charles had moved his court and military headquarters, he dwelt pleasantly enough in Christ Church College. The Queen, having sold some of her jewels and bought a shipload of arms from Holland, landed in Yorkshire in February and joined her husband in Oxford in mid-July. The king seems to have assented to a scheme for a three-pronged attack on Londonâ€”from the west, from Oxford, and from Yorkshireâ€”but neither the westerners nor the Yorkshiremen were anxious to leave their own districts. In the course of a peace party of the Parliamentarian side made some approaches to Charles in Oxford, but these failed and the Parliamentarians concluded an alliance with the Scottish covenanters. Charles successfully held his inner lines at Oxford and throughout the west and southwest of England, while he dispatched his nephew, Prince Rupert , on cavalry raids elsewhere. These came to nothing, but he was cheered by reports that his opponents were beginning to quarrel among themselves. The year proved to be one of decision. Charles may have had some foreboding of what was to come, for in the spring he sent his eldest son, Charles , into the west, whence he escaped to France and rejoined his mother, who had arrived there the previous year. Charles returned to Oxford on November 5, and by the spring of Oxford was surrounded. Charles left the city in disguise with two companions late in April and arrived at the camp of the Scottish covenanters at Newark on May 5. But when the covenanters came to terms with the victorious English Parliament in January , they left for home, handing over Charles I to parliamentary commissioners. He was held in Northamptonshire, where he lived a placid, healthy existence and, learning of the quarrels between the New Model Army and Parliament, hoped to come to a treaty with one or the other and regain his power. In June, however, a junior officer with a force of some men seized the king and carried him away to the army headquarters at Newmarket. After the army marched on London in

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August, the king was moved to Hampton Court, where he was reunited with two of his children, Henry and Elizabeth. There Charles conducted complicated negotiations with the army leaders, with the English Parliament, and with the Scots; he did not scruple to promise one thing to one side and the opposite to the other. Charles then twice refused the terms offered by the English Parliament and was put under closer guard, from which he vainly tried again to escape. On January 20, he was brought before a specially constituted high court of justice in Westminster Hall. The sentence was carried out on a scaffold erected outside the banqueting hall of Whitehall on the morning of Tuesday, January 30,

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The definition of a royal proclamation is: an ordinance by the King by virtue of his royal prerogative, after Privy Council action, passed by royal warrant under the Great Seal, entered on the Patent Rolls, printed by The King's Printer, and published in certain places by royal writ of proclamation.

Chapter 7 : Proclamations of Accessions of British Sovereigns ()

Charles Stuart. Edited by James F. Larkin. in Stuart Royal Proclamations, Vol. 2: Royal Proclamations of King Charles I ISBN: e-ISBN.

Chapter 8 : James F. Larkin (Editor of Tudor Royal Proclamations Volume II The Later Tudors)

The 40 year period our proclamations cover was one of turbulent change in the British monarchy. Charles II had been crowned following the period of the Commonwealth and he reigned for 25 years. He was succeeded by his brother James II, a Roman Catholic and our last Catholic monarch.

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Stuart Royal Proclamations, volume II: Royal Proclamations of King Charles I, Edited by LarkinJames F.. Oxford: Clarendon Press,