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0529

# ORDERS

APPOINTED BY

## HIS MAJESTIE

(*King CHARLES I.*)

To be straitly observed, for the Preventing  
and Remedying of the DEARTH of  
GRAINE and VICTUALL:

W I T H

HIS MAJESTIES PROCLAMATION,  
Declaring His Royall Pleasure and further  
Commandement therein.



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Excellent MAJESTIE: And by the Assignes of *John Bill.*  
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0530

TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
**WILLIAM PITT, Esq;**  
His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State  
for the *Southern* Department, &c.

AND  
TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
**HENRY-BILSON LEGGE, Esq;**  
Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His  
MAJESTY'S Exchequer, &c.

This EDITION of  
**O R D E R S**  
FOR  
Preventing and Remedying DEARTH  
of GRAIN and VICTUALS,

Is DEDICATED,  
*With great Deference*  
*and Humility, by*

*Westminster,*  
31 Jan. 1758.

**J. Maffie.**



TO THE  
R E A D E R.

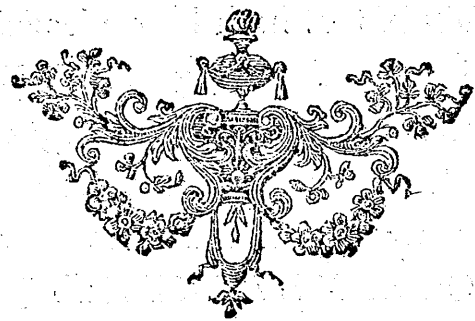
**T**HE long continued Dearness of CORN, notwithstanding the late plentiful Harvest and the Prohibitions to *Export* or *Distil* the same, doth too plainly shew that there must be some wicked Combination to make *Scarcity*, though PROVIDENCE hath been pleased to send *Plenty*; and as the following ORDERS for preventing and remedying DEARTH of GRAIN and VICTUALS were several Times put in Force after their first Establishment in the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as appears by the Proclamation hereunto annexed; there is all the Reason imaginable to believe that they effectually answered the great Ends for which they were established.

How

To the READER.

How proper or efficacious the like Orders may be at this Time, is not for a Man in my Station to conjecture, especially as the high Prices of GRAIN, &c. are now under the Consideration of Parliament, but any Person of common Understanding may perceive that there is great Wisdom, Justice, and Goodness in the said Orders; and as a Number of Schemes for reducing the Price of Corn have been lately published to very little Purpose, I thought it highly necessary to have these Orders reprinted, that they may not escape Public Attention at this critical Juncture.

J. Massie.

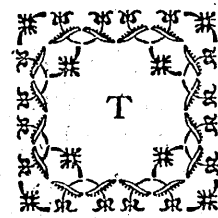


ORDERS

Appointed by

HIS MAJESTIE

To be straitly observed for the Preventing and Remediing of the DEARTH of GRAINE and other VICTUALL: Dated the 28 Day of September, 1630.



HAT the Sheriffe and Justices of the Peace shall immediately upon the Receipt of these Orders, assemble themselves together with as much Speed as they possibly may: And having conferred amongst themselves upon the Contents hereof, shall first for the better Execution of the same, divide themselves into sundry Companies, and take amongst them into their Charge, by severall Divisions, all the Hundreds, Rapes, or Wapentakes of the sayd Countie.

That the Justices shall divide themselves into sundry Parts to execute these Orders,

Item, Every Company so allotted out, shall forthwith direct their Precepts unto the High-Constables, that they shall cause the Under-Constables, and other the most honest and substantiall Inhabitants within the same Hundred, Rape, or Wapentake, to the Number of xxxvi. Persons, more or fewer, as the Quantity of the Hundred, Rape,

To appoint sundry Juries to enquire of things hereafter following.

B

or

[ 10 ]

or Wapentake shall require, to appeare before them at a certaine Place, and within as short Time after the Receit hereof as they conveniently may, and upon the Appearance of the sayd Persons, they shall divide them into so many Numbers or Companies, as they shall thinke meete, giving Instruction to the sayd High-Constables to returne as few of such as bee knowne great Farmors for Corne, or that have Store of Graine to sell, as hee can. And such of the Persons so warned as shall not appeare, but make Default beeing summoned, and not having any just or reasonable Excuse allowable by the Justices to bee punished therefore, at the good Discretions of the Justices before whom they are to appeare.

Item, They shall first declare to the Parties appearing, the Cause why they are sent for, and therewith earnestly charge them in the Feare of God, to apply themselves to the Service whereunto they shall be now called, with all Dutifulnesse and Diligence, and without any Partialitie to any Person: and then they shall give them the Charge following.

The C H A R G E.

The Charge to enquire what Number of Persons be in the Houses of them that have Store of Corne.

**Y**OU shall diligently and carefully enquire, and make true and due Search and Triall, what Number of Persons of every Houholder that hath Corne in their Barnes, Stacks, or other where, aswell Justices of the Peace, as others whatsoever, within the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ have in their Houses feeding, lying, and uprising, or otherwise to bee fedde: what Number of Acres they have certainly to be sowed this Yeere with any Manner of Graine: what bargaines they have made with any Person for any Kinde of Graine to be sold, by, or to them: to whom, and by whom, and upon what Prices they have made the same, and what Quantity of any Manner of Graine they or any other have in their Barnes, Grayners, Lofts, Cellars, or Floores, or otherwise to bee delivered unto them upon any Bargaine.

Item,

[ 11 ]

Item, What Number of Badgers, Kidders, Broggers, or Carriers of Corne inhabite within the sayd Parish, and whither they doe use to carry their Corne which they doe buy, and where they doe usually buy the same, and what their names bee, and how long they have used that Trade, and by whose Licence, and to see the same Licences of what Tenor they are of.

For Badgers, Broggers, and Carriers of Corne.

Item, What Number of Mault-Makers, Bakers, Common Brewers or Tiplers dwell within the sayd Parish, and who they are by Name, and how long they have used that Trade, and how much they bake or brew in the Weeke, and what other Trade they have whereby otherwise to live.

Mault-makers, Bakers and Brewers.

Item, Who within the said Parish be the Buyers of Corne, or doe use to buy, or have bought any Corne or Graine to sell againe, or have sold it againe since the Feast of the Annunciation last past.

Buyers of Corne to sell againe.

Item, Who within the same Parish buyeth, or have bought or sold any Graine upon the Ground, of whom, and to whom hath the same beene bought or sold, and at what Price, and to certifie unto Us of the Premisses, and of every Part thereof, on the

Buyers of Corne upon the Ground.

Day of \_\_\_\_\_ now next comming, and to every Part of these Articles you shall bring Answer from Point to Point.

And if any shall refuse to declare the Trueth, of, or concerning the Premisses, or of any Part thereof, to any the Inquirers aforesayd, requiring the same for their better Information: the Party so required and refusing, shall be convented before the Justices of the Peace of the sayd Division, or any Two of them, and sharply rebuked, or if Need bee, punished for his Contempt. And if the Party so called in Question, shall not declare the full Trueth thereof to the said Justices, hee shall be committed by the sayd Justices to the Common Gaole, as a Person bound for his good Behaviour, and so to be continued, untill hee shall conforme himselfe therein, or otherwise at the Discretions of the said Justices, hee shall bee bound in a good Summe of Money to

Against such as shall refuse to declare the Trueth of the Matters inquirable.

Parties of-  
fending to  
appeare be-  
fore the  
Councel.

make Appearance before the Lords of His Majesties Priuy Councell to answere unto his Contempt in that Behalfe, for ensample of all such disobedient Persons.

A Confide-  
ration of all  
Persons that  
have Corne,  
to determine  
how they  
shal serve the  
Markets  
with such  
Portions as  
they may  
spare.

That the sayd Justices of the Peace having received into their Hands the Presentment of the sayd Inquirers answering to every Point of their Charge, shall call at certaine Dayes by them to bee assigned, such Persons before them of every Parish, as upon the Presentment so made shall appeare to have Corne to spare, and upon due Consideration of the Number of Persons, which every Person hath in his House, according to their Qualities, and of the Quantitie of Graine, that the Party hath toward the finding of the same, or otherwise to be spent in his House and sowing of his Grounds, allowing to every Householder for his Expences in his House, for every Person thereof according to their Quality, sufficient Corne for Bread and Drinke betweene this and the next Harveft, and for their Seed after the Rate of the Sowing of that Countrey upon an Acre. And then they shall charge all such as shall appeare to have more of any Kinde of Graine, then shall serve to the Uses above mentioned, aswell Justices of the Peace as others, to observe the Orders ensuing, viz.

The ORDERS to be observed are these, viz.

Orders to be  
observed by  
such as shall  
be appoynted  
to serve the  
Markets  
with Corne,  
for the Re-  
leife of the  
poore People  
first.

**Y**OU shall bring or cause to bee brought Weekly so many Quarters or Bushels of Corne, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Mault, Peason, Beanes, or other Graine, or so much thereof as shall not bee directly sold to the pore Artificers or Day-Labourers of the Parish within which you dwell, by Order of the Justices of the Peace of the Division within which you dwell, or Two of them, to the Market of there to be by you, or at your Assignement sold unto the Kings Subjects in open Market by halfe Quarters, two Bushels, one Bushell, or lesse, as the Buyer shall require of you, and not in greater Quantitie, except it

it be to a Badger or Carier of Corne admitted according to the Statute, or to a common known Brewer or Baker, having Testimonie under the Hand and Seale of such two Justices of the Peace at the least of the Division, or of a Maior or other head Officer of the Citie, Towne, or Borough Corporate where he dwelleth, that he is common Brewer or Baker within the same: or to such other Person as shall make Provision for any Lord Spirituall or Temporal, Knight, or any other Gentleman that hath no sufficient Provision of Corne, so as the same Person have and shew unto such Person as shall have the Oversight of the Market in that Behalfe, Testimonie under the Hand and Seale of the Partie for whome he commeth to the Market to make that Provision, declaring that it is for the Provision of his House, and containing the Quantities and Kinde of Graine to be provided: And you shall not willingly leave any Part of your Corne so brought to that Market unfold, if Money bee offered to you for the same, by any that are permitted to buy the same, after the usuall Price of the Market there that Day, as long as the Market shall last.

To whom  
Corne shall  
be sold after  
that the Poor  
are served.

Neither shall you from the Beginning of the Market, to the full End thereof, keepe or cause to be kept any of your said Corne out of the open Sight of the Market: neither shall you carry away from the Market-towne any Kinde of Graine that was brought thither which you have not there sold, but shall leave the same there in the Market-Towne, in some Place known, so as it may be brought into the open Market the next Market-day at the first Opening of the Market, there to bee sold as afore was limited. And yet nevertheffe, you shall bring to the Market such other Quantitie of Graine as shall be limited, and so continue at every Market-day the bringing into the open Market, the Quantitie of Corne that shall bee limited.

No Corne  
brought to  
the Market  
unfold, to be  
carried out  
of the Towne.

Also you shall not buy any Manner of such Graine as the said Justices shall appoint you to sell, from this Day forwards, but upon very especiall and ne-

None to buy  
such Kinde  
of Corne as  
they shall  
bring to sell,  
but by War-  
rant upon  
reasonable  
Cause.

cessarie

cessarie Cause to be allowed by them, until such Time as all and every such maner Graines as the said Justices at this Time shall appoint you to sell, bee according to that Appointment and Order by you sold. And if you shall not sow so much this Year as hath bene presented that yee intend to sow, or if you now have, or shall have Knowledge, or shall guesse hereafter at any Time, either by threshing of the Mow, or Shockes, or otherwise, that ye have more Store of any Manner of Graine, then hath been presented: that then ye shall forthwith upon such Knowledge thereof had, make true relation thereof unto the said Justices, or unto two of them, both what Portion of your feede Corne shall be left unfowen, or what further Quantitie you shall perceive you have, then was at the first presented.

That so soone as you perceive you spend not after the Rate of so much Corne as is limited unto you for the finding of your house, yee shall make true report unto the Justices or two of them, how much lesse ye spend.

No Corne to be bought to sell againe.

Yee shall buy no Corn to sell it againe, neither shall you by any Colour directly or indirectly, appoint any your Servants, or any other Person to be a Badger of your Corne, other then to carry your Corne to the Market, there to be sold as your owne, without changing of any Propertie.

No Corne to be bought but in open Market.

Yee shall neither buy nor sell any manner of Corne, but in the open Market, unlesse the same be to some pore handicrafts Men, or Day-Labourers within the Parish wherein you doe dwell, that cannot conveniently come to the Market Townes, by reason of distance of Place, according to such Direction as shall be given unto you in that behalfe by the Justices of the Peace of that Division, within which you doe dwell, or two of them, and to none of these above one Bushel at a Time, and thereof you shall keepe or cause to bee kept a particular Note in Writing, to whom you shall so sell weekly, and at what Prices, so as the same may appeare to the Justices to be done without fraud or abuse.

That

That the Justices of the Peace within their severall Divisions, have speciall regard that Ingrossers of Corne bee carefully seene unto, and Inquisitions to be made for Knowledge of them, and that thereupon they may be severely proceeded with and punished according to the Law: and to see that none be permitted to buy any Corne to sell againe, but by special Licence.

Inquirie to be made against Ingrossers.

That they take order with the common Bakers for the baking of Rye, Barley, Pease, and Beanes according to the maner of the Countrey for the use of the Poore, and that they appoynt speciall and fit Persons diligently to see the People well dealt withall by the common Bakers and Brewers in all Townes and Places in their Weights and Assizes, having also regard, that the Deputies of the Clarke of the Market doe not abuse themselves in unlawful Exactions for Weight and Measure, and efectually to enquire for and search out the default therein, and thereupon to give order for Punishment of the Offendour severely, according to the Law: and where any notable excessive Offence shall be in the Bakers, to cause the Bread to be sold by them to the poorer Sort under the ordinary Prices, as in Part of Punishment of the Baker.

Regard to the Bakers for keeping of the Size of Bread.

Bread faultie in any excessive to be sold towards the Reliefe of the Poore.

That no Badgers of Corne, Bakers or Brewers buy any Graine, or commune or bargain for the same, but in the Time of open Markets, and that but by Licence under the Hands of the Justices of the Division, where they doe dwell, or three of them, and that they weekly bring their Licence with them to the Market where they doe either buy or sell, or else not to be suffered to buy any: And that the Licence containe how much Graine, of what kind, and for what Place they are licenced to buy and carry, that there bee set downe upon the Licence in Writing, the Day, Place, Quantitie, and Price at which the Corne is bought, that they take but mesurably for the Cariage, Baking, and Brewing thereof, that they shew their Bookes weekly to such as the Justices of the Division wherein they dwell,

No Badger to buy Corne but in open Market and with sufficient Licence in Writing.



The Badgers to shew weekly the Books of buying.

No Justices Servant to be a Badger, nor none other, but such as shall be licenced in open Sessions.

No Badger, Baker, Brewer, or Purveyor to buy Graine, untill two Hours after the full Market begin.

Some Justices to be present in the Market to see the Poor relieved upon reasonable Prices.

... dwell, shall appoint for that Purpose being no Bakers or Badgers of Corne, and that those within every xiiii. Days make Report to the Justices of the Division wherein they dwell, how the People are dealt withall by the Badgers, Bakers, and Brewers, and that such as have sufficient to live on, or that are knowen to be of any common evil Behaviour, be not permitted to be Badgers of Corne, of which Sort commonly the Report is, that there are too many, and therefore the same would be remedied and foreseene: Also that no Badgers be permitted, but such as the Statute doeth limite, and that no Servant of any be licenced to bee a Badger, except six of the Justices at the least shall in open Sessions for some necessary Cause allow any such, and that none at all be allowed a Badger, except hee bee allowed in open Sessions, And not to bee, as it is in many Places, abused for Gaine of the Clerke of the Peace, or a Justices Clerke granted without allowance of the rest of the Justices in their open Sessions, and futhermore, that none bee permitted to buy or provide Corne in the Market in Groffe, as a Badger or Baker, Brewer, or Purveyor and such like upon pain of Imprisonment, untill two Houres after the full Market bee begun, that the poore may be first served.

That the said Justices, or two, or one of them at the least in every Division, shall be personally present at every Market within their severall Divisions, during the whole Time of the Market, to see the orders to be taken by the authority hereof to be well observed, and the poore people provided of necessary Corne, and that with as much favour in the Prices, as by the earnest Perswasion of the Justices can be obtained. By this it is not meant to charge any Lord of Parliament, being a Justice of Peace, to attend upon any such service in any Market, otherwise than it shall bee with his owne good Will: but in all other Causes tending to the Execution of these Orders, it is hoped that every Person of any Estate, will readily give Advice and Assistance.

If

If there shall be any Hundred, Rape, or Wapentake within the said County, within the which, or neere thereunto no sufficient number of the said Justices of the Peace do dwell or inhabite, the said Sheriffe and four Justices of the Peace of that County, shall in that Case appoint some other honest Gentleman, or the high Constables, under-Constables, or such other grave, honest, and substantiall Persons, not being Corne-masters, dwelling within the said Hundred, Rape or Wapentake, as they shall by their Discretions think convenient, to have the Charge in the Execution of these Orders there: whom they shall also instruct how to execute the same diligently and uprightly.

That all good Means and Perswasions bee used by the Justices in their severall Divisions, and by Admonitions and Exhortations in Sermons in the Churches, by the Preachers and Ministers of the Word, that the Poore, may bee served of Corne at convenient and charitable Prices. And to the furtherance thereof, that the richer Sort bee earnestly moved by Christian Charitie, to cause their Graine to be sold under the common Prices of the Market to the poorer sort: A deed of mercy, that will doubtlesse be rewarded of Almighty God.

That there be no buying or bargaining of any Kinde of Corne but in open Market, but only to poore Artificers and Day-Labourers, as aforesaid, and that the Justices in their severall Divisions, do in convenient Sort restraine common Maulsters of making Barley Mault, in those Countreys and Places where there be Oates sufficient to make Mault of for the use of the People, and to restraine as well the Brewing of Barley Mault, by or for Alehouses or common Tiplers in those Countries and Places, as also the excess Use of any Kind of Mault, by al common Brewers, Maulsters, and common Tiplers, according to the true Meaning of this Article: And that the overabundant converting of Barley into Mault, more then may serve for necessary use, be restrained.

Where Justices are wanting in any Hundred, for to appoint some rich Persons to supply the Want.

That Ministers and Preachers exhort the richer Sort to be liberall to helpe the Poore with Money or Victuall needfull.

To make Mault of Oates in Countreys where there hath beene use thereof.

C

And



And where it is informed that sundry Maultsters and others have already engrossed and taken into their hands great Quantities of Barley, either to be converted into Mault or otherwise, to make their Profit of it by advancing the Prices thereof: It is therefore ordered that the Justices of Peace in their severall Divisions, shall use all the Care and Diligence they may, to find out such Engrossers, and to examine them exactly how much of such Kind of Corne they have already in their hands, or have compounded for, and at what Price, and where it is. And therupon the said Justices of the Peace to take Order that so much thereof in Barley as shal be thought fit in the Discretion of the same Justices, bee brought to such of the next Markets thereunto, as the same Justices shall assigne, there to be sold to the Poore of the Towne and Country adjoyning, by the Sack or Coombe, or lesser Quantity, and by no greater Quantitie to any one Person at such reasonable Price, and with such reasonable gaine as the same Justices shall thinke fit. And such as shal be found obstinate to obey this order, to bee bound with good sureties to answer the Matter before the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council at some Day to bee prefixed by the same Justices. And the the great number of Maultsters to be reduced to fewer Persons, and such as have other Trades to live by, not to be permitted to use Maulting.

No vast of Bread-Corn superfluously, nor any expence thereof, but for feeding of People.

None suffered to make Starch of any Graine.

Able poore People to be set to Worke.

That the Justices use all other good Means possible that are not mentioned in these Orders, that the Markets may be well served, and the Poore relieved in their Provisions during this Time of Dearth. And that no expence of any Graine meete for Bread to feed Men, be wasted upon feeding of Dogges or other Beasts, neither that any be spent in making stufte called Starch.

That the Justices bee straitly commanded to see by all good Means, that the able People be set on worke in Houses of Correction provided and furnished, and there idle Vagabonds to be punished.

That

That the Justices do their best to have convenient Stockes of Money or Wares, to bee provided in every Division, or other Places, according to the Statute, for setting the Poore on Worke, and the Justices to use all other good and politique Meanes within their severall Divisions, to continue and maintaine the poore People in Work within the Parish, or at the furthest within the Hundred, or Division, and namely in clothing Countreys to charge the Clothiers, that have in former Times gained by that Trade, not now in this Time of Dearth to leave off his Trade, whereby the Poor may be set on Worke.

Stockes of Money for Provision of Workes for poore People.

Clothiers to continue their Worke folkes.

That the maimed and hurt Soldier, and all other impotent Persons bee carefully seen unto to bee relieved within their severall Parishes, Hundreds or Divisions, according to the Law therein provided: and that where the Provisions formerly made, and assessed upon the Housholders in every Parish bee not sufficient, it may be now for this Time of Dearth charitably encreased. And where any Parish is not able to give sufficient Reliefe to such their Poore, that Parish to have the Supply of such other Parishes neere adjoyning, as have fewer Poore, and are better able to give Reliefe. And no Vagabond or sturdie Begger, or any that may otherwise get their Living by their Labours, bee suffered to wander abroad under colour of begging in any Towne, Field, or Highway; and that the Justices doe presently give Order that there be able Persons appointed, and sufficiently weaponed, to assist the Constables of every Towne to attach such Vagabonds, both in their Towns, Fields and Highways, and to commit them to Prison without Bayle of any such, but as two of the Justices of the Peace within that Division shall order. And if any Township shall not observe this Order for the attaching and punishing of the said Vagabonds, then the Justices shal set due Punishment by Fine upon the whole Township, or upon such Parties in the Town, as shall be found in fault.

Soldiers hurt, and impotent People, to be relieved in their dwelling Places.

That no Millers be suffered to be common Buyers of Corne, nor sell Meale, but to attend to the true Grinding of the Corne brought, and to use measurable Toll these deare Season.

Where in some Parts of the Realme, divers Millers, who ought only to serve for grinding of Corne that shall be brought to their Mills, have begunne lately a very corrupt Trade to be common Buyers of Corne, both in Markets and out of Markets, and the same doe grind into Meale, and do use as Badgers, or otherwise to sell the same at Markets and in other Places, seeking thereby an inordinate Gaine, besides the Misusing of other Mens Corne brought thither to be ground, by delay of grinding, or that worse is, by changing and altering of their good Corne to the worse: It is thought very necessary, that the Justices of the Peace who are not Owners by any Title of any Mills, nor Masters or Landlords to any Millers, shal first inhibit all Millers upon paine both of Imprisonment and Fine, to use any such Trade of buying of any Graine to be sold either in Corne or Meale, but to charge them, to continue the orderly use of grinding of all manner of Corne that shall be brought to them, in reasonable good Sort, and upon reasonable Toll. And for better Performance hereof some of the Justices not affectionated to the Millers, shall sometime personally themselves resort to the Milles to oversee the doings of the said Millers, and compell them to do their Duties. And where none of the Justices can, as need shall bee, weekly looke thereto personally, they shall appoint certaine honest Persons weekly to attend thereto, and to enforme themselves of the poorer Sort, how they are used in this Time of Dearth, for their Grinding and their Toll, and present the Defaults to the Justices, to be speedily reformed with all due Severitie.

Conferences to be had betwixt the Justices of Peace in the Shires, and the principall Officers of Cities and Towns incorporate for Provisions

Item, where there are within the Circuit of any Shire, or thereto adjoining, any Cities that are incorporated as Towns within themselves, or any other Towns incorporate, that have by good Authoritie Justices of Peace of their own Inhabitants, for that commonly such Cities and Towns have their greatest Number of Housholders that are no Owners of Graine, but have common Bakers and Brewers, that must

must of Necessity buy and provide their Corne or Meale at the Markets neere thereto, to serve all other the Inhabitants and Resiants within the said Cities and Townes; For the Provision of all such Cities and Townes, it shal be necessary that the Justices of the Peace of the Shires next to the same Cities and Towns, shall have a Meeting and Conference with the Head Officers of the said Cities and Townes, how and in what good Maner the Bakers and Brewers, and other Housholders that shall also have need to provide Corne or Meale for the necessary Use of the private Housholders may bee provided at the Markets neere to the same. And after due Conference had hereof, there shall be by the Justices of the Peace, and the foresaid Head Officers some good Orders set downe, such as both may serve for the needfull Use of the same Townes and Cities, and also may not by abuse give Cause of raising of Prices in the Markets and Countreys adjoining. And where there shall be adjoining to the same Cities and Townes, or not farre distant, divers Shires (as in many Places such is the Situation of them) there some of the Justices of every Shire so adjoining, or not farre distant, shall use such Conference and take such Order with the said Officers, as afore is mentioned. And in such Cases the Justices of every such Shire shall bee enformed mutually from the one Shire unto the other, of the needfull Provisions to be made from Time to Time for the said Cities and Townes, so as every Shire may proportionably yeeld reasonable Succour and Reliefe out of their Markets to the Purveyors, or to the Bakers and Brewers, as shall be requisit without burthening of the one, more then the other may reasonably beare. And if need shall require, the foresaid principall Officers shall not refuse to acquaint the Justices, from whence the Provision shall be bought and provided, how such Provision so had and bought in Markets are spent, that by Colour of such Provisions no Abuse bee committed to encrease the Prices, and so to leave the Poor unable to be relieved.

of Graine, for the Inhabitants in Cities and Townes incorporate

If

Order for Places exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Justices of Peace in the Bodies of the Shires.

Regard to stay all Transportation of Graine out of the Realme.

If there bee any speciall Part within any Shire, that hath as a Libertie by speciall Commissions any Justices of the Peace within the same, the Sheriffe of the Shire shall send unto the principal Owner or Officer of such Liberty, Notice of these Orders, and shall charge them that the Justices of the Peace within such Liberty doe their Dueties for Execution of all these Orders, as farre forth as shall bee requisite; and therein also to use by Conference the Advice of some other Justices next adjoining.

That no Transportation of Corne or Victuall bee, but from Port to Port within this Realme, and that but in Cases needfull, as for the Provisions of London, Shipping, or such like. And that bee done by the View and Overseeing of his Majesties Officers of the Custom-house of the Port, where the same shall bee laden, or of the most Part of them, and of the Chiefe Magistrates of the Towne in which that Port is, and also of two of the Justices of the Peace of the County in which that Port is. And that in such Case good Bonds with sufficient Sureties be taken to His Majesties Use for the Deliverie thereof at the Port to which the same shall be assigned. And for bringing back in convenient Time not onely a true Certificate of the Unlading thereof at the same Port so assigned from his Majesties Officers of the Custom-house of that Port, to the Customer of the Port where the same was laden: but also one other Certificate from the Chiefe Magistrate of the Towne of that Port where the same shall be assigned to be unladen: And from some of the Justices of Peace of the Countie in which that Towne is, and Chiefe Magistrate of that Port where the same was laden, of the due and just unlading thereof at the Port assigned. And Transcripts of those Certificates to be made and certified into the Exchequer in the Beginning of every Terme.

And if the Persons aforesaid, shall not doe their best Endeavours to make Stay of the transporting of Corne, as they ought, then any other Justice by Authoritie of these Orders shall make Stay of all such Transportation, and in his so doing, shall be allowed and

and maintained. And this is thought fit to be directed, lest some of the Persons aforesaid, being themselves either Transporters, or Friends, or Favourers to Transporters, should be negligent in the Execution of the Charge committed to them.

That the Justices of the Peace doe once every Moneth certifie their Doings and Proceedings by Force of these Instructions unto the Sheriffe of the said County, in which Certificate they shall also make Certificate of such Justices as shall bee absent from any of these Services, and the true Cause of their Absence, and shall also certifie the usuall Prices of all Kindes of Graine in their Markets for that Moneth past: Of all which the same Sheriffe shall certifie to the Privy Councell without any Delay, so as hee doe certifie once in every forty Dayes at the furthest, and so as also the Default in any Justice that shall bee absent without necessary Cause, may be duely considered, and reformed by Authoritie of his Majesties Councell, as Reason shall require: whereby such Persons as are placed as Justices, may not continue in those Roomes wherein they shall bee found not disposed to attend such necessarie and godly Services as this is; but that others of better Disposition may supply those Roomes, if there shall be Need of any such Number.

Certificate to be made of the Execution of these Orders Monthly to the Sheriffe, and he to certifie the same to the Privy Councell within every forty Dayes.

Speciall Inquirie bee made of those that are great Hoorders up of Corne, and bring little Quantitie to the Market, to the End from such Persons Provision may bee made for His Majesties Shipping, and other publique Services, as Need shall require.

And if any shall offend against the true Meaning of these Instructions, or any Part thereof, or shall use any sinister Meane to the defrauding thereof, that such bee severely punished according to the Laws: and for such obstinate Persons as shall not conforme themselves, the Justices shall at their Discretion binde them to appeare before the Kings Majesties Privy Councell by a Day certaine, there to be further dealt with by severe Punishment, for the better Ensampl of all others.

Item,

Item, The Justices shall take Order that the Multitude of Badgers and Buyers both of Butter and Cheefe, as also of Corne to sell againe, may in every Countie upon Conference among the Justices be reduced to a competent Number; and those of the fittest Persons for that Purpose, and the Residue to be removed.

That such of these Badgers and Buyers as shall remaine, bee only permitted to make Provision to furnish the Markets of such Cities and other great Townes and Places which otherwise are not able to be sufficiently provided for, of those Provisions in the Countreys neere adjoining, for that they are onely needfull for those Places.

That the Farmor or Maultster be not permitted to sell to any such Badgers or Buyer, nor to any Baker or Brewer out of a Market, nor that any Badgers or Buyers to sell againe, bee permitted to buy any Corne, Butter or Cheefe, but in the Market: Neither any Baker, Brewer, Badger or such Buyer as aforesaid to sell againe, bee permitted to buy in any Market but two Hours at the least after the Full of the Market, whereby others may be served of their particular Provisions: And then the Badger, Baker, and Buyer to sell againe, to take away the Surplusage of the Market onely.

To foresee that no covetous Practices be used betwene the Farmor or Maultster, and the Badger, Broker, Brewer, or Buyer to sell againe, whereby the Farmor or other should deteine his Corne or Mault to the End of the Market to the Hinderance of the Market: But if any such bee found, then such Offender to bee duely punished.

Higlers and Purveyors for the City of *London*, or any other City, not to bee permitted to buy Corne or other Victuall but in open Market, and that two Hours after the full Market, whereby the poorer Sort may be served of that which they shal need, at competent Prices: Neverthelesse, for the better furnishing of your said Cities with necessarie Provisions and in convenient Manner, it is ordered that further Provisions

Provisions shall be from Time to Time made for them in such Sort as the Lords of His Majesties Councell shall further direct in that Behalfe.

It is also ordered, that the feeding of Sheepe with Pease or Beanes which is used in some Countries for Food, be specially forbidden, because in Time of Dearth the same may serve the poorer Sort to make Bread of.

That there be Monethly a View taken what Corne any Farmor or other Person using to sell Corne, hath both threshed, and by Estimation in the Stodge, and to be enjoyned to sell none but in open Market, except to poore Artificers and Day-Labourers their Neighbours, and to yeeld a due Account to the Justices, of the Expence of his Corne, and how much he doeth sell Weekly in any Market.

That Inquisition bee made in what Places Mault is commonly made to bee sold by such as are called Maultsters, and who they bee. And to take Order, that by buying and ingrossing of Barley to make Mault, they doe not thereby store up greater Quantity of Mault then they usually bring into the Markets, thereby towards the End of the Yeere to increase the Price thereof excessivly. Of which Abuse the Justices are to take Care to reforme the same, and to take Order also that they shall buy their Barley in open Market, and not at the Farmers Houses, thereby, to forestall the Markets, and to inhance the Prices.

To take strait Order with the common Brewers, that they serve no Beere or Ale to any Alehouse-keeper, Victualler, or Tipler, but at such Rate and Price as by the Justices of the Peace shall be set downe and appointed by Authoritie of the Statute of 23. H. 8. Cap. 4. And yet the same to bee well sodden and well brewed of wholesome Graine as it ought to bee, upon Paine of \_\_\_\_\_ to bee imposed by the Justices; nor sell any at all to any unlicensed Alehouse-keeper or Tipler, contrary to the Statute of 4. Jac. Cap. 4.

D

That



That Alehouse-keepers suffer none to eat and tipple, or victuall in their Houses, but such as are wayfaring Men, that shall take the same to refresh themselves in their Passage or Journey, or such as shal be appointed to lodge or take Diet in their Houses, but to deliver out of their Houses that Quantitie of Drinke which their Neighbours of the poorer Sort shall have Need of, to bee drunke in the Houses of those, who fetch or send for the same, and not elfewhere.

To permit no tipling at all on the Sabbath Day, or Holy Day in Time of Divine Service.

That no Victualler, Tipler, or Alehouse-keeper, shall permit and suffer any Person or Persons to lodge in his House above a Day and a Night, but such as hee will answere for, as the Statutes in that Behalfe made, doe require.

To give strait Order and Charge to every Constable, or other inferiour Officer to whom it may appertaine, that every of them shal once in every fiteene Dayes search and enquire of the Defaults and Disorders aforesaid, and shall informe the Justices of the Peace of the same Defaults and Disorders, if any be, that the Offenders therein may thereupon bee proceeded on and punished according to the Law. And if it shall seeme to the Justice, that the Petty Constable be either a Victualler, or one that shall favour the Victuallers in their Faults, then some other meet Person to bee appointed to make the said Inquisition and Certificate.

No Tipler to buy any Goods of any Wayfaring Man, or other, that shall bring the same to their Houses to sell, but of such as shall be well known unto them to bee of honest Conversation, and whom they shall bee able alwayes to produce, or have to be forth comming.

And for a further Remedy against the uncharitable Covetousnes of the Corne-masters, and Ingrossers of Corne, and of other Victuall, as Cause shall require, yee shall publiquely notifie, that if the Corne-masters and other Owners of Victuall for Food of the

the Poore, shall not willingly performe these Orders; or that it shall appeare that Corne or other necessarie Victuall shall grow to excesive Prices, to the Pinching of the poorer Sort: His Majestie doth hereby signifie, that then Hee will not onely severely punish the Offenders, but will also for Redresse of the excesive Prices, give Order that reasonable Prices shall be set, both on Corne and other Victuall, to bee sold for the Reliefe of His Majesties poore Subjects, according to the Law, and the Order of Justice.





By the KING.

A Proclamation for preventing the Dearth  
of Corne and Victuall.

**T**HE Kings most excellent MAJESTIE, (whose watchfull Eye of Providence, for the publike Good of his loving Subjects, is always kept open) hath lately taken into his Princely Consideration, the general Scarcitie and Dearth of Graine and Victuall like to fall out, and much feared this Yeare following in many Parts of this Kingdome. And having upon Advice with the Lords of his Majesties Privy Counsell, considered of such good Means as have been heretofore used upon the like Occasion, and some others, which by a due and seasonable Execution, may (by Gods Blessing) prevent those Extremities, which otherwise the Scarcitie threatned, may bring forth, doeth by this his Proclamation publish and declare his Royal Pleasure and Commandement therein, for the Good of his People, in the severall Articles here ensuing.

First, Whereas His Majestie hath with the Advice of his said Privie Counsell, caused a Book of Orders, for preventing and remedying the Dearth of Graine and Victuall, (which was first conceived and made in the Time of the late Queene *Elizabeth*, and afterwards renewed in the Time of His Majestie's Royall Father of blessed Memory) to be againe revised and enlarged with some necessary Additions, grounded upon the Statutes made since the first publishing thereof, and hath taken Care for Re-printing of the same; whereby particular Directions are given for suppressing the Abuses and Offences of Ingrossers, Badgers, Broggers, Carriers, and Buyers of Corne, Mault-makers, Brewers, Bakers, Milners, and others Trading in Corne, as also for causing the Assize of Bread and Beere to bee truely kept, and the Markets

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Markets duely supplied with Corne, and the Poore first served and provided for, with other like Clauses to the good Purpose aforesaid: His Majestie straitly chargeth and commandeth, as well the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffes of the Citie of *London*, and all other Officers, and Ministers of the said Citie, as also all and singular Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, and other Officers and Ministers in the severall Counties of this Realme, and all Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Aldermen, and other Magistrates, Officers, and Ministers of all other Cities and Townes Corporate, that they and every of them, within their severall Limits and Jurisdictions respectively, do carefully and diligently put in due and speedie Execution the said Orders and Directions, and every of them, according to his Majesties expresse Pleasure therein signified, as they will avoid his Majesties just Indignation, and such further Punishments as shall or may be inflicted upon them, for their Neglect of any the Duties of their severall Places, and the Contempt of this his Majesties Royal Commandement.

And because in the Scarcitie of Corne, the Plenty and Cheapnesse of other Victualls, may helpe to give some Ease and Reliefe to the Poore, and the Forbearing of Flesh, as well in the Time of *Lent*, as upon other Fish-Dayes, may be a good Meanes to draw downe the Prices of Flesh, and will also be a good Incouragement for the Trade of Fishing, when the certaine Vent and Sale of Fish shall be provided for.

And whereas his Majestie upon some of these Considerations, hath by his Highness Proclamation bearing Date at the Court at *Whitehall*, the eighteenth Day of January last past, set downe certaine Orders and particular Directions for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in *Lent*, and upon other Fish-Dayes, to be duely and strictly observed, both for the Time of *Lent* then following, and for all succeeding Times, as thereby appeareth; His Majestie hath just Cause to bee offended at the supine Remissenesse, and wilful Contempt generally committed and suffered by the inordinate Libertie taken by all Sorts of People, against the good and wholesome Orders contained in the said Proclamation, upon such weighty Reasons grounded, and in such strict Termes delivered and enjoyned.

And



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And therefore being resolved to take a more strict Account thereof for the Time to come, both at the Hands of the Officers to whom the Execution thereof is committed, and of every private Person that shall presume to disobey the same; especially in this Time of generall feare, and expectation of Dearth (if by good and politique Rule and Order the same be not in some good measure prevented) doth hereby straitly charge and command as well the Lord Maior of the Citie of *London*, for and within the said Citie and the Liberties thereof, and all and singuler Maiors, chiefe Officers of other Cities, and Townes Corporate, and also the Justices of Peace, within the severall Counties of *England* and *Wales*, that they and every of them within the severall Limits of their Commissions and Jurisdictions respectively, do forthwith more diligently and carefully see and cause that the said Proclamation of the eighteenth of January last, and all Articles and Clauses therein contained, bee both in *Lent* next, and at all other Times from henceforth duely and strictly observed and performed in every Point, upon pain of his Majesties high Displeasure, and such Penalties as by the Lawes of this Realme may be inflicted upon the Offenders, for their Neglect or Contempt of his Majestie or his Lawes, upon this second Warning.

And whereas by an ancient and laudable Custom no Suppers were wont to be kept on *Fridayes*, or the Eves of Feasts commanded to be fasted, nor upon *Wednesdays* or *Saturdays* in the Ember Weeks and Time of *Lent*, but a general Abstinence from Suppers on those Nights: And the same Course is to this Day for the most part observed, not only in his Majesties most honourable Household, and in the Families of most of the Nobilitie and great Men of the Kingdome; but also in the Innes of Court and Chancerie, and in the Colledges and Halles of both Universities, and all other publique Places of good Orders, and in the Houses of many Knights and Esquiers that are most commended for good Houskeeping, according to the ancient manner of *England*, for which this Realme hath heretofore been so much honoured. Howbeit that good and laudable Custome is dayly more and more neglected, and that good Order broken especially in Tavernes, Innes, Ordinaries, Houses of Dicing and Playing, Cookes Houses, and other Victualing Houses,  
where

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where commonly there is more Waste and Excesse on the Fasting Nights, then in any Time of the Weeke besides.

His Majestie therefore doth straightly Charge and Command that this said ancient and laudable Custome bee strictly observed in all and singuler Tavernes, Innes, Ordinaries, Houses of Dicing and Play, Cookes Houses, and other Victualing Houses, and that no Suppers bee in them, or any of them, or by the Owners of them or any of them, or their Servants had, dressed or provided for to be eaten either in their owne Houses, or elsewhere, upon any the Fasting Nights aforesaid; And that in the Bonds or Recognizances to bee taken of them for Observation of *Lent* and Fish-Dayes, this Article be specially remembred and provided for.

And as his Majestie doeth command this Course to bee observed in the Places aforesaid, so hee doth with the Advice of his Privie Counsell, commend the same Course to the rest of his Subjects in their private Families, in this Time of Scarcity, and that they would out of that which shall bee saved by this Abstinence, and by their sober and moderate Dyet at other Times, charitably and bountifully employ some good Proportion towards the Reliefe of those, that shall be in Penury and Want, and would be glad to be refreshed with the meanest of that Food which is superfluously spent in Rich Mens Houses.

And for the same End, His Majesty by like Advice of his Privy Counsell doeth will and ordaine, that the usuall Feasts at the Halles of Companies in *London*, which at other Times have been and may be used, bee, during the Time of Sicknesse or Dearth this Yeaere forborne.

And because the said Societies and Companies shal by this meanes of putting over their Feastes, spare much Money of that which hath been heretofore usually spent that way, his Majesty doth specially recommend it unto them; that those who should have borne the Charge of those Feastes, would allow, if not more, yet at the least the one halfe of what that Charge would have come unto, towards the Reliefe of the Poore, which being orderly disbursed, will be a great Comfort unto them, and will bee a Matter of great Charitie in the Doers thereof, and being by them accordingly performed, his Majestie will graciously accept thereof, and will finde Meanes to give them their due Commendation and Right,

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as on the contrary, he shall have Cause to remember the Hardnesse of their Hearts, which in this Time of Want shall shew themselves so mercilesse, as not to distribute upon the Poore, one halfe of that, which they would be content to spend on a Feast, which may well be spared.

And whereas his Majestie is informed, that sundry Merchants, Strangers and Aliens of Forreigne Countreys, in Amitie with his Majestie, have been heretofore accustomed to bring their Shippes and other Vessels from their owne Countreys, into some of the Portes, Havens or Creeks of *England* or *Wales*, unvictualled of Purpose, that under colour of taking in a Supply of fresh Victuals for their Necessities, they may victual themselves, and their Ship-Company from hence for other long Voyages, whereby such Strangers have been suffered to carry away much of the Corne and Victuals, wherewithall his Majesties owne Subjects should have been sustained and relieved, and they by that Meanes pinched with Want, which in Time of Scarcitie is by no Meanes to be suffered.

His Majestie therefore doeth by this Proclamation give in expresse Charge and Command, as well the Lord Maior of *London*, for the Port of *London*, as to all Maiors and other Magistrates of the Out-Portes, and all Creekes and Harbrough Townes, and to all Sheriffes and Justices of Peace of the Maritime Counties, as also to all Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and other his Majesties Officers of his Customs, and to every of them respectively, that they in no wise suffer any such thing to bee done hereafter: Notwithstanding, If any such Aliens or Strangers shall with their Ships or other Vessels by Distress of Weather at Sea, or other inevitable Accident be driven into any the Ports, Havens, Creeks or Harboroughs aforesaid; his Majesty is well-pleased that they shall have Liberty to provide and take up such Quantities of Victuals, and proportion of Necessaries for their Ship Company onely, as by the Lord Maior of *London* for the Port of *London*, or by the Maior or chiefe Magistrate of the said Port Towne, Haven or Creeke in the Out-Portes, where the said Ship shall be driven in, and by two of the next Justices of Peace of the County adjoining, shall bee thought fit to bee allowed for their necessary Sustainance, in their returne into their owne Countreys onely, and not other-

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otherwise: And these Proportions so allowed by them to bee set downe in Writing, under their Hands, to be certified to the Lord Treasurer of *England*, within forty Dayes after such Allowance given.

And in like manner, his Majestie doeth hereby give a speciall Charge as well to the Lord Maior of the Citie of *London*, and all Maiors and Magistrates of the Out-Portes, as also to all Sheriffes, and Justices of Peace of the Maritime Counties, and all and singuler his Majesties Officers of his Customs, for their severall Limites, Places of Attendance, and Jurisdictions respectively, that the Articles specified in the said imprinted Booke of Orders for restrayning the Exportation of Corne and Victuall be duely and carefully observed and put in Execution.

Lastly, His Majestie doeth hereby signifie and declare to all and singular Maiors, Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, Bayliffes, Aldermen, and other his Officers, Ministers and Subjects whome it may concerne; That as his Majestie hath published this his Royall Proclamation, and the said imprinted Orders for the Safety, Weale and Plenty of his People, and for the Preserving of the Lives and Health of the Poore, against Famine, and the Diseases which follow the Want of wholesome Foode, and doubteth not but good Effects will ensue thereof, if every Man in his Place will readily and willingly put to a helping Hand, for the Execution of the good Orders contained in the said Booke, and in this his Proclamation: So, if by Neglect, or Contempt hereof, those evil Effects which may then be feared, doe ensue, his Majestie and his Throne are innocent; and the Offendours as they may well expect the just Judgement of Almighty God, so let them bee assured, that his Majestie will require a strict and severe Accompt of them, and inflict such Punishment on them, as those Persons deserve, who doe incurre his high Displeasure and Indignation, and as may justly bee inflicted upon the Contemners of his Royall Commandement in a Case of such Necessitie and Importance.

*Given at his Majesties Court at Hampton, the eight and twentieth Day of September, in the Sixt Yeare of his Majesties Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.*

G O D Save the K I N G.

