

against him, containing the highest Treason that ever was wrought upon the Theatre of *England*; That a King of *England* trusted to keep the Law, that had taken an Oath so to do, that had Tribute paid him for that end, should be guilty of a wicked design to subvert and destroy our Laws, and introduce an Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government, in the defiance of the Parliament and their Authority, set up his Standard for War against the Parliament and People: and I did humbly pray, in the behalf of the People of *England*, that he might speedily be required to make an Answer to the Charge.

But, my Lord, instead of making any Answer he did then dispute the Authority of this High Court. Your Lordship was pleased to give him a further Day to consider, and to put in his Answer; which Day being Yesterday I did humbly move, that he might be required to give a direct and positive Answer, either by denying or confession of it: but, my Lord, he was then pleased for to demur to the Jurisdiction of the Court; which the Court did then over-rule, and command him to give a direct and positive Answer. My Lord, Besides this great delay of Justice, I shall now humbly move your Lordship for speedy Judgment against him. My Lord, I might press your Lordship upon the whole, that according to the known Rules of the Law of the Land, That if a Prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an issuable Plea, Guilty or Not Guilty of the Charge given against him, whereby he may come to a fair Trial; that as by an implicit Confession, it may be taken *pro confesso*, as it hath been done to those who have deserved more Favour than the Prisoner at the Bar has done. But besides, my Lord, I shall humbly press your Lordship upon the whole Fact. The House of Commons, the Supreme Authority and Jurisdiction of the Kingdom, they have declared, That it is notorious, that the Matter of the Charge is true, as it is in truth, my Lord, as clear as Crystal, and as the Sun that shines at Noon-day: which if your Lordship and the Court be not satisfied in, I have notwithstanding, on the People of *England's* behalf, several Witnesses to produce. And therefore I do humbly pray, (and yet I must confess it is not so much I, as the innocent Blood that hath been shed, the Cry whereof is very great for Justice and Judgment; and therefore I do humbly pray) that speedy Judgment be pronounced against the Prisoner at the Bar.

Bradshaw went on in the same strain:

Sir, You have heard what is moved by the Counsel on the behalf of the Kingdom against you. Sir, You may well remember, and if you do not, the Court cannot forget what dilatory Dealings the Court hath found at your Hands. You were pleased to propound some Questions, you have had our Resolution upon them. You were told over and over again, That the Court did affirm their own Jurisdiction; that it was not for you, nor any other Man to dispute the Jurisdiction of the supreme and highest Authority of *England*, from which there is no Appeal, and touching which there must be no Dispute: yet you did persist in such Carriage, as you gave no manner of Obedience, nor did you acknowledge any Authority in them, nor the High Court that constituted this Court of Justice.

Sir, I must let you know from the Court, that they are very sensible of these Delays of yours, and that they ought not, being thus Authorized

by the supreme Court of *England*, to be thus trifled withal; and that they might in Justice, if they pleased, and according to the Rules of Justice, take advantage of these Delays, and proceed to pronounce Judgment against you: yet nevertheless they are pleased to give direction, and on their behalfs I do require you, that you make a positive Answer unto this Charge that is against you, Sir, in plain Terms, (for Justice knows no respect of Persons;) you are to give your positive and final Answer in plain *English*, whether you be guilty or not guilty of these Treasons laid to your Charge.

The King, after a little Pause, said,

When I was here yesterday, I did desire to speak for the Liberties of the People of *England*; I was interrupted: I desire to know yet whether I may speak freely or not.

Bradshaw. Sir, you have had the Resolution of the Court upon the like Question the last Day, and you were told, that having such a Charge of so high a Nature against you, your Work was, that you ought to acknowledge the Jurisdiction of the Court, and to answer to your Charge. Sir, If you answer to your Charge, which the Court gives you leave now to do, tho' they might have taken the advantage of your Contempt; yet if you be able to answer to your Charge, when you have once answered, you shall be heard at large, make the best Defence you can. But, Sir, I must let you know from the Court, as their Commands, that you are not to be permitted to issue out into any other Discourses, till such time as you have given a positive Answer concerning the Matter that is charged upon you.

King. For the Charge, I value it not a rush, it is the Liberty of the People of *England* that I stand for. For me to acknowledge a new Court that I never heard of before, I that am your King, that should be an Example to all the People of *England* for to uphold Justice, to maintain the old Laws; indeed I know not how to do it. You spoke very well the first Day that I came here, (on *Saturday*) of the Obligations that I had laid upon me by God, to the maintenance of the Liberties of my People: the same Obligation you spake of, I do acknowledge to God that I owe to him, and to my People, to defend as much as in me lies the antient Laws of the Kingdom. Therefore until that I may know that this is not against the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, by your favour I can put in no particular Answer. If you will give me time, I will shew you my Reasons why I cannot do it, and this—

Here being interrupted, he said,

By your favour, you ought not to interrupt me: how I came here I know not, there's no Law for it to make your King your Prisoner. I was in a Treaty upon the publick Faith of the Kingdom, that was the known ——— two Houses of Parliament that was the Representative of the Kingdom; and when that I had almost made an end of the Treaty, then I was hurried away, and brought hither: and therefore—

Bradshaw. Sir, you must know the Pleasure of the Court.

King. By your favour, Sir.

Bradshaw. Nay, Sir, by your favour, you may not be permitted to fall into those Discourses; you appear as a Delinquent, you have not acknowledged the Authority of the Court, the Court craves it not of you: but once more they command you to give your positive Answer ——— Clerk, Do your Duty.

King. Duty, Sir!

The Clerk reads:

Charles Stuart, King of England, you are accused, in the behalf of the Commons of England, of divers High Crimes and Treasons; which Charge hath been read unto you: The Court now requires you to give your positive and final Answer, by way of Confession or Denial of the Charge.

King. Sir, I say again to you, so that I might give Satisfaction to the People of England of the Clearness of my Proceeding, not by way of Answer, not in this way, but to satisfy them that I have done nothing against that Trust that hath been committed to me, I would do it: but to acknowledge a new Court, against their Privileges, to alter the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, Sir, you must excuse me.

Bradshaw. Sir, this is the third time that you have publickly disown'd this Court, and put an Affront upon it: How far you have preserv'd the Privileges of the People, your Actions have spoke it; but truly, Sir, Mens Intentions ought to be known by their Actions, you have written your Meaning in bloody Characters thro'out the whole Kingdom. But, Sir, you understand the Pleasure of the Court. — Clerk, Record the Default.

— And Gentlemen, you that took charge of the Prisoner, take him back again.

King. I will only say this one Word more to you; If it were only my own Particular, I would not say any more, nor interrupt you.

Bradshaw. Sir, you have heard the Pleasure of the Court, and you are (notwithstanding you will not understand it) to find that you are before a Court of Justice.

Then the King went forth with the Guard; and Proclamation was made, That all Persons which had then appeared, and had further to do at the Court, might depart into the Painted Chamber; to which Place the Court did forthwith adjourn, and intended to meet at Westminster-Hall by Ten of the Clock next Morning.

Cryer. God bless the Kingdom of England.]

Mercurii, 24 Jan. 1648. Painted Chamber.

THREE Proclamations made.

Commissioners present.

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord President.	John Moor.
Sir Tho. Maleverer Bar.	Richard Deane.
Thomas Scot.	Vincent Potter.
Edw. Whalley.	Thomas Horton.
John Carew.	Cornelius Halland.
Edmond Harvey.	John Berkstead.
Owen Roe.	Tho. Ld. Grey of Grooby.
John Blackstone.	John Huson.
William Purefoy.	John Okey.
Henry Smith.	Gilbert Millington.
John Fry.	John Jones.
Francis Laffels.	William Goffe.
Daniel Blegrove.	Sir John Bourchier.
Anthony Stapely.	Isaac Pennington, Alderman of London.
Sir Gregory Norton, Bar.	Simon Meyne.
William Cawley.	Adrian Scroope.
Robert Tichbourne.	John Dixwell.
Henry Martin.	Isaac Ewers.
Oliver Cromwell.	
Sir John Danvers.	

VOL. I.

John Alured.
Peter Temple.
Peregrine Pelham.
Edmond Ludlow.
John Hutchinson.

Thomas Pride.
William Heveningham.
Sir William Constable.
Francis Allen.

The Court took into consideration the Manner how the Witnesses should be examined; and in regard the King hath not pleaded to Issue, and that this Examination was *ex abundanti* only, for the further Satisfaction of themselves:

Resolved, That the Witnesses shall be examined to the Charge against the King, in the Painted Chamber, before the Court there.

Ordered, That Mr. Millington and Mr. Tho. Challoner do forthwith repair unto John Brown Esq; Clerk of the House of Peers, for such Papers as are in his Custody, which are conducible for the Business and Service of this Court; and the said Mr. Brown is required to send the said Papers hither accordingly.

Witnesses produced and sworn in Court to give Evidence to the Charge against the King.

Henry Hartford.
Edward Roberts.
William Braynes.
Robert Lacy.
Robert Loades.
Samuel Morgan.
James Williams.
Michael Potts.
Giles Gryce.
William Arnop.
John Vinson.
George Seely.
Tho. Ives.
James Crosby.
Tho. Rawlins.

Richard Blomfield.
John Thomas.
Samuel Lawson.
John Pyneger.
George Cornexwall.
Tho. Whittington.
William Jones.
Humphrey Browne.
Arthur Young.
David Evans.
Diogenes Edwards.
Robert Williams.
John Bennet.
Samuel Burden.

Col. Horton, Col. Deane, Col. Okey, Col. Huson, Col. Roe, Col. Tichbourne, Col. Whalley, Col. Thomlinson, Col. Goffe, Col. Ewers, Col. Scroope, Mr. Love, Mr. Scot, Mr. Tho. Challoner, Mr. Millington, and Sir John Danvers, or any three of them, are a Committee appointed to take the Examination of the said Witnesses now sworn, whom the Clerks are to attend for that Purpose.

The Court granted their Summons for summoning further Witnesses, and adjourned itself till the Morrow at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, to this Place.

Jovis, 25 Jan. 1648. Painted Chamber.

The Commissioners present.

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord President of this Court.	Adrian Scroope.
Richard Deane.	Henry Smith.
Sir Hardress Waller.	Thomas Scot.
John Moor.	William Cawley.
Peregrine Pelham.	Gilbert Millington.
John Huson.	Thomas Challoner.
John Berkstead.	John Carew.
Edward Whalley.	Sir John Bourchier, Knt.
John Okey.	Sir Tho. Maleverer, Bar.
Edmond Harvey.	Francis

<i>Francis Allen.</i>	<i>Augustine Garland.</i>
<i>Thomas Harrison.</i>	<i>Francis Lassels.</i>
<i>John Jones.</i>	<i>John Dixwell.</i>
<i>John Alured.</i>	<i>Sir Michael Livesey Bar.</i>
<i>John Brown.</i>	<i>John Venn.</i>
<i>Isaac Ewers.</i>	<i>Edmond Wild.</i>
<i>Robert Tichbourné.</i>	With divers others.

Here the Court sat private.

The Court ordered, That the Marshal-Gen. of this Army, or his Deputy, do bring forthwith Mr. *Holder* Prisoner at *Whitehall*, to the end that he may testify his Knowledge of all such Matters as shall be propounded unto him concerning the Charge against the King.

Ordered, That the Dean's House in *Westminster-Abbey* be provided and furnished for the Lodging of the Lord President and his Servants, Guards and Attendants; and a Committee are appointed to take care hereof accordingly.

Mr. *Henry Gouge* and Mr. *William Cuthbert*, Witnesses produced to the Charge against the King, were sworn and examined.

The Witnesses sworn in open Court, and after examined by the Committee appointed for that purpose the 24th Instant, were now in open Court called, and their respective Depositions were read to them: who did avow their said several Depositions, and affirm what was so read unto them, respectively was true, upon the Oaths they had taken.

The Court being informed, that Major *Fox*, being of the Guard attending the Lord President, is arrested, and committed to the Keeper of *Ludgate*;

Ordered, That the said Keeper do forthwith bring the said Major before this Court, and attend this Court in Person himself.

Mr. *Holder* being brought before this Court according to the Order of this Day, and his Oath tender'd unto him, to give Evidence to such Matters as should be propounded unto him concerning the Charge against the King; the said Mr. *Holder* desired to be spared from giving Evidence against the King.

Whereupon, the Commissioners finding him already a Prisoner, and perceiving that the Questions intended to be asked him, tended to accuse himself, thought fit to wave his Examination, and remanded him (and accordingly did so) to the Prison from whence he was brought.

The Depositions taken *ut supra*, are as followeth, *viz.*

Jan. 25. 1648.

William Cuthbert of *Patrington* in *Holderness*, Gent. aged 42 Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That he, this Deponent, living at *Hull-Bridge* near *Beverly*, in *July* 1642, did then hear that Forces were raised, about three thousand Foot, for the King's Guard under Sir *Robert Strickland*.

And this Deponent further saith, That about the second of *July* 1642, he saw a Troop of Horse come to *Beverly*, being the Lord's-Day, about Four or Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, called

the Prince's Troop; Mr. *James Neliborp* being then Major of the said Town.

And this Deponent further saith, That he did see that Afternoon the said Troop march from *Beverly* aforesaid into *Holderness*, where they received Ammunition brought up by the River *Humber* unto them.

And this Deponent further saith, That the same Night, being *Sunday*, there came about three hundred Foot-Soldiers, (said to be Sir *Robert Strickland's* Regiment) under the Command of Lieutenant-Col. *Duncombe*, and called the King's Guard, unto this Deponent's House, call'd *Hull-Bridge*, near *Beverly*, about Midnight, and broke open, entered and possessed themselves of the said House; and that the Earl of *Newport*, the Earl of *Carnarvan*, and divers others came that Night thither to the said Forces: And that the same Night (as this Deponent was then informed) Sir *Tho. Gower*, then High Sheriff of the said County, came thither, and left there a Warrant for staying all Provisions from going to *Hull* to Sir *John Hotham*; which said Warrant was then deliver'd to this Deponent, being Constable, by Lieut. Col. *Duncombe*.

And this Deponent further saith, That he was by the said Forces put out of his House, and did with his Family go to *Beverly*; and that after that, *viz.* the *Thursday* following, to this Deponent's best remembrance, he did see the King come to *Beverly*, to the Lady *Gee's* House there; where he, this Deponent, did often see the King, with Prince *Charles* and the Duke of *York*: and that the Train'd Bands were then raised in *Holderness*; who were raised (as was generally reported) by the King's Command.

And this Deponent further saith, That the Night after the said Forces had, as aforesaid, possessed themselves of this Deponent's House, Col. *Lagar's* House was plunder'd by them, being upon a *Monday*; which aforesaid Entry of this Deponent's House, was the first Act of Hostility that was committed in those Parts.

And this Deponent further saith, That after the said Sir *Robert Strickland's* said Company was gone from *Hull-Bridge*, having continued there about ten Days, there then came to the said House Col. *Wool*, with about seven hundred Foot-Soldiers, who then took up his Quarters at *Hull-Bridge* aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith, That the Warrant he now produceth to this Court, is the same original Warrant aforesaid spoken of.

And this Deponent further saith, That the General's Name of the said Forces that were there, and raised as aforesaid, was the Earl of *Lindsey*; and that this Deponent was brought before him the said General, in the name of the King's Lord General, for holding Intelligence with Sir *John Hotham*, then Governor of *Hull*; and because it was then informed to the said General, that he this Deponent had Provisions of Corn to send over unto *Ireland*, which he this Deponent was forbidden by the said General to send unto *Ireland*, or any Place else, without his or the King's Direction or Warrant first had in that behalf.

The aforesaid Warrant, mentioned in the Deposition of the said *William Cuthbert*, is as followeth:

** Sir John Hotham's keeping Hull as a Garrison against the King, which was before this, was, it seems, no Act of Hostility, in this perjur'd Villain's account. Nall.*

IT is his Majesty's Command, that you do not suffer any Victuals or Provision, of what sort soever, to be carried into the Town of *Hull* without his Majesty's special Licence first obtained, And of this you are not to fail at your Peril.

Dated at *Beverley*, 3 Julii, 1642.

Tho. Gower, Vi. Co.

To all Head-Constables and Constables in the East-Riding of the County of *York*, and to all other his Majesty's Loyal Subjects.

John Bennet of *Hartwood*, in the County of *York*, Glover, sworn and examined, saith, That he being a Soldier under the King's Command, the first Day that the King's Standard was set up at *Nottingham*, which was about the middle of Summer last was six Years, he this Examinant did work at *Nottingham*; and that he did see the King within the Castle of *Nottingham*, within two or three days after the said Standard was so set up; and that the said Standard did fly the same day that the King was in the said Castle, as aforesaid: and this Deponent did hear that the King was at *Nottingham* the same day that the said Standard was set up, and before.

And this Deponent further saith, That he this Deponent, and the Regiment of which he then was, had their Colours then given them; and *Sir William Penyman* being the Colonel of the said Regiment, the said *Sir William Penyman* was present with his said Regiment at that Time.

And this Deponent further saith, That there was then there the Earl of *Lindsey's* Regiment, who had then their Colours given them, and that the said Earl of *Lindsey* was then also proclaimed there the King's General; and that it was proclaimed then there likewise in the King's Name, at the Head of every Regiment, that the said Forces should fight against all that came to oppose the King, or any of his Followers; and in particular, against the Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Brooke*, and divers others: and that they the said Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Brooke*, and divers others, were then proclaimed Traytors; and that the same Proclamations were printed, and dispersed by the Officers of the Regiments throughout every Regiment.

And this Deponent further saith, That the said Standard was advanced upon the highest Tower of *Nottingham-Castle*; and that he this Deponent did see the King often in *Nottingham* at that Time that the said Forces continued at *Nottingham* as aforesaid, they continuing there for the Space of one Month; and that the Drums for raising Volunteers to fight under the King's Command, were then beaten all the said County over, and divers other Forces were raised there.

And this Deponent further saith, That he did take up Arms under the King's Command as aforesaid, for fear of being plundered; *Sir William Penyman* giving out that it were a good deed to fire the said Town, because they would not go forth in the King's Service: and that this Deponent's Father did thereupon command him this Deponent to take up Arms as aforesaid, and that divers others (as they did confess) did then also take up Arms for the King for fear of being plundered.

And this Deponent further saith, That in or about the Month of *October*, 1642, he did see the King at *Edge-Hill* in *Warwickshire*; where he sitting on horseback while his Army was drawn up before him*, did speak to the Colonel of every Regiment that passed by him, that he would have them speak to their Soldiers to encourage them to stand it; and to fight against the Lord of *Essex*, the Lord *Brooke*, *Sir William Waller*, and *Sir William Balfour*.

And this Deponent saith, That he did see many slain at the Fight at *Edge-Hill*, and that afterwards he did see a List brought in unto *Oxford*, of the Men which were slain in that Fight; by which it was reported, that there were slain 6559 Men.

And this Deponent further saith, Afterwards, in or about the Month of *November* 1642, he did see the King in the head of his Army at *Hounslow-Heath* in *Middlesex*, *Prince Rupert* then standing by him. And he this Deponent did then hear the King encourage several Regiments of *Welshmen* (then being in the Field) which had run away at *Edge-Hill*, saying unto them, That he did hope they would regain their Honour at *Brentford*, which they had lost at *Edge-Hill*.

William Brayne of *Wisball* in the County of *Sa-lop*, Gent. being sworn and examined, deposeth, That about *August* in the Year 1642, this Deponent saw the King at *Nottingham*, while the Standard was set up, and the Flag flying; and that he this Deponent much about the same Time marched with the King's Army from *Nottingham* to *Derby*, the King himself being then in the Army: And about *September* the said Year, he this Deponent was put upon his Trial at *Sbrewsbury* as a Spy, before *Sir Robert Heath*, and other Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the King then being in Person in *Sbrewsbury*.

Henry Idertford of *Stratford upon Avon*, in *Warwickshire*, sworn and examined, deposeth, That about *Corn-Harvest* in the Year 1642, this Deponent saw the King in *Nottingham-Castle*, while the Standard was set upon one of the Towers of the said Castle, and the Flag flying.

And he further saith and deposeth, That he this Deponent saw the King the same Year about the Month of *November* in *Brentford Town* on horseback, with a great many Commanders about him, on a *Sunday Morning*, when on the *Saturday Night* before there were a great many of the Parliament's Forces slain by the King's Forces in the said Town.

Robert Lacy of the Town and County of *Nottingham*, Painter, sworn and examined, deposeth, That he this Deponent, in Summer-time in the Year 1642, by Order from my Lord *Beaumont* did paint the Standard-Pole which was set up on the Top of the old Tower of *Nottingham-Castle*. And he further saith, That he saw the King in the Town of *Nottingham* divers Times while the Standard was up there, and the Flag flying; and the King did lie at the House of my Lord of *Clare* in *Nottingham Town*, and that he this Deponent did then and there see the King many times.

Edward

* How is it possible this Fellow could justify the King's words to every Colonel, seeing it was as they passed by? and upon his Colonel was passed by, he could bear no more. Nals.

Edward Roberts of *Bishops-Castle* in the County of *Salop*, Ironmonger, sworn and examined, saith and deposeth, That he this Deponent saw the King in *Nottingham* Town while the Standard was set upon the High-Tower in *Nottingham-Castle*.

And he further saith, That he saw the King at the Head of the Army at *Sherwisbury*, upon the March towards *Edge-Hill*, and that he likewise saw the King in the Rear of his Army in *Keynton-Field*; and likewise saw the King upon the Sunday Morning at *Brentford*, after the Fight upon the Saturday next before, in the said Town.

Robert Loads of *Cottam* in *Nottinghamshire*, Tiler, sworn and examined, saith, That he this Deponent about *October* in the Year 1642, saw the King in the Rear of his Army in *Keynton-Field* upon a Sunday, where he saw many slain on both Sides.

And he further saith, That he saw the King in *Cornwall* in his Army, near the House of my Lord *Mobun*, about *Lestwithiel*, about Corn-Harvest 1644.

Samuel Morgan of *Wellington* in *Com. Salop*, Felt-maker, sworn and examined, deposeth, That he this Deponent upon a Sunday Morning in *Keynton-Field* saw the King upon the Top of *Edge-Hill*, in the Head of the Army, some two hours before the Fight, which happened after *Michaelmas* on a Sunday the Year 1642. And he this Deponent saw many Men killed on both Sides in the same Time and Place.

And he further saith, That in the Year 1644, he this Deponent saw the King in his Army near *Cropredy-Bridge*, where he saw the King light of his Horse, and draw up the Body of his Army in Person himself.

James Williams of *Ross* in *Herefordshire*, Shoemaker, sworn and examined, deposeth, That he this Deponent, about *October*, the Year 1642, saw the King in *Keynton-Field*, below the Hill in the Field, with his Sword drawn in his Hand; at which Time and Place there was a great Fight, and many killed on both Sides.

And he further deposeth, That he saw the King at *Brentford* on a Sunday in the Forenoon, in *November* the Year aforesaid, while the King's Army was in the said Town, and round about it.

John Pynger of the Parish of *Hainer* in the County of *Derby*, Yeoman, aged 37 Years or thereabout, sworn and examined, saith, That about *August* 1642, he the Deponent saw the King's Standard flying upon one of the Towers of *Nottingham-Castle*; and that upon the same Day he saw the King in *Thurland-House*, being the Earl of *Clare's* House in *Nottingham*, in the Company of Prince *Rupert*, Sir *John Digby*, and other Persons, both Noblemen and others; and that the King had at the same Time in the said Town, a Train of Artillery, and the said Town was then full of the King's Soldiers.

Samuel Lawson of *Nottingham*, Malster, aged thirty Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That about *August* 1642, he this Deponent saw the King's Standard brought forth of *Nottingham-Castle*, borne upon divers Gentlemens Shoulders, who (as the Report was) were Noblemen; and he saw the same by them carried to the Hill close adjoining to the Castle, with a Herald be-

fore it, and there the said Standard was erected with great Shoutings, Acclamations, and Sound of Drums and Trumpets; and that when the said Standard was so erected, there was a Proclamation made: and that he this Deponent saw the King present at the erecting thereof. And this Deponent further saith, That the said Town was then full of the King's Soldiers, of which some quartered in this Deponent's House; and that when the King with his said Forces went from the said Town, the Inhabitants of the said Town were forced to pay a great Sum of Money to the King's Army, being threatned, that in case they should refuse to pay it, the said Town should be plundered.

Arthur Young, Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of *London*, being aged twenty-nine Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That he this Deponent was present at the Fight at *Edge-Hill*, between the King's Army and the Parliament's, in *October* 1642, and he did then see the King's Standard advanced, and flying in his Army in the said Fight. And that he this Deponent did then take the King's said Standard in that Battle from the King's Forces, which was afterwards taken from him by one *Middleton*, who was afterwards made a Colonel.

Thomas Whittington of the Town and County of *Nottingham*, Shoemaker, aged twenty-two Years, sworn and examined, saith, That he this Deponent saw the King in the Town of *Nottingham* the same Day that his Standard was first set up in *Nottingham-Castle*, being about the Beginning of *August* 1642, and that the King then went from his Lodgings at *Thurland-House* towards the said Castle; and that he this Deponent saw him several times, about that Time, in *Nottingham*, there being divers Soldiers at that Time in the said Town, who were called by the Name of *the King's Soldiers*.

And this Deponent further saith, That he saw the King's Standard flying upon the Old Tower in the said Castle.

John Thomas of *Llangollen*, in the County of *Denbigh*, Husbandman, aged twenty-five Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That he saw the King at *Brentford* in the County of *Middlesex*, on a Saturday Night at Twelve of the Clock, soon after *Edge-Hill* Fight, attended with Horse and Foot Soldiers, the King being then on horseback, with his Sword by his Side; and this Deponent then heard the King say to the said Soldiers, as he was riding through the said Town, Gentlemen, you lost your Honour at *Edge-Hill*, I hope you will regain it again here; or Words to that Effect.

And this Deponent further saith, That there were some Skirmishes between the King's Army and the Parliament's Army, at the same Time, both before and after the King spake the said Words; and that many Men were slain on both Sides.

Richard Blamfield, Citizen and Weaver of *London*, aged thirty-five Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That at the Defeat of the Earl of *Essex's* Army in *Cornwall*, he this Deponent was there, it being at the latter End of the Month of *August*, or Beginning of *September* 1644, at which Time, he this Deponent saw the King at the Head of his Army, near *Foy*, on horseback: And further he saith, That he did then see divers of the

Lord of *Essex's* Soldiers plundered, contrary to Articles then lately made, near the Person of the King.

William Jones of *Uske* in the County of *Monmouth*, Husbandman, aged twenty-two Years, or thereabout, sworn and examined, saith, That he this Deponent did see the King within two Miles of *Naseby-Field*, the King then coming fromwards *Harborough*, marching in the Head of his Army; towards *Naseby-Field* where the Fight was; and that he this Deponent did then see the King ride up to the Regiment which was Col. *St. George's*, and there the Deponent did hear the King ask the Regiment, *Whether they were willing to fight for him?* To which the Soldiers made an Acclamation, crying, *All, All.*

And this Deponent further saith, That he saw the King in *Leicester* with his Forces, the same Day that the King's Forces had taken it from the Parliament's Forces.

And this Deponent further saith, That he saw the King in his Army that besieged *Gloucester*, at the Time of the said Siege.

Humphrey Browne of *Whitsondine* in the County of *Rutland*, Husbandman, aged twenty-two Years or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That at such Time as the Town of *Leicester* was taken by the King's Forces, being in or about *June*, 1645, *Newark-Fort* in *Leicester* aforesaid was surrendered to the King's Forces, upon Composition, that neither Clothes nor Money should be taken away from any of the Soldiers of that Fort, which had so surrendered, nor any Violence offered to them; and that as soon as the said Fort was upon such Composition so surrendered as aforesaid, the King's Soldiers, contrary to the Articles, fell upon the Soldiers of the said Fort, strip'd, cut and wounded many of them: whereupon one of the King's Officers rebuking some of those that did so abuse the said Parliament's Soldiers, this Deponent did then hear the King reply, *I do not care if they cut them three times more, for they are mine Enemies,* or Words to that Effect: And that the King was then on horseback, in bright Armour, in the said Town of *Leicester*.

David Evans of *Abergenny* in the County of *Monmouth*, Smith, aged about twenty-three Years, sworn and examined, saith, That about half an Hour before the Fight at *Naseby*, about Midsummer in *June* 1645, he saw the King marching up to the Battle in the Head of his Army, being about half a Mile from the Place where the said Battle was fought.

Diogenes Edwards of *Carston*, in the County of *Salop*, Butcher, aged twenty-one, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That in *June*, 1645, he this Deponent saw the King in the Head of his Army an Hour and a half before the Fight in *Naseby-Field*, marching up to the Battle, being then a Mile and a half from the said Field: And this Deponent saith, that he did afterwards the same Day, see many slain at the said Battle.

Gyles Gryce of *Wellington*, in *Shropshire*, Gent. sworn and examined, deposes, That he this Deponent saw the King in the Head of his Army at *Cropredy-Bridge*, with his Sword drawn in his Hand that Day, when the Fight was against Sir *William Waller*, on a *Friday*, as this Deponent remem-

breth, in the Year 1644, about the Month of *July*. And he further saith,

That he saw the King in the same Summer, in *Cornwall*, in the Head of his Army, about *Lestwithiel*; as such Time as the Earl of *Essex* was there with his Army. And he further saith,

That he also saw the King in the Head of his Army at the second Fight near *Newbury*. And farther saith,

That he saw the King in the Front of the Army in *Naseby-Field*, having Back and Breast on. And he further saith,

That he saw the King at the Head of the Army, at what time the Town of *Leicester* was stormed, and saw the King ride into the Town of *Leicester*, after the Town was taken; and he saw a great many Men killed on both Sides at *Leicester*, and many Houses plundered.

John Vinson of *Damorham*, in the County of *Wiltshire*, Gent. sworn and examined, saith, That he did see the King at the first *Newbury* Fight, about the Month of *September* 1643; in the Head of his Army, where this Deponent did see many slain on both Sides. This Deponent also saith,

That he did see the King at the second Battle at *Newbury*, about the Month of *November* 1644, where the King was at the Head of his Army in complete Armour, with his Sword drawn; and this Deponent did then see the King lead up Col. *Tho. Howard's* Regiment of Horse, and did hear him make a Speech to the Soldiers, in the Head of that Regiment, to this effect; that is to say, *That the said Regiment should stand to him that Day, for that his Crown lay upon the Point of the Sword; and if he lost that Day, he lost his Honour and his Crown for ever.* And that this Deponent did see many slain on both Sides at that Battle. This Deponent further saith,

That he did see the King in the Battle at *Naseby-Field* in *Northamptonshire*, on or about the Month of *June* 1645, where the King was then completely armed with Back; Breast and Helmet, and had his Sword drawn, where the King himself, after his Party was routed, did rally up the Horse, and caused them to stand; and at that Time this Deponent did see many slain on both Sides.

George Seeley of *London*, Cordwainer, sworn and examined, saith, That he did see the King at the Head of a Brigade of Horse, at the Siege of *Gloucester*, and did also see the King at the first Fight at *Newbury*, about the Month of *September* 1643, where the King was at the Head of a Regiment of Horse; and that there were many slain at that Fight on both Sides. This Deponent also saith,

That he did see the King at the second Fight at *Newbury*, which was about *November* 1644, where the King was in the middle of his Army.

John Moore of the City of *Cork* in *Ireland*, Gent. sworn and examined, saith, That at the last Fight at *Newbury*, about the Month of *November* 1644, he this Deponent did see the King in the middle of the Horse, with his Sword drawn; and that he did see abundance of Men at that Fight slain upon the Ground, on both Sides. This Deponent also saith,

That he did see the King ride into *Leicester* before a Party of Horse the same Day that *Leicester* was taken by the King's Forces, which was about the Month of *June* 1645.

This Deponent further saith, That he did see the King, before the Fight at *Leicester*, at *Cropredy-Bridge*, in the midst of a Regiment of Horse; and that he did see many slain at the same Time, when the King was in the Fight at *Cropredy-Bridge*.

And lastly, this Deponent saith, That he did see the King at the Head of a Regiment of Horse at *Naseby* Fight, about the Month of *June* 1645, where he did see abundance of Men cut, shot, and slain.

Thomas Ives of *Boyslet*, in the County of *Northampton*, Husbandman, sworn and examined, saith, That he did see the King in his Army at the first Fight in *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, in the Month of *September* 1643, and that he did see many slain at that Fight; he this Deponent and others, with a Party of Horse, being commanded to face the Parliament's Forces, whilst the Foot did fetch off the Dead.

He saith also, That he did see the King advance with his Army to the Fight at *Naseby* Field in *Northamptonshire*, about *June* 1645, and that he did again at that Fight see the King come off with a Party of Horse after that his Army was routed in the Field; and that there were many Men slain on both Parts, at that Battle at *Naseby*.

Thomas Rawlins of *Hanslop*, in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. sworn and examined, saith, That he did see the King near *Foy* in *Cornwall*, in or about the Month of *July* 1644, at the Head of a Party of Horse; and this Deponent did see some Soldiers plunder after the Articles of Agreement made between the King's Army and the Parliament's Forces; which Soldiers were so plundered by the King's Party not far distant from the Person of the King.

Thomas Read of *Maidstone*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. sworn and examined, saith, That presently after the laying down of Arms in *Cornwall*, between *Leftwithiel* and *Foy*, in or about the latter End of the Month of *August*, or the Beginning of *September* 1644, he this Deponent did see the King in the Head of a Guard of Horse.

James Crosby of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, Barber, sworn and examined, saith, That at the first Fight at *Newbury*, about the Time of Barley-Harvest 1643, he this Deponent did see the King riding from *Newbury-Town*, accompanied with divers Lords and Gentlemen, towards the Place where his Forces were then fighting with the Parliament's Army.

Samuel Burden of *Lyncham*, in the County of *Wilts*, Gent. sworn and examined, saith, That he this Deponent was at *Nottingham* in or about the Month of *August* 1642, at which Time he saw a Flag flying upon the Tower of *Nottingham-Castle*; and that the next Day afterwards he did see the King at *Nottingham*, when the said Flag was still flying; which Flag this Deponent then heard was the King's Standard.

He saith also, That he did afterwards see the King at *Cropredy-Bridge* in the Head of his Army, in a Fallow-Field there; and did see the King in pursuit of Sir *William Waller's* Army, being then routed, which was about the Month of *July* 1644.

and at that Time this Deponent did see many People slain upon the Ground.

And further this Deponent saith, That in or about the Month of *November* 1644, he did see the King at the last Fight at *Newbury*, riding up and down the Field from Regiment to Regiment, whilst his Army was there fighting with the Parliament's Forces; and this Deponent did see many Men slain at that Battle, on both Sides.

Michael Potts of *Sharpereton*, in the County of *Northumberland*, Vintner, sworn and examined, deposeth, That he, this Deponent, saw the King in the Head of the Army in the Fields about a Mile and a half from *Newbury-Town*, upon the Heath, the Day before the Fight was, it being about Harvest-tide in the Year 1643.

And he further saith, That he saw the King on the Day after, when the Fight was, standing near a great Piece of Ordnance in the Fields.

And he further saith, That he saw the King in the second *Newbury* Fight in the Head of his Army, being after or about *Michaëlmas* 1644.

And he further saith, That he saw a great many Men slain at both the said Battles.

And he further saith, That he saw the King in the Head of his Army near *Cropredy-Bridge* in the Year 1644.

And he further saith, That he saw the King in the Head of his Army in *Cornwall*, near *Leftwithiel*, while the Earl of *Effex* lay there with his Forces about the middle of Harvest 1644.

George Cornwall of *Aston*, in the County of *Hereford*, Ferry-man, aged fifty Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That he, this Deponent, did see the King near *Cropredy-Bridge*, about the Time of mowing of Corn 1644, in the Van of the Army there, and that he drew up his Army upon a Hill, and faced the Parliament's Army; and that there was thereupon a Skirmish between the King's and the Parliament's Army, where he this Deponent saw divers Persons slain on both Sides.

The Examination of Henry Gooche of *Grays-Inn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. sworn and examined.

This Deponent saith, That upon or about the thirtieth Day of *September* last, he, this Deponent, was in the Isle of *Wight*, and had Access unto and Discourse with the King, by the Means of the Lord Marquis of *Hertford* and Commissary *Morgan*: where this Deponent told the King, That his Majesty had many Friends; and that since his Majesty was pleased to justify the Parliament's first taking up Arms, the most of the *Presbyterian* Party, both Soldiers and others, would stick close to him. To which the King answered thus, That he would have all his old Friends know, that though for the present he was contented to give the Parliament Leave to call their own War what they pleased, yet that he neither did at that Time, nor ever should decline the Justice of his own Cause.

And this Deponent told the King, That his Business was much retarded, and that neither Col. *Thomas*, nor any other, could proceed to Action, through want of Commission.

The King answered, That he being upon a Treaty, would not dishonour himself; but that if he, this Deponent, would take the Pains to go over to the Prince, his Son, (who had full Authority from him) he the said Deponent, or any for him, should receive whatsoever Commissions should be desired; and to that Purpose he would appoint the Marquis of *Hertford* to write to his Son in his Name: and was pleased to express much Joy and Affection, that his good Subjects would engage themselves for his Restoration.

Robert Williams of the Parish of *St. Martins*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Husbandman, aged twenty three Years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, saith, That he, this Deponent, did see the King marching in the Head of his Army about *September* 1644, a Mile from *Lestwithiel* in *Cornwall*, in Armour, with a short Coat over it unbuttoned.

And this Deponent further saith, That he saw him after that in *St. Austell Downs*, drawing up his Army.

And this Deponent saith, He did after that see the King in the Head of his Army near *Foy*, and that the Earl of *Essex* and his Army did then lie within one Mile and a Half of the King's Army.

The Witnesses being examined as aforesaid, the Court adjourned for an Hour.

25 Jan. 1648. *post Merid.*

Commissioners present.

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord President of this Court.

<i>Daniel Blagrave.</i>	<i>Sir Tho. Maleverer</i> , Bar.
<i>John Okey.</i>	<i>Adrian Scroope.</i>
<i>Henry Martin.</i>	<i>Henry Smith.</i>
<i>John Carew.</i>	<i>Anthony Stapeley.</i>
<i>Thomas Horton.</i>	<i>John Huson.</i>
<i>Sir Michael Livesey</i> , Bar.	<i>Sir William Constable</i> , Bar.
<i>Owen Roe</i>	<i>John Berkstead.</i>
<i>Sir John Bourchier</i> Kt.	<i>Sir John Danvers.</i>
<i>Thomas Scot.</i>	<i>Edward Whalley.</i>
<i>John Moore.</i>	<i>Thomas Waite.</i>
<i>Oliver Cromwell.</i>	<i>William Purefoy.</i>
<i>William Goffe.</i>	<i>Thomas Pride.</i>
<i>Richard Deane.</i>	<i>John Fry.</i>
<i>Cornelius Holland.</i>	<i>John Blackistone.</i>
<i>Thomas Harrison.</i>	<i>Sir Hardress Waller</i> Knt.
<i>Robert Lilbourne.</i>	<i>John Venn.</i>
<i>John Downes.</i>	<i>Robert Tichbourne.</i>
<i>Edmond Ludlow.</i>	<i>Humphrey Edwards.</i>
<i>Peregrine Pelham.</i>	<i>Peter Temple.</i>
<i>Sir Henry Mildmay.</i>	<i>Vincent Potter.</i>
<i>John Jones.</i>	<i>William Cawley.</i>
<i>Valentine Wauton.</i>	<i>Isaac Ewers.</i>
<i>Sir Gregory Norton</i> , Bar.	

Richard Price of *London*, Scrivener, was produced a Witness to the Charge against the King; who being sworn and examined, saith,

That upon Occasion of some tampering by the King's Agents with the *Independents* in and about *London*, to draw them from the Parliament's Cause to the King's Party; and this being discover'd

by some of those so tamper'd with, unto sundry Members of the Committee of Safety, who directed a carrying on of a seeming Compliance with the King; he, this Deponent, did travel to *Oxford* in *January* 1643. having a safe Conduct under the King's Hand and Seal, which he this Deponent knoweth to be so; for that the King did own it when he was told that this Deponent was the Man that came to *Oxon* with that safe Conduct.

And this Deponent also saith, That after sundry Meetings between him and the Earl of *Bristol*, about the drawing of the *Independents* unto the King's Cause against the Parliament, the Substance of the Discourse at which Meetings, the said Earl told his Deponent, was communicated to the King; he, this Deponent, was by the said Earl brought to the King to confer further about that Business; where the King declared, That he was very sensible that the *Independents* had been the most active Men in the Kingdom for the Parliament against him: And thereupon persuaded this Deponent to use all means to expedite their turning to him and his Cause. And for their better Encouragement, the King promised in the Word of a King, That if they, the *Independents*, would turn to him, and be active for him against the Parliament, as they had been active for them against him, then he would grant them whatsoever Freedom they would desire. And the King did then refer this Deponent unto the Earl of *Bristol*, for the further prosecuting of the said Business.

And the said Earl thereupon (this Deponent being withdrawn from the King) did declare unto this Deponent, and willed him to impart the same unto the *Independents* for their better Encouragement, That the King's Affairs prospered well in *Ireland*; That the *Irish* Subjects had given the Rebels (meaning the Parliament's Forces) a great Defeat; That the King had sent the Lord *Byron* with a small Party towards *Cheshire*, and that he was greatly multiply'd, and had a considerable Army, and was then before *Namptwich*, and would be strengthen'd with more Soldiers out of *Ireland*, which were come and expected daily. And when this Deponent was to depart out of *Oxford*, four safe Conducts with Blanks in them, for the inserting of what Names this Deponent pleased, were deliver'd to him, under the King's Hand and Seal. And one *Ogle* was sent out of *Oxon* with this Deponent, to treat about the delivering up of *Ailbury* to the King, it being then a Garrison for the Parliament, and at the same time *Oxford* was a Garrison for the King.

Several Papers and Letters of the King's, under his own Hand, and of his own Writing, and other Papers are produced, and read in open Court.

Mr. Thomas Challoner also reporteth several Papers and Letters of the King's writing, and under the King's own Hand.

After which the Court sat private.

The Court taking into Consideration the whole Matter in Charge against the King, passed these *Votes* following, as preparatory to the Sentence against the King, but ordered that they should not be binding finally to conclude the Court, *viz.*

Resolved, upon the whole Matter, That this Court will proceed to Sentence of Condemnation against *Charles Stuart*, King of *England*.

Resolved, &c. That the Condemnation of the King shall be for a Tyrant, Traytor, and Murderer.

That the Condemnation of a King, shall be likewise for being a publick Enemy to the Commonwealth of *England*.

That this Condemnation shall extend to Death.

Memorandum, *The last fore-mentioned Commissioners were present at these Votes.*

The Court being then moved concerning the Deposition and Deprivation of the King before, and in order to that part of his Sentence which concerned his Execution, thought fit to defer the Consideration thereof to some other time; and order'd the Draught of a Sentence grounded upon the said Votes, to be accordingly prepared by *Mr. Scot*, *Mr. Martin*, *Col. Harrison*, *Mr. Lisle*, *Mr. Say*, *Commissary Gen. Ireton* and *Mr. Love*, or any three of them, with a Blank for the Manner of his Death.

Ordered, That the Members of this Court, who are in or about *London*, and are not now present, be summoned to attend the Service of this Court to-morrow at One of the Clock in the Afternoon: for whom Summons were issued forth accordingly.

The Court adjourned itself till the Morrow at one of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Veneris, 26 Jan. 1648. *post Merid.*
Painted Chamber.

THREE Proclamations. The Court called.

The Commissioners present.

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord President of this Court.

<i>Oliver Cromwell.</i>	<i>Cornelius Holland.</i>
<i>Henry Ireton.</i>	<i>Thomas Scot.</i>
<i>Sir Hardress Waller.</i>	<i>Francis Allen.</i>
<i>Valentine Wauton.</i>	<i>Richard Deane.</i>
<i>Thomas Harrison.</i>	<i>John Okey.</i>
<i>Edw. Whalley.</i>	<i>John Hufon.</i>
<i>Thomas Pride.</i>	<i>John Carew.</i>
<i>Isaac Ewers.</i>	<i>John Jones.</i>
<i>Tho. Ld Grey of Grooby.</i>	<i>Miles Corbet.</i>
<i>Sir John Danvers.</i>	<i>William Goffe.</i>
<i>Sir Henry Mildmay Knt.</i>	<i>Peregrine Pelham.</i>
<i>William Heveningham.</i>	<i>John Moore.</i>
<i>Henry Marten.</i>	<i>William Lord Mounson.</i>
<i>William Purefoy.</i>	<i>Humphrey Edwards.</i>
<i>John Blackstone.</i>	<i>Thomas Wogan.</i>
<i>Gilbert Millington.</i>	<i>Sir Gregory Norton.</i>
<i>Sir William Constable Bar.</i>	<i>John Dove.</i>
<i>Edmond Ludlow.</i>	<i>John Venn.</i>
<i>John Hutchinson.</i>	<i>William Cawley.</i>
<i>Sir Michael Livesey Bar.</i>	<i>Anthony Stapely.</i>
<i>Robert Tichbourne.</i>	<i>John Downes.</i>
<i>Owen Rowe.</i>	<i>Thomas Horton.</i>
<i>Adrian Scroope.</i>	<i>Thomas Hammond.</i>
<i>John Dixwell.</i>	<i>John Lisle.</i>
<i>Simon Meyne.</i>	<i>Nicholas Love.</i>
<i>Peter Temple.</i>	<i>Augustine Garland.</i>
<i>Thomas Waite.</i>	<i>George Fleetwood.</i>

James Temple.
Daniel Blagrave.
John Browne.
Henry Smith.

John Berkstead.
Sir Tho. Maleverer Bar.
Vincent Potter.

Sixty-two Commissioners present.

Here the Court sat private.

The Draught of a Sentence against the King, is, according to the Votes of the 25th Instant, prepared; and after several Readings, Debates and Amendments, by the Court thereupon,

Resolved, &c. That this Court do agree to the Sentence now read.

That the said Sentence shall be ingrossed.

That the King be brought to *Westminster* to-morrow to receive his Sentence.

The Court adjourned itself till the morrow at Ten of the Clock in the Morning to this Place; the Court giving notice, That they then intended to adjourn from thence to *Westminster-Hall*.

Sabbati, 27 Jan. 1648. *Painted Chamber.*

THREE Proclamations being made, the Court is thereupon called.

Commissioners present.

<i>John Bradshaw</i> , Serjeant at Law, Lord President.	<i>John Hufon.</i>
<i>Oliver Cromwell.</i>	<i>William Goffe.</i>
<i>Henry Ireton.</i>	<i>Cornelius Holland.</i>
<i>Sir Hardress Waller.</i>	<i>John Carew.</i>
<i>Valentine Wauton</i>	<i>John Jones.</i>
<i>Thomas Harrison.</i>	<i>Miles Corbet.</i>
<i>Edward Whalley.</i>	<i>Francis Allen.</i>
<i>Thomas Pride.</i>	<i>Peregrine Pelham.</i>
<i>Isaac Ewers.</i>	<i>Thomas Challoner.</i>
<i>Tho. Ld. Grey of Grooby.</i>	<i>John Moor</i>
<i>Sir John Danvers.</i>	<i>William Say.</i>
<i>Sir Tho. Maleverer Bar.</i>	<i>John Allured.</i>
<i>Sir John Bourchier, Kt.</i>	<i>Henry Smith.</i>
<i>William Heveningham.</i>	<i>Humphrey Edwards.</i>
<i>Henry Marten.</i>	<i>Gregory Clement.</i>
<i>William Purefoy.</i>	<i>Thomas Wogan.</i>
<i>John Berkstead.</i>	<i>Sir Gregory Norton Bar.</i>
<i>Matthew Tomlinson.</i>	<i>Edmond Harvey.</i>
<i>John Blackstone.</i>	<i>John Venn.</i>
<i>Gilbert Millington.</i>	<i>Thomas Scot.</i>
<i>Sir William Constable Bar.</i>	<i>Thomas Andrews, Ald. of London.</i>
<i>Edmond Ludlow.</i>	<i>William Cawley.</i>
<i>John Hutchinson.</i>	<i>Anthony Stapely.</i>
<i>Sir Michael Livesey Bar.</i>	<i>John Downes.</i>
<i>Robert Tichbourne.</i>	<i>Thomas Horton.</i>
<i>Owen Rowe.</i>	<i>Thomas Hammond.</i>
<i>Robert Lilbourne.</i>	<i>John Lisle.</i>
<i>Adrian Scroope.</i>	<i>Nicholas Love.</i>
<i>Richard Deane.</i>	<i>Vincent Potter.</i>
<i>John Okey.</i>	<i>John Dixwell.</i>
<i>Augustine Garland.</i>	<i>Simon Meyne.</i>
<i>George Fleetwood.</i>	<i>Peter Temple.</i>
<i>James Temple.</i>	<i>Thomas Waite.</i>
<i>Daniel Blagrave.</i>	
<i>John Brown.</i>	

The Sentence agreed on, and ordered by this Court the 26th Instant to be ingrossed, being accordingly ingrossed, was read.

Resolved, that the Sentence now read, shall be the Sentence of this Court for the Condemnation of the

the King, which shall be read and published in *Westminster-Hall* this Day.

The Court hereupon considered of certain Instructions for the Lord President, to manage the Business of this Day in *Westminster-Hall*; and ordered,

That the Lord President do manage what Discourse shall happen between him and the King, according to his Discretion, with the Advice of his two Assistants: and that in case the King shall still persist in excepting against the Court's Jurisdiction, to let him know that the Court do still affirm their Jurisdiction.

That in case the King shall submit to the Jurisdiction of the Court, and pray a Copy of the Charge, that then the Court do withdraw and advise.

That in case the King shall move any thing else worth the Court's Consideration, the Lord President, upon Advice of his said Assistants, do give order for the Court's withdrawing to advise.

That in case the King shall not submit to answer, and there happen no such Cause of withdrawing, that then the Lord President do command the Sentence to be read; but that the Lord President should hear the King say what he would before the Sentence, and not after.

And thereupon it being further moved, Whether the Lord President should use any Discourse or Speeches to the King, as in the case of other Prisoners to be condemned, was usual before the publishing of the Sentence, received general Directions to do therein as he should see cause, and to press what he should conceive most seasonable and suitable to the Occasion. And it was further directed, That after the Reading of the Sentence, the Lord President should declare, That the same was the Sentence, Judgment and Resolution of the whole Court, and that the Commissioners should thereupon signify their Consent by standing up.

The Court forthwith adjourned itself to *Westminster-Hall*.

Westminster-Hall, 27 Jan. 1648. *post Merid.*

The Lord President and the rest of the Commissioners come together from the *Painted Chamber* to *Westminster-Hall*, according to their Adjournment, and take their Seats there, as formerly; and three Proclamations being made for Attendance and Silence, the Court is called.

Commissioners present.

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord President of this Court.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>John Lisle.</i> | <i>John Berkstead.</i> |
| <i>William Say.</i> | <i>Matthew Tomlinson.</i> |
| <i>Oliver Cromwell.</i> | <i>John Blackstone.</i> |
| <i>Henry Ireton.</i> | <i>Gilbert Millington.</i> |
| <i>Sir Hardress Waller Knt.</i> | <i>Sir William Constable Bar.</i> |
| <i>Sir John Bourchier Kt.</i> | <i>Edmond Ludlow.</i> |
| <i>William Heweningham.</i> | <i>John Hutchinson.</i> |
| <i>Isaac Pennington Ald. of London.</i> | <i>Sir Michael Livesey Bar.</i> |
| <i>Henry Marten.</i> | <i>Robert Tichbourne.</i> |
| <i>William Purefoy.</i> | <i>Owen Roe.</i> |
| | <i>Robert Lilbourne.</i> |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Adrian Scroope.</i> | <i>Humphrey Edwards.</i> |
| <i>Richard Deane.</i> | <i>Gregory Clement.</i> |
| <i>John Okey.</i> | <i>Thomas Wogan.</i> |
| <i>John Hufon.</i> | <i>Sir Gregory Norton Bar.</i> |
| <i>William Goffe.</i> | <i>Edmond Harvey.</i> |
| <i>Cornelius Holland.</i> | <i>John Venn.</i> |
| <i>John Carcw.</i> | <i>Thomas Scot.</i> |
| <i>John Jones.</i> | <i>Thomas Andrews Ald. of London.</i> |
| <i>Miles Corbet.</i> | <i>William Cawley.</i> |
| <i>Francis Allen.</i> | <i>Anthony Stapeley.</i> |
| <i>Peregrine Pelham.</i> | <i>John Downs.</i> |
| <i>Daniel Blagrave.</i> | <i>Thomas Horton.</i> |
| <i>Valentine Wauton.</i> | <i>Thomas Hammond.</i> |
| <i>Thomas Harrison.</i> | <i>Nicholas Love.</i> |
| <i>Edward Whalley.</i> | <i>Vincent Potter.</i> |
| <i>Thomas Pride.</i> | <i>Augustine Garland.</i> |
| <i>Isaac Ewers.</i> | <i>John Dixwell.</i> |
| <i>Tho. Ld Grey of Grooby.</i> | <i>George Fleetwood.</i> |
| <i>Sir John Danvers.</i> | <i>Simon Meyne.</i> |
| <i>Sir Tho. Malverer Bar.</i> | <i>James Temple.</i> |
| <i>John Moore.</i> | <i>Peter Temple.</i> |
| <i>John Alured.</i> | <i>Thomas Waite.</i> |
| <i>Henry Smith.</i> | |

Sixty-seven Commissioners present.

The Prisoner is brought to the Bar, and Proclamation is again (as formerly) made for Silence; and the Captain of the Guard ordered to take into his Custody all such as should disturb the Court.

The President stood up with an Intention of Address to the People, and not to the Prisoner, who had so often declined the Jurisdiction of the Court; which the Prisoner observing, moved he might be heard before Judgment given. Whereof he received Assurance from the Court, and that he should be heard after he had heard them first.

Whereupon the Court proceeded, and remember'd the great Assembly then present of what had formerly passed betwixt the Court and the Prisoner; the Charge against him in the Name of the People of *England* exhibited to them, being a Court constituted by the supreme Authority of *England*; his Refusal three several Days and Times to own them as a Court, or to answer to the Matter of his Charge; his thrice recorded Contumacy, and other his Contempts and Defaults in the precedent Courts. Upon which the Court then declared, That they might not be wanting to themselves, or to the Trust reposed in them; and that no Man's Wilfulness ought to serve him to prevent Justice; and that they had therefore thought fit to take the Substance of what had passed into their serious Consideration, to wit, the Charge and the Prisoner's Contumacy, and the Confession which in the Law doth arise upon that Contumacy, the Notoriety of the Fact charged, and other the Circumstances material in the Cause: And upon the whole matter, had resolved and agreed upon a Sentence then ready to be pronounced against the Prisoner. But that in regard of his Desire to be further heard, they were ready to hear him as to any thing material, which he would offer to their Consideration before the Sentence given, relating to the Defence of himself, concerning the Matter charged; and did then signify so much to the Prisoner: Who made use of that Leave given only to protest his Respects to the Peace of the Kingdom, and Liberty of the Subject, and to say, That the same made him at

last to desire, that having somewhat to say that concerned both, he might before the Sentence given be heard in the *Painted Chamber* before the Lords and Commons; saying, It was fit to be heard, if it were Reason which he should offer, whereof they were Judges. And pressing that Point much, he was forthwith answered by the Court, and told,

That that which he moved was a declining of the Jurisdiction of the Court, whereof he had Caution frequently given him.

That it tended to further Delay, of which he had been too much guilty.

That the Court being founded (as often had been said) upon the Authority of the Commons of *England*, in whom rested the supreme Jurisdiction, the Motion tended to set up another, or a co-ordinate Jurisdiction, in Derogation of the Power whereby the Court sat, and to the manifest Delay of their Justice; in which regard, he was told, they might forthwith proceed to Sentence: Yet for his further Satisfaction of the entire Pleasure and Judgment of the Court upon what he had then said, he was told, and accordingly it was declared, That the Court would withdraw half an Hour.

The Prisoner by command being withdrawn, the Court make their Recess into the Room called the *Court of Wards*, considered of the Prisoner's Motion, and gave the President Direction to declare their Dissent thereto, and to proceed to the Sentence.

The Court being again set, and the Prisoner returned, was, according to their Direction, informed, That he had in effect received his Answer before the Court withdrew; and that their Judgment was (as to his Motion) the same to him before declared, That the Court acted, and were Judges, appointed by the highest Authority; and that Judges were not to delay, no more than to deny Justice: That they were good Words in the great old Charter of *England*, *Nulli negabimus, nulli vendemus, nulli differemus Justitiam vel Rectum*: That their Duty called upon them to avoid further Delays, and to proceed to Judgment; which was their unanimous Resolution.

Unto which the Prisoner replied, and insisted upon his former Desires, confessing a Delay; but that it was important for the Peace of the Kingdom: and therefore pressed again with much Earnestness to be heard before the Lords and Commons.

In answer whereto, he was told by the Court, That they had before fully considered of his Proposal, and must give him the same Answer to his renewed Desires; and that they were ready to proceed to Sentence, if he had nothing more to say.

Whereunto he subjoined, He had no more to say; but desired that might be enter'd which he had said.

Hereupon, after some Discourse used by the President, for vindicating the Parliament's Justice, explaining the Nature of the Crimes of which the Prisoner stood charged, and for which he was to be condemned; and by way of Exhortation to the Prisoner, to a serious Repentance for his High Transgressions against God and the People, and to prepare for his eternal Condition.

The Sentence formerly agreed upon, and put down in Parchment-writing, *O Yes* being first made for Silence, was, by the Court's Command,

solemnly pronounced and given. The Tenor whereof followeth:

‘ **W**HEREAS the Commons of *England*,
 ‘ assembled in Parliament, have by their
 ‘ late Act, entitled, *An Act of the Commons of*
 ‘ *England, assembled in Parliament, for erecting of*
 ‘ *an High Court of Justice for the Trying and Judg-*
 ‘ *ing of Charles Stuart, King of England, autho-*
 ‘ *rized and constituted us an High Court of Jus-*
 ‘ *tice for the Trying and Judging of the said*
 ‘ *Charles Stuart, for the Crimes and Treasons in*
 ‘ *the said Act mentioned: By virtue whereof the*
 ‘ *said Charles Stuart hath been three several times*
 ‘ *convented before this High Court; where the*
 ‘ *first Day, being Saturday the 20th of Jan.*
 ‘ *instant, in pursuance of the said Act, a Charge*
 ‘ *of High Treason, and other High Crimes,*
 ‘ *was, in the behalf of the People of England,*
 ‘ *exhibited against him, and read openly unto*
 ‘ *him; wherein he was charged, That he the*
 ‘ *said Charles Stuart, being admitted King of*
 ‘ *England, and therein trusted with a limited*
 ‘ *Power to govern by and according to the Law*
 ‘ *of the Land, and not otherwise; and by his*
 ‘ *Trust, Oath, and Office, being obliged to use*
 ‘ *the Power committed to him, for the Good*
 ‘ *and Benefit of the People, and for the Prefer-*
 ‘ *vation of their Rights and Liberties; yet ne-*
 ‘ *vertheless, out of a wicked Design to erect and*
 ‘ *uphold in himself an Unlimited and Tyrannical*
 ‘ *Power to rule according to his Will, and to*
 ‘ *overthrow the Rights and Liberties of the Peo-*
 ‘ *ple, and to take away and make void the Foun-*
 ‘ *dations thereof, and of all Redress and Remedy*
 ‘ *of Misgovernment, which by the Funda-*
 ‘ *mental Constitutions of this Kingdom were re-*
 ‘ *served on the People's behalf, in the Right*
 ‘ *and Power of frequent and successive Parlia-*
 ‘ *ments, or national Meetings in Council, he*
 ‘ *the said Charles Stuart, for accomplishment of*
 ‘ *such his Designs, and for the Protecting of him-*
 ‘ *self and his Adherents in his and their wicked*
 ‘ *Practices, to the same End, hath traitorously*
 ‘ *and maliciously levied War against the present*
 ‘ *Parliament, and People therein represented, as*
 ‘ *with the Circumstances of Time and Place, is*
 ‘ *in the said Charge more particularly set forth:*
 ‘ *And that he hath thereby caused and procu-*
 ‘ *red many Thousands of the free People of this*
 ‘ *Nation to be slain; and by Divisions, Parties,*
 ‘ *and Insurrections within this Land, by Inva-*
 ‘ *sions from foreign Parts, endeavoured and pro-*
 ‘ *cured by him, and by many other evil Ways*
 ‘ *and Means, he, the said Charles Stuart, hath*
 ‘ *not only maintained and carried on the said*
 ‘ *War both by Sea and Land, but also hath re-*
 ‘ *newed, or caused to be renewed, the said War*
 ‘ *against the Parliament and good People of*
 ‘ *this Nation in this present Year 1648. in several*
 ‘ *Counties and Places in this Kingdom, in the*
 ‘ *Charge specified; and that he hath for that pur-*
 ‘ *pose given his Commission to his Son the Prince,*
 ‘ *and others, whereby, besides Multitudes of o-*
 ‘ *ther Persons, many, such as were by the Par-*
 ‘ *liament intrusted and employed for the Safety*
 ‘ *of this Nation, being by him or his Agents*
 ‘ *corrupted, to the betraying of their Trust, and*
 ‘ *revolting from the Parliament, have had En-*
 ‘ *tertainment and Commission for the continuing*
 ‘ *and renewing of the War and Hostility against*
 ‘ the

the said Parliament and People: And that by the said cruel and unnatural War so levied, continued and renewed, much innocent Blood of the free People of this Nation hath been spilt, many Families undone, the publick Treasure wasted, Trade obstructed and miserably decayed, vast Expence and Damage to the Nation incurred, and many Parts of the Land spoiled, some of them even to Desolation: And that he still continues his Commission to his said Son, and other Rebels and Revolvers, both *English* and *Foreigners*, and to the Earl of *Ormond*, and to the *Irish* Rebels and Revolvers associated with him, from whom further Invasions upon this Land are threaten'd by his Procurement, and on his behalf: And that all the said wicked Designs, Wars and evil Practices, of him, the said *Charles Stuart*, were still carried on for the Advancement and Upholding of the Personal Interest of Will, Power, and pretended Prerogative to himself and his Family, against the publick Interest, common Right, Liberty, Justice, and Peace of the People of this Nation: And that he thereby hath been, and is the Occasioner, Author, and Contriver of the said unnatural, cruel, and bloody Wars, and therein guilty of all the Treasons, Murders, Rapines, Burnings, Spoils, Desolations, Damage, and Mischief to this Nation, acted and committed in the said Wars, or occasioned thereby. Whereupon the Proceedings and Judgment of this Court were prayed against him as a Tyrant, Traytor, and Murderer, and publick Enemy to the Commonwealth, as by the said Charge more fully appeareth. To which Charge, being read unto him as aforesaid, he the said *Charles Stuart* was required to give his Answer; but he refused so to do. And upon *Monday* the 22d Day of *Jan.* instant, being again brought before this Court, and there required to answer directly to the said Charge, he still refused so to do: Whereupon his Default and Contumacy was entered. And the next Day, being the third time brought before the Court, Judgment was then prayed against him on the behalf of the People of *England* for his Contumacy, and for the Matters contained against him in the said Charge, as taking the same for confest, in regard of his refusing to answer thereto: Yet notwithstanding, this Court (not willing to take Advantage of his Contempt) did once more require him to answer to the said Charge; but he again refused so to do. Upon which his several Defaults, this Court might justly have proceeded to Judgment against him, both for his Contumacy and the Matters of the Charge, taking the same for confest, as aforesaid.

Yet nevertheless this Court, for their own clearer Information, and further Satisfaction, thought fit to examine Witnesses upon Oath, and take notice of other Evidences touching the Matters contained in the said Charge, which accordingly they have done.

Now therefore upon serious and mature Deliberation of the Premises, and Consideration had of the Notoriety of the Matters of Fact charged upon him, as aforesaid, this Court is in Judgment and Conscience satisfied that he the said *Charles Stuart* is guilty of levying War against the said Parliament and People, and maintain-

ing and continuing the same; for which in the said Charge he stands accused, and by the general Course of his Government, Counsels, and Practices, before and since this Parliament began (which have been and are notorious and publick, and the Effects whereof remain abundantly upon Record) this Court is fully satisfied in their Judgments and Consciences that he hath been and is guilty of the wicked Designs and Endeavours in the said Charge set forth; and that the said War hath been levied, maintained, and continued by him, as aforesaid, in Prosecution and for Accomplishment of the said Designs: And that he hath been and is the Occasioner, Author, and Continuer of the said unnatural, cruel, and bloody Wars, and therein guilty of High-Treason, and of the Murders, Rapines, Burnings, Spoils, Desolations, Damages, and Mischief to this Nation, acted and committed in the said War, and occasioned thereby. For all which Treasons and Crimes this Court doth adjudge, That he the said *Charles Stuart*, as a Tyrant, Traytor, Murderer, and publick Enemy to the good People of this Nation, shall be put to death by the severing his Head from his Body.

This Sentence being read, the President spake as followeth.

The Sentence now read and published, is the Act, Sentence, Judgment, and Resolution of the whole Court.

Whereupon the whole Court stood up, and owned it.

The Prisoner being withdrawn, the Court adjourned itself forthwith into the *Painted Chamber*.

The Court being sat in the *Painted Chamber*, according to Adjournment from *Westminster-Hall*, aforesaid:

Painted Chamber.

Commissioners present,

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord-President.

John Lisle.

William Say.

Oliver Cromwell.

Henry Ireton.

Sir Hardress Waller.

Thomas Waite.

Thomas Harrison.

Edward Whalley.

Thomas Pride.

Isaac Ewers.

Tho. Ld. Grey of Grooby.

Sir John Danvers.

Sir Tho. Maleverer Bar.

Sir John Bourchier Kt.

William Heveningham.

Isaac Pennington Ald. of London.

John Downes.

Henry Marten.

John Berkstead.

Matthew Tomlinson.

Gilbert Millington.

John Blackstone.

Sir William Constable Bar.

John Hutchinson.

Sir Michael Livesey Bar.

John Dixwell.

James Temple.

Thomas Andrews Ald. of London.

Anthony Stapely.

Thomas Hammond.

Peter Temple.

Edmond Ludlow.

Robert Tichbourne.

Nicholas Love.

Owen Roe.

Robert Lilbourne.

Adrian Scroope.

Richard Deane.

John Okey.

Simon Mcyne.

John Huson.

William Goffe.

Cornelius Holland.

John Carew.

John Jones.

Miles Corbet.

Francis

<i>Francis Allen.</i>	<i>Sir Gregory Norton Bar.</i>
<i>Peregrine Pelham.</i>	<i>John Venn.</i>
<i>Thomas Challoner.</i>	<i>Thomas Scot.</i>
<i>John Moore.</i>	<i>Edmond Harvey.</i>
<i>John Alured.</i>	<i>William Cawley.</i>
<i>Henry Smith.</i>	<i>Thomas Horton.</i>
<i>Humphrey Edwards.</i>	<i>Augustine Garland.</i>
<i>Gregory Clement.</i>	<i>Daniel Blagrave.</i>
<i>Thomas Wogan.</i>	

Sixty-four Commissioners present.

Sir *Hardress Waller*, Colonel *Harrison*, Commissary-General *Ireton*, Colonel *Deane*, and Colonel *Okcy*, are appointed to consider of the Time and Place for the Execution of the Sentence against the King.

And then the Court adjourned itself till Monday Morning at Eight of the Clock to this Place.

[The more full Account of this Day's Action, take as follows:

THE King being come in, in his wonted Posture, with his Hat on, some of the Soldiers began to call for *Justice, Justice, and Execution*. But Silence being commanded, his Majesty began:

I desire a Word to be heard a little, and I hope I shall give no Occasion of Interruption.

Bradshaw answered, You may answer in your time, hear the Court first.

His Majesty replied, If it please you, Sir, I desire to be heard, and I shall not give any Occasion of Interruption, and it is only in a Word: A sudden Judgment——

Bradshaw. Sir, you shall be heard in due time, but you are to hear the Court first.

King. Sir, I desire, it will be in order to what I believe the Court will say; and therefore, Sir, an hasty Judgment is not so soon recalled.

Bradshaw. Sir, you shall be heard before the Judgment be given, and in the mean time you may forbear.

King. Well, Sir, shall I be heard before the Judgment be given?

Bradshaw. Gentlemen, it is well known to all, or most of you here present, that the Prisoner at the Bar hath been several times convened and brought before this Court to make answer to a Charge of Treason, and other high Crimes exhibited against him in the Name of the People of * *England*; to which Charge being required to answer, he hath been so far from obeying the Commands of the Court by submitting to their Justice, as he began to take upon him to offer Reasoning and Debate unto the Authority of

the Court, and of the highest Court that constituted them to try and judge him: but being overruled in that, and required to make his Answer, he was still pleased to continue contumacious, and to refuse to submit or answer. Hereupon the Court, that they might not be wanting to themselves, to the Trust reposed in them, nor that any Man's Wilfulness prevent Justice, they have thought

fit to take the Matter into their Consideration; they have considered of the Charge, they have considered of the Contumacy, and of that Confession, which in Law doth arise upon that Contumacy: They have likewise consider'd of the Notoriety of the Fact charg'd upon this Prisoner, and upon the whole Matter they are resolved, and are agreed upon a Sentence to be pronounc'd against this Prisoner: But in respect he doth desire to be heard, before the Sentence be read and pronounc'd, the Court hath resolved that they will hear him. Yet, Sir, thus much I must tell you before-hand, which you have been minded of at other Courts, that if that which you have to say, be to offer any Debate concerning the Jurisdiction, you are not to be heard in it; you have offered it formerly, and you have struck at the Root, that is, the Power and Supreme Authority of the Commons of *England*, which this Court will not admit a Debate of; and which indeed is an irrational Thing in them to do, being a Court that acts upon Authority derived from them. But, Sir, if you have any thing to say in defence of yourself concerning the Matter charged, the Court hath given me in command to let you know they will hear you.

King. Since I see that you will not hear any thing of Debate concerning that which I confess I thought most material for the Peace of the Kingdom, and for the Liberty of the Subject, I shall waive it; I shall speak nothing to it, but only I must tell you, that this many a-day all things have been taken away from me, but that that I call more dear to me than my Life, which is my Conscience and my Honour: And if I had a respect to my Life more than the Peace of the Kingdom and the Liberty of the Subject, certainly I should have made a particular Defence for myself; for by that at leastwise I might have delayed an ugly Sentence, which I believe will pass upon me. Therefore, certainly, Sir, as a Man that hath some Understanding, some Knowledge of the World, if that my true Zeal to my Country had not over-borne the Care that I have for my own Preservation, I should have gone another way to work than that I have done. Now, Sir, I conceive, that an hasty Sentence once pass'd, may sooner be repented of than recalled; and truly, the self-same Desire that I have for the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Liberty of the Subject, more than my own particular Ends, makes me now at last desire, that I have something* to say that concerns both, before Sentence be given, that I may be heard in the Painted-Chamber before the Lords and Commons. This Delay cannot be prejudicial to you, whatsoever I say; if that I say no Reason, those that hear me must be Judges; I cannot be judge of that that I have: if it be Reason, and really for the Welfare of the Kingdom, and the Liberty of the Subject, I am sure on't, 'tis very well worth the hearing; therefore I do conjure you, as you love that that you pretend, I hope it's real, the Liberty of the Subject, the Peace of the Kingdom, that you will grant me this hearing before any Sentence be pass'd. I only desire this, that you will take this into your Consideration, it may be you have not heard of it before-hand; if you will, I'll retire, and you may think of it: but if I cannot get this Liberty,

* Some have thought this was a Proposal of renouncing the Crown in favour of his eldest Son.

Liberty, I do protest, that these fair Shews of Liberty and Peace, are pure Shews, and that you will not hear your King.

Bradshaw. Sir, you have now spoken.

King. Yes, Sir.

Bradshaw. And this that you have said is a further declining of the Jurisdiction of this Court, which was the thing wherein you were limited before.

King. Pray excuse me, Sir, for my Interruption, because you mistake me; it is not a declining of it, you do judge me before you hear me speak: I say it will not, I do not decline it, tho' I cannot acknowledge the Jurisdiction of the Court; yet, Sir, in this give me leave to say, I would do it, tho' I did not acknowledge it: in this I do protest it is not the declining of it, since I say, if that I do say any thing, but that that is for the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Liberty of the Subject, then the Shame is mine. Now I desire that you will take this into your Consideration; if you will, I'll withdraw.

Bradshaw. Sir, this is not altogether new that you have moved to us, not altogether new to us, tho' the first time in person you have offered it to the Court. Sir, you say you do not decline the Jurisdiction of the Court.

King. Not in this that I have said.

Bradshaw. I understand you well, Sir, but nevertheless that which you have offered, seems to be contrary to that Saying of yours; for the Court are ready to give a Sentence: It is not as you say, That they will not hear their King; for they have been ready to hear you, they have patiently waited your Pleasure for three Courts together, to hear what you would say to the People's Charge against you, to which you have not vouchsafed to give any Answer at all. Sir, this tends to a further Delay; truly, Sir, such Delays as these, neither may the Kingdom, nor Justice well bear; you have had three several Days to have offered in this kind what you would have pleased. This Court is founded upon that Authority of the Commons of *England*, in whom rests the supreme Jurisdiction; that which you now tender, is to have another Jurisdiction, and a co-ordinate Jurisdiction. I know very well you express yourself, Sir, that notwithstanding that you would offer to the Lords and Commons in the Painted-Chamber, yet nevertheless you would proceed on here, I did hear you say so. But, Sir, that you would offer there, whatever it is, must needs be in delay of the Justice here; so as if this Court be resolved, and prepared for the Sentence, this that you offer they are not bound to grant. But, Sir, according to that you seem to desire, and because you shall know the further Pleasure of the Court upon that which you have moved, the Court will withdraw for a time

[This he did to prevent the Disturbance of their Scene by one of their own Members, Col. *John Downes*, who could not stifle the Ruluctance of his Conscience, when he saw his Majesty press so earnestly for a short Hearing: But declaring himself unsatisfied, forced them to yield to the King's Request. *Nalson.*]

King. Shall I withdraw?

Bradshaw. Sir, you shall know the Pleasure of the Court presently.

The Court withdraws for half an Hour into the Court of Wards.

Serjeant at Arms, The Court gives Command, that the Prisoner be withdrawn; and they give order for his Return again.

[Then withdrawing into the Chamber of the *Court of Wards*, their Business was not to consider of his Majesty's Desire, but to chide *Downes*, and with Reproaches and Threats to harden him to go thro' the Remainder of their Villany with them. *Nalson.*]

Which done, they return: and being sat, *Bradshaw* commanded;

Serjeant at Arms, Send for your Prisoner.

Who being come, *Bradshaw* proceeded:

Sir, you were pleased to make a motion hereto the Court to offer a Desire of yours, touching the propounding of somewhat to the Lords and Commons in the Painted Chamber, for the Peace of the Kingdom: Sir, you did, in effect, receive an Answer before the Court adjourned; truly, Sir, their Withdrawing and Adjournment was *pro formâ tantum*; for it did not seem to them that there was any Difficulty in the thing: they have considered of what you have moved, and have considered of their own Authority, which is founded, as hath been often said, upon the supreme Authority of the Commons of *England*, assembled in Parliament: The Court acts according to their Commission. Sir, the Return I have to you from the Court, is this; That they have been too much delayed by you already, and this that you now offer, hath occasioned some little further Delay; and they are Judges appointed by the highest Authority; and Judges are no more to delay, than they are to deny Justice: they are good Words in the great old Charter of *England*; *Nulli negabimus, nulli vendemus, nulli differemus Justitiam.* There must be no Delay; but the truth is, Sir, and so every Man here observes it, that you have much delayed them in your Contempt and Default, for which they might long since have proceeded to Judgment against you; and notwithstanding what you have offered, they are resolved to proceed to Punishment, and to Judgment, and that is their unanimous Resolution.

King. Sir, I know it is in vain for me to dispute, I am no Sceptick for to deny the Power that you have; I know that you have Power enough: Sir, I must confess, I think it would have been for the Kingdom's Peace, if you would have taken the pains to have shewn the Lawfulness of your Power; for this Delay that I have desired, I confess it is a Delay, but it is a Delay very important for the Peace of the Kingdom; for it is not my Person that I look at alone, it is the Kingdom's Welfare, and the Kingdom's Peace; it is an old Sentence, That we should think on long before we resolve of great Matters suddenly. Therefore, Sir, I do say again, that I do put at your Doors all the Inconveniency of a hasty Sentence. I confess I have been here now, I think, this Week; this Day eight Days was the Day I came here first, but a little Delay of a Day or two farther may give Peace; whereas a hasty Judgment may bring on that Trouble and perpetual Inconveniency to the Kingdom, that the Child that is unborn may repent it: and therefore again, out of the Duty I owe

to God, and to my Country, I do desire that I may be heard by the Lords and Commons in the Painted-Chamber, or any other Chamber that you will appoint me.

Bradshaw. Sir, you have been already answered to what you even now moved, being the same you moved before, since the Resolution and the Judgment of the Court in it: and the Court now requires to know whether you have any more to say for yourself, than you have said, before they proceed to Sentence.

King. I say this, Sir, That if you hear me, if you will give me but this Delay, I doubt not but I shall give some Satisfaction to you all here, and to my People after that; and therefore I do require you, as you will answer it at the dreadful Day of Judgment, that you will consider it once again.

Bradshaw. Sir, I have received Direction from the Court.

King. Well, Sir.

Bradshaw. If this must be re-enforced, or any thing of this Nature, your Answer must be the same; and they will proceed to Sentence, if you have nothing more to say.

King. Sir, I have nothing more to say, but I shall desire, that this may be entered what I have said.

Bradshaw. The Court then, Sir, hath something to say unto you; which, altho' I know it will be very unacceptable, yet notwithstanding they are willing, and are resolved to discharge their Duty.

[Then *Bradshaw* went on in a long Harangue, endeavouring to justify their Proceedings, misapplying Law and History, and raking up and wrestling whatsoever he thought fit for his Purpose, alledging the Examples of former Treasons and Rebellions, both at Home and Abroad, as authentick Proofs; and concluding, That the King was a Tyrant, Traitor, Murderer, and publick Enemy to the Commonwealth of *England*.

His Majesty, having with his wonted Patience heard all these Reproaches, answered; *Nalson.*]

King. I would desire only one Word before you give Sentence; and that is, That you would hear me concerning those great Imputations that you have laid to my Charge.

Bradshaw. Sir, You must give me now leave to go on; for I am not far from your Sentence, and your Time is now past.

King. But I shall desire you will hear me a few Words to you: For truly, whatever Sentence you will put upon me in Respect of those heavy Imputations, that I see by your Speech you have put upon me; Sir, It is very true, that——

Bradshaw. Sir, I must put you in mind: Truly, Sir, I would not willingly, at this time especially, interrupt you in any thing you have to say, that is proper for us to admit of; but, Sir, you have not owned us as a Court, and you look upon us as a Sort of People met together; and we know what Language we receive from your Party.

King. I know nothing of that.

Bradshaw. You disavow us as a Court; and therefore for you to address yourself to us, not to

acknowledge us as a Court to judge of what you say, it is not to be permitted. And the Truth is, all along, from the first time you were pleased to disavow and disown us, the Court needed not to have heard you one Word: For unless they be acknowledged a Court, and ingaged, it is not proper for you to speak. Sir, we have given you too much Liberty already, and admitted of too much Delay, and we may not admit of any farther. Were it proper for us to do, we should hear you freely, and we should not have declined to have heard you at large, what you could have said or proved on your Behalf, whether for totally excusing, or for in part excusing those great and heinous Charges that in whole or in part are laid upon you. But, Sir, I shall trouble you no longer, your Sins are of so large a Dimension, that if you do but seriously think of them, they will drive you to a sad Consideration, and they may improve in you a sad and serious Repentance: And that the Court doth heartily wish that you may be so penitent for what you have done amiss, that God may have Mercy, at least wise, upon your better Part: Truly, Sir, for the other, it is our Parts and Duties to do that that the Law prescribes. We are here not *jus dare*, but *jus dicere*. We cannot be unmindful of what the Scripture tells us, *For to acquit the Guilty is of equal Abomination, as to condemn the Innocent*: We may not acquit the Guilty. What Sentence the Law affirms to a Traitor, Tyrant, a Murderer, and a publick Enemy to the Country, that Sentence you are now to hear read unto you; and that is the Sentence of the Court.

Make an O yes, and command Silence while the Sentence is read.

Which done, the Clerk read the Sentence, drawn up in Parchment:

W Hereas the Commons of England in Parliament had appointed them an High Court of Justice, for the Trial of Charles Stuart, King of England, before whom he had been three times convened; and at the first time a Charge of High Treason, and other Crimes and Misdemeanours, was read in the behalf of the Kingdom of England, &c.

Here the Charge was repeated.

Which Charge being read unto him, as afore-said, he the said *Charles Stuart* was required to give his Answer; but he refused so to do: Expressing the several Passages of his refusing, in the former Proceedings.

For all which Treasons and Crimes, this Court doth adjudge, That he the said Charles Stuart, as a Tyrant, Traitor, Murderer, and a publick Enemy, shall be put to Death, by the severing of his Head from his Body.

Which being read, *Bradshaw* added;

The Sentence now read and published, is the Act, Sentence, Judgment, and Resolution of the whole Court.

To which they all expressed their Assent by standing up, as was before agreed and ordered.

His Majesty then said, Will you hear me a Word, Sir?

Bradshaw. Sir, you are not to be heard after the Sentence.

King. No, Sir?

Bradshaw. No, Sir; by your Favour, Sir. Guard, withdraw your Prisoner.

King. I may speak after Sentence, by your Favour, Sir: I may speak after Sentence, ever.

By your Favour, (Hold!) the Sentence, Sir—I say, Sir, I do——

I am not suffered to speak: Expect what Justice other People will have.]

[His Majesty being taken away by the Guard, as he passed down the Stairs, the insolent Soldiers scoffed at him, casting the Smoke of their Tobacco (a Thing very distasteful unto him) in his Face, and throwing their Pipes in his way; and one more insolent than the rest, spitting in his Face, his Majesty, according to his wonted heroick Patience, took no more notice of so strange and barbarous an Indignity, than to wipe it off with his Handkerchief.

As he passed along, hearing the Rabble of Soldiers crying out *Justice! Justice!* he said, *Poor Souls, for a Picce of Money they would do so for their Commanders.*

Being brought first to Sir *Robert Cotton's*, and thence to *Whiteball*, the Soldiers continued their brutish Carriage toward him, abusing all that seemed to shew any Respect, or any Pity to him; not suffering him to rest in his Chamber, but thrusting in and smoking their Tobacco, and disturbing his Privacy.

But thro' all these Trials (unusual to Princes) he passed with such a calm and even Temper, that he let fall nothing unbecoming his former Majesty and Magnanimity.

In the Evening, a Member of the Army acquainted the Committee with his Majesty's Desire, *That seeing they had passed a Sentence of Death upon him, and his Time might be nigh, he might see his Children; and Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, might be admitted to assist him in his private Devotions, and receiving the Sacrament.* Both which at length were granted.

And the next Day, being *Sunday*, he was attended by the Guard to *St. James's*; where the Bishop preached before him upon these Words, *In the Day when God shall judge the Secrets of all Men by Jesus Christ according to my Gospel.* *Nelson.*]

Lunæ, 29 Jan. 1648. Painted Chamber.

THREE Proclamations made. The Court is called.

Commissioners present.

John Bradshaw, Serjeant at Law, Lord President of this Court.

Oliver Cromwell.

Henry Ireton.

Sir Hardress Waller Knt.

Valentine Wauton.

Tho. Harrison.

Edward Whalley.

Thomas Pride.

Isaac Ewers.

Richard Ingoldsby.

Tho. Ld. Grey of Grooby.

Sir John Bourchier Knt.

Henry Martin.

William Purefoy.

John Berkstead.

John Blackistone.

Gilbert Millington.

Sir William Constable Bar.

Edmond Ludlow.

John Hutchinson.

Sir Michael Livesey Bar.

James Temple.

John Dixwell.

Peter Temple.

Robert Tichbourne.

Owen Roe.

Adrian Scroope.

Richard Deane.

John Okey.

John Huson.

William Goffe.

John Jones.

Francis Allen.

Peregrine Pelham.

John Anlaby.

William Say.

Henry Smith.

Humphrey Edwards.

John Venn.

Thomas Scot.

William Cawley.

Thomas Horton.

John Lisle.

Nicholas Love.

Vincent Potter.

Augustine Garland.

Simon Meyne.

Daniel Blagrave.

Forty Eight Commissioners present.

Upon Report made from the Committee for considering the Time and Place of the executing of the Judgment against the King, that the said Committee have resolved, That the open Street before *Whiteball* is a fit Place, and that the said Committee conceive it fit that the King be there executed the Morrow, the King having already notice thereof: the Court approved thereof, and ordered a Warrant to be drawn for that Purpose. Which said Warrant was accordingly drawn and agreed unto, and ordered to be engrossed; which was done, and signed and sealed accordingly, as followeth, *viz.*

At the High Court of Justice for the Trying and Judging of Charles Stuart, King of England, Jan. 29. 1648.

‘ **W** Hereas Charles Stuart, King of England, is and standeth convicted, attainted and condemned of High-Treason, and other High Crimes; and Sentence upon *Saturday* last was pronounced against him by this Court, to be put to death, by the severing of his Head from his Body, of which Sentence, Execution yet remaineth to be done: These are therefore to will and require you to see the said Sentence executed in the open Street before *Whiteball*, upon the Morrow, being the thirtieth Day of this instant Month of *January*, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning, and Five in the Afternoon of the same Day, with full Effect, And for so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. And these are to require all Officers, Soldiers and others, the good People of this Nation of *England*, to be assisting unto you in this Service.’

Given under our Hands and Seals.

To Col. Francis Hacker, Col. Hunks, and Lieutenant-Col. Phray, and to every of them.

Sealed and Subscribed by

John Bradshaw.

Tho. Grey.

Oliver Cromwell.

Edward Whalley.

Michael Livesey.

John Okey.

John Danvers.

John Bourchier.

Henry Ireton.	Owen Rowe.
Thomas Maleverer.	William Purefoy.
John Blackstone.	Adrian Scroope.
John Hutchinson.	James Temple.
William Goffe.	Augustine Garland.
Thomas Pride.	Edmond Ludlow.
Peter Temple.	Henry Martin.
Thomas Harrison.	Vincent Potter.
John Hufon.	William Constable.
Henry Smith.	Richard Ingoldsby.
Peregrine Pelham.	William Cawley.
Simon Meyne.	John Berkstead.
Thomas Horton.	Isaac Ewers.
John Jones.	John Dixwell.
John Moor.	Valentine Wauton.
Hardress Waller.	Gregory Norton.
Gilbert Millington.	Thomas Challoner.
George Fleetwood.	Thomas Wogan.
John Alured.	John Venn.
Robert Lilbourne.	Gregory Clement.
William Say.	John Downes.
Anthony Stapely.	Thomas Waite.
Richard Deane.	Thomas Scot.
Robert Tichbourne.	John Carew.
Humphrey Edwards.	Miles Corbet.
Daniel Blagrave.	

It was Ordered, That the Officers of the Ordnance within the Tower of *London*, or any other Officer or Officers of the Store within the said Tower, in whose Hands or Custody the bright Execution-Ax, for the executing Malefactors, is, do forthwith deliver unto *Edward Dendy Esq;* Serjeant at Arms attending this Court, or his Deputy or Deputies, the said Ax. And for their or either of their so doing, this shall be their Warrant.

To Col. John White, or any other Officer within the Tower of *London*; whom it concerneth.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow Morning at Nine of the Clock.

Martis, 30 Jan. 1648.

Painted Chamber.

Commissioners meet.

Ordered, That Mr. *Marshall*, Mr. *Nye*, Mr. *Caryl* Mr. *Sakway*, and Mr. *Dell*, be desired to attend the King, to administer to him those Spiritual Helps as should be suitable to his present Condition. And Lieutenant-Colonel *Goffe* is desired forthwith to repair unto them for that Purpose.

Who did so, but after informed the Court, That the King being acquainted therewith, refused to confer with them; expressing, that he would not be troubled with them.

Ordered, That the Scaffold upon which the King is to be executed, be covered with Black.

THE Bishop of *London* read Divine Service before his Majesty, and the 27th of *St. Matthew*, the History of our Saviour's Passion, being appointed by the Church for that Day, he gave the Bishop Thanks for his seasonable Choice of the Lesson; but the Bishop acquainting him that it was the Service of the Day, it comforted him exceedingly; then he proceeded to receive the Holy Sacrament. His Devotions being ended, he was brought from *St. James's* to *Whitehall*, by a Regiment of Foot, besides his private Guard of *Partisans*; the Bishop of *London* on the one Hand, and Colonel *Tomlinson*, who had the Charge of him, on the other, bareheaded. The Guards marching a slow Pace, the King bid them go faster, saying, that he now went before them to strive for an heavenly Crown. Being come to the End of the Park, he went up the Stairs leading to the Long-Gallery in *Whitehall*, where formerly he used to lodge, and there finding an unexpected Delay, the Scaffold being not ready, he past most of the Time in Prayer. About twelve a-Clock, (his Majesty having eat a bit of Bread, and drank a Glas of Claret) Colonel *Hacker*, with other Officers and Soldiers, brought the King, with the Bishop, and Colonel *Tomlinson*, thro' the Banqueting-house to the Scaffold. A strong Guard of several Regiments of Horse and Foot were planted on all Sides, which hinder'd the near Approach of the People, and the King from being heard, and therefore he chiefly directed his Speech to the Bishop and Colonel *Tomlinson*, as follows,

I shall be very little heard of any Body else; I shall therefore speak a Word to you here: Indeed, I could hold my Peace very well, if I did not think that holding my Peace would make some Men think that I did submit to the Guilt, as well as the Punishment: But I think it is my Duty to God and my Country to clear myself, both as an honest Man, a good King, and a good Christian. I shall begin first with my Innocency; in Troth, I think it not very needful to insist long upon this; for all the World knows that I did never begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament; and I call God to Witness, to whom I must shortly make an Account, that I did never intend to inroach upon their Privileges; they began upon me. It is the Militia they began upon; they confess'd the Militia was mine, but they thought fit to have it from me: And, to be short, if any body will look to the *Dates of Commissions*, of their Commissions and mine, and likewise to the Declarations, he will see clearly that they began these Troubles, not I. So that as for the Guilt of these enormous Crimes that are laid against me, I hope in God that God will clear me of. I will not, I am in Charity, and God forbid I should lay it upon the two Houses of Parliament, there is no Necessity of either: I hope they are free of this Guilt; for I believe, that ill Instruments between them and me have been the Cause of all this Bloodshed; so that as I find myself clear of this, I hope, and pray God that they may too: Yet, for all this, God forbid I should be so ill a Christian, as not to say God's Judgments are just upon me. Many times he doth pay Justice

tice by an unjust Sentence; that is ordinary. I will only say this, that an unjust Sentence that I suffer'd to take Effect, is punished now by an unjust Sentence upon me: So far I have said to shew you that I am an innocent Man.

Now, to shew you that I am a good Christian, I hope there is a good Man [*Pointing to Bishop Juxon*] that will bear me Witness, that I have forgiven all the World, and even those in particular that have been the chief Causes of my Death; who they are, God knows; I do not desire to know: I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my Charity must go further; I wish that they may repent. For, indeed, they have committed a great Sin in that Particular. I pray God, with *St. Stephen*, that it be not laid to their Charge; nay, not only so, but that they may take the right Way to the Peace of the Kingdom; for my Charity commands me not only to forgive particular Men, but to endeavour, to the last Gasps, the Peace of the Kingdom. So, Sirs, I do wish, with all my Soul (*I hope there are some here that will carry it farther*) and endeavour the Peace of the Kingdom. Now, Sirs, I must shew you both how you are out of the Way, and will put you in the Way. First, you are out of the Way; for certainly all the Ways you ever had yet, as I could find by any thing, is in the way of Conquest; certainly this is an ill Way; for Conquest, Sirs, in my Opinion, is never just, except there be a good and just Cause, either for Matter of Wrong, or a just Title; and then, if you go beyond the first Quarrel, that makes that unjust at the End that was just at first; if there be only Matter of Conquest, then it is a great Robbery, as a Pirate said to *Alexander*, that he was a great Robber, he was but a petty Robber. And so, Sirs, I think the Way you are in is much out of the Way. Now, Sirs, to put you in the Way, believe it, you shall never go right, nor God will never prosper you, until you give God his Due, the King his Due (that is, my Successor) and the People their Due: I am as much for them as any of you. You must give God his Due, by regulating rightly his Church (according to the Scripture) which is now out of Order; to set you in a way particularly now, I cannot; but only this, *A National Synod freely called, freely debated among themselves, must settle this* when every Opinion is freely heard. For the King [*Then turning to a Gentleman that touch'd the Ax, he said, Hurt not the Ax, that may hurt me.*] Indeed I will not ——— the Laws of the Land will clearly instruct you for that; therefore, because it concerns my own Particular, I shall only give you a touch of it. For the People, truly I desire their Liberty and Freedom as much as any body whatsoever; but I must tell you, that their Liberty and Freedom consist in having Government, those Laws by which their Lives and their Goods may be most their own. It is not their having a Share in the Government, that is nothing appertaining to them: A Subject and a Sovereign are clean different things; and therefore until you do that, I mean, that you put the People in that Liberty, as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this that now I am come here, if I would have given way to an Arbitrary Way, to have all Laws changed according to the Power

of the Sword, I needed not to have come here; and therefore I tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your Charge) that I am the Martyr of the People. In Troth, Sirs, I shall not hold you much longer: I will only say this to you, That I could have desired a little time longer, because I would have a little better digested this I have said, and therefore I hope you will excuse me; I have deliver'd my Conscience, I pray God you take those Courses that are the best for the Good of the Kingdom and your own Salvation.

Bishop. Tho' your Majesty's Affections may be very well known as to Religion; yet it may be expected that you should say something thereof for the World's Satisfaction.

King. I thank you heartily, my Lord, for that I had almost forgotten it. In Troth, Sirs, my Conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to all the World; and therefore I declare before you all, that I die a Christian, according to the Profession of the Church of *England*, as I found it left me by my Father; and this honest Man I think will witness it.

Then turning to the Officers, he said, Sirs, excuse me for this fame: I have a good Cause, and I have a gracious God, I will say no more.

Then to Colonel *Hacker*, he said, Take care that they do not put me to Pain: And, Sir, this and it please you.——

But a Gentleman coming near the Ax, the King said, Take heed of the Ax, pray take heed of the Ax.

Then speaking unto the Executioner, he said, I shall say but very short Prayers, and when I thrust out my Hands——

Then he called to the Bishop for his Night-Cap, and having put it on, he said to the Executioner, *Does my Hair trouble you?* who desired him, to put it all under his Cap, which the King did accordingly, by the Help of the Executioner and the Bishop. Then turning to Dr. *Juxon*, he said, *I have a good Cause and a gracious God on my Side.*

Bishop. There is but one Stage more, this Stage is turbulent and troublesome, it is a short one; but you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way, it will carry you from Earth to Heaven; and there you will find a great deal of cordial Joy and Comfort.

King. I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible Crown, where no Disturbance can be, no Disturbance in the World.

Bishop. You are exchanged from a Temporary to an Eternal Crown, a good Exchange.

Then the King said to the Executioner, *Is my Hair well?* And took off his Cloke and his George, giving his George to the Bishop, saying, *Remember.* Then he put off his Doublet, and being in his Wastecoate, he put on his Cloke again; then looking upon the Block, he said to the Executioner, *You must set it fast.*

Executioner. It is fast, Sir.

King. When I put out my Hands this way (stretching them out) then —— After that, having said two or three Words to himself, as he stood with his Hands and Eyes lift up, immediately stooping down, he laid his Neck upon the Block*. And then the Executioner again putting his Hair under his Cap, the King thinking he had been going to strike, said, *Stay for the Sign.*

Exc-

* The Powers which then ruled, apprehending that the King would not submit his Head to the Block, had prepared Hooks and Staples to bring him down to it by Violence; but he patiently submitting, they had no need of them.

Executioner, Yes, I will, an't please your Majesty. After a little Pause, the King stretching forth his Hands, the Executioner, at one Blow, sever'd his Head from his Body, and held it up and shew'd it to the People, saying, *Behold the Head of a Traitor*. At the Instant when the Blow was given, there was a dismal Universal Groan among the People; and as soon as the Execution was over, one Troop of Horse march'd immediately from *Charing-Cross* to *King-street*, and another from *King-street* to *Charing-Cross*, on purpose to disperse and scatter the People. The Corps was put into a Coffin, and the Bishop and Mr. *Herbert* went with it to the Back-stairs to have it embalmed; after embalming, his Head was sewed on, and the Corps was wrapt in Lead, and the Coffin cover'd with a Velvet Pall, and then remov'd to *St. James's*. Mr. *Herbert* then made Application to such as were in Power, that it might be interr'd in *Henry VII.'s* Chapel; but 'twas denied, for that his Burying there would attract infinite Numbers of all Sorts thither; which, as the Times then were, was judged unsafe and incon-

venient. Mr. *Herbert* acquainting the Bishop with this, they then resolv'd to bury the King's Body in the Royal Chapel of *St. George*, within the Castle of *Windsor*, both in regard that his Majesty was Sovereign of the most noble Order of the Garter, and that several Kings had been there interr'd; namely, King *Henry VI.* *Edward IV.* and *Henry VIII.* upon which Consideration, the Committee of Parliament was address'd to the second time, who, after some Deliberation, gave Orders, bearing date *February 6, 1648*, authorizing Mr. *Herbet* and Mr. *Anthony Mildmay* to bury the King's Body there. Accordingly the Corps was carried thither from *St. James's*, *Feb. 7.* in a Hearse cover'd with black Velvet, drawn by six Horses cover'd with black Cloth, and attended by about a dozen Gentleman.

The King's Statue was afterwards taken down from the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, where it was set up again by the City in the Year 1682. to curry Favour with King *Charles II.* when their Charter was threatned.

The END of the First VOLUME.

