

## APPENDIX

for

### Language and Ideology in an English Civil War Pamphlet: A Study in Historical Media Discourse Analysis

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This appendix contains the full text of the “York” version of *The Humble Petition*. Page numbers of the original pamphlet and other supplemental information are shown in [square brackets].

#### TITLE PAGE

[Text surrounded on all four sides by a decorative border with an acorn motif.]

The humble / PETITION / OF / the Lords and Commons in / PARLIAMENT, / Sent to His MAJESTIE / at YORK. / Concerning the Removall of / His Majesties Arms, Cannon, and / Ammunition, in His / Magazin at Hull. / And the taking off the Reprive of fix / condemned Priests, prifoners / in Newgate. / With His Majesties Anfwer thereunto. 14. April. 1642.

[Horizontal line below title and above the following text]

YORK: / Printed by ROBERT BARKER, Printer / to the Kings moft Excellent Mageftie: And / by the Allignes of JOHN BILL. / 1642.

[1]

[Horizontal decorative border featuring a rose, a thistle, a fleur-de-lis and a harp, each surmounted by a crown, extending vertically the equivalent to two lines of main body text.] [The ‘Y’ in “Your” at the start of the first paragraph is an illuminated capital extending down four lines of text.]

TO THE KINGS / *MOST EXCELLENT* / MAJESTIE.

The humble Petition of the Lords and / Commons Asssembled in / Parliament.

*Moft Gracious Sovereign,*

YOur moft dutifull and loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament Asssembled, finding the stores of Arms and Ammunition in the Tower of *London* much diminished, And that the necessitie of Supplies for Your Majesties Kingdom of *Ireland* (for which they have been issued from thence)

daily increafeth, And that the occafion for which the Magazin was placed at *Hull* is now taken away, And confidering it will be [2] kept here with leffe charge and more fafety, and tranfported hence with much more convenience for the fervice of the Kingdom of *Ireland*;

They therefore humbly pray, That Your Majeftie will be gracioufly pleaſed to give leave that the ſaid Arms, Cannon, and Ammunition, now in Magazin at *Hull*, may be removed to the Tower of *London*, according as ſhall be directed by both Your Houſes of Parliament.

And whereas fix Priests, now in *Newgate*, are condemned to die, and by Your Majeftie have been reprived;

They humbly pray Your Majeftie to be pleaſed, that the ſaid Reprive may be taken off, and the ſaid Priests executed according to Law.

[3]

[Horizontal decorative border featuring a rose, a thistle, a fleur-de-lis and a harp, each surmounted by a crown, extending vertically for the equivalent of two lines of mine body text.] [The ‘W’ in “We” at the start of the first paragraph is an illuminated capital extending down five lines of text.] [Body text mostly written in “Old English” Black Letter script.]

His Majefties Anfwer / to the aforeſaid Petition.

**WE** rather expected (and have done ſo long) that you ſhould have given Us an Accompt why a Garifon hath been placed in Our Town of *Hull*, without Our conſent, and Souldiers billeted there againſt Law, and expreſſe words of the Petition of Right, then to be moved (for the avoiding of a needleſſe charge you have put on your ſelves) to give Our conſent for the Removall of Our Magazin and Munion (Our own proper goods) upon ſuch generall Reaſons as indeed give no ſatisfaction to Our Judgement. And ſince ye have made the buſi [4] neſſe of *Hull* your Argument, We would gladly be informed, why Our own Inclination (on the generall Rumour of the Deſignes of Papiſts in the Northern parts) was not thought ſufficient ground for Us to put a Perſon of Honour, Fortune, and unblemifhed Reputation, into a Town and Fort of Our own, where Our own Magazin lay, and yet the ſame Rumour be warrant enough for you to commit the ſame Town and Fort (without Our conſent) to the hands of Sir John Hotham, with a power unagreeable to the Law of the Land, or the Liberty of the Subject: And yet of this, in point of Right or Priviledge (for ſure We are not without Priviledge too) We have not all this while complained. And being confident that that place (whatſoever diſcourſe there is of publique or private inſtructions to the contrary) ſhall be ſpeedily given up, if We [5] ſhall require it, We ſhall be contented to diſpoſe Our Munion there (as We have done in other places) for the publique eaſe and benefit, as upon particular advice We ſhall finde convenient, though We cannot think it fit, or conſent, that the whole Magazin be removed together, but when you ſhall agree upon ſuch proportions as ſhall be held neceſſary for any particular ſervice, We ſhall ſigne ſuch Warrants as ſhall be agreeable to Wiſdom and Reaſon: And if any of them be deſigned for Ulſter or Leinſter, you know well the conveyance will be more eaſie and convenient from the place they are now in: Yet We muſt tell you, That if the Fears are ſo great from the Papiſts at home, or of foreign Force (as is pretended) it ſeems ſtrange that you make not proviſion of Arms and Munion, for defence of this Kingdom, rather then ſeek to carry any more from [6] hence, without ſome courſe taken for ſupply, eſpecially if ye remember your ingagement to Our Scots Subjects, for that proportion of Arms which is contained in your Treaty. We ſpeak not this, as not thinking the ſending of Arms to Scotland very neceſſary, but onely for the way of the Proviſion; for you know what great quantities We have alligned out of Our ſeverall Stores, which, in due time, We hope, you wil ſee replenifhed. For the charge of looking to the Magazin at *Hull*, as it was undertaken voluntarily by you at firſt, and (to ſay

no more) unnecessarily, so you may free Our good People of that charge, and leave it to Us, who are the proper Owner of it.

And this, We hope, will give you full satisfaction in this point, and that ye do not, as ye have done in the business of the Militia, send this Message out of complement and [7] Ceremony, resolving to be your own Carvers at last; For We must tell you, if any Attempt or Direction shall be made or given in this Matter, without Our consent or approbation, We shall esteem it as an Act of Violence against Us, and declare it to all the world, as the greatest violation of Our Right, and breach of Our Privilege.

Concerning the six Priests condemned; 'Tis true, they were Reprieved by Our Warrant, being informed that they were (by some restraint) disabled to take the benefit of Our former Proclamation; since that, We have issued out another, for the due execution of the Laws against Papists, and have most solemnly promised, In the word of a King, Never to pardon any Priest (without your consent) which shall be found guilty by Law, desiring to Banish these, having herewith sent a Warrant to that purpose, if (upon second [8] thoughts) ye do not disapprove thereof. But if you think the execution of these Persons so very necessary to the great and Pious work of Reformation, We refer it wholly to you, declaring hereby, That upon such your resolution signified to the Ministers of Justice, Our Warrant for their Reprieve is determined, and the Law to have the course.

And now let Us ask you (for We are willing to husband time, and to dispatch as much as may be under one Message, God knows, the distractions of this Kingdom wants a present remedy) Will there never be a time to offer to, as well as to ask of Us? We will propose no more particulars to you, having no luck to please, to be understood by you. Take your own time for what concerns Our particular; But be sure ye have an early, speedy care of the Publique, (that is) of the only [9] Rule which preserves the publique, The Law of the Land; preserve the Dignity and reverence due to that. 'Twas well said in a speech made by a private person, but published by Order of the House of Commons this Parliament [NOTE: at this point in the text, printed in a small sized font in the right hand margin are the following words: "It was part of Pym's speech against the Earle of Strafford."]: The Law is that which puts a difference betwixt Good and Evil, betwixt Just and Unjust; if you take away the Law all things will fall into a Confusion, every man will become a Law to himself, which, in the depraved condition of humane Nature, must needs produce many great Enormities; Lust will become a Law, and Envy will become a Law, Covetousness and Ambition will become Laws, and what Dictates what Decisions such Laws will produce, may easily be discerned. So said that Gentleman, and much more, very well in defence of the Law, and against Arbitrary power; 'Tis worth looking over and considering. And if the most zealous Defence of true Protestant Profession & the most resolved Protection of the Law, be the most necessary Duty of a Prince, We cannot believe this miserable Distance and Mis-understanding can be long continued betwixt Us, We having often and earnestly declared them to be the chiefest Desires of Our Soul, and the end and rule of all Our Actions.

For Ireland, We have sufficiently, and (We hope) satisfactorily expressed to all Our good Subjects, Our hearty sense of that sad business, in Our severall Messages in that Argument; but especially in Our last of the eighth of this Moneth, concerning Our Resolution for that Service; for the speedy, honourable, and full performance whereof, We conjure you to yield all possible Assistance and present Advice. FINIS.