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Humphrey Dyson and His Collections of Elizabethan Proclamations

TO a busy notary, wax chandler, and resident of the parish of St Olave, Old Jewry, scholars are indebted for the preservation of many topical tracts which have survived only in the copies bearing his signature, 'Hum: Dyson.' A full catalogue of such of his books as can now be traced would include items scattered among all the public and private collections of the world which are rich in Elizabethan and Jacobean literature. In the Codrington Library at All Souls is 'A Catalogue of all such Bookes touching aswell the State Ecclesiasticall as Temporall of the Realme of England w^ch^ were published vpon seuerall occasions',[1] written by Dyson himself in six little volumes, now bound together, each one devoted to the reign of a monarch, from Henry VII to Charles I. They are arranged chronologically and record fairly full and accurate titles (without, however, naming the authors), together with the size and cost, of what must have been a considerable part of his library.

Even a hasty perusal of Dyson's catalogue indicates that it is well worth further study and publication, for there one finds listed, to note only a few items in the 1590's, *A very godly letter made by the right honourable Sir Henry Sidney . . . vnto Phillip Sidney his sonne*, 1591, of which only Thomas Park's copy at Shrewsbury has survived; Thomas Churchyard's *A handeful of gladsome verses*, 1592, of which only Dyson's copy in the British Museum is known; the *Axiochus*, 1592, attributed to Edmund Spenser, for which Dyson paid only four pence, and of which the Narcissus Luttrell copy in the Carl H. Pforzheimer Library is the only perfect one known; and *The oration of Maister John Bull . . . In the . . . colledge of Sir T. Gresham* [1597], of which only the title, from Dyson's copy, is preserved in the Bagford Collection in the British Museum. Still more interesting, perhaps, since no copies can now be traced, are such entries as 'A description of the lamentable voyage to Tripolie in Barbarie by a Shipp called the Jesus,

[1] This catalogue, Lot 114 of the manuscripts in the Richard Smith sale, 1682, was purchased by Narcissus Luttrell and bequeathed to All Souls College, Oxford, by Luttrell Wynne.

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1587, in quarto, iij[d]'; 'A discourse of a voyage made by Abraham Lawes w[th] his miseries arraigm[t] and pardon, 1592, in quarto, ij[d]'; 'The trumpet of hono[r] sounding the hõble victory at Sea by S[r] Martin ffrobusher and Captaine Raymond in two of the Q: shippes against 14 great shippes of Spaine, 1590, in octavo, ij[d]'; 'A true report of two notable voyages by Sea by J. Euesham gent w[th] others, 1593, in quarto, ij[d]'; and 'S[r] Martin ffrobisher his Chivalry and lyues lamented Tragedy, in verse, 1597, in octauo, ij[d],' which was licensed to William Leake, 20 April 1597.

At the very end of his life (his will was probated 28 February 1633) Dyson aided Anthony Munday in enlarging and bringing up to date John Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1633, some copies of which bear on their titles the statement 'And now completely finished by the study and labour of A.M. H.D. and others, this present yeere 1633.' His name also appears in the 'Catalogue of Authors . . . out of whom . . . this Booke is excerpted.' Dyson is not otherwise known to have published from his stores of antiquarian knowledge, and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that he was impelled to do so this time because of family connections, for Dyson's wife Elizabeth was the daughter of John Speght, whom Stowe had greatly aided in his Chaucerian labors.

Dyson's most important work, however, was in the preservation of royal proclamations, particularly those issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. While many of the printed proclamations of an earlier date which have survived, now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, can be demonstrated to have once belonged to Dyson, they are not nearly so complete a series as are the Elizabethan ones, and, though he also collected the proclamations of King James, his sets of that reign are not the only ones which have survived (see Appendix D). But for his industry, however, there would have been preserved only a scattered few of the printed proclamations of Queen Elizabeth's reign, for very nearly all that have come down to us belong to the seven surviving sets which he put together in 1618.

At that time he had printed at the King's Printing Office two tables, one chronological by regnal years, and the other, 'An alphabeticall table containing an extract of all such matters and things, as are expressed. . . .' These tables are printed on one side of folio leaves only, and all, or nearly all, copies have additions and corrections in Dyson's own hand. At the same time he had printed a title-page (within McKerrow and Ferguson Compartment 158*β*) which reads 'A booke containing all such proclamations, as were published during the raigne of the

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late Queene Elizabeth. Collected together by the industry of Humfrey Dyson of the city of London publique notary. 1618. London printed by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill, deputie printers for the Kings most excellent maiestie. M.DC.XVIII.'

Just what arrangement Dyson made with Norton and Bill is now impossible to state with any degree of confidence, although it may be observed that during the protracted litigation concerning the King's Printing Office between Robert Barker and Bonham Norton,[2] Dyson acted as counsel for Norton and presumably was a frequent visitor at Northumberland House, St Martin's Lane, Aldersgate Street, which was then the location of the King's Printing House. But, whatever the arrangements may have been, the following observations are pertinent. All the surviving sets contain some manuscript notes in Dyson's hand. All but three of the sets are rubricated throughout, uniformly, and probably by Dyson's own apprentices, while the three sets not rubricated throughout contain some proclamations which are. Several proclamations occur only in manuscript,[3] copied out in the same hand and written on paper having the same watermarks[4] as occur in the paper used in mounting and interleaving in all the sets, including one which indisputably belonged to Dyson himself. Moreover, all of the surviving sets contain some proclamations which were reprinted, apparently in 1618, though with the original dates retained, as demonstrated below.

The compilation of seven or more sets, for it is probable that others were collected which have not survived or been traced, was a considerable task both in labor and expense. For whom they were prepared, whether on order for antiquarian friends of Dyson's or for general sale at the Royal Printing Office, and whether the undertaking was Dyson's alone or in association with Norton and Bill, can only be conjectured. There is some evidence, however, that the latter was the case, for in a broadside entitled 'A note of the seuerall sorts of bookes in the warehouses . . . of the Kings Ma^ties^ Printing House,'[5] a copy of which, formerly Dyson's, is preserved in the Library of the Society of Anti-

[2] See H. R. Plomer, 'The King's Printing House under the Stuarts,' *The Library*, II (1901), 353–375.

[3] E.g., the proclamation on the return of soldiers to Berwick, 20 December 1558 (Robert Steele, *Bibliography of Royal Proclamations*, Oxford, 1910, I, no. 496), in the Bodleian, Folger, Grenville, and Harvard sets.

[4] Variants of a jug surmounted by a crescent, similar to Heawood, No. 78 (*The Library*, XI, 1930, 289).

[5] Robert Lemon, *Catalogue of a Collection of Printed Broadsides in the Possession*

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quaries, is listed 'A table of the proclamations from the first of Queen Eliz. &c.' Presumably, therefore, whether or not complete sets of proclamations were available at the King's Printers, it was possible to obtain there sets of Dyson's tables. Such a set, containing the 1618 title, both the Elizabethan tables, and the Dyson table of Jacobean proclamations, 1603–1618, is in the British Museum (506.h.8), bound in original vellum with the royal arms.

In making up these sets, Dyson not only scoured the King's Printing Office, obtaining there probably the bulk of the proclamations he needed, including a considerable number of proof or 'waste' copies, but he must also have obtained from other official sources files of proclamations which still bear the manuscript docketing of the office to which they had been sent, and which, in the case of multiple sheet ones, came to him pasted-up, so that they had to be carefully unpasted, or in some instances cut, in order that they might be bound in volumes. As the collections which he brought together were imperfect, it must have soon become apparent that in order to make up complete sets it would be necessary either to reprint some proclamations, have them copied out by hand, or omit them altogether, and before he was through he used all three methods.

In the case of the Lenten proclamations, which were reprinted annually, and of the sumptuary proclamations concerning apparel, which were reprinted a number of times, in ever enlarged form, throughout Elizabeth's reign, as well as in the case of the proclamations regarding the rates of wages in the various counties and cities, he soon found that perfection was altogether too expensive and complicated a matter. For the Lenten proclamations he used such copies as he could find, reprinted a few of them (as discussed below), and altered the dates in others by pen. In the set now in the Privy Council Office, seven of the Lenten proclamations are supplied merely with a blank leaf on which is written in Dyson's hand, 'The —— day of ffebruarie A° —— Elizabethe there were published certaine Orders deuised by the Queenes Ma^ties priuy Counsell to restraine the killing and eating of fflesh in the tyme of Lent.' The proclamations concerning apparel were more complicated, for in some instances several of the sheets of the various editions are paginary reprints and so interchangeable. Consequently, Dyson was able to

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of the Society of Antiquaries of London (London, 1866), No. 174. The date is certainly after 1622, from the contents.

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achieve a perfection which is more apparent than real in several of the sets. But when it came to the proclamations regarding rates of wages, he merely inserted such ones as he could find, so that no two sets are alike in this respect. Apparently by using worn and dirty copies, Dyson had enough impressions of the proclamation against the buying of wool, 30 April 1579 (STC 8112, Steele 738), to complete all but the Harvard set. There, however, that proclamation had to be supplied in manuscript. For the purpose, he evidently had the large sphinx 'F' initial block which the Queen's printers had used on a number of proclamations, but not originally on this one, hand-stamped on a sheet of blank paper (see Plate I). Perhaps this was an experiment and, not being particularly successful, was the only one tried. In any case, it is the sole surviving example, although there are a number of other instances where one or more sets have manuscript copies of proclamations which in the other sets are printed.

The Harvard set bears the bookplate of Hugh, 2nd Baron Clifford of Chudleigh (1663–1730), and is in what is probably its original calf binding, with a new and heavily gilded, early eighteenth-century back, probably made for Lord Clifford, in whose family library at Ugbrooke Park, Devon, it remained until shortly before it was acquired for Harvard in 1940. It is a relatively complete set, but must have been one of the last to be put together by Dyson, for it contains a larger number of the proclamations reprinted for him than most of the others, besides having a considerable number of soiled or worn original issues. Very few of the proclamations in this set are rubricated, and it contains none of the inserted illustrative material [6] which is such a feature of the set now in the Folger Library, the only other one in this country and, from a bibliophilic standpoint, probably the finest copy known.

The Folger set is in its original brownish-black morocco, gilt, with delicate Lyonnese center and corner pieces, and with an 'HMD' monogram, which has always been understood to be Dyson's,[7] repeated twice on each side. A red morocco label of later date has been affixed to the

[6] For notes on this material, see Appendix A.

[7] Dyson had another super-libris stamp, considerably larger (13 mm. instead of 7 mm.), a simple 'HD' monogram, which occurs on the Harvard copies of STC 2009 and 14022. In the manuscript catalogue of Dyson's library (fol. 86v), under the heading, 'Temporall Temporibus Incertis Elizabethe,' the first item is 'All such proclamacons as were published during the raigne of Queene Elizabeth Collected and bound togeather in one volume in folio wth necessarie tables by me Hum: Dyson,' with the cost noted as £13. 6s. 8d.

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PLATE I

PROCLAMATION 30 APRIL 1579

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THe Queenes Maieſtie vnderſtanding out of ſundrie parts of her Realme, and ſpecially of ſuch as be nigh to her Sea coſtes, what great ſtore of Tymber there is, and in long time not to be recouered, meete for the building of Shippes, either for her owne Maieſties Naule, or for the Marchants of her Realme: hath by good aduice of her Counſell, thought meete, as for ſome particular reliefe herein, to command: & ſo her Highnes by theſe preſents doth cõmand, that no maner perſon, borne within her obeyſance, ſhall ſell or by any maner meanes, directly or indirectly, alienate any maner Shippe or Veſſell, of what burthen ſoeuer the ſame ſhalbe, being meet to ſaile vpon the ſeas, to any maner of perſon, either borne or reſident out of her Highneſſe dominions, as the ſame will anſwere at their vttermoſt perill.

And likewiſe her Highnes commandeth all maner of perſons, to haue due regarde to the obſeruation of the Statutes ordeined for the good keeping and increaſe of Tymber, ſo as vpon inquiſition to be made therefore by her Highneſſe Commiſſion, they be not found therein in default.

Geuen at her Maieſties honour of Hampton Court, the xxiii. day of Auguſt, in the firſt yeere of her Highneſſe Reigne.

God ſaue the Queene.

Imprinted at London in Powles Church yarde, by Richarde Iugge, and Iohn Cawood, Printers to the Queenes Maieſtie.

PLATE IIa: STEELE 514, STC 7901

By the Queene.

THe Queenes moſt excellent Maieſtie hauing ordred that a certaine number of Souldiers ſhall ber ſoothwith leuyed and preſſed to repaire into the lowe Countreyes, there to be imployed in her Highneſſe ſeruice and pay: The charge of leuying, preſſing, muſtring, arming and tranſporting of which Souldiers, her Maieſtie hath by her ſpeciall Commiſſion, committed to Syr Iohn Norris Knight, and to ſuch Officers, and other perſons whom he ſhall by writting vnder his hand depute in this behalfe: Doth ſtraightly charge and commaund, that all ſuch perſons, who haue already, or ſhall receiue any preſt money of the ſayde Syr Iohn Norris, or of ſuch his aboueſayd Officers, for this ſeruice now committed vnto him, and wherein they are to be vſed, ſhall duely obſerue and keepe ſuch order as ſhall be giuen

PLATE IIb: STEELE 805, STC 8175

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spine. Inside the front cover is the signature of Edward Palmer, a collector who owned a number of books of first importance which were sold 14 February 1681. It was inherited by the Marquis of Ripon, possibly from one of his Grey ancestors whose name occurs as a buyer in the book sales of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and was sold for the Marquis by J. and R. Kemp, 12 June 1925, Lot 872. It is rubricated throughout and, in condition, variety of illustration, and completeness, is not surpassed by any other set. Neither the Folger nor the Harvard set was known to Robert Steele (whose elaborate *Bibliography of Royal Proclamations*, published by the Earl of Crawford, is indispensable), and an examination of these sets reveals twenty-nine proclamations, or editions of proclamations, unknown to him (see Appendix B).

The only other set still in its original binding is the Bodleian, which was bequeathed by Richard Rawlinson in 1755. It is rubricated throughout and in fine condition, with illustrative material as in the Folger copy. To it a few proclamations were added by E. B. Nicholson in the nineteenth century.

The Grenville copy in the British Museum has on the title the monogram stamp of Narcissus Luttrell. It was rebound for Grenville, and is rubricated throughout. The only extra illustration which it contains is an engraving of the Earl of Essex (see Appendix A).

The set at Queen's College Oxford was bequeathed by Sir Joseph Williamson in 1701, and on the whole is a fine one so far as condition is concerned, although it is without illustration and very few of the proclamations are rubricated.[8]

The set now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries was mounted and rebound in 1852. The Elizabethan proclamations are only a small part of a very large collection of proclamations and broadsides which came to the Society from two sources. The proclamations proper were purchased for the Society at the Martin ffolkes sale, 2 February 1755, Lot 5125, at a cost of £9. They are there described, 'Proclamations, in Manuscript and Print, 2 vol.'[9] The following year Thomas Hollis, of

[8] Secretary Williamson bequeathed to the College another set of proclamations, in two volumes, labelled 'Proclamations AB 1500 AD 1640,' which contains some Elizabethan printed proclamations. This set evidently has no connection with Dyson. It is in a fine red morocco binding with the C's adossés of Charles II.

[9] This set may perhaps be identified with the 'Bundle of Proclamations, of Matters of State, principally in the Reigns of K. Henry 8th. Edw. 6th. K. Phil. and Q. Mary, Q. Eliz. and one Proclamation of Q. Jane. 1553. printed by R Grafton' which is the

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Lincoln's Inn — a gentleman whose benefactions to libraries all over the world has caused his name to be continually recalled with thankfulness, particularly at Harvard — although not then a member of the Society, presented twelve volumes of broadsides which he had purchased at the sale of Charles Davis, bookseller in Holborn, 23 January 1756, Lot 941. Since many of these broadsides are rubricated in the same manner as are Dyson's proclamations, it is not unlikely that they, or the early ones at any rate, may be identified with the volumes of 'Diuers memorable matters touching the Temporall State of England printed in single sheetes on oneside of the paꝑ onlie Collected togeather into one volume in folio by me Hum: Dyson' which are recorded in Dyson's manuscript catalogue of his library. When this set was last bound, a few additional proclamations, mainly duplicates from the Record Office, were inserted. Originally this set contained several illustrative plates (see Appendix A), but they have since been placed elsewhere. By no means are all of the proclamations in this set rubricated.

The set now in the Privy Council Office is mainly of interest because, on the verso of the third leaf of the proclamation for proceeding against Jesuits, 5 November 1602 (Steele 930), there is printed within a type-ornament border, 'HVMFRIDVS DYSON, *Notarius publicus me possidet.* 1611.'[10] This set, though relatively incomplete, is rubricated throughout and is in fine condition, with manuscript headings in Dyson's hand to most of the proclamations. It is now in a modern binding, with the royal arms, and is interleaved throughout with an early paper having a vase-and-cluster-of-grapes watermark.

All seven sets have Dyson's 1618 title and his chronological and alphabetical tables, except the Bodleian which lacks the title, the Harvard which lacks the alphabetical table, and the Privy Council set which lacks both tables.

When one examines all these sets of Dyson's, certain characteristics become more evident than would perhaps be the case if one saw only a single set. For example, the condition of many of the proclamations differs from set to set, some being soiled and worn in the folds,

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first lot, p. 370, in the catalogue of the 1682 sale of the library of Richard Smith. The Antiquaries' set contains a copy of the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey (Steele 422). Steele states that there is another copy at Queen's College, but J. R. Magrath, *The Queen's College* (Oxford, 1921), II, 266, calls it 'a reprint of the original edition.'

[10] Two books in the Leconfield sale, 23 April 1928, Lots 60 and 111, are described as having a 'woodcut stamp' which reads exactly as on this proclamation.

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docketed, and otherwise showing signs of individual use, while others are uniformly clean and unworn [11] in all sets which contain the same edition. Furthermore, some of the proclamations which bear early dates have a general typographical appearance unlike others of approximately the same date. Likewise, when one observes that proclamations even of the first decade of Elizabeth's reign are printed upon paper with the same watermark as that used by Dyson for his manuscript copies, presumably made about 1618, it is evident that some of the proclamations must have been printed for him at that time.

Further confirmation is to be found in the state of some of the large initial letters which are used in proclamations of widely varying date. For example, to select one which is readily apparent in half-tone reproduction, the Triton initial 'T,' with the signature 'A' of Arnaud Nicolai, occurs on at least nine proclamations which are dated from 1559 to 1570, with a large crack through the center from top to bottom (see Plate IIa). But in a proclamation of 4 October 1588, which in the Harvard set is folded, docketed, and somewhat soiled, that initial is unbroken (see Plate IIb). Consequently the nine proclamations bearing earlier dates must have been printed subsequently. Were space available, a number of other similar instances might be cited.[12] In Appendix C are listed several score proclamations which, from the evidence of condition, paper, and state of the initials, were reprinted, presumably about 1618. This list could probably be extended by an examination of the work of the Royal Printing House during the period 1558–1618 to determine when certain ornamental initials were first acquired.[13]

William A. Jackson

[11] Until they were bound, Dyson appears to have kept even his reprint proclamations folded once. And it should be noted that the two sets which were sold in Richard Smith's sale were still unbound in 1682. The normal folding for official use appears to have been twice across the sheet, dividing the proclamation into four sections, the upper half of the verso of the sheet thus receiving most of the wear and dirt.

[12] The knowledge that a number of these proclamations are falsely dated might be of importance to a scholar, as, for instance, when Frederic William Maitland referred to the Grenville copy of Queen Elizabeth's first proclamation as authority for dating the earliest use of the 'et cetera' in the royal cognomen (*Collected Papers*, Cambridge, 1910–11, III, 162). Now it happens that the Grenville copy is the original issue, but had Maitland referred to the Queen's College, Folger, or Harvard copies, he would have been citing false evidence, for they all belong to an edition printed sixty years later.

[13] A similar instance of a collection of original editions of official publications collected together at a later date is the *Recueil des traitez . . . assemblé, mis en ordre, &*

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Appendix A

Prints, Drawings, and Broadsides Occurring in Dyson's Sets of Elizabethan Proclamations

Prints

1. Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex. W.L. to l. on horseback. 13 x 10 inches. Signed 'T Cocksonus fecit.' Inscribed 'Vertues honor, Wisdomes ualure . . . ,' 2 lines.[14] Reproduced in Sidney Colvin, *Early Engravers and Engraving in England* (London, 1905), Pl. IX. Later state has Ernest, Count Mansfeld, substituted for Essex.
   Copies: Folger, Soc. of Ant., B.M. (Dept. of Prints).
2. Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex. W.L. to l. on rearing horse. 10⅝ x 7¼ inches. Inscribed 'Hic tuus ille . . . ,' 2 lines. Unsigned, dated 1601.[15]
   Copies: Folger, Bodleian, B.M.
3. Drake, Sir Francis. H.L. to r. 5½ x 7¼ inches. With angel supporting arms. Etched.
   Copy: Folger (cut inside plate-mark).
4. Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester. W.L. to r. on rearing horse. 10 x 7¼ inches. Signed 'Ro: Vaughan sculp.' 'Are to be sould by Comp: Holland . . .' Six line English inscription.
   Copies: Folger, B.M. (Dept. of Prints, variant).
5. Elizabeth, Queen. T.Q.L. to r. 12½ x 8⅝ inches. Signed 'Fr. De[laram]. Sculptor.' Three lines of verse beginning 'Lo here her type' signed 'Io. Dauies Heref.' First state of four.
   Copy: Folger.
6. The Same. Second state with additional inscription, 'Nic. Hillyard delin. et excud: cum privilegio maiest. Are to be sould at the Angell in Lumbard Streete, by Roger Daniell.'
   Copies: Bodleian, Soc. of Ant. (removed from set).
7. Elizabeth, Queen. W.L. to r. 13½ x 9 inches. Signed 'Isaac Oliuier effigiabat. Crispin van de Passe incidebat. procurante Ioanne Waldmelio.'. Twelve lines Latin verse. Dated in chronogram, 1603. Based on the Rogers engraving, Colvin Pl. IV.
   Copies: Folger, B.M. (Dept. of Prints, variant).
8. Howard, Charles, 1st Earl of Nottingham. W.L. on rearing horse.

imprimé par Frederic Leonard (Paris, 1693), 6 vols., which likewise contains much reprinted matter.

[14] Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sydney, 26 January 1600 (*De L'Isle and Dudley Papers*, Historical Manuscripts Commission, II, 435) wrote: 'Some foolish idle headed ballade maker of late cawsed many of his [the Earl of Essex's] pictures to be printed on horseback, with all his titles of honor, all his services, and two verses underneath that gave hym exceeding praise for wisdom, honor, worth; that heaven and earth aprove yt, Gods elected, with such words as hath occasioned the calling of them all in again.'

[15] This would appear to be a copy of a very similar plate, dated 1600, signed by Robert Boissard and sold by William Kip, except that it is both larger and finer than the earlier dated one.

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13¼ x 10½ inches. Attributed to Thomas Cockson. Reproduced Colvin Pl. VIII. Later state has Christian IV of Denmark substituted for Nottingham.
Copies: Folger, Bodleian, B.M. (Dept. of Prints).

9. Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. H.L. to l. with arms. 9¾ x 13⅜ inches. In two arches. Attributed to Renold Elstrack, see Colvin, p. 76.
Copies: Folger, Bodleian, B.M. (Dept. of Prints).

10. Mary, Queen of Scots. H.L. to l. 9½ x 6¾ inches. Unsigned, but by C. J. Visscher. Inscribed 'Maria Scotorum Regnia, aetatis 44. An°. 1583.'
Copy: Folger.

11. Mary, Queen of Scots. H.L. to r. holding cross on breast. 6¾ x 4¾ inches. Four line inscription in English. Unsigned, but after 1603.
Copy: Folger (painted).

12. Mary, Queen of Scots. H.L. in oval with scenes of execution. 14¾ x 10⅝ inches. Twenty line Latin inscription below, signed 'G. Cr. Scotus.' Obviously continental work and fine.
Copy: Folger.

13. Mary, Queen of Scots. Broadside, with oval copperplate portrait. 'In effigiam Mariae Reginae, Jacob. Magni. Britan. Reg. Matris,' with two-line Latin verse, signed 'Jo. Gordonius, Britanno-Scotus.' 'Excusum J. Norton.' Cf. J. F. K. Johnstone and A. W. Robertson, *Bibliographia Aberdonensis* (Aberdeen, 1929–30), I, 114.
Copies: Bodleian, Soc. of Ant.

14. Stuart, Henry, Lord Darnley, and Mary, Queen of Scots. W.L. 10¾ x 9 inches. Signed 'R: Elstrak sculp.' 'Sold by J. Sudbury and G. Humble.' Reproduced Colvin Pl. X.
Copies: Folger, Bodleian, B.M. (Dept. of Prints).

Drawings

1. Arms of England, with supporters, crown, garter, mantling, and motto, fully tinctured.
Copy: Folger.

2. 'Armes of Mary Queene Dolphines of ffraunce.' In color, on fine paper, cartouche with four-line inscription below. Inscribed at top left 'Sent out of ffraunce in July 1559.'
Copies: Folger (as described), Bodleian (colored), B.N. (uncolored but with tinctures indicated; Fonds Anglais 129, from Henry Stuart, Cardinal York-G.T. Dwight Bliss collections; reproduced *B. N. Collection de Maris Stuart*, Paris, 1931, II, Pl. 4).[18]

Broadsides (not Proclamations)

1. Type specimen sheet. Unidentified, but since some manuscript prices are in guilders, probably Low Country in origin. Some of types used in England.
Copy: Folger.

[18] Richard Smith sale catalogue, 1682, p. 368, lot 66: 'The Arms of Mary Queen of Scotland, curiously drawn in Colors, and richly gilded, being in one sheet of Paper, sent out of France in July, 1559.'

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2. STC 4908.
   Copies: B.M., Bodleian, Queens College Oxford, Folger.
3. STC 16526.
   Copies: Bodleian, Soc. of Ant.
4. STC 16527.
   Copies: B.M., Soc. of Ant., Bodleian, Queens College Oxford, Folger.
5. STC 16530.
   Copies: B.M., Soc. of Ant., Bodleian, Queens College Oxford, Folger.

Appendix B

Unrecorded Editions of Elizabethan Proclamations Occurring in Dyson's Sets at Harvard and Folger

STC	*Steele*	*Distinguishing Criteria*	*Location*
7921[a]	534+	her which such Floriate initial	HD
7927[a]	538+	Leaf 1) her And Leaf 2) sayd the Floriate initial	FOLG
7927[b]	538+	Leaf 1) = 539. Leaf 2) and Easter	HD
7953[b]	571+	winding fore pu-	HD
7957[a]	574+	Rates for wages for New Windsor. Leaf 1 = 574	FOLG
7963[a]	582+	and uation they	FOLG
7970[a]	589+	Leaf 2) to on	FOLG
7995[a]		Rates for wages of Northampton, June 1566	HD
8009[a]	633+	high mounted attendaunce Term initial	FOLG
8013[a]	637+	most statutes yere	HD
8014[a]	638+	the and qua-	HD
8015[a]	639+	by seen sup-	HD
8018[a]	642+	Same readings, but reset. Initial, signed 'A,' cracked	HD
8020[a]	644+	pesti- well or 3 line imprint	HD
8023[a]	647+	Same readings, but reset. Initial, signed 'A,' cracked. 3 line imprint	HD
8034[a]	658+	Same readings, but reset. Initial, signed 'A,' cracked. 3 line imprint	HD
8047[a]	669+	do proper hun- No imprint	HD
8047[b]	669+	teache gyfte and Jugge and Cawood imprint	FOLG
8050[a]	673+	Englande games be	FOLG
8050[b]	673+	Ire- barring at	HD
8098[a]	724+	that taken done	FOLG
8167[a]	797+	Leaf 1) the ought	FOLG
8168[a]	798+	Leaf 3) is thing any Dated 13 February 1587	HD
8170[a]	800+	Line 1 begins ¶, text largely reset	HD
8204[a]	834+	Leaf 2) or con-	HD
8244[a]	875+	The seuerall rates for the citie of Exeter	FOLG
8244[b]	375+	The seuerall rates for the countie of Deuon	HD

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8247[a]	880	especially wants corporat (not seen by Steele)	FOLG
8263[a]	896	disor- dresse Bonds Printed date (not seen by Steele)	FOLG, HD

Appendix C

Proclamations Reprinted, Presumably about 1618, Occuring in Dyson's Sets [17]

STC	*Steele*	*Copies*
7887	494	Folg., Harv., Queens
7888	497	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7890	502	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7895	508	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
7896	509	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
7899	512	Harv., Bodl.
7900	513	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7901	514	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7909	521	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7912	525	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
7921[a]	534+	Harv.
7923	536	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
7929	542	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
7930	544	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
7939	555	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
7950	567	Harv., B.M., Queens
7953[b]	570+	Harv.
7961	580	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
7963	582	Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7965	584	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
7968	588	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
7975	597	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
7977	599	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
7985	608	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
7990	613	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
8001	625	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8002	626	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8004	628	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8007	631	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
8009	633	Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8013[a]	637+	Harv.
8014[a]	638+	Harv.

[17] If it were possible to recheck the various sets, no doubt some additions might be made to this list, as well as, perhaps, some deletions.

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8015[a]	639+	Harv.
8018[a]	642+	Harv.
8020[a]	644+	Harv.
8023[a]	647+	Harv.
8034[a]	658+	Harv.
8067	691	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8069	693	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8074	699	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8078	704	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8081	707	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8085	711	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
8095	721	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
8098	724	Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8099	725	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8103	729	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8104	730	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8107	733	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8109	735	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8111	737	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
8117	743	Folg., Queens, Soc. of Ant.
8130	758	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8133	761	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8139	766	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8142	771	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8145	774	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8147	776	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8156	785	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8170[a]	800+	Harv.
8184	814	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl.
8192	822	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8196	826	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8204[a]	834+	Harv.
8214	844	Folg., Harv., Bodl.
8219	850	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8227=16714	858	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens
8238	869	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Queens, Soc. of Ant.
8252	885	Folg., Harv., B.M., Bodl., Privy Council Office

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Appendix D

Dyson's Collections of Jacobean Proclamations

Only one complete set of Jacobean proclamations collected by Dyson can now be traced, although another was broken up in the late 1920's. Their importance is diminished by the fact that other sets, apparently quite independent of Dyson, are preserved. The Dyson set in the library of Queen's College is fine and complete, with a title-page consisting of an impression of Elstrack's very elaborate engraved title for the *Works of King James*, 1616,[18] with the central compartment left blank. It is followed by the four leaves of the printed Table 1603–1618, with two leaves of manuscript which supplement it and cover the years 16 James I to 21 James I. The only extra-illustrations are an engraving of the sea-coasts of England, a manuscript copy of 'A note of the Head-Lands of England as they bear one from another . . . ,'[19] and an elaborate engraved portrait of James, a proof before letters. The proclamations in this set are rubricated throughout.

A similar set, in contemporary red morocco, the companion to the Elizabethan set now in the Folger Library, was sold in the Marquis of Ripon's sale, 12 June 1925, Lot 873. It has since been broken up by the purchaser, Messrs Maggs, after efforts to sell it as a unit proved futile. That set was more elaborately extra-illustrated, including colored Royal Arms on the map of the sea-coasts, a contemporary drawing of the Royal Coat of Arms, etc. In the blank center of the Elstrack engraved title for this set is inscribed, in Dyson's hand, 'A Booke of all such Proclamations as haue byn published during the Reigne of our Soueraingo Lord King James, collected togeather by the industry of Humfrey Dyson, of the City of London, Publique Notary, Laber [*sic*] omnia Vincit, Anno Domini, 1623.' The proclamations formerly in this set are nearly all rubricated.

Finally, there is a partial set in the British Museum (506.h.10) which includes the years 1603–1609, and is without any title or index, but which has the royal arms stamped on a contemporary calf binding. Most of the proclamations found in this set are rubricated.

[18] Reproduced Colvin Pl. XV.

[19] In the series of proclamations in the Queen's College Library, bound in a Charles II binding, this note occurs as a printed broadside.

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