

The Royal Proclamation - October 7, 1763

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION GEORGE III.

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the extensive and valuable Acquisitions in America, secured to our Crown by the late [Definitive Treaty of Peace](#), concluded at Paris. the 10th Day of February last; and being desirous that all Our loving Subjects, as well of our Kingdom as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves with all convenient Speed, of the great Benefits and Advantages which must accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation, We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council. to issue this our Royal Proclamation [...]

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them. or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds.--We do therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure. that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida. or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments. [...]

And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved. without our especial leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained.

And. We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described. or upon any other Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of our Interests. and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians: In order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do. with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin and require. that no private Person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where, We have thought proper to allow Settlement: but that. if at any Time any of the Said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be Purchased only for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall [...]

Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th Day of October 1763. in the Third Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Great Britian : Parliament - The Sugar Act : 1764

WHEREAS it is expedient that new provisions and regulations should be established for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and for extending and securing the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and your Majesty's dominions in America, which, by the peace, have been so happily enlarged: and whereas it is just and necessary... And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in lieu and instead of the rate and duty imposed by the said act upon molasses and syrups, there shall, from **and after the said twenty ninth day of September one thousand seven hundred and sixty four, be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and upon every gallon of molasses or syrups,** being the growth, product, or manufacture, of any colony or plantation in America, not under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, which shall be imported or brought into any colony or plantation in American... **no rum or spirits for the produce or manufacture of any of the colonies or plantations in America, not in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall be imported or brought into any of the colonies or plantations** in America which now are, or hereafter may be, in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon forfeiture of all such rum or spirits, together with the ship or vessel in which the same shall be imported, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture thereof, to be seized by any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs, and prosecuted in such manner and form as herein after is expressed; any law, custom, or usage...

An Act for granting and applying certain stamp duties - 1765

King George III

[...] WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing, the British Colonies and Plantations in America: and whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expences: We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have therefore resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several Rates and Duties herein after mentioned; [...]

That from and after the first day of November, One thousand seven hundred and sixty five, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his Majesty [...]

For every Skin or Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet or Piece of Paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any license, appointment, or Admission of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate, or Proctor, to practice in any Court, or of any Notary within the Said Colonies and Plantations, a Stamp Duty of Ten Pounds.

For every Skin or Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet or Piece of Paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any Note or Bill of Lading, which shall be signed for any kind of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, to be exported from . . . within the said Colonies and Plantations, a Stamp Duty of Four Pence.

For every Skin or Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet or Piece of Paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any Licence for Retailing of Wine, to be granted to any person who shall take out a Licence for Retailing of Spirituous Liquors, within the said Colonies and Plantations, a Stamp Duty of Three Pounds,

For every Skin or Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet or Piece of Paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any Notarial Act, Bond, Deed, Letter of Attorney,

Procuration, Mortgage, Release, or other Obligatory Instrument, not herein before charged, within the said Colonies and Plantations, a Stamp Duty of Two Shillings and Three Pence.

And for and upon every Pack of Playing Cards, and all Dice, which shall be sold or used within the said Colonies and Plantations, the several Stamp Duties following (that is to say)

For every Pack of such Cards, the Sum of One Shilling.

And for every Pair of such Dice, the Sum of Ten Shillings.

And for and upon every Paper, commonly called a Pamphlet, and upon every News Paper, containing public News, Intelligence, or Occurrences, which shall be printed, dispersed, and made public, within any of the said Colonies and Plantations, and for and upon [288] such advertisements as are herein after mentioned, the respective duties following (that is to say)

For every other Almanac or Calendar for any One particular year, which shall be written or printed within the said Colonies or Plantations, a Stamp Duty of Four Pence. . . .

Great Britain : Parliament - The Declaratory Act; March 18, 1766

An act for the better securing the dependency of his majesty's dominions in America upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain.

Whereas several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, have of late against law, claimed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes upon his majesty's subjects in the said colonies and plantations; and have in pursuance of such claim, passed certain votes, resolutions, and orders derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with the dependency Of the said colonies and plantations upon the crown of Great Britain : may it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be declared ; and be it declared by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, **That the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain;** and that the King's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, **full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever,**

II. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all resolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings, in any of the said colonies or plantations, whereby the power and authority of the parliament of Great Britain, to make laws and statutes as aforesaid, is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be, utterly null and void to all in purposes whatsoever

Great Britain : Parliament - The Townshend Act, November 20, 1767

WHEREAS it is expedient that a revenue should be raised, in your Majesty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces as it shall be found necessary; and towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the said dominions;...be it enacted... **That from and after the twentieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for upon and the respective Goods here in after mentioned, which shall be imported from Great Britain** into any colony or plantation in *America* which now is or hereafter may be, under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, the several Rates and Duties following; that is to say,

For every hundredweight avoirdupois of **crown, plate, flint, and white glass**, four shillings and eight pence.

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of **red lead**, two shillings.

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of **green glass**, one shilling and two pence.

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of **white lead**, two shillings.

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of **painters colours**, two shillings.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of **tea**, three pence.

For every **ream of paper**, usually called or known by the name of *Atlas fine*, twelve shillings. ...

X. And whereas by an act of parliament made in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses, in his Majesty's customs*, and several other acts now in force, [. . .], That from and after the said twentieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, such writs of assistance, **to authorize and empower the officers of his Majesty's customs to enter and go into any house, warehouse, shop, cellar, or other place, in the British colonies or plantations in America, to search for and seize prohibited and uncustomed goods**, in the manner directed by the said recited acts, shall and may be granted by the said superior or supreme court of justice having jurisdiction within such colony or plantation respectively. . . .

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REG



Engrav'd Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,	If scalding Drops from Rage from Anguish Wring	But know, Fate summons to that awful Goop!
Thy hallow'd Walks beset with guiltless Gore	Speeche's Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue	Where JUSTICE strips the Murderer of his Soul:
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands	On a weeping World can ought appease	Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,
With murderous Rancour stretch their blood-hounds	On the plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these:	Snatch the relentless Villain from her Hand.
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey	the Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed.	Keen Execrations on this Plate inferib'd,
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day	A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.	Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

*The unhappy sufferers were Messrs SAM^l GRAY SAM^l MAVERICK, JAM^s CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^r CARE
Killed Six wounded two of them (CHRIST^l MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally*

Revere, Paul (1735-1818)

The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King-Street Boston on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th Reg.

The Tea Act

May 10, 1773

...Be it enacted...That there shall be drawn back and allowed for all teas, which, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, shall be sold at the publick sales of the said united [East India] company, or which shall be imported by licence...and which shall, at any time hereafter, be exported from this kingdom, as merchandise, to any of the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*, **the whole of the duties of customs payable upon the importation of such teas...**

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, or for the high treasurer for the time being, **upon application made to them by the said united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies for that purpose, to grant a licence or licences to the said united company, to take out of their warehouses**, without the same having been put up to sale, and to **export to any of the British plantations in America, or to any parts beyond the seas**, such quantity or quantities of tea as the said commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer for the time being, shall think proper and expedient, **without incurring any penalty or forfeiture for so doing...**

IV... That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer for the time being, to grant a licence or licences to the said company, to take out of their warehouses such quantities of tea as the said commissioners of the treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer for the time being, shall think proper, without the same having been exposed to sale in this kingdom; and to export such tea to any of the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*, or to foreign parts, discharged from the payment of any customs or duties whatsoever; any thing in the said recited act, or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding...

COERCIVE ACTS & QUEBEC ACT, 1774

Boston Port Act	Closed the harbor of Boston to shipping until payment had been made for the tea destroyed in the Boston Tea Party. Brought economic hardship to merchants and all residents; colonies organized relief campaigns as Boston's provisions dwindled.
Massachusetts Government Act	Placed colony under direct British rule, with officials appointed by the king and the governor. Strictly limited powers of the colonial assembly and the town meetings.
Administration of Justice Act	Permitted the trials of British officials accused of murdering colonists (and other capital offenses in the line of duty) to be sent to another colony or to Britain for trial in order to avoid juries of colonists.
Quartering Act	Permitted governors to house British soldiers in unoccupied buildings owned by private citizens, with restitution.
Quebec Act	Allowed the former French province to maintain French law and official religion (Roman Catholicism); extended boundaries to include the Ohio River Valley; aggravated colonists' suspicions that Britain intended to surround and subjugate them.

Quartering Act (June 2, 1774)

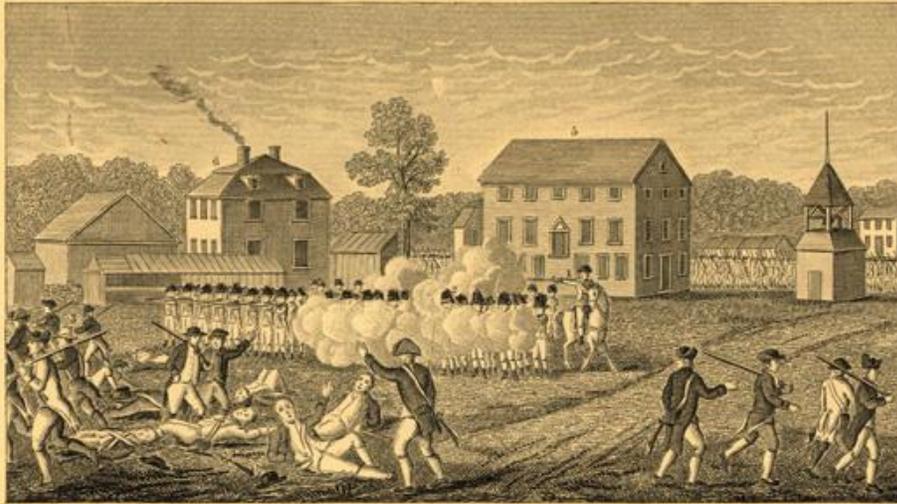
An act for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North America.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained, whether troops can be quartered otherwise than in barracks, in case barracks have been provided sufficient for the quartering of all officers and soldiers within any town, township, city, district, or place, within his Majesty's dominions in North America: And whereas it may frequently happen, from the situation of such barracks, that, if troops should be quartered therein, they would not be stationed where their presence may be necessary and required: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, in such cases, **it shall and may be lawful for the persons who now are, or may be hereafter, authorised by law**, in any of the provinces within his Majesty's dominions in North America, and they are hereby respectively authorised, empowered, and directed, on the requisition of the officer who, for the time being, has the command of his Majesty's forces in North America, **to cause any officers or soldiers in his Majesty's service to be quartered and billeted in such manner as is now directed by law, where no barracks are provided by the colonies.**

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall happen at any time that any officers or soldiers in his Majesty's service shall remain within any of the said colonies without quarters, for the space of twenty-four hours after such quarters shall have been demanded, **it shall and may be lawful for the governor of the province to order and direct such and so many uninhabited houses, out-houses, barns, or other buildings, as he shall think necessary to be taken**, (making a reasonable allowance for the same), and make fit for the reception of such officers and soldiers, and **to put and quarter such officers and soldiers therein**, for such time as he shall think proper.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, and every thing herein contained, shall continue and be in force, in all his Majesty's dominions in North America, until the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

First published in 1775 :- the First engraved Print published in Connecticut.



Drawn by Earl & engraved by A. Dowdell in 1775

Re-Engraved by A. Dowdell and J.W. Barber in 1832

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

1. Major Pitcairn at the head of the Regular Grenadiers.—2. The Party who first fired on the Provincials at Lexington.—3. Part of the Provincial Company of Lexington.—4. Regular Companies on the road to Concord.—5. The Meeting house at Lexington.—6. The Public Inn.

April 19, 1775 was the first day of the American Revolution. There were several events that led up to this fateful day, including the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, and the Stamp Act, to name a few. The colonists were agitated by the policies that the British crown continued to place on them, and decided to prepare their defense. A group of colonists in Massachusetts created the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, and began to store large quantities of guns and ammunition. The British found out about this, and sent Lt. Col. Francis Smith and his men to dismantle and destroy the weapons. The colonists in Concord and Lexington were warned of the impending arrival of the British, so, under the leadership of Capt. John Parker (1729-75) they had time to arm themselves and to meet up with the British in Lexington around dawn. As the British were telling the militia to back down, someone fired a shot. No one knows who fired this first shot, or if it was intentional or accidental, but it set off a round of firing from both sides. After the firing ceased, seven militiamen were dead and nine were wounded. Smith and his troops soon departed and continued on their way to Concord. In the meantime, warning already had been sent that the British were still intending to head to Concord to complete their mission. This gave the militia in Concord time to regroup and set out to meet the British. The British entered Concord to search for weapons, which they then dumped in the pond or burned. The militiamen could see the destruction from their posts near the North and South Bridges, and feared that the British were going to burn the entire town. The militia then closed in on the British troops at the North Bridge. Shots were fired again, and the British scattered back into Concord. A few hours later, Smith organized his troops to retreat from Concord. However, they again met with resistance from the militia outside of town. They continued to battle all day, fighting all the way back to Charlestown. By the end of the day, a few hundred men lay dead or wounded.

Groce, George C. and David H. Wallace, *The New York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957. pg. 630