



ORIGINAL SILVER SEAL



GOVERNOR LEVERETT SEAL



PRESIDENT DUDLEY SEAL

THE EARLY MASSACHUSETTS-BAY
COLONY SEALSWITH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES BASED UPON
THEIR USE IN PRINTING

BY MATT B. JONES

THE New England Company for a Plantation in Massachusetts Bay was authorized to have a seal by its charter of March 4, 1628/9,¹ and on April 30, 1629, the warrant of Richard Trott for making "2 seales in silver" was approved.² These seals were doubtless completed as early as April 17, since it was under that date that the first General Letter to Governor [Capt.] John Endicott and his Council was prepared, in which it is stated, "Wee haue caused a comon seale to be made, w^{ch} wee send by Mr. Sharpe."³ In a postscript dated "The 21 of Apr̄, in Grauesend" it is stated that with this general letter there goes forward, "o^r pattent, under the broad seale and the Companyes seale in siluer, by Mr. Samuel Sharpe, passinger in the George, who wee thinke is yett ryding in the Hope."⁴

The duplicate seal probably remained in Winthrop's hands in London, for the Second General Letter sent to Endicott under date of May 28, 1629, advises him that he has been elected as "psent Gouñor in o^r plantacon * * * as more pticularly yo^w will pecive by an act of Court herewth sent, confirmed by us at a Genall Court, and sealed with o^r comon seale,"⁵ and this duplicate was doubtless brought by him to Massachusetts Bay in the following year. The firm intent

¹*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. I, p. 10.

²*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 37J.

³*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 392.

⁴*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 396-7.

⁵*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 399.

of the Company to transfer the evidence of its authority to New England would have hardly permitted this seal to remain in England.

In the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts House of Representatives made in April, 1885¹, which was prepared for the Committee by Mr. William H. Whitmore, it is stated that the first seal continued in use until the abrogation of the first charter in 1684, but the story is not quite so simple. At the first session of the General Court in 1679, the following vote was adopted on June 16 which shows quite definitely the status of the official seals of the Colony at that time:²

It hauing pleased the only wise God to remoove by death our late honoured Goun^r, who, as wee are informed, was at considerable charge for procuring a new seale, which is vsed wth a skrw, much more convenient then the hand seale, it is therefore ordered by this Court, that the Treasurer of the country doe treat wth & purchase of the executrix of sajd late Gouerno^r the sajd seale & skrew, and deliuer the same to our present honored Gouno^r, and also receive of the sajd executrix the old seale, together wth a duplicate of our patent lying now in her hand, w^{ch} seale, duplicate & skrw henceforward shall remajne in the Gouno^{rs} hand, for time being, for the vse of the country.

It is apparent, therefore, that in 1679 one of the old hand seals and a seal operated with a "skrew" were in Governor Leverett's hands, and there is every reason to suppose that both of them were shortly placed in the hands of Simon Bradstreet, his successor, as the use of the Leverett seal was continued by him, but which one of the old hand seals had been preserved it would be difficult to say.

The earliest impression of either of them is found on a copy of the Massachusetts Bay Charter made for Winthrop in 1644, now preserved among the Winthrop papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society. The only other known impression of the first seal of a date earlier than 1690 is attached to a document owned by

¹*House Document No. 345, 1885.*

²*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Vol. V, p. 223.*

Mr. William C. Endicott dated in 1658 and certified by "John Endecott Gour." Was this the seal that had been sent to Endicott in 1629 or was it the seal that came over with Winthrop, now placed in Endicott's hands as his successor? All that can now be said is that the vote of the General Court above quoted carries the implication that only one of them was in official hands in 1679.

The impressions of the first, or hand, seal which are above referred to, are too badly broken for one to determine its exact form, but enough remains to show that it had a human figure holding a straight back Indian bow in its left hand, and an arrow in the right hand.

It was not until December, 1672, that John Leverett became governor by reason of the death of Governor Bellingham and he did not become governor in his own right until the election of May, 1673. It is improbable that he procured this new seal that worked with a "skrew" before the latter date, but at some time between 1673 and 1676 it had supplanted the old hand seal for use on official documents.

It is remarkable how few impressions of this Leverett seal now exist, for only about half a dozen impressions of it have come to light in this country. A search of the London Record Office some years ago failed to reveal a single impression of these early seals among the English records, but recently a single impression of the Leverett seal has been found in the British Museum, on a "Certificate of the Governor of Massachusetts Colony in New England, 1678, with seal of the Colony."¹

The Massachusetts Historical Society has five impressions of the Leverett seal. The earliest is attached to a proclamation relating to King Philip's War, signed by Governor Leverett and dated September 12, 1676. The other impressions of this seal are

¹Catalog of additions to the manuscripts of the British Museum, 1834-1875, Vol. 2, London, 1877, page 772, number 15568.

attached to commissions signed by Governor Leverett in 1677, and by Governor Simon Bradstreet in 1679, 1680 and 1681. These manuscripts, with one exception, show a clear cut impression of the seal due to the mechanical pressure with which it was applied upon the wax. An impression of the Leverett seal dated December 10, 1683 is in the Massachusetts Archives [Vol. 106:308] attached to a copy of the appointment of Robert Humphreys as "our true and lawfull Attourney" in the suit which Charles II was prosecuting against the Massachusetts Bay charter. No impression of this seal dated later than March 15, 1685/6 has been located. It is attached to an attestation on a power of attorney among the papers of the New Hampshire Historical Society.¹

Beginning as early as March 1684/5 a change was made in the caption titles attached to public documents. Instead of "The General Court of Massachusetts Bay" we find the words "The Governour and Company of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England at a General Court." This reversion to an earlier form followed the revocation of the charter in 1684 and continued until May, 1686, when Joseph Dudley received a temporary commission to govern as President of the Council for Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Maine, and the King's Colony.

President Dudley made use of an official seal on which the figure of the Indian is very similar to that on a printer's cut made in 1672, which we shall shortly consider, that is, there is a stout female figure clad in a short pleated skirt, and holding a bow in her left hand.

It has been possible to examine only one impression of this seal which is among the manuscripts of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was evidently cut from a commission or some similar document. It has Dudley's signature, however, and is dated 1686. This is a seal of the President and Council of New

¹*Weare Papers*, Vol. I, p. 36.

England. It is embossed on the paper and no wax was used.

When Governor Andros came to Boston to take over the reins of government in December, 1686, he brought with him a far more elaborate seal than had yet been used in the colony. This had two faces. On one side was the King's effigy in full panoply with an Englishman and an Indian kneeling in front of him, while on the other side was engraved the King's arms with garter, crown, supporters and motto and the inscription "SIGILLUM NOVAE ANGLIAE IN AMERICA." Impressions of this seal are attached to documents in the collections of Massachusetts Historical Society, New Hampshire Historical Society and Connecticut Historical Society, and the Essex Institute.

The period during which President Dudley and Governor Andros were in charge of affairs in New England was productive of several seals other than those noted above.

A small round printed seal or cut about $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter with a decorative border enclosing the figure of an Indian holding a straight back bow in his left hand and an arrow in his right hand, and with three small trees at his feet, has been found upon two manuscript documents in the Massachusetts Archives. The cut has the appearance of having been stamped upon the paper by hand. One of these documents dated September 25, 1686, is a writ issuing from the Suffolk County Court.¹ the other is stamped upon an official communication issued by the President and Council * * * of New England signed by Randolph as Secretary, and dated September 27, 1686.²

There is also a small round seal about $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter which has been found impressed upon a commission to Francis Johnson as Lieutenant of a militia company in the Town of Pemaquid, prepared for the signature of Sir Edmund Andros but not

¹*Massachusetts Archives*, Vol. 61:292.

²*Massachusetts Archives*, Vol. 242:339.

signed by him. It is dated 1686 with day and month blank.¹ Within the circle of this seal is a coat of arms supported by the lion and the unicorn, surmounted by a casque which is in turn surmounted by an eagle.

Among the papers at the office of the Clerk of Courts at Salem is a document granting administration on the estate of Stephen Daniel in 1687, signed by John West, Deputy Secretary, attached to which is a round seal about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter with a shield on which is a bishop's miter, the space between the shield and the margin of the seal being filled with formal decoration.

When the rebellion of 1689 put an end to the regime of Andros and Dudley, Governor Bradstreet and the other officers of his former government were restored to power by action of the General Court and in December of that year a letter was communicated to the General Court which had been received from William III granting authority "To Such as for the time being take Care of Preserving the Peace and Administering the Laws in our Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England" to continue the administration of the government until his further pleasure should be known.² Instead of continuing to act under this royal authority the magistrates of the colony chose to interpret the King's letter as authority for maintaining the old charter, and annual elections were thereafter held until the arrival of the new charter and the establishment of a government under it in 1692.³

During this period of approximately three years every effort was made to continue government affairs in the old forms, and in accordance with the provisions of the old charter. Obviously the Dudley and Andros seals would not be used under such conditions. Just as obviously it would have been impolitic to send to England for a newly engraved seal when the matter of a new charter was in so delicate a situation as then prevailed.

¹*Massachusetts Archives*, Vol. 126:262.

²*Records of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. 6, p. 90.

³*Palfrey's History of New England*, Vol. III, pp. 587-589, and Vol. IV, pp. 24-26

Convenience and common sense, and, if not included in the other terms, political expediency would dictate the use of the old seal authorized by the old charter.

We know from the vote of the General Court above quoted that the old hand seal of the colony, as well as the Leverett seal, was procured from Governor Leverett's executrix and placed in the hands of Simon Bradstreet as governor in 1679. All the probabilities favor its preservation in his hands and its use by him as governor during the period 1689-1692.

Again the Massachusetts Historical Society comes to our aid, for recent search among its manuscripts has brought to light two commissions signed by Bradstreet, each dated in February, 1689/90, and each bearing an impression of the colony seal on wax. Neither of them are impressions of the Leverett seal; but it can be determined that the seal is that of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts-Bay; that the form of the Indian is not clad in a skirt but probably with a girdle of leaves; that the bow has a straight back, and that an appeal "Come over and help us" is issuing from the Indian's mouth. The trees are three in number, small, and of a deciduous type. There is also an impression of this seal attached to a commission signed by Governor Bradstreet and dated March 19, 1689/90, which is in the collections of the Maine Historical Society.

The evidence is quite conclusive that after an interruption in its use for over fifteen years, during which period three other official seals were successively used and cast aside, we have the original silver hand seal of the Massachusetts Bay Colony closing its life with that of the old charter, a *de facto* seal under a *de facto* charter; and that on these commissions of February and March, 1689/90, we have the only unbroken impressions of it that have yet come to light.

In 1672 there appeared in "The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony" an impression of the colony seal from a cut prepared for use in

printing. It has the figure of an Indian holding a bow in the left hand and an arrow in the right, but it differs from the original seal and from the Leverett seal. The former seal has been already described. In the latter the figure of the Indian is almost adolescent and is clad only with a girdle of leaves while at either side is a small pine tree. In the printed impression the figure of the Indian is that of a heavily built, not to say squat, female clad in a short pleated skirt; there are three trees, deciduous in form, and similar to those on the original seal. The pennant which carries the Indian's plea "Come over and help us" varies considerably in treatment in these forms.

The cut for this printed seal was made before the date of the Leverett seal. It probably was not made for the colony authorities or for Samuel Green, the Cambridge printer, but for John Usher, the Boston bookseller and otherwise active business man who had mercantile connections in London and, on occasion, served as agent for the colony. "The General Laws and Liberties of 1672" was printed wholly at his expense and he was granted a monopoly or copyright for the term of seven years after he had presented free copies to the governor, magistrates, secretary and deputies of the Colony.¹

Samuel Green had been printing laws in Massachusetts for more than twenty years without any attempt to embellish them with a cut of the colony seal, and the idea of having one doubtless originated in Usher's mind.

It has been suggested by Dr. Samuel A. Green² that this cut, and a later one which we will consider shortly, were engraved by John Foster who had done some wood engraving for Green prior to 1672, but this is doubtful. Usher would have turned more naturally to an English engraver than to the comparatively inexperienced Dorchester youth. Furthermore, if we

¹*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. IV, Pt. 2, p. 559.

²*John Foster, The Earliest American Engraver and the First Boston Printer*, p. 12.

attribute this cut to Foster we must explain why he did a better job for Usher in 1672 than he did for himself in 1675, for this cut of 1672 is a more accurate piece of engraving, giving a uniformly better impression than the later one. It is doubtful, also, if in 1672 Foster had the skill to undertake some of the features of the cut, as, for example, the pleating of the Indian's skirt.

A defect exists at the right-hand edge of this cut of the seal as though a piece had been broken out and rather clumsily replaced. That it was a break appears certain from an impression on "Several Laws & Orders Made at the General Court Held at Boston the 21st of February, 1675 [1676]" in the Boston Public Library which shows an unprinted gap at this spot, the broken piece of the cut having fallen out, although on three other impressions of the same document the broken piece appears in the manner shown in the illustration.¹ This defect appears in every impression of the cut of 1672 that has been located, including those in the "Laws and Liberties of 1672."

The somewhat irregular form of the break with its two sharp angles indicates that the engraving was not made upon the flat side of a board, that is, longitudinally with the grain, as was the custom of engravers at that time, for if it had been the break would have followed the grain of the wood and would have been substantially a chord of the curve. Nor is it at all likely that it was made on the end of the grain of wood as that method of wood engraving was not in use until the time of Bewick in the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century, or possibly later.²

We are rather driven to the conclusion that this cut of the seal was engraved on a piece of soft and probably brittle metal. This is what might be expected if the cut were made in England, but it eliminates John

¹Boston Athenaeum, Harvard Law School, Massachusetts Historical Society.

²*Treatise on Wood Engraving* * * * with Illustrations by John Jackson, London 1839, pp. 550, 559-605, 636-637.

Foster as the engraver because there is no reason to suppose that he ever engraved on metal.¹

Reference has been made to the seal of the President and Council of New England used by Dudley in 1686 which has the Indian figure and the trees in the form used on the printer's cut of 1672, and it may be asked where this stout lady comes from. It is not very difficult to see why Dudley turned to the form used by John Usher in connection with the printing of the "Laws and Liberties of 1672" because John Usher was appointed Treasurer under the Dudley government on June 1, 1686,² and as the figure differs so materially from the original seal and the Leverett seal, it appears probable that the engraver of the 1672 cut worked from a description only.

A second printer's cut of the colony seal appeared in 1675 and there can be no doubt as to the engraver. It is clearly a woodcut engraved on the flat side of a board as Foster is known to have done, and as was the general custom of wood engravers at that time. It was undoubtedly cut by him, as Dr. Samuel A. Green says, for his own use in connection with the press which he had started in Boston, and its earliest known use was on the broadside form of the "Lawes and Ordinances of War" dated October 26, 1675.

It is probable that the Leverett seal was in existence by 1675 and this cut of Foster's is more like it than is the Cambridge form. The Indian is masculine, although more gross than that on the Leverett seal; he is clad with a girdle of leaves; the trees are pines; and the pennant on which appear the words of the motto quoted above has a similar treatment. In the cut of 1672 and in the Leverett seal the bow held by the Indian is of the English type with a reverse curve, while in the cut of 1675, as in the original hand seal, it is a typical straight back Indian bow.

¹Dunlap's *History of the Arts of Design in the United States*, Vol. III, p.301. Stauffer's *American Engravers on Copper and Steel*, Vol. I, p. 87.

²Palfrey's *History of New England*, Vol. III, p. 494.



PRINTER'S CUT, CAMBRIDGE PRESS



PRINTER'S CUT, FOSTER PRESS



PRINTER'S CUT, RICHARD PIERCE

Samuel Green of Cambridge used the 1672 cut with his imprint in the "Laws and Liberties," and again used it with his imprint on a broadside order of the General Court dated December 10, 1690.¹ John Foster of Boston used the 1675 cut with his imprint in Increase Mather's "Briefe History of the Indian Warr, Boston 1676," and it was used with the imprint of Samuel Green, the younger, his successor at the Boston press, on the title page of the "Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Boston, 1689."

This would appear to adequately identify the earlier cut with the Cambridge press and the later one with the Boston press, and we may add the evidence of Dr. Green that the printers' cuts were thus used.² Nevertheless nearly all printed documents which have an impression of either of these cuts of the seal have been ascribed by bibliographers to Samuel Green's Cambridge press in the absence of an identifying imprint.³

A little further study of these printers' cuts of the seal will correct some errors and clarify the situation. We must inquire whether there was an interchange of use between the printers, or whether either press possessed cuts of the seal in both forms.

With respect to the first query it is worth while to glance for a moment at the conditions under which Foster started his printing business in Boston.

Marmaduke Johnson, formerly assistant to Samuel Green in the Indian printing, was discharged by the Commissioners of the United Colonies, returned to England, was reinstated at the request of the Society

¹*Massachusetts Archives*, Vol. 242: 402.

²John Foster, *The Earliest American Engraver and the First Boston Printer*, p. 12.

³Evans' *American Bibliography* attributes to Samuel Green, Cambridge, substantially all printed documents upon which the seal appears in either of these forms. Sabin's *Dictionary of Books*, Vol. XI, p. 376, contains a note to the effect that the annual printings of sessions laws "are supposed to have been printed at Cambridge by Samuel Green." Ford in his *Bibliography of Laws of the Massachusetts Bay, 1641-1776*, *Publications of Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Vol. IV, p. 291, does not name a printer in the absence of an imprint, and in his *Broadside, Ballads &c Printed in Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, Vol. 75, apparently has not considered the form of seal used in connection with a determination of the printer.

for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and came again to New England in the spring of 1665, bringing type for the Cambridge press and also a press and font of type of his own. He attempted to set up his printing plant in Boston but was checkmated by Green and the friends of the Cambridge press who persuaded the General Court to prohibit printing outside of the latter town.¹ Thereupon the new press and type were taken to Cambridge and the owner entered upon a rather unusual business relationship with Green.

Again in 1668 Johnson was refused leave to print in Boston, and it was not until May, 1674, that he was at length given the right to transfer his printing office to that town.² Within a short time Johnson removed his press to Boston but before he could begin work he sickened and died. Increase Mather in his *Diary* for December 25, 1674 notes his death and says: "He had just fitted his press to go to work. * * * Mr. John Foster bought the press intending to set up printing in Boston."

Although Foster purchased Johnson's press it appears that Green purchased his type and that printing in Boston would have been delayed if the Rev. John Eliot, who had charge of the type sent over in 1665 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, had not turned it over to Foster.

In July, 1675, after the Boston press had begun to turn out printed matter, Samuel Green wrote a long letter of complaint to John Winthrop, Jr., one of the Connecticut Commissioners of the United Colonies, in which he says: "I would very fain and was very desirous to have the letters, and I bought what was Mr. Johnson's, but Mr. Eliot through the help of Mr. Stoughton, one of the Commissioners for our Colony,

¹*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. IV, Pt. II, p. 141.

²*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. IV, Pt. II, p. 612; George E. Littlefield's *Early Massachusetts Press*, Vol. I, pp. 244-245.

put them into the hands of a young man that had no skill at printing but what he had taken notice by the by and the Indian work is all put into his hand and I and my son altogether defeated, although Mr. Danforth, the other of our Commissioners, gave me an order for the receiving of the letters belonging to the corporation; but we are disappointed and the work transmitted to others."

It was doubtless this situation that led Green to begin litigation which in 1677 resulted in a decision awarding the type, or its value, to him, thus compelling Foster to procure a new font in 1678.¹

Enough has been said to make it clear that Green and Foster were not friendly rivals, and that their rivalry was also a rivalry between the Commissioners of the United Colonies who backed the Cambridge press, and the Rev. John Eliot, Rev. Increase Mather and others who backed Foster in his Boston undertaking. It is improbable that under these circumstances there was an interchange of engraved cuts between the two printing offices, located as they were in different towns, and this view is strengthened by Foster's use of his own cut of the seal in Mather's "Briefe History," where he reprinted at page 15 an order of the Council dated September 17, 1675, although the original printing of the order carried the cut of the seal in the Cambridge form and was undoubtedly a product of that press.

It is to be observed, also, that Green did not use the seal upon the official printing of the colony continuously after the printing of "The General Laws and Liberties of 1672," for no other use of this seal on printed matter has been found earlier in date than an order of the General Court concerning the confinement of Indians passed August 30, 1675, a copy of which may be found at the Boston Athenaeum. The date is significant. Green's letter to Winthrop quoted above

¹For a discussion of the matter, see George E. Littlefield's *Early Massachusetts Press*, Vol. I, pp. 221-262, and Vol. II, p. 12.

shows that about this time he was feeling the competition of the new printer, and it would have been sound business for him to furbish up the old cut and use it to dress up the official printing of which he had had a monopoly up to that time. This cut was used again on an order of the Council, dated September 17, 1675, already referred to, and it continued to be used from time to time until December 22, 1691, when it appears upon a broadside order of the General Court fixing imposts and raising funds to guard against sea rovers, a copy of which may be found in the "Massachusetts Archives," Vol. 37: 342. Shortly after that date the use of this seal must have been discontinued because under the new charter of William and Mary the Royal seal was used.

We have still to consider the question of whether either or both of these printers may have had cuts of the seal in both forms. We have already noted the break in the cut of 1672 at the right-hand edge a little below the middle. About thirty different impressions of this cut on fourteen different documents printed between 1672 and 1691 have been examined. This defect appears in every impression and it is clear that but one cut existed in this form.

It is evident, therefore, that printed matter upon which this earlier cut of the seal appears may be ascribed with reasonable certainty to Green's Cambridge press. This is true whether one believes that the engraved cut was made on wood by Foster before he became Green's rival, or that it was obtained by John Usher or Samuel Green in England.

The same question arises with respect to the cut which Foster made for his own use. Examination has been made of eighty impressions of this cut on forty-six different documents printed between the autumn of 1675 and the spring of 1689/90, shortly after which date the use of this cut of the seal was terminated by a fire which occurred in September, 1690, and destroyed the printing plant in which it was then used.¹

¹George E. Littlefield's *Early Massachusetts Press*, Vol. II, pp. 30-31.

Most of the impressions from this cut show an identifying defect in the form of a crack or split in the wood on which it is engraved, and which is clearly observable in the reproduction presented herewith. This crack begins at the lower edge of the seal, passes through the first letter "A" in the word "MATTACHUSETTS," thence up the Indian's left leg, across the leafy girdle, through his left arm at the armpit and shoulder, and thence through the letter "G" in the word "SIGILLUM" to the upper edge.

As before stated, the earliest known instance of the use of this form of the seal is on the broadside "Lawes & Ordinances of War" dated October 26, 1675, and it does not show the defect, doubtless because it had not then developed.¹

The second printing of this form of the seal is found on a broadside of November 3, 1675, the only known copy of which is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This impression also does not show the crack in the plate, which first appears on a broadside dated April 4, 1676, the only known copy of which is in the Boston Athenaeum.

This cut of the seal was used with great frequency until February 1685/6, when the incoming of the Dudley and Andros governments interfered with its use. Thereafter it was once used in 1689 and once in the spring of 1689/90. In all these impressions of the plate the crack is noticeable with the exception of those in Increase Mather's "Briefe History of the Indian Warr," Boston 1676, where four impressions that have been examined fail to show it. Doubtless this is due to care on the part of the printer in applying sufficient pressure at the sides to close the crack in the plate as would probably have been possible for a time

¹The Massachusetts Historical Society has a copy of a broadside order of the General Court dated Octob. 11, 1675, fixing the first Thursday in December as a day of Fasting and Prayer but the General Court did not meet until October 13, in that year, and *Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. V, p. 130 show that this order was in fact adopted a year later at the session of Octob. 11, 1676. The misdating is clearly a printer's error.

after it first appeared. But the existence of four documents on which the seal does not show this defect makes it necessary to seek further proof that there was but one cut of this form of the seal.

A glance at the left-hand edge of an impression of this cut shows a defect in the outer line at about the middle of that side of the seal. It will also be noticed that just outside the lettering on the cut is a narrow black line. A break appears in this line extending from the letter "G" to the letter "A" in the word "ANGLIA" near the top of the seal; a similar but much smaller break will be noted near the top of the first letter "A" in the word "MATTACHUSETTS" near the bottom of the seal. The base of the letter "T" in the word "ET" is one-sided; one end of the crossline of the first letter "T" in "MATTACHUSETTS" has a pendant line not found elsewhere in the engraving. These peculiarities are sufficient to prove the existence of but one cut of this form of the seal, when it is found by inspection that all of them appear in every one of the impressions examined.

This one cut we have placed definitely in the hands of John Foster, but he died in September, 1681, and in the following month the General Court granted liberty to Samuel Sewall to undertake the management of the Boston press.¹

It is supposed that Sewall did not purchase the plant but that he managed it for a group of men who were interested in maintaining a press in Boston. As he was not a practical printer he procured Samuel Green, Jr., son of the Cambridge printer, who was then living in New London, Connecticut, and who had been trained as a printer by his father, to take charge of operating the press.²

In September, 1684, Sewall was released by the General Court from any further obligation in connection with the Boston press,³ although Mr. George E.

¹*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. V, p. 323.

²George E. Littlefield's *Early Massachusetts Press*, Vol. II, p. 18.

³*Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. V, p. 452.

Littlefield believed that he had, in fact, ceased his connection with it at an earlier date, and that Samuel Green, Jr. was in full charge from the early months of 1684.¹ As Samuel Green, Jr. was the practical printer at the Boston press after Foster's death, and as his name appeared in the imprints during the period when Sewall was the manager, we may regard him as the successor of John Foster, and he continued to manage the press until his death in July, 1690, after which his brother, Bartholomew, took charge for a short time until in September, 1690, as already stated, a fire destroyed the printing office.

To sum up briefly, there were two cuts of the early Massachusetts Bay Colony seal used by printers, which differed materially in form; there was but one engraved cut of each form. The earlier of these cuts was probably made in England and the later one was engraved by John Foster. The earlier cut was used only by the Cambridge press and the later one was used only by the Boston press. The conclusion follows that any printed matter of the period 1672 to 1691 upon which we find an impression of the earlier of these cuts of the colony seal must be ascribed to the Cambridge press of Samuel Green, and that any printed matter of that period upon which appears an impression of the later cut must be ascribed to John Foster of Boston, or to Samuel Green, (Jr.) of Boston, according to the date of its printing.

An appendix has been prepared which lists the books and documents carrying printed impressions of the seal, and presents in detail such modified or additional bibliographical data as may be indicated by the foregoing discussion.

In this connection no study has been made to determine which of these printers was the official State printer at any given time. During the period from October, 1675 to August, 1678, each form of seal was used with comparative frequency, but between the

¹George E. Littlefield's *Early Massachusetts Press*, Vol. II, pp. 25-26.

latter date and December, 1690, no specimen of printing has come to light which carries the Cambridge form of the seal. On the other hand, after August, 1678, the Boston form of the seal appears upon a very considerable number of documents down to February, 1686, when its use was suspended until after the ousting of the Andros government. Green of Cambridge rarely used his form of seal on anything but broadsides, nor does the Foster form appear on anything but broadsides until he impressed it upon the Sessions Laws of October 10, 1677, but after that date his seal appears quite regularly on the Sessions Laws, and it would seem probable that nearly all official printing went to him after that date.

It is interesting to note that during the Session of May 3, 1676, a broadside order of the General Court for the preventing of injustice and inequality bears an impression of the seal in the Cambridge form and is printed from type that was certainly used by the Cambridge press, while an order of the General Court passed at the same Session levying rates for the payment of expenses incurred during King Philip's war, bears an impression of the seal in the Boston form.

Inasmuch as no instance has been found where the use of both forms of the seal is found upon different printings of the same document, except in the case of the Order of September 17, 1675, reprinted in the "Briefe History" in 1676, it would appear probable that the colony authorities divided the official printing between the two presses from the fall of 1675 to 1678, and that thereafter it was given to the more conveniently located Boston press until the government passed into the hands of Dudley and Andros.

During the administration of President Dudley and Governor Andros, the official printing was in the hands of Richard Pierce, of Boston;¹ and on some public documents he made use of a crude printer's cut which follows in general the printer's cut engraved by Foster,

¹George E. Littlefield's *Early Massachusetts Press*, Vol. II, p. 46.

but with an inscription suitable to the existing political conditions. An impression may be seen upon "A Proclamation By The President and Council of His Majesty's Territory & Dominion of New-England in America" in the Massachusetts Historical Society. This is dated May 28, 1686.

APPENDIX

There is given below a chronological list of Massachusetts Bay sessions laws and proclamations and a few other publications which carry impressions of the printers' cuts of the Colony seal which have been discussed at length in the preceding paper.

They are (1) the cut first used in "The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony. Cambridge 1672." in which the figure of the Indian is distinctly female, dressed in a short pleated skirt as illustrated at page 22. This is referred to in the following memoranda as the Cambridge cut.

(2) The cut made by John Foster of Boston and, so far as now known, first used on the Broadside form of "Severall Lawes and Ordinances of War past and made the 26th October 1675." In this form the figure of the Indian is male and is clad only with a girdle of leaves, as illustrated at page 22. It is referred to in the following memoranda as the Foster cut.

The printer and place of printing of each item are indicated as determined by the study made from these cuts.

Search has been made in a number of libraries for imprints carrying impressions of either of these cuts and the following key is used in designating the location of copies:

AAS	= American Antiquarian Society
BA	= Boston Athenaeum
BPL	= Boston Public Library
CHS	= Connecticut Historical Society
HC	= Harvard College Library

HEH	=Henry E. Huntington Library
HLS	=Harvard Law School
JCB	=John Carter Brown Library
LOC	=Library of Congress
LSP	=London State Paper Office
MA	=Massachusetts Archives
MHS	=Massachusetts Historical Society
MSL	=Massachusetts State Library
NYPL	=New York Public Library
PC	=Private Collection

1. The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony; Revised and Reprinted. By Order of the General Court Holden at Boston, May 15th. 1672.

Cambridge Printed by Samuel Green, for John Usher of Boston 1672.

Seal = Cambridge cut. AAS. BA. HC. HEH. HLS. JCB. MHS.
MSL. PC. Black House, Ellsworth, Me.

2. At a Council held in Boston August the thirtieth 1675. [an order confining friendly Indians to their plantations during hostilities.] By the Council, Edward Rawson Secret.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1675.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut. BA.

Evans 205, Ford's Mass. Broadside 49.

3. At a Council Held at Boston Sept 17. 1675 [appointing Oct. 7, 1675 as a day of "Publick Humiliation with Fasting and Prayer."]

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1675] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut. MHS.

Not noted by Evans or Ford. Secretary Rawson's certificate at the end is damaged and not legible.

4. Severall Lawes and Ordinances of War past and made the 26th October 1675. By the General Court of the Massachusetts. For the better regulating their Forces, and keeping their Souldiers to their duty, and to prevent Profaness that Iniquity be kept out of the Camp. By the Court, Edward Rawson Secret'.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1675] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut. LOC. PC.

Not noted by Evans or Ford. Samuel Green printed the act as pp. 29-31 of the Sessions Laws of October 13, 1675 and November 3, 1675. See Evans 202.

5. At a Sessions of the General Court held at Boston the 3^d of November 1675. [Appointing December 2, 1675 as a day of "Humiliation and Prayer"] By the Court, Edward Rawson, Secret'.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1675.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

MHS.

Not noted by Evans or Ford.

6. Several Laws & Orders Made at the General Court Held at Boston the 21st. of February, 1675 [1676] And Printed by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr't.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1676]

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BA. BPL. HLS. MHS.

Evans 204. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

7. At a Council Held at Boston April the 4th 1676. [ordering selectmen to inform themselves concerning persons settling among them.] By the Council Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1676.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 215. Ford's Mass. Broadsides 54.

8. At a General Court Held at Boston May the 3^d, 1676. [for preventing injustice and inequality in the payment of war expenses.] By the Court Edward Rawson Secret.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1676.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BA. PC.

Evans 217. Ford's Mass. Broadsides 58.

9. At a General Court Held at Boston the 3^d of May 1676. [concerning exacting a penalty for the non-appearance of militia when ordered for duty.] By the Court Edward Rawson Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1676.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BA.

Evans 218. Ford's Mass. Broadsides 56.

10. Several Laws & Orders Made at the General Court Held at Boston for Election the 3^d of May 1676. And Printed by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green, 1676]

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BPL. HLS.

Evans 219. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

11. At a General Court Held at Boston the 3^d of May 1676 [levying ten "single countrey rates" for defraying the expenses of the war.] By the Court Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1676.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. PC. Salem Court House.

Not noted by Evans. Ford Mass. Broad sides 55.

12. At a Council Held at Charlestown June the 20th, 1676. [appointing June 29 as a day of "Solemn Thanksgiving and praise to God."] By the Council, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1676] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

MHS.

Evans 216. Ford Mass. Broad sides 57.

13. At a General Court Held at Boston the 11th of Octob. 1676. [appointing November 9, 1676 as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."] By the Court Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1676.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

MHS.

Not noted by Evans or Ford.

The MHS. copy is dated Octob. 11, 1675 but the General Court of that year did not meet until Oct. 13, and reference to the official records shows this order was adopted at the October session 1676. A copy, correctly dated, was sold at the Samuel G. Drake Sale at Bangs & Merwin, Sept. 29, 1876. Lot 288.

14. Briefe History of the Warr with the Indians * * *. By Increase Mather. Boston, Printed and Sold by John Foster over against the sign of the Dove. 1676.

Seal = Foster cut.

AAS. BPL. JCB. MHS. NYPL.

The Foster cut of the seal is here used as a headpiece to the Order of the Council of Sept. 17, 1675 [No. 3 supra] which appears at page 15 of the Briefe History, but on the original

printing of this order the Cambridge cut of the seal is used. Evidently Foster did not have access to it.

15. At a Court Held at Boston in New-England the 29th of March, 1677. [forbidding the buying and keeping of Indians without authority.] By the Council, Edward Rawson Secr. [Boston: Printed by John Foster 1677.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 233. Ford Mass. Broadside 62.

16. At a Council Held at Boston the 9th. of April, 1677. [an order against horse racing.] By the Council, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1677.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BA.

Evans 234. Ford Mass. Broadside 63.

Whitmore reproduced this order at page 347 of his *Laws and Liberties* of 1672 with the Foster cut of the seal but the original in Boston Athenaeum has the Cambridge cut.

17. Several Laws & Orders Made at the first Sessions of the General Court for Elections held at Boston in New-England May 23^d. 1677. Printed and Published by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr't.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1677.]

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BA. BPL. HLS. MSL.

Evans 235. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

18. Sundry Laws Made by the General Court Wherein the Duty of Tything Men is Expressed. By the Court, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1677.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. HLS. MHS.

Evans 237. Ford Mass. Broadside 61.

19. Several Laws and Orders Made at the second Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston October. 10th. 1677. And published by Order thereof. Edward Rawson Secr'.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1677.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL. HLS. MHS.

Evans 236. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

20. At a Council Held at Boston March 28, 1678. [an order against firing guns in towns.] By the Council. Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1678.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 249. Ford Mass. Broadside 67.

21. At a General Court Held at Boston May 8. 1678. [appointing June 6, 1678 as a day of "Humiliation and Prayer." Edward Rawson Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1678.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

MHS.

Evans 252. Ford Mass. Broadside 69.

22. At a Council Held at Boston the 22^o. of August 1678. [accounting for money raised for the redemption and provision of captives taken by the Indians] By Order of the Council, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1678.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

MHS.

Not noted by Evans. Ford Mass. Broadside 68.

23. Several Laws and Orders Made at the second Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston, October 2^d. 1678. And published by their Order. Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1678.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. HLS. MSL.

Evans 253. Ford Laws Mass. Bay.

24. At a second Sessions of the General Court held at Boston in New-England, October 2^d. 1678. [an order requiring all persons above the age of sixteen to take the oath of allegiance.] By the General Court, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1678.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

MHS.

Evans 251. Ford Mass. Broadside 70.

25. The Oath of Allegiance. Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1678.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

PC.

Evans does not note. Ford Mass. Broadsides, in a note to No. 70, states that the oath was ordered to be printed and sent out but that no copy had been found prior to the publication of his volume.

26. At a General Court held at Boston in New-England the second Day of October 1678. A Proclamation [appointing November 21, 1678 as a day of "Fasting and Prayer."] By the General Court, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1678.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

NYPL.

Evans 250. Ford Mass. Broadsides 71.

27. Several Laws and Orders Made at the first Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston May 28, 1679, and published by their Order. Edward Rawson Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1679.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL. HLS.

Evans 271. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

28. At a General Court Held at Boston, October 15. 1679 [appointing the second Thursday in December as a day of "public Humiliation"] Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1679.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

CHS. PC.

Evans 273. Ford Mass. Broadsides 74.

29. Several Laws and Orders Made at the second Sessions of the General Court Holden at Boston Octob. 15. 1679, and Printed by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1679.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL. HLS.

Evans 272. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

30. At a Council Held at Boston in New-England, January 6, 1679. [1680] [appointing January 29 following as a day of "Thanksgiving" for the safe return of the agents of the colony from England.] By the Council, Edward Rawson Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1680]

Seal = Foster cut. Broadside.

PC.

Not noted by Evans or Ford.

31. At a Council Held in Boston January 8. 1679 [1680] [altering the date of the thanksgiving ordered in No. 30 to January 22 1679/80.] By the Council, Edward Rawson, Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1680.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

A copy was sold as lot 419 at the Funke-Thomas sale at Am. Art Assn. Anderson Galleries Inc. Jan. 17, 1934.

Not noted by Evans or Ford.

32. Several Laws and Orders made at a General Court Held at Boston, February the 4th. 1679/80. Edward Rawson Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1680.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL. HLS.

Evans 289. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

33. At a Council Held at Boston March 8, 1679/80 [appointing April 15 1680 as a day of "Humiliation and Prayer." Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1680.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

A copy was sold as lot 420 at the Funke-Thomas sale at Am. Art Assn. Anderson Galleries Inc. Jan. 17, 1934.

Evans 287 and Ford Mass. Broadside 76 locate a copy at AAS. but this is an error.

34. Several Laws and Orders Made at the first Sessions of the General Court for Elections Held at Boston, May 19th. 1680. And published by their Order; Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1680.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL. HLS.

Evans 290. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

35. Several Laws and Orders Made at the second Sessions of The General Court Held at Boston, Octob. 13. 1680. And Published by their Order. Edward Rawson Secr'.

[Boston: Printed by John Foster 1680.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL. HLS.

Evans 291. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

36. At a Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston the 4th of March 1680. [1681] [an order against selling arms and ammunition to Indians.] By the Court, Edward Rawson Secr. [Boston: Printed by John Foster 1681.] Broadside.
 Seal = Foster cut. BA.
 Evans 288. Ford Mass. Broadside 81.

37. At a Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston the 16th of March 1680/1. [appointing April 21, 1681 as a day of "Fasting and Prayer."] By the Court, Edward Rawson Secr'. [Boston: Printed by John Foster 1681.] Broadside.
 Seal = Foster cut. AAS. HLS.
 Evans 304. Ford Mass. Broadside 82.

38. Several Laws and Orders Made at a Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston by Adjournment from the 4th to the 16th. of March 1680. [1681] and published by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr. [Boston: Printed by John Foster 1681.]
 Seal = Foster cut. BPL.
 Evans does not note. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

39. Several Laws and Orders Made at the Several General Courts Held in Boston in the years 1680, 1681, And Published by their Order. Edward Rawson Secretary. [Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1682.]
 Seal = Foster cut. BA. BPL.
 Not noted by Evans. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

This printing of the sessions laws passed between March 16, 1681 and Feb. 15, 1681/2 is probably the first work of this sort done by Samuel Green, Jr. as printer for Samuel Sewall, the manager of the Boston press. It is significant that we find no sessions laws or official broadsides printed between the session of March 1680/1 and this printing of 1682. Probably the reason is to be found in the death of Foster and the delays incident to setting up the new management.

40. At a General Court Held at Boston; May 24th: 1682 [an order that Spanish pieces of eight shall pass as money.] By the Court, Edward Rawson, Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall.]
Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL.

Evans 316. Ford Mass. Broadsides 87.

The BA. copy is mutilated by the cutting off of the seal.

41. An Order for Regulating Constables Payments, and for the Rating of Unimproved Lands; and Relating to Troopers, Made at the second Session of the General Court Held at Boston, Octob. 11, 1682. Edward Rawson Secr:

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1682.]

Seal = Foster cut. Broadside.

BA.

Evans 317. Ford Mass. Broadsides 88.

42. Several Laws Made at the second Session of the General Court Held at Boston, October 11. 1682. And Printed by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1682]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL.

Evans 318. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

43. Several Laws made at the General Court Called and Held at Boston on the seventh of February, and Continued by Adjournment to the thirty first of March 1683. And by their Order Printed and Published; by Edward Rawson Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1683.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL.

Evans 349. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

44. At a General Court Held at Boston May. 16. 1683. [an act relating to the price of cattle.] By the Court Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1683.]

Seal = Foster cut. Broadside.

BA.

Evans 346. Ford Mass. Broadsides 91.

45. Several Laws made at the second Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston October 10. 1683. And Published by their Order Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1683.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. BPL.

Evans 350. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

46. At a special General Court Held at Boston Novemb. 7. 1683. [an order regulating the construction of new buildings.] By the Court, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green for Samuel Sewall 1683.]

Seal = Foster cut. Broadside. BA.

Evans 347. Ford Mass. Broad sides 92.

47. At a General Court on Adjournment, Held at Boston Feb. 13, 1683/4. [an order for encouraging buildings of brick and stone.] By the Court, Edward Rawson Secr't.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1684.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut. BA.

Evans 365. Ford Mass. Broad sides 96.

Sewall was not formally released by the General Court as manager of the Boston press until September 1684, but it is probable that he actually surrendered the management to Samuel Green, Jr. in the early part of 1684, and in that event the latter would have been the publisher. There is no doubt that this broadside was printed on the Boston press.

48. Several Laws and Orders Made by the General Court, Held at Boston on the 7th of May 1684.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1684.]

Seal = Foster cut. BA.

Evans 366. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

49. At a General Court Called by the Honourable Governour on His Receipt of His Majestie's Letter, to sit in Boston, July the 9th 1684. When they State there was Made and Passed the Law and Order following; [against pirates and privateers.] And by their Order Printed: By the Court Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1684.]

Seal = Foster cut. BA. BPL.

Evans 367. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

50. Several Laws made at the General Court Called to Sit and Held at Boston, Sept. 10th 1684. And Published by their Order, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1684.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 368. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

51. Several Orders and Laws Made at the Second Sessions of the General Court Held at Boston, Octob. 15th. 1684. And Printed by their Order: Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1684.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 369. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

52. At a General Court Held at Boston January 28, 1684. [1685] [amending the law concerning building with brick and stone.] By the Court, Edward Rawson, Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1685.]

Seal = Foster cut. Broadside.

BA.

Evans 364. Ford Mass. Broadsides 100.

53. The Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England. At a General Court Held at Boston, by Adjournment from the 28th of January to the 18th of March 1684 [1685] [an explanation of the law relative to conveyances.] By the Court.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1685.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BPL.

Evans does not note. Ford Mass. Broadsides 101.

Secretary Rawson's name has been cut from the certification on this copy.

54. By the Governor and Council Assembled at Boston the 2^d. of April, 1685. To all His Majesties Subjects Within the Government of the Massachusetts Colony [forbidding intercourse with a vessel cruising in the neighborhood] By Order, Edward Rawson Secr.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1685.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 391. Ford Mass. Broadsides 102.

55. Several Laws and Orders made by the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England at the General Court Held at Boston, May 27th 1685. As also at a

General Court Held at Boston on the 14th of October, 1685.
And Printed by Order, Edward Rawson, Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1685]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA.

Evans 389. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

56. By the Governour and Company Of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England at a General Court Held at Boston, on Adjournment, Feb. 16th 1685 [1686] By the Court, Edward Rawson Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1686.]

Seal = Foster cut.

BA. MA.

Evans 390. Ford Laws of Mass. Bay.

57. A Copy of the Kings Majesties Charter, for Incorporating the Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in America. Granted in the Fourth Year of his Highness Reign of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Anno Dom. 1628. Boston in New-England, Printed by S. Green for Benj. Harris at the London Coffee House near the Town House in Boston. 1689.

Seal = Foster cut.

AAS. BPL. NYPL. PC.

Evans 474.

58. By the Governour & General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England. March 13 1689 [1690] [for enforcing the laws of the Colony against vice.] Isaac Addington Secretary.

[Boston: Printed by Samuel Green 1690.] Broadside.

Seal = Foster cut.

MHS.

Evans 529. Ford Mass. Broadside 159.

59. At the General Court of Their Majesties Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England Sitting in Boston by Adjournment. December 10th 1690 [appointing a committee to issue bills of the Colony] Printed and Published by Order of the Court. Isaac Addington Secr.

Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green. Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut.

BPL. MA.

Evans does not note. Ford Mass. Broadside 170.

Samuel Green, Jr. died in July, 1690 and his printing plant was burned the following September. It would appear that the official printing which had been done at his Boston press went back to his father at Cambridge.

60. At a General Court For Their Majesties Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, Sitting at Boston, upon Adjournment, December. 22th 1691. [fixing duties and imposts to protect the coast against "Piratical Sea Rovers and other Enemies."] Printed and Published by Order of the Court, Isaac Addington Secr.

[Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green 1691.] Broadside.

Seal = Cambridge cut. MA. London State Paper Office.

Evans 554. Ford Mass. Broad sides 186.

Copyright of Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society is the property of American Antiquarian Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.