### An Humble

# REQUEST. TOTHE

## Ministers of both Universities.

## AND TO ALL

### . Lawyers in every Inns-a-Court. TO

Confider of the Scriptures and points of Law herein mentioned, and to give a rational and chriftian Anfwer. whereby the difference may be composed in peace, between the poor men of England, who have begun to digge, plow, and build upon the common Land, claiming it their own, by right of Creation.

AND

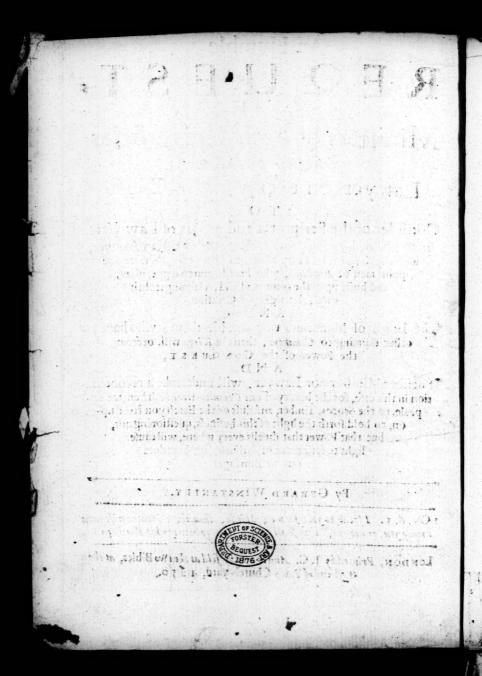
The Lords of Mannours that trouble them, who have no other claiming to Commons, then the Kings will, or from the Power of the CONQUEST. AND

If neither Minister nor Lawyer, will undertake a reconciliasion in this cafe, for the beauty of our Common-Wealth. Then we appeale, to the Stones, Timber, and duft of the Earth you tread upon, to hold forth the light of this bufinefs, queftioning not, but that Power that dwells every where, will caufe light to fpring out of darkness, and Freedom out of Bondage.

#### BY GERARD WINSTANLEY.

I Cor. 6. 5. I /peak to your frame; Is it fo, that there is not a mife man among you, no not one, that shall be able to judge between his Brethren ?

LONDON, Printed by J. C. And are to be fold at the two Bibles, at the Weft end of Pauls Church-yard, 1650.



## TO THE READER,

He occasion of the publication of this Request to the Ministers and Lamyers was this: Upon a discourse between Parson Plat, Lord of the mannor of Cobham, and Gerard winstanley, about the matter of diging upon the Commons in his Lordship,

Mr. Plat did promise and engage himself with loving expressions, and words savouring of much moderation, tenderness and reason, that if Gerard Winstanley could prove by Scriptures, the law ulness of the work; that is, that the earth was made to be a common Treasary, and ought to remain so to whale Mankind, without respect of persons: That he would never hereaster moless the Diggers, but quietly suffer them to build and plant the Commons in his Lordship: And that he would bring in his estate, and become one in that community.

This which here followes is a Copy of those Scriptures I delivered to him, which he had not then time to read over; buildon discourse at the same time, "upon the same Scriptures, he did not gain-say, but by his words of Gentleness declared a condiscention", to the light of that universal freedom, held orth thereby to Mankind.

For the prefent I offer this to the confideration of all rational, and Christian pirited men, to judge in the cafe; And according as Mr. Plat gives answer, I shall be as ready to declare and publish.

E A LIA TATA TATA TATA TA LA AND TATA TA AND TATA TANKER

perme, GERARD WINSTANLEY.

## To the Ministers of both Universities, and the Lawyers of every Inns-a-Court,

#### Gentlemen, Brethren, and Englishmen,

Ou all heare of the difference between Lords of Minnewrs, and the poorPeople of England. The poor people fay, the common Land is their due, by right of Creation, and by the Lawes of a Common-wealth. And being encouraged herefrom, do build houfes, and plant them corn for their Livelihood, upon the Commons and waft Land, that they may live like men, in their right of Creation; and that they may enjoy the benefit of a free Common-wealth, as they are Englishmen.

The Lords of Mannours fay, it is not their Creation-right; thereupon beat them, pull down their houfes, and much abufe them, pushing the poor with their hornes of power, like unrational Beasts.

And though the difference rife higher and higher between : them, both in point of Confeience, and point of Law.yet hitherto, there does not any appear to reconcile the difference,

But Gentlemen, let it not be faid hereafter among posterity but that there were some wile men among you, that were not blinded by paffion, covetousness, and felf-interest; but that you would adventure to speak for righteousness, and that took the cause of the poor into your hands.

This difference between Lords of Mannours and the poor, to bout the common Land, is the greateft controversie that hath rife up this 600. yeares past.

If reafon and righteoufnefs which is the foundation of Scriptures, and just Lawes do give it us: let us have our freedom quietly; if neither reafon nor righteoufnefs give us this freedom," we will lie ftill, and never trouble, you more.

Therefore I leave these following Scriptures and Confiderations to you, and reft,

April 9th. 1650. A fellow-Commoner of England, and true friend to Freedom, GERARD WINSTANLEY. The whole Earth : By the Law of Creation, is the Common treasury of free Livelyhood, to whole Mankind. And toos Lords of Mannors, and others, that dony any part of mankind, this creation-freedome in the earth, are sinners in the highest degree, and are upholders of the fall & curse of Man-

#### To prove this by Scripture.

kind.

T is plaine, that the Scriptures confilts of Three Parts. First, they declare the rightcous Law of Creation, wherein God gives to all Mankind, equall freedome, without respect of persons.

. Secondly, they declare the fall of Mankind from this righteous Law; and the various unrighteous actings of Mankind, under his falne eftate, or power of darknesse, by whom he is taken prisoner.

Thirdly, they declare the reftoration of Mankind to his creationrigteoufnesse : By whom he is reftored : And the actings and conversation of Mankind upon his refurrection from under that dark, or faln estate.

Ile begin with the First, and take notice how the Scriptures gives an universal freedome in the Earth to whole Mankind.

In Genefis, God faid, Let us make Man : By Man, in the fingn- Gen. 1. 6. lar number implies, Mankind. And let them have dominion : By Them, in the plurall number, implies, whole Mankind in all his branches.

Againe : he created Man; that is : Mankind. Male and female, created be Them. And bid them, in the plurall number; increase, Vcr.27.& and multiply, and replenish the earth : and after Mankind, in his Vcr.29 varietie of branches, did increase and fill the earth. Then the creating Power, or God, gives 2 Commands more.

First, To fubdue the Earth. And this implies, plowing, diging, and all kind of manuring. So then observe. That bare and simple working in the Earth, according to the freedome of the Creation, though it be in the fweat of mans browes, is not the curfe.

But for one part of Mankind, to be a Task-malter, and to live Idle; and by the Bealt-like power of the fword, does force ano-B ther

ther part of Mankind to worke as a fervant and flave. This is the power of the curfe, which makes mankind cat his bread in forrow by the fweat of his browes.

The Second Command from God, was this, to Mankind. That he hould have dominion over the Fish, Fowle, Beags, Hearbs, Plants. And this implies ; that whole Mankind, spread abroad in variety of bodies, and yet but the unity of one Creation . Mankind is the Lord of the Earth : As David faith : The earth is the Lords . that is. Mankinds.

But there is not the leaft tittle fpoken, that one part of Mankind fhould fubdue, and rule in oppreffion over another, for this came in after the fall, and is the Beaftly Power that hath beene Dars 7. 25 fuffered to reigne, for a time, times, and dividing of time.

When Mankind lives in the unity of the one Spirit of Righteonfneffe ; he lives in the light, and the light lives in him ; which is Chrift in him, the light of the Father, or the reftoring Power.

But when Mankind lives in division, contention, and covetoufneffe, one part of Mankind hedging themfelves into the earth by force and fword, (as experience fhewes, the ftrongeft fword, rules over the weakeft) and thereby futting out another part of Mankind, making them flaves.

Jam.4.1. 2 Cor.4.4.

Gen. 9.9.

Plal. 24. 1.

Now Mankind lives under the power of the Fall, In darkneffe, and darkneffe lives in him. And this darkneffe is the Devill, or fonne of bondage, which caufes all division and forrow.

This fame Creation-Right, or common freedome in the earth among Brethren, was confirmed by Covenant from God, to Noab, and his Seed, without limitation or respect of perfons.

So that, we fee when that Almighty power did work a reforation in the earth, he gave the earth ftill to be in common: fhutting out none, from enjoying the benefit of his Creation: But when Mankind began to quarrell about the earth ; and fome would have all, and thut out others, forcing them to be fer-Jer. 45. 5. vants ; This was Mans fall, it is the ruling of the curfe, and is the caufe of all divisions, wars, and pluckings up.

Gen. 17.8.

This fame Creation-Right, or Univerfall Freedome in the earth, was confirmed by Covenant to Abraham, and his Seed, not limiting, or reftraining any part. Now in this Covenant to Abraham, God

God points out the work of reftoration by Chrift, the reftoring Power, who shall be the joy and bleffing of all Nations.

So that in the work of reftoration, God brings Mankind to this univerfall freedome in the Earth, without refpect of perfons, according to the righteous Law of the first creation of all things.

In the next place, the Scriptures declare the Fall of Mankind from this righteous Law of Creation.

And the fall of Man, is declared in these words: Mankind be-Pfal. 49.13 ing in honour, abideth not; that is: he being made the Lords of the Earth, and had dominiour over the Fish, Fowle, and Beasts, and was free in himselfe; yet he abode not in that honour.

For one part of Mankind, feeking to enflave another part, fetting up one to be a King, or Lord, caffing another at his foot-ftoole, the Rev. 19. ftronger part hedging himfelfe into the Earth, by Armies and Selfe- 19.20. will Lawes, and thereby hedged out others, did hereby become like the Beafts that perifhes.

And how is that ? even as the bealts, that pulhes one another Rev. 12.14. with their hornes, so does Mankind; so that Mankind, in their A- Dan.7.25. Gings each to other, is become a Bealt : And this Bealtly Power was to reigne for a time, times, and dividing of times.

Therefore, wholoever upholds this Beafly Power, and yet faies they are the Sons of Chrift, or reftoring power, they lie, they deseive themsfelves, and the trath is not in them.

The Scriptures likewife declares the actings of Mankind under Gen. 4.3. the fall, or in darkneffe. Cain role up in difcontent, and killed his brother Abel. The quarrell tife about the Barth ; for Abels industry made the earth more fruitfull then Cain ; thereupon Cain would take away Abels labour from him by force.

These two Brothers did type out, or fore-run all the acting betweene man and man, from that time to this; being a plaine declaration of that darknesse, into which Mankind is false.

Mofes Law of equity, was but the moderation, or the curbing in of the Fall of Mankind : for his Law was not the re- Deut. 9. & Rorer: but, faith he, there is one comes after me, mightier then Cha. 18. 18 I, and him ye fall beare, which is Chrift, the reftoring Spitit.

All the wars and divisions in Ifraels time, and fince : and all Gen. 33.4. B 2 buying Gal. 4. 29 buying and felling of Land, and the fruits of the earth, which is Jam. 4. 1. the art of chesting one another, is but the actings of Mankind in IIa. 33. 1. darknelle, under the power of the fall; for, both Kings, Rulers, and all people, have had their checks from God, for their unrighteous walking, or cruelty against *Abels* plain-hearted Spirit. And all the great combuttions that hath been, and yet is, in the world, is but politick, covetous, anurdering *Cain*; holding *Abel*, or the honest plaine dealing heart under him; or the fon of bondage, perfecuting the fon of freedome.

Now in the Third Particular. The Scriptures declares the reftoration of Mankind, to his Creation-righteoufneffe; or that the Sonne of Righteoufneffe shall rife up, and expell the darkneffe.

Gen. 3. 15. And there are 3 degrees of this First the Scriptures declares Gal. 3. 8. promiles of reftoration; as in these words: The Seed of the a The. 2.8. Woman shall bruise the Serpents bead. Abraham's Seed shall be Heb. 8. 10. the joy and bleffing of all Nations. The bright appearing of I Joh. 2. 27. Christ; the reftoring Power, shall deftroy Anti-Christ, or that Mat. 7. 12. darknesse in man, called the Mystery of iniquity, that rules in, and enflaved Mankind. And in the latter dayes, they shall be all tanget of God, and the Spirit of truth, shall lead them into all truth. And such like.

Now thefe, and fuch like promifes, declares the reftoring of Mankind to his originall rightcoulineffe, and that they fhall be brought to be of one heart, and of one mind; and that they fhall be freely willing to let each other enjoy their Creationrights, without reftraining, or molefting one another; but every one doing as they would be done by.

Ifa. 2.4. & Secondly, the Scriptures declares Prophecies, foretelling the re-Chap. 11. ftoration, in fuch words as thefe. The Swords fball be beaten into Ezck. 36. Plow-fbares, and Spears into praning-books, and Nations fballearm 34.35. war no more; but the Lion and the Lamb fball feed together: the maft places fball be builded, and the defelate land fball be tilled, whereas it lay defelate in the fight of all that paffed by.

This fhewes, that the Commons, Heaths, and waffe land, that Joel 2. 21. hath lain barren, by reafon of the unrighteoufneffe of Kings, and Pfal. 107. Lords of Mannors, that would not fuffer the enflaved poore to 34. Zachar. 8, till, and manure it, shall in the day of Christs Power, be manured, nured , and be made fruitfull, that there may be no beggery nor milery among Mankind, but that every body may freely enjoy their creation rights.

Thirdly, the Scriptures declares the refurrection of the foirit of Rom.8, 10, freedome within Man-kind. As in these words : The whole crea. tion groaneth and travelleth in pain, waiting for a reftoration. And Rom. 7.24. Ob wretched man that I am, who fhall deliver me from this body of finne : That is , who will deliver mee from my coverousne fie. pride . envy , uncleanneffe , felfe-love, and this great power of darknefs in me, that hinders me, that I cannot doc to others, as I would have them doe to me ; And that enflaves mee within, fo that I cannot quietly fuffer others to enjoy their creation rights in the earth.

The Apofiles were hated, flandered, perfectited, and bore all patiently, rather then ftrive againe, that they might hold forth the righteous law of creation : This fhe wes the refurrection of the fpirit of Love in them.

Tefus Chrift was flandred, beaten, reviled, and at last put to death, for no caufe ; yet hee reviled not againe, but fuffered all patiently , that he might honour his Father. The fpirit of Righteoulnels : this lhewes the refurrection of the loirit from under darkneffe, and a growing up of freedome and light.

This fpirit of Love, Patience, Humility, and Rigteoulnelle, is called the light of the world, and the falt of the sarth, which brings mankind into a moderate, meeke, Loving, and feafonable condition : It is the reftoring fpirit , teaching all men to doe as Math 7, 12. they would be done by. He that hath this fpirit, will never ftrive Rev. 11.15. to be a Lord of Mannor, or a divider of Land ; for he will quietly Dan. 7.27. fuffer every one to enjoy the freedome of his creation. This fourit Ephiz. Ic. destroyes all enmitie : This is the Gospel : This is Chrift, appearing to be the joy of all Nations, which the Ministers of Christ must preach if they be faithfull to Chrift.

This is the fpirit of poverty, that hath been a fervant in the world a long time, but now is appearing and rifing up to draw all men after him. men sanos stude bas, elaoi malti dian , ripdit

This poote man is hee , that faves Man-kinde from utter milie. and yet he is defpiled by Ignorance. This poore man foread 2broad

broad in fonnes and daughters, fhall inherit the Earth : This is he Pfal. 37. 91 that will give Man-kind a full freedome in the earth, and take off 10. all bondages, therefore he is called the bleffing of the earth. But the power of coverousneffe, which is the divider of land, is called the curfe of the Earth, and murtherer.

I dus Chrift bid the young man fell all that hee had, and give to Luk. 3.5,6. the poore : This speech excends to all men, as well as to that felfeconceited young man.

> When Chrift appeares in glory, in the day of his power, hee will make crooked wayes ftreight, and ruffe wayes fmooth. throw downe the Mountaines, and fill up the Valleyes.

> This declares the univerfall reftoration of Man-kind to the law of righteoufnels, from whence he fell ; for when once the Law of Love and truth is written in the heart of Man-kinde, they will never quarrell one with another about the earth, who shall have it. and who not, for it is the birth-right and Inheritance of all.

For faith Chrift, though the Gentles feeke Dominion and Lord-Matth. 20. thip one over another, yet faith Chrift, it thall not be fo among you who are my followers.

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Now these of the Parliament, Armie, Clergy, Lawyers, and people of England that proteffes to follow Chrift : and yet excreifes Lord-fhip over their brethren, not fuffering their brethren quietly to live by them on the Earth ; they doe deceive themfelves , and are hypocrites.

Therefore wee, wee, wee, to you Rich men ( and Lords of Jam. s. 1. Mannors ) howle and weepe. The oppressor shall fall : and he shat Ifa. 16.4. takes the (word, and rules by it over brethren, that perifs by it. Matth. 26. He that hedges himfelfe into the earth, and hedges out his bro-Exod. 10. ther, not faffering his brother to enjoy the benefit of his creation; That man is a Thiefe, and a Murtherer, and an Enemie to Chrift.

> And here I conclude, that these fore-mentioned Scriptures being but a gleaning of the Bible, gives a full warrant to all poore men, to build them houses, and plant corne upon the Commons and annurtured land, for their comfortable livelihood, as they are part of Man-kind, being the right of their creation.

> > And

And wholoever denies or hinders them of this freedome, doth deny God, Chrift, and Scriptures, and overthrows true and pure undefiled religion.

True Religion, and undefiled, is to let every one quietly have earth to manure, that they may live in freedome by their labours's for it is earth that every one leekes after, that they may line in peace, let them fay what they will.

The practile of the Gentry is to have the Earth to themfelves : It is that the Armie fights for : It is that the Clergy preaches for ; for if you deny him Tithes, or a Maintenance, you shall not heare of him.

Nay, is it not the bottome of all National lawes, to dispose of the Earth : and does not this appear to be true, by the practile of Lords of Mannors and the Gentric, that cannot be at reft for vexing and fretting, because poore men begins to see their creation-freedome, and begins to build upon, and plant the Commons.

And men that in other cafes are mild and feemingly loving, are like Lions and Devils, ready to kill and deftroy these poore diggers; and not only the Gentry; but the Clergy generally are mad against this worke : Well; the power of darkness, and the fall, rules in these men; tor if the reftoring spirit, Christ, were in them; they would doe as they would be done by.

And feeing the Scriptures confirms this creation Right to whole man-kind, then in the next place it followes,

That all the Title and Power, which Lords of Mannors have to the Common land, whereby they beate the people off from this their freedome. Is no other but the will of Kings, who were Conquerours, and ruled fucceffively by fwordly power, inflaving the creation Man-kind in England.

First then confider, That King CHASLES and his Lawes was the Succeffor of the performand power of *William* the Conquerour; for he did not rale by the law of creation, fuffering every one to enjoy their creation-right on the earth: But by the lawes of a Conquest, which intitles some to the earth; and finuts out others.

Secondly, That K. Charles, and that Kingly Lordly conquering government, is caft out of England, by the victory of the Armie of

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ver him, and by words and Acts of Parliament. If they doe not againe lofe this their honour and peace too, by their felfe-love and coverous field, suffering the enemie to cheate them by policy, and thereby being in Kingly power again, who could not overcome them in the Field.

And feeing Kingly and Lordly power is declared against both by Army and Parliament, the people wants nothing now but posteffion of the Common-wealths freedome; for our freedome must not lye within the class of a Booke, in words that may be read; nor in the bare title of a Nictory : but it must be freedome really enjoyed, or elfe it will do us no good.

The first Parliament law, which encourages the poore Commoners of England, to plant the Commons and wast land, is this; wherein they declare England to be a free Common-wealth : This Law breakes in pieces the Kingly yoake, and the lawes of the Conquerour, and gives a common freedome to every English-man, ro have a comfortable livelihood in this their own Land, or elfe it cannot be a common-wealth.

Secondly, The Parliament oid make this law, prefently after the Kings head was cut off; That they would cltablish all the old ancient fundamentall lawes, wherein the Lives, Liberties, perfons and cltates of the people of England without exception, were concerned.

By this they give a common freedome to every English-man to have and enjoy the land for their comfortable livelihood by their labours, without restraint of any.

For the Ancient fundamentall Law is Salin populi, the fafety, peace, and prefervation of the whole body of the people, excepting none.

And this fundamental law, called *Salm populi*, was that which gave life and Arengen to the Parliament and Army to take up Aranes against the King; for they had not the least letter of any written law for their warrant at that time, all the lawes being for the King, and none against him.

Now if there be any Ancient Lawes of the Conquerour, unrepealed, whereby the people are hindered of a quiet enjoyment of a Common-wealths freedome, they are all blotted out and abolulhed by this Act of Parliament, which hath declared <sup>30</sup> Therefore the poor people, being part of our Commonwealth, and being impoverished by the Kingly Lordly & Power, which is now calt out, are freed from the oppressions of all those Lawes, whereby their lives, hbertres, perfons and creation-rights, were enflaved! And Sains populities the fundamental Law, that gives that life and strength and courage to build upon and plant the common Land, for their comfortable livelihood. This is the Commonwealths Law, and the Commonwealths Freedom.

3. Thirdly, The Parliament have made an act to free the People, from yielding obedience to the King, and to all that hold claiming under the King. This Law like wife throwes down the power of the Conquest, and makes Englishmen free in their Land, that they may live comfortably in their English Common-Wealth, and quietly enjoy their Land now, which they could not, while the conquering Kingly and Lordly Power ruled.

4. Fourthly, The Parliament hath made an Engagement, to maintain this prefent CommonWealths Government, against King and house of Lords. This likewise is but a confirmation of the first, to make England a free Commonwealth. And that all Englishmen may enjoy the comfortable livelihood in the Land, as Brethren, without restraint; for if I have not freedom to live in peace, and enjoy food and rayment by myLabors freely, it is no CommonWealth at all.

Now in the purchafing of this declared freedom, the common people of *England*, have fpent their Eftates, as well as the Gentry', partly by their free hearts in lending money to the *Parliament*, partly by Taxes, partly by free quarter, and partly by plunder in times of Warre. By all which our proprieties are wafted, and the fruit of our labours laid down and accepted of, both by *Parliament* and *Army*, to be a price to purchafe *Salus pupult*, the peoples creation-freedom, out of the oppreffing power of *Kingly* power.

Therefore in reason and justice, I conceive, that if the poor people do build houses, and plant corne upon the Commons of England, for a livelihood, they are protected and warranted Both by Scriptures, and the Lawes of the prefent Common-Wralth: And we expect the Officers of the Law, will be as B

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faithful to us, to put as in possession, as our Law-books are to declare our common freedom,

And whereas fome Justices do fay, that for poor men to dig and plant upon the Commons, they do bring themselves within the statute, to be punished for vagrants, idle or wandring rogues. to this 1 answer.

1. That the Juffice cannot call these men vagrants, or wandring rogues; for by the letter of the Law, it is no vagrancie to dig and work; but when men are idle, wanderers, begging up and down, these the Law lookes upon as punishable.

But the Diggers they fet themfelves to work, according to the Law of creation, as they are Englishmen, upon the Commons of England, claiming the priviledges of the Commonwealth, according to the Lawes of a Common-wealth, that they may not beg, nor be forced to steale through want, and so be hanged by the Kingly and Lordly Law.

2. Secondly, Their digging upon the Commons for a livelihood, is no Riot, though fome Juftices would make it; for they do not fight against any. And their meeting together, is no unlawfull or riotous meeting, unless the gathering together of many people in one field, to dig, plow, or reap, be a Riot, or an unlawfull meeting.

These Lawes against Riots, or unlawfull meetings, as they call it, was the Law of the searfull Kingly Conqueror, left the common people by their often meeting should understand their creation-freedom, and so should joyn together, to conquer and cast out him that had conquered them.

Yet the Gentry and Lords of Mannors, who are part of the Kingly and Lordly Power, they have met divers times in Troops, and have beaten and abufed the Diggers, and pull'd down their honfes. Yet we do not heare that the Clergy, Lawyers, or Juflices, who would be counted the difpenfers of righteous juffice, do fpeak against them for Rioters, but against the poor labouring men still, checking the Labourers for idleness, and protecting the Gentry that never work at all : therefore if idle perfons, who wander up and down idly, be punishable by the Statutes; Then judge whether it be not the idle Gentry, rather then the laborious poor man. These These things I leave to the confideration of all rationall mento judge of, they being the foundation, whereupon our work of community in the carth, according to the Law of creation, being reasons and justice is builded. And I defire any rational man, *Minister* or *Lamyer*, to answer these, either to confirm us, 'or else to raise up this foundation of Scriptures and Law, not by take him *Jayler*, which is the language of the Beast, but by reason which is the voice of the man.

Though this work of digging upon the Commons, have many enemies, yet I am affured of the rightcoulneffe of the work, and it fhall take root in one place or other, before many yeares paffe over *Englands* head, I can fet no time, but I witt for the confolation of *Ifrael* to arife up, and break forth in others, as I have a tafte of him in my felf.

The voice of the Dragen is, kill him, pull down his house, beat him, arreft him, take him Jaylor, imprison him, he is a rogue.

But the voice of the Lamb is, love your enemies, let him live, the earth is his creation-right as well as mine: therefore let us do as we would be done unto.

Minifters and Lawyers, will you all ftand looking on and fee the Lords of Mannors exercise Kingly Power over the poor men that claime their creation-right in the eatth, and be fitent?

You would be called difpenfers of Juffice : here is a point of juffice for you to decide: this is the point upon which you thall either fland or fall, be faved or damned ; for you are put upon the tryal.

The week before Easter, Parlon Plat, Minister of Hurstey, being the Lord of the Mannor of Colham, where the Diggers were at work. And Thomas Sutton, the impropriator of Colham, came in person, and brought divers men, whom they hired to pull down a poor mans house, that was built upon the Commons, and kikt and struck the poor mans wife, so that she miscarried of her Child, and by the blowes and abuses they gave her, she kept her bed a week.

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And at this time I went to Mr. *Plat*, and fpoke with him, about our freedom in the Commons, he answered me, if I could make it good by Scriptures, he would never trouble us more, but let its build and plant : Nay he faid, he would cast in all his estate, and become one with the diggers.

The next week after I carried him this writing afore printed, being Munday in Eafter week, and upon our discourse; he see ned to confeat to many things, and was very moderate, and promifed me to read it over, and to give me an Answer: moreover he promised me, that if the diggers would not cut the wood upon the Common, he would not pull down their houies: And the diggers resolved for peace take, to let the wood alone till people did understand their freedom a little more.

And upon Fryday in Easter week, he came and brought his answer, which was this. He came accompanied with about 50. men, and had hired 4. or 5. of them, to fire down the diggers houses : fome that flood by faid, do not fire them, the wood will do fome good; his answer was, no, no, fire them to the ground, that these Heathens, who know not God, may not build them again; for if you let the wood alone, they will build again.

Thereupon at the Command of this Parlon *Pl.u.*, they fet fire to fix houles, and burned them down, and burned likewife fome of their houfholdftuffe, and wearing Clothes, throwing their beds, ftooles, and houfholdftuffe, up and down the Common, not pittying the cries of many little Children, and their frighted Mothers, which are Parifhioners borne in the Parifh. And yet fome of these hired men, lives not in the Parifh, and fome are ftrangers newly come into the Parifh : and fo were bewitched by the covetous make bate Priefts, to do this heathenish turkifh act.

<sup>13</sup> The poor diggers being thus fuddainly caft out of their houfes by fire, both they, their wives and Children were forced to lie upon the open Common all night : yet the rage of Parlon *Plat* and his Company refted not here, but in the night time, fome of them came again upon the Commons, while the diggers were quiet, and fome of them in bed, and faid, we have Authority

Authority from our Mafter, that is Mr. Plat, to kill you , and burn the reft of your goods . if you will not be gone : thereupon Sir Anthony Vincents Servant, called Davy, ftruck at one.

and cut fome of their Chaires and other Goods to peeces. frighting the women and Children again. And fome of the D ggers asked them, why they would do thus cruelly by them. they answered, because you do not know God, nor will not some to Church.

Sarely if the God of thefe men, by their going to Church teach both their preacher and they, to do fuch cruel deedes: we will neither come to Church, nor ferve their God. Mr. Plat in his Sermons can fay, live in peace with all men, and love your Enemies : therefore if the Diggers were enemies , he ought to love them in action ; but it is a true badge of an hypocrite, to fay, and not to do.

Let every Mans actions be tryed, and fee who ferves God. They or the Diggers. Mr. Plat and the Gentlemen, (fo would be called) that were with him, were full of rage, and gnaffied their tongues with vexation; but the Diggers are patient, chearfull, quiet in fpirit, loving to those that have burned their houfes.

Therefore the poor Diggers have got the Crown, and weare it, and the Priefts and Gentry have loft their Crown : The poor have friven with them 12. moneths, with love and patience : The Gentlemen have answered them all the time with fury : they would have the Earth and all freedom , but they will not fuffer the poor to have either earth or freedom, but what they hire of them.

. But though the Devill be let loofe to fwell againft us in thefe Gentry that rule over us, by Kingly Power, or Law of Norman Conquest, notwithstanding, they have taken the Engagement, to calt out Kingly Power : vet his time to be chained up drawes nigh : and then we are affured this righteous work of earthly community, fhall have a most glorious refurrection out of his afhes.

Nav farther if this fatisfies not Mr. Plat, but he &Tho: Sutton, of Cobham, have hired three men, to attend both night and day,

day, to beat the Diggers, and to pull down their tents of houfes, if they make any more; and if they make Caves in the earth, they threaten to murther them there, fo that they will not fuffer the poor Diggers to live, neither above norbelow ground: if they beg, they whip them by their Law for vagrants, if they fteal they hang them; and if they fet themfelves to plant the Common for a livelihood, that they may neither beg nor fteale, and whereby *England* is inriched, yet they will not fuffer them to do this neither : And fo hereby thefe Gentlemen, take away both creation-right, and 'Commonwealths right from the poor Diggers; for they command the poor enflaved Tenants and Neighbors likewife. not to fuffer arny of the Diggers to have any lodging in their houfes, nor to

ell them any meat for their money.

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And thus the fury of Parlon Plat, exceedes the fury of any other Lord of Mannor. The chief fetters on to burn thefe houfes, and to abule the Diggers, was Parlon Plat, Sir Anthony Vincent his Tenants and Servants, were most of them there; likewile Thomas Sutton and William Star, thefe are they that fay the Commons belong to the poor, and yet thefe rich men are agrieved to fee the poor make use of the Commons: the actors in this Turkish defigne, were furious beyond the fury of the Bealts; but many of those that came were threatned by Vincent his chief men, to be turned out of their Livings, if they came not, so that this is not an act of the tenants by free confent, but the Gentlemen hired others to do ir.

Thefe men do fo powerfully act the Image of the Beaß, that they will neither buy nor fell with any freely, nor let any have land houfes, or work under them but fuch as have the mark of the Beaß; that is, fuch as are filled with fear of them, and are obedient to their beaftly Power. And fome of them fay, they do God good fervice, if they can defiroy or kill the Diggers. Thus the Scriptures are fulfilled. *Rev.* 13, 17.

And now they cry out the Diggers are routed, and they rang bells for joy; but ftay Gentlemen, your felves are routed, and you have loft your Crown, and the poor Diggers have won the Crown of glory.

For

For first you have not routed them by Law, for you durst not fuffer the Diggers plead their own cause, fo that it never came to any tryal; and you have no Law to warrant your 'Lordly power in beating of the Diggers, but the will of Kingty fwordly power, which is self-will, and Club-taw.

Secondly, You have not routed the Diggers by difpute; for your impatient, covetous, and proud fwelling heart, would not. fuffer you to plead rationally with them.

Neither thirdly, have you routed them by Scriptures; but the Diggers have routed you by your own Law; by reafon, by Scriptures, and patient fuffering all your abufes and now your name thall rot, and your own power thall deftroy you.

When the Scribes and Pharifees of old, (thefe Lords of Mannors Anceftors) had put Jefus Chrift to death, they rejoyced, and fent gifts one to another, and made merry, and in fuch like words, faid they had routed him. And fo now thefe *Englifb* Pharifees, because they have acted the power of the Beaft, and to the eye of the Beaft, seeme to stand uppermost for a time, they fay they have routed the Diggers.

But they are miftaken, for the Diggers keep the field of pabience, quietnefs, joy and fweet reft in their hearts, and are filled with love to their enemies ;- but the Gentlemen are fo impatient, they cannot reft for fretting, jearing, rayling, and gnathing their tongues with vexation.

They wil not fuffer the Diggers to look to the Corne which is planted upon the Commons, being about eleven Acres : neither will they look to it themfelves, but let the Cattle fpoile it, that they may fay, fee, their labor comes to nothing. Are not these men the curse of England, that wil not fuffer others to live by the a, and will rather spoile corne in these dear times, then let the poor enjoy their own sighteous labors upon the Commons?

This

This work of digging, being freedom; or the appearance of Chriftin the earth, hath twied the Priefts and profeffors to the uttermoft, and hath ripped up the bottom of their Religion, and proves it meere witchtraft, and colonage; for felf love and covetoulneffe is their God, or ruling power. They have chosen the fword, and they refue love; when the Lamb turnes into the Lion, they will temember what they have done, and monthe.

And thus I have faithfully declared all the busineffes, and though the power of their coverous field, felf-loving field, figth for the prefent trod our weak field down; yet the firength of our inward man, hath overcome them; and is the Lord God Almighty, above that power that rules in them.

We have declared our Teftimony, and now let freedom and bondage ftrive who thall rule in Mankindsthe weapons of the Sonnes of bondage being carnall, as fire, club, and fword ; the weapons of the Sonnes of freedom being fpiritual, as love, patience, and righteoufneffe.

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