

Where the Kings house lies within a Regality, as the
Abbey of holy rood house doth within the Regality of Burgh
town, it is Coufidered as a part of the Royalty, and as lying
in the shire, and not in the Regality from which it is Exon-
pted by the Royal prerogative. ii January 1662 Lord Carnegy
& his Lady contra Bicil and Others.

his Lady contra Civil and Others.
 Sir George Wickers is Coffer. on act 27 Parl. 5 L. M.)
 reckons printing into Regalia, and asserts that the King may
 discharge any man to print without his licence. Because
 printing may do as much mischief to the Government as
 arms, and therefore the Magistrates should have the power
 of the one as well as the other. Upon which account
 his Majesty allows his own printers only to print bibles.
 De. Grilch. de Typographia ab usu. But others pretend,
 that printing being a trade; no Man can be barred from
 the use of it except by parliament, in which their own
 consent is implied. In the Year 1557 the parliament
 discharged printers to print any thing without licence,
 under the pain of Confiscation and Banishment Act
 27 Parl. 5 L. M.

under the power of 27 Parl. 3 L.M.
Custom cannot resist it self Against the Kings
prerogative, Davis, Gangstry 33. b. Coke, Inst. 15. b. But
it may support that which the Kings grant cannot sup-
port, Coke & Rep. 125.
The *Prætor* *Maiores* and the Royal Badges of honour

port, Code & Chap. 125.
The Regalia Mayora and the Royal Badges of Honour
as the Crown Scepter and sword of State, and incommuni-
cable to any subject. Nor can his Majesty Alienate any
part of the Annexed property without a previous Dispo-
sition thereof from the Crown by the parliament Stat.
233. Parl. 15 J. 6. And Albeit the Deed of a Minor be
come Effectual and well stands if Ratified in his
Majority, Yet Dispositions by the King of the Annexed

property in his Minority and Null, the Act passed in Parlia-
ment after his Majority Act 243 Parl. 15 J. 6. But the the
Kings parts be a part of the Annexed property, and the King
who is only a life renter thereof should only be allowed to
cut down so much of the wood thereon as is necessary for
his own Use: Yet seeing Woods would perish if not timely
cut down, the King or any having Right from his Majesty
may cut down the wood without any previous Act of Dis-
solution, or other Warrant from the Parliament, Wherein
observ. on act 48 Parl. 62. M. The Regalia Minora and
the Unannexed property of the Crown or the Kings private
patrimony may be disposed to subjects to Reward their ser-
vices. The privilege which renders the publick Domesties
of the Crown in alienable, is founded on the necessity of
preserving the possession of them to the sovereign for the
publick to which they are destined, viz. for Maintaining
the honour and Dignity of the Regal Government, without
~~taxing~~ the people or asking aids for that purpose to be
imposed on them. But it is not so highly necessary, that the
King should retain the possession of Regalia Minora
or his private Domesties which are not particularly
destined for such publick Use: on the contrary, it is for
his Interest, that he should have power to dispose of
them as he thinks fit. V. G. to Reward such of his sub-
jects as might possibly do for him and the Nation signal
services: Rewards being the Motives to the Most heroic
and Intrepids. You are observed, that if lands coming
to the King by purchase with his Money, or by Discount
from any of his Ancestors, or by gift, forfeiture or Escheat
from any subject, could not be aliened or granted away;
the sovereign having so many Ways of Requiring lands
in a few Generations all the lands of the Nation
might be required to the Crown, which would tend
to Enslaving of the people, being the Greatest ^{power} follows
the greatest share in property in which Dominion
is founded, Roger Acherley Britanick Constitution
Blap. 1 sect. 20. Upon ever both the Domesties Annexed
to the Crown, and the private Domesties of the King