

CORNWALL ONLINE PARISH CLERKS - helping bring the past alive

The Protestation Oath of 1641

During the spring of 1641 there was great unrest in Parliament with discord between the House of Commons and the Lords, and plots and sub-plots against both the King and Parliament itself. In May 1641 Parliament agreed upon the following Protestation Oath

" I, do in the presence of Almighty God, promise, vow and protest to maintain and defend , as far as lawfully I may, with my Life, Power and Estate, the true reformed Protestant Religion , Expressed in the Doctrines of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish Innovations, within this Realm, contrary to the same Doctrines, and according to the Duty of my Allegiance, His Majesties Royal Person, Honour and Estate, as also the Power and Privileges of Parliaments, the Lawful Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and every person that maketh this Protestation. in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful Pursuance of the same; and to my power. and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppose and by all good ways and means endeavour to bring to condign punishment all such as shall, either by Force, Practice, Counsels, Plots,, Conspiracies, or otherwise, do any Thing to the contrary of any Thing in this present Protestation contained; and further, that I shall in all just and honourable ways, endeavour to preserve the Union and Peace betwixt the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland; and neither for Hope, Fear nor any other Respect shall relinquish this Promise, Vow and Protestation."

On the 6th May 1641 a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons imposing the signing of the Protestation on all Englishman of 18 years and above. All who refused to sign were deemed unfit to hold office in Church or Commonwealth.

At the end of February or the beginning of March 1641 priests read out the Protestation in the parish churches. The parishioners then signed or made their mark before him, and the other officials, who testified that the oath had been taken, or refused.

The following men signed their names, or made their mark, in Poughill. The list contains the original spellings of names and is in the order in which the men signed.

John Phillippe
Christopher Dunkin
Digory Wallis
Symon Joynt
John Lucas
John Corye
John Weslake
Barnard Weslake
John Marten
Richard Wallis
William Wallis
William Clyverdon
Nathaniell Cleverdon
Timothie Thourdon
Chammon Grenvile
Robert Burne
William Langdon
John Hocken
Walter Pudner
William Pudner
Walter Pudner
William Hoscom
Richard Cotton
Thomas Ginger

Hugh Budge
William Jeffrey
Diggorye Jeffrey
Timothy Poate
Nicholas Uglow
Jerome Grenaway
Degorie Cadd
John Cadd
John Joynt
Andrew Shepheard
William Clarke
John Leigh
Alexander Hoare
John Bryant jnr
John Bryant
Marke Marshall
Thomas Radd
William Smith
Richard Kittowe
Richard Kittowe
George Hacker
Thomas Chinge
Richard Davye
John Cotton

Humfrie Stanbury
Thomas Stanbury
John Stanbury
Jonthan Swaper
John Edwards
John Pudner
Alexander Trevathen
Digorye Hacker
Richard Addridge
John Lendon
Robert Warmington
John Warmington
Humphrey Langdon
John Marshall
John Saunders
Richard Knight
Henerye Marshall
Ezekiell Williams
Thomas Anderton
Richard Wolfe
Robert Steven
Barnard Davy
Richard Quicke
Benjamin Hooper

John Wheare	Daniell Dennis	Robbert Hoslate corrected Postlate
Robbert Cotten	George Short	Richard Warmington
Robbert Pudner	Lewis Morgan	William Warmington
Humphry Drew	Nicholas Warmington	Walter Warmington
William Moyse	Phillip Cornish	Henerye Warmington
James Ayshton	William Warmington	Richard Cullocott
John Ayshton	George Warmington	Edmond Higgens
Hugh Bryante	James Milton	William Beale
John Cliverdon	Peter Radd	Nicholas Poate
Peter Warmington	Nicholas Radd	William Lewis
John Gyngare	Thomas Jule	Timothy Davye
William Bryante	Alexander Cornish	Gameliell Poate
Thomas Budge	John Postlett	

John Cornish, Vicar	Roger Hooper, Church warden	Richard Briante. Overseere
Edward Cotton, Constable	Nicholas Ginger, Churchwarden	William Dinnes, Overseere
Laurence Cobledik, Constable		

Source: "Cornwall Protestation Returns 1641" from a transcript (circa 1914) by Reginald Morshead Glencross, additional material by H L Douch, edited and published by T L Stoate 1974