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HARVARD ECONOMIC STUDIES

**PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**



VOL. I

THE ENGLISH PATENTS OF MONOPOLY

BY

WILLIAM HYDE PRICE, PH.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN AND SOMETIME HENRY LEE MEMORIAL
FELLOW IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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To my Mother

PREFACE

DURING the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, England experienced a series of attempts to establish monopolies by royal letters-patent, both for external and internal undertakings. The external or commercial monopolies were conceded to groups of merchants who exported to foreign countries the staples and manufactures of England. These great commercial companies, notably the Merchant Adventurers and the East India Company, embodying conspicuously as they did so much of national ambition and energy, have naturally attracted the attention of investigators, while the internal monopolies, less prominent but no less interesting, have been hitherto comparatively neglected. The avowed motive of both the foreign and domestic monopolies was that of organizing trade and industry under a national regulation which should protect and stimulate these enterprises. The system of internal monopoly, however, included a greater variety of objects and a greater complication of motives than did the group of external monopolies. It included, for example, a control of the press and of postal communication, primarily for political purposes; it comprised also licenses for contraventions of penal statutes, inspired by fiscal motives as well as the necessity of relief from cramping regulation. More important, from an economic point of view, than either of these were the undertakings in which it was hoped that the establishment of monopoly, under royal sanction, might be the means of encouraging new or weak domestic industries. The value of a systematic investigation of the latter, and the justification of this monograph, lies not only in the light derived from one experiment with industrial privileges, but in the special significance of this phase of English economic history. With some allowance for overlapping, it may be said that in England "monopoly" formed the connecting link between "mercantilism" and "protection." The system of exclusive privilege supplemented, if it did not entirely supplant, the earlier policy which prohibited the export of specie and of raw materials and enacted statutes of

"employment;" and it led the way to the policy of protective customs duties.

The materials for this study were collected in the Harvard College and Law School Libraries at home, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and at London in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Privy Council Office, the Patent Office, the Guildhall, Lincoln's Inn Library and the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Acknowledgments are due to the authorities and officials of these institutions for unflinching courtesy and timely assistance. I regret that the kind interest of many friends in England can be recorded here only in a general expression of grateful appreciation. But I owe especial thanks to Mr. E. W. Hulme for guidance in tracing the history of inventions from 1560 to 1660, and to Mrs. Lilian Tomn Knowles and Mr. George Unwin for helpful suggestions from their own studies in the economic history of this period. The two latter, differing somewhat as to the interpretation of the industrial policies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, aided my effort to do impartial justice to the motives of the advocates of "ordered trade" as well as to those of the advocates of "freedom."

My study of this subject has been conducted under the guidance of Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University, and I am indebted to him for sympathetic assistance from first to last. I do not dare to think what my results would have been without his stimulus and encouragement, without his hints as to sources of information, and without his suggestions as to the broader historical relations of my subject. A service that I could ill have spared was his conscientiously thorough criticism of my work, for which I cannot be too grateful.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August, 1906.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Lansd.	Lansdowne manuscripts.
Titus	Cotton manuscripts, Titus.
Vesp.	Cotton manuscripts, Vespasian.
Harl.	Harleian manuscripts.
Egerton.....	Egerton manuscripts.
Sloane	Sloane manuscripts.
B. M. Add.	British Museum Additional manuscripts.
C. R.	Council Registers.
C. J.	Journals of the House of Commons.
L. J.	Journals of the House of Lords.
Parl. Hist.	Parliamentary History.
S. P. D.	State Papers, Domestic.
S. P. D. E.	State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth.
S. P. D. J. I.	State Papers, Domestic, James I.
S. P. D. Add.	State Papers, Domestic, Addenda.
S. P. D. C. I.	State Papers, Domestic, Charles I.
Docq.	Signet Office Docquet Books.
S. P. Docq.	State Paper Docquets.
Pat.	Patent Rolls.
Exch. Dep. by Com.	Depositions taken by Commission, King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer.
Rem.	Remembrancia.
Rep.	Repertories of the Aldermen, London.
Hist. MSS. Com.	Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports.
Salisb. Pap.	Calendar of Salisbury Papers, Hatfield House.
H. of L. MSS.	Calendar of manuscripts of the House of Lords.
B. M. Proc. Coll.	British Museum Collection of Proclamations.
Soc. Ant. Proc. Coll.	Society of Antiquaries Collection of Proclamations.
R. O. Proc. Coll.	Record Office Collection of Proclamations.
Dict. Nat. Biog.	Dictionary of National Biography.
L. Q. R.	Law Quarterly Review.

Secondary works and articles cited by the names of their authors.
See Bibliography, pages 245-250.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

A

STATUTE OF MONOPOLIES. (21 Jac. I, cap. 3. A. D. 1623-24.) *An act concerning Monopolies and dispensations with penal laws and the forfeitures thereof.*

Forasmuch as your most excellent Majesty, in your royal judgment and of your blessed disposition to the weal and quiet of your subjects, did, in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and ten, publish in print to the whole realm and to all posterity, that all grants of monopolies and of the benefit of any penal laws, or of power to dispense with the law, or to compound for the forfeiture, are contrary to your Majesty's laws, which your Majesty's declaration is truly consonant and agreeable to the ancient and fundamental laws of this your realm; and whereas your Majesty was further graciously pleased expressly to command that no suitor should presume to move your Majesty for matters of that nature: yet nevertheless upon misinformations and untrue pretenses of public good, many such grants have been unduly obtained and unlawfully put in execution, to the great grievance and inconvenience of your Majesty's subjects, contrary to the laws of this your realm, and contrary to your Majesty's royal and blessed intention so published as aforesaid; For avoiding whereof and preventing of all the like in time to come: May it please your Majesty at the humble suit of the Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament, that all monopolies and all commissions, grants, licenses, charters, and letters patents heretofore made or granted, or heretofore to be made or granted to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whatsoever, of or for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of anything within this realm or the dominion of Wales, or of any other monopolies or of power, liberty, or faculty to dispense with any others, or to give license or toleration to do, use, or exercise anything against the tenor

or purport of any law or statute, or to give or make any warrant for any such dispensation, license, or toleration to be had or made, or to agree or compound with any others for any penalty or forfeitures limited by any statute, or of any grant or promise of the benefit, profit, or commodity of any forfeiture, penalty, or sum of money that is or shall be due by any statute before judgment thereupon had, and all proclamations, inhibitions, restraints, warrants of assistance, and all other matters and things whatsoever any way tending to the instituting, erecting, strengthening, furthering, or countenancing of the same or any of them, are altogether contrary to the laws of this realm, and so are and shall be utterly void and of none effect, and in no wise to be put in use or execution.

II. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid that all monopolies and all such commissions, grants, licenses, charters, letters patents, proclamations, inhibitions, restraints, warrants of assistance, and all other matters and things tending as aforesaid, and the force and validity of them and every of them ought to be, and shall be forever hereafter examined, heard, tried, and determined by and according to the common law of this realm and not otherwise.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all person and persons, bodies politic and corporate whatsoever, which now are or hereafter shall be, shall stand and be disabled and incapable to have, use, exercise, or put in use any monopoly or any such commission, grant, license, charters, letters patents, proclamations, inhibition, restraint, warrant of assistance, or other matter or thing tending as aforesaid or any liberty, power, or faculty grounded or pretended to be grounded upon them or any of them.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that if any person or persons at any time after the end of forty days next after the end of this present session of Parliament shall be hindered, grieved, disturbed, or disquieted, or his or their goods or chattels any way seized, attached, distrained, taken, carried away, or detained by occasion or pretext of any monopoly, or of any such commission, grant, license, power, liberty, faculty, letters patents, proclamations, inhibition, restraint, warrant of assistance, or other matter or thing tending as aforesaid, and will sue to be relieved in

or for any of the premises, that then and in every such case the same person and persons shall and may have his and their remedy for the same at the common law, by any action or actions to be grounded upon this statute, the same action and actions to be heard and determined in the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, or in any of them, against him or them by whom he or they shall be so hindered, grieved, disturbed, or disquieted, or against him or them by whom his or their goods or chattels shall be so seized, attached, distrained, taken, carried away, or detained, wherein all and every such person and persons which shall be so hindered, grieved, disturbed, or disquieted, or whose goods or chattels shall be so seized, attached, distrained, taken, or carried away or detained, shall recover three times so much as the damages which he or they sustained by means or occasion of being so hindered, grieved, disturbed, or disquieted, or by means of having his or their goods or chattels seized, attached, distrained, taken, carried away, or detained, and double costs ; and in such suits, or for the staying or delaying thereof, no essoine, protection, wager, or law, aydeprayer, privilege, injunction, or order of restraint shall be in any wise prayed, granted, admitted, or allowed, nor any more than one imparlance: and if any person or persons shall, after notice given that the action depending is grounded upon this statute, cause or procure any action at the common law grounded upon this statute to be stayed or delayed before judgment, by color or means of any order, warrant, power, or authority, save only of the court wherein such action as aforesaid shall be brought and depending, or after judgment had upon such action, shall cause or procure the execution of or upon any such judgment to be stayed or delayed by color or means of any order, warrant, power, or authority, save only by writ of error or attaint, that then the said person and persons so offending shall incur and sustain the pains, penalties, and forfeitures ordained and provided by the statute of Provision and Premunire made in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second.

V. Provided nevertheless, and be it declared and enacted that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patents, and grants of privilege, for the term of one and twenty years or under, heretofore made of the sole working or making of

any manner of new manufacture within this realm, to the first and true inventor or inventors of such manufactures which others at the time of making of such letters patents and grants did not use, so they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the state, by raising of the prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient, but that the same shall be of such force as they were or should be if this act had not been made, and of none other: and if the same were made for more than one and twenty years, that then the same for the term of one and twenty years only, to be accounted from the date of the first letters patents and grants thereof made, shall be of such force as they were or should have been if the same had been made but for the term of one and twenty years only, and as if this act had never been had or made, and of none other.

VI. Provided also, and be it declared and enacted that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patents and grants of privileges for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm, to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures which others at the time of making such letters patents and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the state, by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient, the said fourteen years to be accounted from the date of the first letters patents or grant of such privilege hereafter to be made, but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this act had never been made and of none other.

VII. Provided also, and it is hereby further intended, declared, and enacted by the authority aforesaid that this act or anything therein contained shall not in any wise extend or be prejudicial to any grant or privilege, power, or authority whatsoever heretofore made, granted, allowed, or confirmed by any act of Parliament now in force, so long as the same shall so continue in force.

VIII. Provided also, that this act shall not extend to any warrant or privy seal made or directed, or to be made or directed by his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, to the justices of the courts of the King's Bench or Common Pleas, and barons of the Exchequer, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery;

justices of the peace and other justices for the time being, having power to hear and determine offenses done against any penal statute, to compound for the forfeitures of any penal statute depending in suit and question before them or any of them respectively, after plea pleaded by the party defendant.

IX. Provided also, and it is hereby further intended, declared, and enacted that this act or anything therein contained shall not in any wise extend or be prejudicial unto the city of London, or to any city, borough, or town corporate within this realm, for or concerning any grants, charters, or letters patents to them or any of them made or granted, or for or concerning any custom or customs used by or within them or any of them or unto any corporations, companies, or fellowships of any art, trade, occupation, or mystery, or to any companies or societies of merchants within this realm, erected for the maintenance, enlargement, or ordering of any trade of merchandise, but that the same charters, customs, corporations, companies, fellowships, and societies, and their liberties, privileges, powers, and immunities, shall be and continue of such force and effect as they were before the making of this act, and of none other: anything before in this act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

X. Provided also, and be it enacted that this act or any declaration, provision, disablement, penalty, forfeiture, or other thing before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patents or grants of privilege heretofore made or hereafter to be made of, for, or concerning printing: nor to any commission, grant, or letters patents heretofore made or hereafter to be made of, for, or concerning the digging, making, or compounding of saltpeter or gunpowder; or the casting or making of ordnance or shot for ordnance; nor to any grant of letters patents heretofore made, or hereafter to be made of any office or offices heretofore erected, made, or ordained, and now in being and put in execution, other than such offices as have been decreed by any his Majesty's proclamation or proclamations: but that all and every the same grants, commissions, and letters patents and all other matters and things tending to the maintaining, strengthening, or furtherance of the same or any of them, shall be and remain of the like force and effect, and no other, and as free from the declarations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures

contained in this act, as if this act had never been had nor made, and not otherwise.

XI. Provided also, and be it enacted that this act or any declaration, provision, disablement, penalty, forfeiture, or other thing before mentioned, shall not extend to any commission, grant, letters patents, or privileges, heretofore made or hereafter to be made of, for, or concerning the digging, compounding, or making of alum or alum-mines, but that all and every the same commissions, grants, letters patents, and privileges shall be and remain of the like force and effect, and no other, and as free from the declarations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures contained in this act, as if this act had never been had nor made, and not otherwise.

XII. Provided also, and be it enacted that this act or any declaration, provision, penalty, forfeiture, or other thing before mentioned, shall not extend or be prejudicial to any use, custom, prescription, franchise, freedom, jurisdiction, immunity, liberty, or privilege heretofore claimed, used, or enjoyed by the governors and stewards and brethren of the fellowship of the Hostmen of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or by the ancient fellowship, guild, or fraternity commonly called Hostmen; for or concerning the selling, carrying, lading, disposing, shipping, venting, or trading of or for any sea-coals, stone-coals or pit-coals forth or out of the haven and river of Tyne: or to a grant made by the said governors and stewards and brethren of the fellowship of the said hostmen to the late Queen Elizabeth, of any duty or sum of money to be paid for or in respect of any such coals as aforesaid; nor to any grants, letters patents, or commissions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted of, for, or concerning the licensing of the keeping of any tavern or taverns, or selling, uttering, or retailing of wines to be drunk or spent in the mansion house or houses, or other place, in the tenure or occupation of the party or parties so selling or uttering the same; or for or concerning the making of any compositions for such licenses, so as the benefit of such compositions be reserved and applied to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, and not to the private use of any other person or persons.

XIII. Provided also, and be it enacted that this act or any declaration, provision, penalty, forfeiture, or other thing before men-

tioned shall not extend or be prejudicial to any grant or privilege for or concerning the making of glass by his Majesty's letters patents under the great seal of England, bearing date of the two and twentieth day of May in the one and twentieth year of his Majesty's reign of England, made and granted to Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, vice-admiral of England; nor to a grant or letters patents bearing date the twelfth day of June in the thirteenth of his Majesty's reign of England, made to James Maxwell, Esquire, concerning the transportation of calf-skins, but that the said several letters patents last mentioned shall be and remain of the like force and effect, and as free from the declarations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures before mentioned as if this act had never been had nor made, and not otherwise.

XIV. Provided also, and be it declared and enacted that this act or any declaration, provision, penalty, forfeiture, or other thing before mentioned shall not extend or be prejudicial to a grant or privilege for or concerning the making of smalt by his Majesty's letters patents under the great seal of England bearing date the sixteenth day of February in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign of England, made or granted to Abraham Baker; nor to a grant of privilege for or concerning the melting of iron ore and of making the same into cast works or bars with sea-coals or pit-coals by his Majesty's letters patents under the great seal of England bearing date the twentieth day of February in the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign of England, made or granted to Edward Lord Dudley, but that the same several letters patents and grants shall be made and remain of the like force and effect and as free from the declarations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures before mentioned as if this act had never been had nor made, and not otherwise.

B

ITEMS FROM "NOTES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN BY THE LORD TREASURER BURGHELEY"

(Murdin's *Cecil or Burghley Papers*, pp. 747 ff.)

- Dec. 1st, 1565. The Queen's Majesty granted a license to the Duke of Norfolk for carrying of wool out of Norfolk.
- August, 1585. A privilege granted to Thomas Wilkes, clerk of the Council, to bring in white salt within the ports of Lynn and Boston.
- January, 1586. The grant to Sir Thomas Wilkes renewed, with including of Hull, with proviso, that if he shall not make sufficient provision thereof, it shall be lawful for any other to bring in salt.
- April, 1587. A privilege granted to Richard Young of London, for making starch only upon bran of wheat, paying £40 yearly.
- Nov. 17th, 1588. A license to Bevis Bulmer for twelve years for the use of an instrument for cutting of iron into small rods.
- December, 1588. A license to William Stubbes for transporting out of Ireland one thousand packs of linen yarn.
- January, 1589. A license to John Spillman to buy linen rags for making of white paper.
- May, 1589. A license to Lord Hunsdon to transport 20,000 broad-cloths for the space of six years, paying the custom after six months shipping.
- September, 1589. A license to Thomas Proctor and William Peterson to make iron and lead, with sea-coal and turf.
- September, 1589. A prohibition for the execution of the exemplification of her Majesty's grant of the penalty for sowing flax and hemp.
- June, 1590. A grant to William Carre to give license to any Englishman to brew, and sell any beer in the city of London, Westminster, or in Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex, and Surrey to be transported beyond the seas.

- Oct. 1st, 1591. A privilege granted to Reynold Hopton for the making of flasks, powder-boxes, and bullet-boxes during fifteen years.
- A grant to Anthony Martin to give license to merchants to transport tin.
- January, 1592. A grant to Jerome Bowes for twelve years after the term of James Verselini for making glass.
- April, 1592. A privilege to Simon Farmer and John Craford of carrying out of list and shreds of cloth paying 4os. per annum.
- May, 1592. The office to write protections to collect alms for poor people granted to Mark Stuard and Simon Stuard for term of their lives.
- May, 1592. A privilege granted to John Norden to imprint a book called *Specular*.
- July, 1592. A warrant to the lord treasurer and chancellor of the Exchequer to grant license for carriage out of beer and corn, reserving for every tun of beer and for every quarter of wheat above the ordinary custom, as they two shall think reasonable.
- October, 1592. A grant to H. Neville, Esq., Rudolph Inglested, and Giles Vischer, to transport, during 20 years, wy[] and faucons of cast iron, with a proviso for the queen to revoke the same at any time within six months.
- November, 1592. A grant to Thomas Knevett of £2000 in consideration of his former grant of transportation of corn and beer, and otherwise for his service.
- December, 1592. A grant to Dr. Lopaz for bringing in anise-seed and sumach.
- May, 1593. A gift of her Majesty of £800 to Sir John Pakington without account.
- July, 1593. A license to H. Noell for fifteen years for the only bringing in of stone pots and bottles and heath brush.
- August, 1593. A privilege granted to Bryan Annesley for bringing in steel after the determination of a grant made to Rob. Beale.
- March, 1594. A grant to Edw. Darcy of the Privy Chamber for searching and sealing all kinds of buffs.
- March, 1594. A privilege granted to Ric. Drake of the Stables to brew beer and ale for making aqua vitæ and beer vinegar.

- April, 1594. A privilege granted to Robert Alexander and Richard Monpeson to bring in anise-seed and sumach into the realm.
- May, 1594. A grant made to the master, &c., of the Trinity House of Deptford of the lastage and ballastage of ships in the river of Thames.
- July 1st, 1594. A privilege granted to Sir John Pakington for starch, yielding to her Majesty, yearly £15, with prohibition to make none but of the bran of wheat.
- September, 1594. A privilege to Michael Stanhope, groom of the Privy Chamber, for the bringing in of Spanish wool upon D. Ector's grant determined.
- September, 1594. A grant to Henry Bellingham for surveying of all cordage, with proviso of revocation.
- March, 1596. A joint patentship to Thomas Windebank and Thomas Lake for writing letters patents.
- November, 1596. A grant to William Carre, Esq., for brewing and selling beer for the space of seven years within the cities of London and Westminster, and the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex.

C

A NOTE OF MONOPOLIES, 1603

(Lodge: *Illustrations of British History*, 1791, vol. iii, pp. 159 ff. Reproduced from Talbot Papers, vol. K, fol. 79, endorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury.)

Monopolies

- 33 Eliz. A grant to Reynold Hopton only, and no other, to make flasks, touch-boxes, powder-boxes, and bullet-boxes, for 15 years.
- 34 Eliz. A grant to Simon Farmer and John Craford only, and no other, to transport list and shreds of woollen cloth, and all manner of horns, for 21 years.
- 35 Eliz. A grant to Bryan Annesley, solely, and no other, to buy and provide steel beyond sea and sell the same within this realm for 21 years.
- 36 Eliz. A grant to Robert Alexander only, and no other, to buy and bring in anise-seeds, sumach, &c., for 21 years.
- 39 Eliz. A grant to John Spillman only, and no other, to buy linen rags, and to make paper.
- 40 Eliz. A grant to Ede Schetts, and his assignees only, and no other, to buy and transport ashes and old shoes for seven years.
- 36 Eliz. A grant to [] only, and no other, to provide and bring in all Spanish wools for making of felt hats, for 20 years.
- 34 Eliz. A grant that Sir Jerome Bowes, and no other, shall make glasses for 12 years.
- 42 Eliz. A grant made to Harding and others only, concerning saltpeter.
- 41 Eliz. A grant that Brigham and Wimmes shall only have the pre-emption of tin.

Other Monopolies for one Man only and no other

- To register all writings and assurances between merchants, called policies.
- To make spangles.
- To print the *Psalms of David*.
- To print *Cornelius Tacitus*.
- To sow woad in certain numbers of shires.
- To print grammars, primers, and other school-books.
- To print the law.
- To print all manner of songs in parts.
- To make mathematical instruments.
- To plainish and hollow silver vessels.
- That one man and no other shall make writs of subpoena in Chancery. Sir Thomas George.
- To write all writs of supplication and supersedeas for the peace and good behaviour, and all pardons of outlawry, George Carew.
- To draw leases in possession made by the king. Sir Edward Stafford.
- To engross all leases by the great seal.

Licenses and Dispensations to one Man only, of the whole Penalty of Penal Laws, and Power given to license others

- [18] Eliz. A license to Sir Edward Dyer, to pardon and dispense with tanning of leather, contrary to the statute of 5 Eliz., and to license any man to be a tanner.
- 30 Eliz. A patent to Sir Walter Raleigh, to make licenses for keeping of taverns and retailing of wines throughout England.
- 31 Eliz. The grant to John Ashley and Thomas Windebank, to have all forfeitures and penalties for burning of timber trees to make iron, contrary to the statute of 1 Eliz.
- 36 Eliz. A license to Roger Bineon, and others, to take the whole forfeiture of the statute of 5th and 6th of Edw. VI, for pulling down gig-mills.
- 37 Eliz. A license to William Smith only, and no other, to take

- the benefit of the statute of 5 Eliz. for gashing of hides, and barking of trees.
- 38 Eliz. A license to Thomas Cornwallis only, and no other, to make grants and licenses for keeping of gaming-houses, and using of unlawful games, contrary to the statute of 33 Henry VIII.
- 39 Eliz. A license to William Carre, for nine years, to authorize and license any person to brew beer to be transported beyond sea.
- 40 Eliz. A license to Richard Coningsby, to give license for buying of tin throughout England.
- 41 Eliz. A license to Richard Carnithen only, to bring in Irish yarn for seven years.

Impositions

- 41 Eliz. A grant to Bevis Bulmer to have an imposition of sea-coal, paying £6200 rent for 21 years.
- 36 Eliz. A grant made to John Parker, Esq., to have twelve-pence for filing of every bill in Chancery in respect whereof the subject is to be discharged of payment of anything of search.
- 41 Eliz. A license to trade the Levant seas with currants only, paying £4000 per annum.
Particular licenses to transport certain numbers of
pelts of sheep-skins and lamb-skins.
Certain numbers of woollen cloths.
Certain numbers of dickers of calf-skins.

New Inventions

- Only and no other, so as they were never used in England before*
- To inn and drain [] grounds.
- To take water fowl.
- To make devices of safe-keeping of corn.
- To make a device for soldiers to carry necessary provisions.

D

ROBERT CECIL'S LIST OF MONOPOLIES, 1601

(Townshend, pp. 244-45.)

Mr. Secretary Cecil read a paper of three or four sheets openly of all the patents granted since 16 Reginae, and first he read in the 17th of the queen

A patent to Robert Sparke, to make spangles, and owes of gold.
18th Reginae

A patent to Sir Edward Dyer, to pardon, dispense, and release all forfeitures and abuses committed by tanners, contrary to the statute.

19 Reginae

A patent to William Wade, Esquire, *et al.*, for the making of sulphur, brimstone, and oil.

A patent to James Chambers, to give license for tanning, contrary to the statute.

30 Reginae

A patent to Sir Walter Raleigh, of tunnage and poundage of wines. To John Ashley *et al.*, a patent for benefit of forfeiture of buying of S — .

To William Watkins *et al.*, a patent to print almanacs.

A patent to [], to print *David's Psalms*.

A patent to one Kirke *et al.*, to take the benefit of sowing flax and hemp.

A patent to Richard Welsh, to print the *History of Cornelius Tacitus*.

A patent to [], to transport iron and tin.

A patent to John Norden, to print *Speculum Britanniae*.

A patent to [], to print the *Psalms of David*, according to the Hebrew text.

A patent to certain merchants, to traffic.

A patent to Sir Jerome Bowes, to make glasses.

A patent to [], to provide and transport lists and shreds.

35 Reginae

A patent to Henry Noell to make stone pots, &c.

A license to William Arber, to sow six hundred acres of ground with woad.

A patent to Mr. Hale, to provide steel beyond the seas.

A patent to [], to have one shilling upon every hogshead of pilchards.

A patent to [], to have the benefit of forfeiture by gig-mills.

A patent to Elizabeth Mathews for train oil of blubber.

A patent to Richard Drake, for aqua composita, aqua vitae, vinegar, and alegar.

A patent to Robert Alexander, for anise-seeds.

A patent to Edward Darcy, for steel.

A patent to Michael Stanhope, for Spanish wools.

A patent to Valentine Harris, to sow six hundred acres of ground with woad.

A patent to [], to take benefit of the statute for gashing of hides, &c.

A patent to Mr. Cornwallis, for unlawful games.

A patent to Henry Singer, touching printing of school-books.

A license to Arthur Bassaney, to transport six thousand calf-skins.

A patent to Edward Darcy, to provide, bring, make, and utter cards.

A patent to Thomas Morley, to print songs in parts.

A patent to Sir John Pakington, for starch and ashes.

A patent to [], to make mathematical instruments.

A patent to [], to make saltpeter.

A patent to Thomas Wight and Bonham Norton, to print the law-books.

A patent to [], for livers of fishes.

A patent to [], for polldavis, for fishing.

E

LISTS OF PATENTS GRANTED BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENTS OF 1597 AND 1601

(Townshend, p. 239.)

Currants	Steel
Iron	Aqua vitæ
Powder	Brushes
Cards	Pots
Horns	Salt
Ox shin-bones	Saltpeter
Train oil	Lead
Lists of cloth	Accedence
Ashes	Oil
Bottles	Transportation of leather
Glasses	Calamine-stone
Bags	Oil of blubber
Shreds of gloves	Fumothoes, or dried pilchards in the smoke
Anise-seed	And divers others
Vinegar	
Sea-coals	

F

ANOTHER LIST, 1601

(Townshend, pp. 243-244.)

1. To Sir Henry Neville, the patent for ordnance.
2. To Simon Farmer, the patent for lists, shreds, and horns to be transported.
3. To Henry Noell, the patent for stone pots and bottles.*
4. To Bryan Annesley, the patent for steel.
5. To Elizabeth Matthews, the patent of oil of blubber.
6. To Richard Drake, the patent for aqua composita and aqua vitae.
7. To Michael Stanhope, the patent for Spanish wools.
8. To Thomas Cornwallis, a license to keep unlawful games.
9. To Mr. Carre, a patent for brewing of beer to be transported.
10. To John Spillman, a patent to make paper.
11. To Edward Darcy, a patent for cards.
12. To Mr. John Pakington, a patent for starch.
13. To Sir Walter Raleigh, a patent for wines.

*The patent for bottles was lately made void by judgment in the Exchequer.

G

“NOTE OR CATALOGUE SHOWED, ONLY ALTERED IN SOME PLACES
FOR ORDER’S SAKE.” 1601

(D’Ewes, p. 650.)

- To Sir Henry Neville the patent for ordnance.
- To Sir Jerome Bowes the patent for glasses.
- To Simon Farmer the patent for lists, shreds, and horns to be transported.
- To Sir Henry Noell the patent for stone pots and bottles.
- To Bryan Annesley the patent for steel.
- To Elizabeth Matthews the patent for oil of blubber.
- To Richard Drake a patent for aqua composita and aqua vitae.
- To Michael Stanhope a patent for Spanish wools.
- To Thomas Cornwallis the license to keep unlawful games.
- To William Carre a patent for brewing of beer to be transported.
- To John Spillman a license to make paper.
- To Edward Darcy a patent for cards.
- To Sir John Pakington the patent for starch.
- To Sir Walter Raleigh the patent for tin.
- To William Wade, Esq. the making of sulphur, brimstone, and oil.
- To James Chambers a license for tanning.
- To William Watkins and James Roberts a license to print almanacs.
- To Richard Welsh to print the *History of Cornelius and [sic] Tacitus*.
- To John Norden to print *Speculum Britanniae*.
- To certain merchants to traffic.
- To William Allin to sow six hundred acres of ground with woad.
- To Mr. Hale to provide steel beyond the seas.
- To Mr. Robert Alexander for anise-seeds.
- To Edward Darcy a patent for steel.
- To Valentine Harris to sow six hundred acres with woad.
- To Sir Henry Singer touching the printing of school-books.
- To Arthur Bassaney a license to transport six thousand calf-skins.

To Thomas Morley to print songs in three parts.

To Sir John Pakington for starch and ashes.

To Thomas Wight & Bonham Norton to print law-books.

And divers others of no great moment touching the transportation of iron and tin, the sowing of hemp and flax, the gashing of hides, the forfeiture of gig-mills, the making of mathematical instruments, the making of saltpeter, the printing of the *Psalms of David*, and touching fishers, pouldavies, and certain forfeitures.

H

BACON'S SPEECH, NOVEMBER 20, 1601

(Townshend, pp. 231-2.)

For the prerogative royal of the prince: For my part, I ever allowed of it; and it is such as I hope I shall never see discussed. The queen, as she is our sovereign, hath both an enlarging and restraining liberty of her prerogative; that is, she hath power by her patents, to set at liberty things restrained by statute-law or otherwise: And by her prerogative, she may restrain things that are at liberty.

For the first: She may grant *non obstantes*, contrary to the penal laws; which truly, in my own conscience, are as hateful to the subject as monopolies. For the second: If any man out of his own wit, industry, or endeavor, find out anything beneficial for the commonwealth, or bring any new invention, which every subject of this realm may use; yet in regard of his pains, travail, and charge therein, her Majesty is pleased (perhaps) to grant him a privilege to use the same only by himself, or his deputies, for a certain time: This is one kind of monopoly. Sometimes there is a glut of things, when they be in excessive quantities, as of corn; and perhaps, her Majesty gives license to one man of transportation: This is another kind of monopoly. Sometimes there is a scarcity, or small quantity; and the like is granted also.

These, and divers of this nature, have been in trial, both in the Common-Pleas, upon actions of trespass, where if the judges do find the privilege good for the commonwealth, they will allow it, otherwise disallow it. And also, I know, that her Majesty herself, hath given command to her attorney-general, to bring divers of them (since the last Parliament) to trial in the Exchequer. Since which, fifteen or sixteen to my knowledge, have been repealed: Some upon her Majesty's own express command, upon complaint made unto her by petition; and some by *quo warranto*, in the Exchequer.

But, Mr. Speaker (said he, pointing to the bill), this is no

stranger in this place; but a stranger in this vestment. The use hath been ever, by petition to humble ourselves to her Majesty, and by petition to desire to have our grievances redressed; especially, when the remedy toucheth her so nigh in prerogative. All cannot be done at once; neither was it possible, since the last Parliament, to repeal all. If her Majesty makes a patent, or a monopoly, to any of her servants; that we must go and cry out against: But if she grants it to a number of burgesses, or corporation, that must stand; and that, forsooth, is no monopoly.

I say, and I say again, that we ought not to deal, or meddle with, or judge of her Majesty's prerogative. I wish every man, therefore, to be careful in this point. And humbly pray this House to testify with me, that I have discharged my duty, in respect of my place, in speaking on her Majesty's behalf; and do protest, I have delivered my conscience, in saying what I have said.

J

ELIZABETH'S PROCLAMATION CONCERNING MONOPOLIES NOVEMBER 28, 1601

Brit. Mus. Proc. Coll. (G. 6463-388.)

By the Queen

A proclamation for the reformation of many abuses and misdemeanors committed by patentees of certain privileges and licenses, to the general good of all her Majesty's loving subjects.

Whereas her most excellent Majesty having granted divers privileges and licenses (upon many suggestions unto her Highness, that the same should tend to the common good and profit of her subjects), hath since the time of those grants received divers informations of sundry grievances lighting upon many of the poorer sort of her people (by force thereof) contrary to her Majesty's expectation at the time of those grants: All which being duly examined, by such as her Majesty hath directed to consider and report the state of such complaints as have been made in that behalf, it doth appear that some of the said grants were not only made upon false and untrue suggestions contained in her letters patents, but have been also notoriously abused, to the great loss and grievance of her loving subjects (whose public good she tendereth more than any worldly riches):

And whereas also upon like false suggestions, there have been obtained of the lords of her Highness's Privy Council divers letters of assistance, for the due execution of divers of the said grants, according to her Highness's gracious intention and meaning.

Forasmuch as her most excellent Majesty (whose care and providence never ceaseth to preserve her people in continual peace and plenty) doth discern that these particular grants ensuing: namely, of or in any wise concerning salt, salt upon salt, vinegar, aqua vitae, or aqua composita, or any liquor concerning the same, salting and packing of fish, train oil, blubbers or livers of fish, pol-

davies and mildernix, pots, brushes, and bottles, and starch, have been found in consequence so far differing from those main grounds and reasons which have been mentioned in the grants and have also in the execution of the said letters patents been extremely abused, contrary to her Highness's intention, and meaning therein expressed: She is now pleased of her mere grace and favor to all her loving subjects, and by her regal power and authority to publish and declare (by virtue hereof) all the said grants above mentioned and every clause, article, and sentence (in the letters patents thereof contained) to be void. And doth further expressly charge and command all the said patentees, and all and every person and persons claiming by, from, or under them, or any of them, that they or any of them do not at any time hereafter presume or attempt to put in use, or execution, anything therein contained, upon pain of her Highness's indignation, and to be punished as contemners and breakers of her royal and princely commandment.

And whereas her Majesty hath also granted divers other privileges and licenses, some for the better furnishing of the realm with such warlike provisions as are necessary for the defense thereof, (as namely that concerning saltpeter), and some of other kinds to particular persons which have sustained losses and hindrances by service at sea and land, or such as have been her Majesty's ancient domestical servitors, or for some other like considerations, as namely, new drapery, Irish yarn, calf-skins, pelts, cards, glasses, searching and sealing of leather, and steel, and such like: In which grants also her Highness hath been credibly informed that there hath been abuse in the execution of them, to the hurt and prejudice of her loving subjects (whereof she meaneth also that due punishment shall follow upon such as shall be found to have particularly offended), her Majesty doth by these presents likewise publish, notify, and declare her gracious will and pleasure to be, that all and every her Highness's loving subjects, that at any time hereafter shall find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by reason of any of the said grants, or any clause, article, or sentence therein contained, may be at his or their liberty to take their ordinary remedy by her Highness's laws of this realm, any matter or thing in any of the said grants to the contrary notwithstanding.

And forasmuch as her Majesty (with the advice of her Privy

Council) is now resolved that no letters from henceforth shall be written from them to assist these grants, seeing they have served for pretexts to those that have had them, to terrify and oppress her people (merely contrary to the purpose and meaning of the same), her Majesty doth straightly charge and command, that no letters of assistance that have been granted by her Council for execution of these grants, shall at any time hereafter be put in execution, or any of her loving subjects be thereby enforced to do or perform anything therein contained. And that no pursuivant, messenger of her Highness's Chamber, or other officer whatsoever do or at any time hereafter presume or attempt anything against any of her loving subjects, by pretext or color of any such letters of assistance for execution or putting in use of any of those aforesaid grants, or anything therein contained.

And as her Majesty doth greatly commend the duty and obedience that her loving subjects have yielded in conforming themselves to the said grants, being under the great seal of England: So her Majesty doth notify and signify by these presents that if any of her subjects shall seditiously or contemptuously presume to call in question the power or validity of her prerogative royal, annexed to her imperial crown, in such cases all such persons so offending shall receive severe punishment, according to their demerits.

And whereas she hath also been informed that divers of her subjects are desirous to be set at liberty for the sowing of woad, restrained by a proclamation in the fortieth and two year of her reign, at which time it was thought by many men of good experience that such restraint would be a mean to prevent sundry inconveniences, forasmuch as her Majesty had never other purpose by that restraint than to do that which might be for the greatest and most general benefit of her subjects: Her Highness is also pleased (and so she doth) by this proclamation set at liberty all such persons as shall think it for their good to employ their grounds to the use of sowing of woad, notwithstanding any such prohibition in any former proclamation. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to convert any ground that shall be within three miles of the city of London, or near any of her Majesty's houses of access, or so near to any other great city or town

corporate, whereby any offense may grow from the noisome savor of the same.

Given at our palace at Westminster the 28th day of November, in the fortieth and four year of her Majesty's most prosperous reign.

God save the Queen.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the queen's most excellent Majesty.

K

THE "GOLDEN SPEECH" OF QUEEN ELIZABETH TO HER LAST PARLIAMENT, NOVEMBER THE 30TH, ANNO DOMINI, 1601

("From a genuine copy in the collection of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor." Somers, *Tracts*, i, 244-246.)

Her Majesty being set under state in the Council Chamber at Whitehall, the speaker, accompanied with privy councilors, besides knights and burgesses of the lower House to the number of eight-score, presenting themselves at her Majesty's feet, for that so graciously and speedily she had heard and yielded to her subjects' desires, and proclaimed the same in their hearing as followeth:

Mr. Speaker:

We perceive your coming is to present thanks unto us. Know I accept them with no less joy than your loves can have desire to offer such a present, and do more esteem it than any treasure or riches; for those we know how to prize, but loyalty, love, and thanks, I account them invaluable; and though God hath raised me high, yet this I account the glory of my crown, that I have reigned with your loves. This makes that I do not so much rejoice that God hath made me to be queen, as to be queen over so thankful a people, and to be the means under God to conserve you in safety, and preserve you from danger, yea to be the instrument to deliver you from dishonor, from shame, and from infamy, to keep you out of servitude, and from slavery under our enemies, and cruel tyranny, and vile oppression intended against us; for the better withstanding whereof, we take very acceptable your intended helps, and chiefly in that it manifesteth your loves and largeness of hearts to your sovereign. Of myself, I must say this, I never was any greedy scraping grasper, nor a strict fast-holding prince, nor yet a waster; my heart was never set upon any worldly goods, but only for my subjects' good. What you do bestow on me I will not hoard up, but receive it to bestow on you again; yea mine own properties

I account yours to be expended for your good, and your eyes shall see the bestowing of it for your welfare.

Mr. Speaker, I would wish you and the rest to stand up, for I fear I shall yet trouble you with longer speech.

Mr. Speaker, You give me thanks, but I am more to thank you, and charge you to thank them of the Lower House from me; for had I not received knowledge from you, I might a'fallen into the lapse of an error, only for want of true information.

Since I was queen, yet did I never put my pen to any grant but upon pretext and semblance made me, that it was for the good and avail of my subjects generally, though a private profit to some of my ancient servants, who have deserved well; but that my grants shall be made grievances to my people, and oppressions, to be privileged under color of our patents, our princely dignity shall not suffer it.

When I heard it, I could give no rest unto my thoughts until I had reformed it, and those varlets, lewd persons, abusers of my bounty, shall know I will not suffer it. And, Mr. Speaker, tell the House for me, I take it exceeding grateful, that the knowledge of these things are come unto me from them. And tho' amongst them principal members are such as are not touched in private, and therefore need not speak from any feeling of grief, yet we have heard that other gentlemen also of the House, who stand as free, have spoken as freely in it; which gives us to know, that no respects or interests have moved them other than the minds they bear to suffer no diminution of our honor and our subjects' love unto us. The zeal of which affection tending to ease my people, and knit their hearts unto us, I embrace with a princely care far above all earthly treasures. I esteem my people's love, more than which I desire not to merit: and God, that gave me here to sit, and placed me over you, knows, that I never respected myself, but as your good was conserved in me; yet what dangers, what practices, and what perils I have passed, some, if not all of you know; but none of these things do move me, or ever made me fear, but it's God that hath delivered me.

And in my governing this land, I have ever set the last judgment day before mine eyes, and so to rule as I shall be judged and answer before a higher Judge, to whose judgment seat I do appeal: in

that never thought was cherished in my heart that tended not to my people's good.

And if my princely bounty have been abused, and my grants turned to the hurt of my people contrary to my will and meaning, or if any in authority under me have neglected, or converted what I have committed unto them, I hope God will not lay their culps to my charge.

To be a king, and wear a crown, is a thing more glorious to them that see it than it's pleasant to them that bear it: for myself, I never was so much enticed with the glorious name of a king, or the royal authority of a queen, as delighted that God hath made me his instrument to maintain his truth and glory, and to defend this kingdom from dishonor, damage, tyranny, and oppression. But should I ascribe any of these things to myself or my sexly weakness, I were not worthy to live, and of all most unworthy of the mercies I have received at God's hands, but to God only and wholly all is given and ascribed.

The cares and troubles of a crown I cannot more fitly resemble than to the drugs of a learned physician, perfumed with some aromatical savor, or to bitter pills gilded over, by which they are made more acceptable or less offensive, which indeed are bitter and unpleasant to take; and for my own part, were it not for conscience sake to discharge the duty that God hath laid upon me, and to maintain his glory, and keep you in safety, in mine own disposition I should be willing to resign the place I hold to any other, and glad to be freed of the glory with the labors, for it is not my desire to live nor to reign longer than my life and reign shall be for your good. And though you have had and may have many mightier and wiser princes sitting in this seat, yet you never had nor shall have any that will love you better.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I commend me to your loyal loves, and yours to my best care and your further counsels, and I pray you, Mr. Controller and Mr. Secretary, and you of my Council, that before these gentlemen depart into their countries, you bring them all to kiss my hand.

L

PROCLAMATION OF JAMES I SUSPENDING MONOPOLIES

(Soc. Ant. Proc. Coll. May 7, 1603.)

[Preamble praising the devotion and loyalty of the people:]

The consideration whereof hath moved us to think of such ways as for the present did occur unto us, wherein we might make manifest to our people, how willing we are now, and will be ready hereafter, to be forward in requiting their love, as they have been in expressing it.

On which consideration whilst we were busy, we were informed that the queen our sister, deceased, finding, some few years before her death, that some things had passed her hands, at the importunity of her servants, whom she was willing to reward with little burden to her estate (otherwise by necessary occasion exhausted), which, though they had and might have foundation in princely prerogative, yet either by too large extending thereof, or for the most part in respect that they were of such nature as could hardly be put in use without hindrance to multitudes of people, or else committed to inferior persons, who in the execution thereof did so exceedingly abuse the same, as they became intolerable, had purposed to revoke all grants of that nature, and did begin with some which were heard most unjust; putting the rest to the examination of her laws, to stand or fall, as in construction of law they might consist or not.

[All grants and charters of monopoly suspended, together with all licenses to dispense with penal laws, except grants to corporations and companies of arts or "misteries" and for enlarging trade until examination can be had of them by the king with the advice of his Council.

Protections, and assignments of debts abolished.

Saltpetermen and purveyors exhorted to have especial care.

Subjects to petition privately in an orderly manner, not publicly.

M

DELEGATION OF THE EXECUTION OF PENAL STATUTES

The Letter sent by all the Judges to the Lords

(S. P. D. November 8, 1604.)

May it please your Lordships,

We have (as we were required by your honorable letters of the 21st of October last) conferred and considered amongst ourselves (calling to us his Majesty's counsel learned) of such matters as were thereby referred unto us, and have resolved for law and convenience as followeth:

That the prosecution and execution of any penal statute cannot be granted to any, for that the act, being made by the policy and wisdom of the Parliament, for the general good of the whole realm, and of trust committed to the king, as to the head of justice and of the *weale publique* the same cannot by law be transferred over to any subject, neither can any general statute be prosecuted or executed by his Majesty's grant, in other manner or order of proceeding, than by the act itself is provided and prescribed. Neither do we find any such grant to any in former ages. And of late years upon doubt conceived that penal laws might be sought to be granted over, some Parliaments have forborne to give forfeitures to the crown, and have disposed thereof to the relief of the poor, and other charitable uses, which cannot be granted or employed otherwise.

We are also of the opinion that it is inconvenient that the forfeitures upon penal laws or others of like nature should be granted to any before the same be received or vested in his Majesty by due and lawful proceedings, — for that in our experience it maketh the more violent and undue proceedings against the subject, to the scandal of justice, and the offence of many. But if by the industry or diligence of any, there accrueth any benefit to his Majesty, after the receipt, such have been rewarded out of the same, at the king's pleasure.

N¹

LETTER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE TOWN OF MIDDLEBURGH

(Council Register, September 8, 1614.)

A Messieurs

Bourgo-Maistres et Eschevins de la Ville de Middlebourg en Zeland.

Messieurs

Cest chose notoire, d'ont vous eteez bien advertize (car sur ce fait, vous auez depuis naguères enuoyé vos Deputez vers sa Mat^{ie} de la Grand Bretagne), qu'il y a eu vne grande & longue dispute entre les marchands d'Angleterre, touchant le transport de drapes blancs ou teincts & en couleur. Après vn grand debat & meure deliberation cà esté arresté par commandement de sa Mat^{ie} avec l'aduis de Nous Autres de son Conseil que les Marchands Adventuriers (d'ont vne partie tient sa residence en v^{re} ville) iusques à la Tous Saintcs continueront à traffiquer à la mode qu'ilz ont esté accoustumez de faire. Mais à cause que la nouvelle Compagnie auoit achepté vne bonne quantité de drapes, il fut ordonné, qu'il leur seroit loysible de les faire transporter, en cest interim, à Middlebourg, et de les y debiter. Ce qu'ayants fait; Nous auons entendu que le Bailieu de v^{re} ville les a saisis; en intention de les faire confisquer comme les biens des Interlopers, dont il n'y a nulle apparence, puis que ces draps y ont esté transportés sous le bon-gré des Marchands Adventuriers, et au lieu de leur Estaple qui est vostre ville. Ce qui nous fait vous prier de leur en donner main-leuie sans remise ou plus de dispute: en quoy vous ferrez, ce qui convient à l'equitie, et la bonne alliance qui est entre vostre ville et les Roy-aumes du Roy noster Maistre.

Messieurs Nous prions Dieu, vous donner longue et heureuse vie.
Vous bien affectionez amys.

¹ N. B. In this appendix, I have departed from my usual practice and have not attempted to modernize the spelling.

PROCLAMATION OF JAMES I TOUCHING GRIEVANCES

Soc. Ant. Proc. Coll. July 10, 1621.
 Brit. Mus. Proc. Coll. [506 h. 12 (87).]

... His Highness observing that divers of them (though fit to receive a full period, and determination in Parliament) are very meet and necessary, for the good of his people, to be settled and ordered in the mean time by his own regal authority and direction; and some others are of that quality and condition, as his Majesty needs no assistance of Parliament for reforming the same, and would have reformed them before the Parliament, if the true state of his subjects' grievances had been then made known unto him.

Thereupon his Majesty in this short time of cessation of parliamentary proceedings, not allowing himself any cessation or relaxation from his continual care and watch over the public, upon mature deliberation with his Privy Council hath advised and resolved of sundry particulars tending to the present case of his people, and to the furtherance and advancement of the flourishing estate of this kingdom . . . [matters of justice].

And whereas his Majesty hath received information of sundry grievances lighting upon many of his people and chiefly of the poorer sort, by reason of divers privileges, licenses, and other letters patents procured from his Majesty upon suggestions made to his Highness that the same should tend to the common good and profit of his subjects: Howbeit upon examination it doth appear that many of the said grants were not only obtained upon false and untrue surmises but have been also notoriously abused; his Majesty having heretofore published in print his dislike of such suits, together with his hatred and detestation of all importunities to obtain or procure the same, is willing to manifest: That these abuses and surreptitions against his precise charge and direction have confirmed him in an utter distaste of suits of that nature, and is resolved, by making those patents already obtained from him to be fruitless to

the procurers, to discourage all others hereafter to press or importune him in the like. And therefore his Majesty, discerning that these particular patents ensuing viz:

- Of and concerning the making of gold and silver foliat
- The licensing of pedlars and petty chapmen
- The sole dressing of common arms
- The export of lists, shreds, and other like things
- The sole making of tobacco pipes
- The hot-press
- The manufacture of playing cards and
- The brogging of wool

have been found of evil consequence, and some of them have been much abused, contrary to his Majesty's gracious intention, and the same being made to appear to the parties interested in these grants, they have voluntarily submitted; which his Highness accepting, hath taken order for the present surrender of the same patents, and doth hereby absolutely forbid all further execution of them or any of them, or of anything in them, or any of them contained, or of any proclamation heretofore published for, or in any sort to the furthering or strengthening of them, or any of them.

Commissions revoked :

- Pardoning and dispensing apprenticeship.
- Pardoning and dispensing conversion of arable to pasture.
- Licensing of wine casks.
- Making of denizens.
- Granting of leets.
- Passing of parks and free warrens.
- Granting of fairs and markets.
- Granting of tolls, tallages, &c.
- Leasing of tithes.
- Passing of concealments, intrusions, &c.
- And whereas divers other privileges, licenses, and other like patents have passed from his Majesty, as viz: touching
- The gilding and printing of leather
- Printing upon cloth
- The making of paving-tiles, dishes, pots, garden-posts, and vessels of earth
- The making of stone pots, stone jugs, and the like

The importing of pikes, carps, eels, and scallops
 The making of racket-hoops, rackets, and cloth balls
 The making or selling of oil invented for keeping armor
 The importation of sturgeon
 The making of garments of beaver
 The making of hardwax
 The making of chamlets
 The making of back screens
 The making of fortage and lineage of paper
 The measuring of corn, coal, and salt
 The printing of briefs and other things upon one side of the paper
 The weighing of hay and straw

The discovery of annoyances in the Thames, and ballasting ships, his Majesty doth hereby publish and declare his gracious will and pleasure that all and every persons that at any time hereafter shall find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by reason of any of the said grants, or any clause, article, or thing therein contained, may take their remedy therefor by the common laws of the realm, or other ordinary course of justice, any matter or thing in the said grants to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Provision for wool, cloth, new draperies, and iron ordnance.]

And his Majesty doth by these presents signify and declare his gracious and princely pleasure that albeit he hath in good measure, as the shortness of the time would permit, devised and resolved upon the several remedies above rehearsed, for the care of his subjects; yet it is not his Majesty's purpose that his grace and goodness to his people in matters of like nature should bear no further fruit, but as time and opportunity will permit, he will enlarge and extend the same unto such other particulars, wherein he shall have cause to conceive his subjects may be justly grieved; and that until the sitting again of Parliament both his own and the ears of his Privy Council shall be open to the modest and just complaints of his people as well concerning monopolies and other patents of evil nature and consequences, as concerning other grievances of the public; admonishing, nevertheless, that under color thereof, no man presume to trouble his Majesty or his Council with causeless clamors, proceeding of humor, or private respects. Given at our court, &c. &c.

P

PROCLAMATION OF JAMES I TOUCHING GRIEVANCES

(Soc. Ant. Proc. Coll. Feb. 14, 1623.)

[Refers to his proclamation of July 10, 1621. . . .]

His Majesty continuing the same his gracious and princely disposition, which is not confined unto times and meetings in Parliament, but at all seasons and upon all occasions watcheth over the public weal of his kingdoms hath . . . thought fit again to invite his subjects to embrace his gracious and princely favor for the relieving of them in whatsoever their just grievances, and that in a more easy and ready way than hath been propounded at any time heretofore, not doubting but his loving subjects (well weighing his abundant goodness and care towards them) will apply themselves unto his Majesty for their relief in such modest and temperate course, as may tend to the glory of his government, their own weal and tranquillity, and utter abolishing of all those private whisperings and causeless rumors proceeding from particular humors which, without giving his Majesty any opportunity of reformation by particular knowledge of any fault, serve to no other purpose but to occasion and blow abroad discontentment. And therefore his Majesty doth hereby publish and declare that he hath appointed

George, Marquis of Buckingham, lord high admiral of England, Thomas, Earl of Arundell and Surrey, earl marshal of England, William, Earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's Household,

Launcelot, Bishop of Winchester, and

William, Bishop of St. David,

select and principal persons, authorizing and requiring them, or any two or more of them, to sit once a week, at least, at his Majesty's Palace of Whitehall, to receive the petitions and complaints of his loving subjects concerning their just grievances, and to certify the same to himself or his Privy Council as shall be fittest for due re-

dress: Wherein his Majesty doth declare that as it is not his intent that matters of ordinary nature or consequence should be drawn thither, but left to the proper courts of justice, which have cognizance thereof: So his Majesty doth not restrain their complaints to any particular sort of grievances, but is well pleased that his subjects may freely resort thither for any notable oppression, exaction, bribery, or other grievance, where the quality of the offence, or eminence of the person, or office of the offender may require an extraordinary proceeding. Nevertheless his Majesty doth admonish that under color thereof, no man presume to present there any causeless clamors which if they shall do, they must expect to be punished with the same severity which their complaints aimed and endeavored unjustly to draw on others.

Q

ORDER IN COUNCIL

Directing the preparation of a proclamation revoking certain patents and commissions

(C. R. March 31, 1639.)

According to his Majesty's especial direction, their Lordships, having this day considered of divers grants, licenses, and commissions which have been procured upon untrue suggestions, or which upon experience do prove very burdensome and grievous to the king's subjects; and of other intended grants which have not as yet passed the great seal, have thought fit and ordered that his Majesty's attorney-general shall draw a proclamation for their Lordships to sign for revocation of the commissions, licenses, letters patents, and intended grants following, or for the prohibition of the execution of them as the case shall require, upon which declaration his Majesty's attorney-general is to proceed legally to revoke them.

That is to say

1. A grant for weighing hay and straw in London and Westminster and three miles compass
2. A patent of registration of the commission for bankrupts in divers counties
3. The patent for gauging of red herrings
4. The commission for cottages and inmates
5. The commission for scrivenors and brokers
6. The commission for compounding with offenders for transportation of butter
7. The commission for compounding with offenders touching tobacco
8. The commission for compounding with offenders touching logwood to be brought in
9. The grant for marking of iron
10. The commission to compound for selling of under-sheriffs' places

11. The commission for compounding for destruction of woods in iron-works
12. The patent for sealing of bone lace
13. The grant for marking and gauging butter-casks
14. The commission for concealments and encroachments within 20 miles of London
15. An inhibition to be published that no Englishmen do henceforward take upon them the degree of baronets in Scotland or Nova Scotia
16. A license to transport sheepskins and lambskins
17. The commission to take men bound not to dress venison, partridge, and pheasants in divers alehouses, ordinaries, and taverns
18. Petty corporations to be recalled, such as are not past the great seal, the rest to be prohibited to be executed, and declared that they shall be proceeded against by *quo warranto*, — Comb-makers, Hatband-makers, Gutstring-makers, Butchers, Tobacco-pipe-makers, Horners, Spectacle-makers
19. Corporation of Brick-makers, and all indentures touching the same, to be recalled
20. The licenses to transport English butter to be recalled
21. All grants of fines, penalties, and forfeitures by letters patents, privy seals, or otherwise before judgment, to be recalled
22. The commission for wine-casks to be recalled
23. The commission for cards and dice respited until Michaelmas next
24. The commission for kelp and seaweed, recalled
25. Patent or intended grant for sealing of linen cloth, recalled
26. The patent for gathering of rags, recalled
27. Office of factor for Scottish merchants, recalled
28. All patents for new inventions not put into practice within 3 years after the date of the grant, recalled
29. The proclamation and commission for brewing to be recalled
30. An office and grant for sealing of buttons to be recalled
31. An office and grant for the sole transportation of lamperns to be recalled,
and all proclamations, warrants, and letters of assistance for putting the said grants, licenses, and commissions in execution, to be recalled.

R

PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES I REVOKING CERTAIN PATENTS AND COMMISSIONS

(Soc. Ant. Proc. Coll. April 9, 1639.)

Whereas divers grants, licenses, privileges, and commissions have been procured from his Majesty, some under his great seal of England and some under his privy seal, signet, or sign manual, upon pretences that the same would tend to the common good and profit of his subjects, which since upon experience hath been found prejudicial and inconvenient to his people, contrary to his Majesty's gracious intention in granting the same; And whereas also upon like suggestions, there hath been obtained from his Majesty, the lords, and others of his Privy Council divers warrants and letters of assistance for the execution of those grants, licenses, privileges, and commissions according to his Majesty's good intention and meaning therein.

Forasmuch as his most excellent Majesty (whose royal ear and providence is ever intent on the public good of his people) doth now discern that the particular grants, licenses, and commissions hereafter expressed, have been found in consequence far from those grounds and reasons wherefore they were founded, and in their execution have been notoriously abused, he is now pleased of his mere grace and favor to all his loving subjects (with the advice of his Privy Council) by his regal power to publish and declare the several commissions and licenses hereafter following, whether the same have passed his great seal, privy seal, signet, and sign manual, or any of them, to be from hence utterly void, revoked, and hereby determined

That is to say:—

A commission for cottages and inmates

A commission touching scrivenors and brokers

A commission for compounding with offenders touching tobacco

A commission for compounding with offenders touching butter

- A commission for compounding with offenders touching log-wood
 - A commission for compounding with sheriffs for selling under-sheriffs' places
 - A commission for compounding with offenders for destruction of woods for iron-works
 - A commission for concealments and encroachments within 20 miles of London
 - A license to transport sheep- and lambskins
 - A commission to take men bound to dress no venison, pheasants, or partridges in inns, alehouses, ordinaries, and taverns
 - A commission touching licensing of wine-casks
 - A commission for licensing of brewers
 - A license for sole transporting of lamperns
- and all proclamations, warrants, or letters of assistance for putting in execution of the said commissions or licenses be from henceforth declared void, determined, and hereby revoked to all intents and purposes.

And his Majesty in like favor and ease to his subjects is further pleased to declare his royal will and pleasure to be, that the particular grants hereafter mentioned (upon feigned suggestions, obtained from him, to public damage) whereby the same have passed his Majesty's great seal, privy seal, signet, or sign manual or any of them, shall not hereafter be put in execution viz:—

- A grant for weighing of hay and straw in London and Westminster and 3 miles compass
- An office of register to the commission for bankrupts in divers counties of the realm
- An office or grant for gauging of red herrings
- An office or grant for the marking of iron made within the realm
- An office or grant for sealing of bone lace
- A grant for making and gauging of butter-casks
- A grant of privilege touching kelp and seaweed
- A grant for sealing of linen cloth
- A grant for gathering of rags
- An office or grant of factor for Scottish merchants
- An office or grant for searching and sealing of foreign hops
- A grant for sealing of buttons

All grants of fines, penalties, and forfeitures before judgment granted, or mentioned to be granted, by letters patents, privy seals, signet, sign manual, or otherwise

All patents for new inventions not put in practice within 3 years next after the date of the said grants

And the several grants of incorporation made unto

Hatband-makers

Gutstring-makers

Spectacle-makers

Comb-makers

Tobacco-pipe-makers

Butchers and Horners.

And his Majesty doth further require and command that there shall be a proceeding against the said patentees by *quo warranto* or *scire facias* to recall the said grants and patents, unless they will voluntarily surrender and yield up the same: and also all proclamations, warrants, or letters of assistance obtained from his Majesty or the lords and others of his Privy Council for execution thereof, from henceforth utterly to cease and be determined, and are hereby absolutely revoked and recalled.

And his Majesty doth further expressly charge and command, all and singular the patentees, grantees, or others any ways interested or claiming under the aforementioned grants, licenses, or commissions, or any of them and their deputies, that they or any of them do not at any time hereafter presume to put in use or execution any of the said grants, commissions, or licenses, or any thing therein contained, or any proclamations, warrants, or letters of assistance obtained in that behalf, upon pain of his Majesty's indignation, and to be proceeded against as contemners of his Majesty's royal commands, whereof he will require a strict account.

Given at our Manor of York the 9th of April in the 15th year of our reign, 1639.

SIMON STURTEVANT'S METALLICA, OR THE TREATISE OF METALLICA, BRIEFLY COMPREHENDING THE DOCTRINE OF DIVERS NEW METALLICAL INVENTIONS, BUT ESPECIALLY HOW TO ANNEAL, MELT, AND WORK ALL KINDS OF METAL ORES, IRONS, AND STEELS WITH SEA-COAL, PIT-COAL, EARTH-COAL, AND BRUSH FUEL. IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY GEORGE ELD. CUM PRIVILEGIO ANNO 1612, MAY 22.

The Preface to the Reader.

Gentle Reader, I am not ignorant how they that are willing to apprehend and assist new businesses are desirous to be satisfied in these points. First, concerning the perfect and exact knowledge of that invention, wherein they are to deal and negotiate, for as the common proverb saith — “*Ignoti nulla cupido.*” The second is touching the worth and goodness of the business, and how the benefit thereof may be raised. The third is the ability of the inventioner to effect and perform his project propounded. The fourth is concerning the manner of contracting and bargaining; in all which I will endeavor to give the best satisfaction that I may, out of the precepts and grounds of this present *Treatise of Metallica*. And therefore concerning the first point. The transcript of his Majesty's most gracious grant and privilege doth evidently show and inform the reader, that amongst many other inventions granted for one and thirty years, myself, my executors, deputies, and assigns, may only make, practice, and put in use, within any of his Majesty's realms and dominions, the working, melting, and effecting of iron, steel, and other metals with sea-coal and pit-coal; the principal end of which invention is, that the wood and timber of our country might be saved, maintained, and preserved from the great consumption and waste of our common furnaces and iron-mills, which, as they are now ordinarily built and framed, can burn, spend, and consume no other fuel

¹ N. B. This appendix, as well as all which follow, is taken from the reproductions by the Great Seal Patent Office, 1857. . . . Here, however, as elsewhere, I have modernized the spelling.

than charcoal, the which device, if it may be effected accordingly (as I make no doubt but by God's blessing I shall), will prove to be the most profitable business and invention that ever was known or invented in England these many years.

For (to speak nothing of the great benefit and profit which may be raised and made by twenty other inventions comprised and comprehended under the patent), the yearly value of this metal business alone will amount unto 330 thousand pounds per annum, after the second and third year, as appeareth by this calculation.

A calculation showing how the metal invention or art, which maketh all kinds of metals or metallic substance with pit-coal or sea-coal, will be worth per annum 330 thousand pounds immediately after the first two years, which are the allotted times for trials and conformities without any charges (except the charges of trials) to the patentees, partners, assistants, and dealers. There are planted already in England and Wales eight hundred mills for the making of iron, for there are four hundred mills in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, as the townsmen of Haslemore have testified and numbered unto me; there are also 200 mills in Wales, and 20 in Nottinghamshire, as the author hath been credibly informed.

Now we may well suppose that all England, Scotland, and Ireland (besides the forenamed shires) will make up the number of 180 mills more, being in all 800 mills. Moreover, one mill alone spendeth yearly in charcoal 500 pounds and more, as divers clerks and workmen in the iron business have credibly testified, which in pit-coal will be done with the charges of 30 or 40 pounds after the inventioner's manner and invention, or at the most with 50 pounds, where carriage is far and chargeable.

So that the invention in the 800 iron-mills will save and gain—declare — the owners of those mills 320 thousand pounds yearly, over and above the ordinary and annual gains, as it appeareth by this proportion.

One mill alone saveth yearly	}	400 li	{	Ergo 800 mills save yearly 320 thousand pounds
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Again, the said metallic invention, being put and converted to lead, tin, copper, brass, and glass-metal, and all the several minerals of

England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, will questionless clear yearly, by means of fuel, above ten thousand pounds more, over and besides the ordinary gains in the said business. So that yearly iron revenues, added unto these other metallic revenues, do amount unto 330 thousand pounds, as was said before.

Now out of these metallic gains of 330 thousand pounds yearly, the owners of the mills, hearths, and furnaces may have and receive liberal rates, and allowed and allotted unto them over and besides their ordinary gains, only in lieu of conforming their furnaces, refineries, and chafferies to this invention of pit-coal and earth-coal. And also the king's most excellent Majesty, the prince his Highness, the Duke of York, the Lord Viscount Rochester, and other parties interested in the patent may, by their composition and agreement with the owners and ironmasters, yearly receive, by way of rents and licenses, the residue of that gain which remaineth over and above that which was allotted and allowed to the ironmasters, for applying of this invention to their ordinary way of making of iron, as more fully shall be specified, shown, and proved in the appendix of this treatise, which I am now preparing for the printer and the press with all convenient speed.

This may suffice, therefore, to give the reader satisfaction concerning the two first points, for the knowledge and worth of the businesses and concerning the manner how certain yearly annuities may be raised to the dealers and assistants.

Now to persuade the third point, that the author is able to effect the work undertaken in as ample manner as he propoundeth, we plead and allege as followeth.

First, the inventioner, by his study, industry, and practice, hath already brought to pass and published divers projects, and new devices, and new projects, as well literal as mechanical, very beneficial to the commonwealth. His literary inventions do appear and are known partly by his printed treatise of *Dibere Adam*, which is a scholastical engine automaton, and partly in divers other manuscripts which he hath to show. His new mechanics already performed are to be seen in the inventions which he called by the names of press-wares, wood pleits, balance, engine, baramyha, and Hubla, of all which in private speech he is ready more largely to confer, and to manifest their truth and goodness at his workhouses at Islington

and Highbury. To conclude, therefore, he doubteth not but (by God's blessing and assistance, semblably with success), to effect his invention of iron-works, as also all his other metallic devices and inventions here contained in the patent or privilege of *Metallica*.

1 Sam. 17, 34.
Thus David
reasoneth
from the bear
and lion to
Goliath the
giant.

Secondly, the consideration of things in the like nature with it, are good inducements to persuade well of this project for brick-making, brewing, dyeing, casting of brass-works, and were (not many years since) done altogether with the fuel of wood and charcoal, instead whereof sea-coal is now used as effectually and to as good a use and purpose.

Again (that which is somewhat nearer the mark) the blacksmith long ago forged all his iron with charcoal (as in some places where they are cheap they continue this course still), but these many years small sea-coal hath and doth serve the turn as well and sufficiently.

Add hereunto, that very lately, by a wind furnace, green glass for windows is made as well by pit-coal at Winchester House in Southwark as it is done in other places with much waste and consuming of infinite store of billets and other wood fuel.

Thirdly, the inventioner hath already experimented and made trial of the chief particular means and instruments of divers cheap ways of making irons in real and substantial models to himself (though in small things according as his means would give him leave). And this of his credit and honesty he avoucheth and protesteth, wherefore he more confidently presumeth to work the same effects in grander instruments and means of trial, after that he hath received allowance of the dealers and assistants for it.

Fourthly, there can be no doubt of performing the matter propounded, if the inventioner can but make or cause sea-coal to become as serviceable for metallic purposes as wood and charcoal are, the art and skill whereof consisteth chiefly in three points. The first is to bring earth-coal to that equality of heat that wood or charcoal hath, that is to say, that it make neither hotter nor colder fire than the wood or charcoal doth. The second means is so to order and prepare pit-coal that all malignant properties which are averse to the nature of metallic substances may be extracted from it, or at least destroyed in it. The third means is the addition and infusion of those deficient properties which, as they are in charcoal, so ought they to be found in pit-coal.

Now this threefold mystery and secret, the author can certainly perform and achieve by the powerful efficacy and means of his dexterous prerogative instruments devised for this purpose, as more at large is shown both in his treatise and the appendix, which very shortly shall come forth, and also shall be further confirmed and justified by his daily experiments and trials, which he will be ready to show to them whom they shall in any way touch or concern, or to them who are otherwise desirous to assist and deal, for the experimenting and accomplishing of these so worthy good businesses. And then also shall they know my purpose for contracting and bargaining by word of mouth, as it is best fitting for private dealings and negotiations.

And thus (having briefly touched these four promised points) I conclude and shut up this preface of *Metallica*, humbly and unfeignedly beseeching the Lord, who by His Holy Spirit inspired Bezaleel, Aoliah, and Hiram with the light of mechanical inventions, and in all manner of workmanship for His effectual blessings in these our enterprises, that (that) which was begun in His fear, may be prosecuted and fully accomplished and built by His heavenly and helpful hands, to the glory of His name, and for the good welfare and emolument of the king's most excellent Majesty, the church, and the political estate wherein we live. — Amen.

SIMON STURTEVANT.

Metallica

CAPUT I

THE TRANSCRIPT OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDENTURE

Reader. As I understand you have promised and covenanted in your patent more fully and evidently to express and enlarge in a printed treatise to be called *Metallica*, every point and part of your privileged business, to the intent that the reader might the better conceive and judge of the inventions propounded, and might the sooner also be induced to assist and set forward so good and worthy works, first therefore I demand of you by what name and application you entitle that general head, under the which you reduce and comprehend all the several arts and inventions of your patent.

Author. The general, that comprehendeth all the other particular inventions, is called *Metallica*, which is a word derived and deduced from the Greek and Latin words *metallon* and *metallum*, which signifies in English metals, which properly are mineral substances digged out of the earth, of which sort are iron, lead, tin, copper, brass, gold, and silver, &c.

R. 2. Doth your patent of *Metallica* only contain the making of metals by the means of sea-coal and pit-coal, and with your other metallical instruments which you have devised for that purpose?

A. His Majesty's grant is very large and ample, for it doth not only comprehend and privilege the making of all kinds of metals, after the manner prescribed, but also equally authorizeth and licenseth any other mechanical inventions comprehended under the general definition of *Metallica*, which is mentioned in the schedules or manuscript treatise annexed to the patent, which schedules have the same force and validity as his Majesty's indenture, itself.

R. 3. Then that I may know and understand the extent of your privilege, repeat, I pray you, word by word, definition of *Metallica*; as it is written in the said schedules annexed to your patent.

A. *Metallica*, mentioned in the petition, is thus defined. *Metallica* is an art or invention, showing how divers things and materials, now made and attained unto in a very chargeable sort, after the ordinary way, may be made and attained to after a more cheaper manner, and as with the help of common instruments, so more especially by divers new devised metallical instruments and means.

From these metallical instruments the art is generally called *Metallica*.

R. 4. This summary definition giveth me some general light and understanding into your businesses, but that I may be the more fully satisfied, I pray you rehearse also the tenor of his Majesty's grant as it is under the broad seal of England.

A LETTER PATENT

JAMES R.

This indenture, made the xxix day of February, in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord James, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland [*sic*], France, and Ireland the ninth, and of Scot-

land the forty-fifth. Between our said sovereign lord of the one party, and Simon Sturtevant, Gentleman, of the other party.

Whereas the said Simon Sturtevant, by his long study and great charge, hath attained unto divers new exact mechanic arts, misteries, ways, and secrets of his own invention, whereby all kinds of metals, works, and other things and materials, as pameley irons, steels, leads, tins, coppers, brasses, and such like—Secondly, all kinds of metallic concoctions, as sand-metals, ash-metals, ammels, and such like — Thirdly, all kinds of burnt earth, as tiles, paving-stones, bricks, and such like — Fourthly, all kinds of press-wares, as pressed tiles, pressed bricks, pressed monions, pressed stones, and such like, with divers other things and materials now made after the ordinary course, with wood fuel and charcoal, may be as well made, wrought, and effected, as the said Simon Sturtevant affirmeth, with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, whereby the woods now commonly wasted, in all the chief woodland countries of this realm of England, by iron-mills and such other metallical furnaces and hearths, may be preserved from the great consumption thereof, and saved from like inconvenience in other his Majesty's dominions, all which premises so by this new invention to be made, the said Simon Sturtevant hath undertaken shall be in substance and for use as sufficient and as good as the other like materials now made and wrought with the chargeable and excessive waste of wood and charcoal. And whereas, also, the said Simon Sturtevant, for the better making, working, and effecting, heating, burning, melting the said metals, works, things, and materials, by and with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, hath by his said invention and skill, invented divers furnaces, hearths, tests, tools, engines, mills, and other instruments and means, new, and of his own invention, never heretofore used or put in practice by any other; and hath also, by his said inventions and skill, attained to the knowledge how to use and employ divers other common instruments to the making, working, and effecting the said metals, works, materials, and things, which other common instruments have been heretofore and are used in other arts, sciences, and manual occupations, but were not, nor have been as yet, converted, used, or employed to, for, or about the making, working, effecting, and producing the said metals, works, and things, which said skill and

inventions of the said S. Sturtevant, and the said metals, works, things, and other materials, and the means and instruments whereby to work and effect the same, are in some measure mentioned and expressed in the schedule or schedules to these presents annexed, and shall be more fully, amply, and particularly demonstrated, specified, described, and contained in a large treatise, which the said Simon Sturtevant hath already conceived, and shall be put in print, and so published before the last day of Easter term next ensuing the date hereof, which treatise so to be published shall be entitled—*A Treatise of Metallica*, which said invention of the said Simon may and will prove beneficial to the commonwealth, both in regard of the abundant plenty of the said things and materials which it will daily bring forth, as also because it saveth and preserveth abundance of timber, charcoal, and wood fuel, and other things and commodities wastefully consumed and spent, the general want whereof already is felt. And forasmuch as our said sovereign lord is given to understand that this art, skill, industry, and inventions of the said Simon Sturtevant, of making, casting, founding, working, and acquiring of the aforesaid metals, and works of iron, materials, and things by sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, and all and every, or any of them, and also the making of the said new devised engines, hearths, furnaces, and other means and instruments, and the employing of the said instruments used in other sciences and arts, to the making, working, effecting, and producing the said metals and other works, materials, and things, is a thing not yet practiced, nor brought into any trade, occupation, or mystery, within any of his kingdoms, but is an invention in substance new, and which shall not prejudice or cross any from privilege or grant by his Majesty heretofore made or granted under the great seal of England, for the using and making of any former invention, and therefore fit to be privileged for a certain time, the rather for that his Highness conceiveth that the said inventions and skills may and will become profitable and good for the commonwealth of these realms, and also augment his customs and imposts, in regard it bringeth forth great and abundant store of the aforesaid materials and things, not only for the use of his Highness's realms and dominions here at home, but also for traffic and merchandise into foreign countries abroad, which are customable. In regard whereof,

and also for and in consideration of the good, faithful services heretofore done and performed under his said Majesty by the said Simon Sturtevant, as also to the end that the said Simon Sturtevant may receive some convenient recompense, benefit, and profit for his said services, as also for his studies, labors, and charges in perfecting these inventions to the common good which may ensue hereby to his Highness's realms and dominions.

This indenture witnesseth that our said sovereign lord the king of his especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and of his prerogative royal, hath given and granted, and by these presents for him, his heirs, and successors, doth give, and grant to the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputy and deputies, the sole, full, absolute, and free, power, liberty, and authority, to make, work, produce, acquire, and bring forth, all kinds of the aforesaid metals, and other the materials and things, by and with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-fuel, and all, every, and any of them, in all parts and places of his Majesty's realms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and also within all the same places and dominions, to make, frame, erect, acquire, and provide, or cause to be made, framed, erected, acquired, and provided, all necessary instruments and means, as namely: All workhouses, furnaces, hearths, mills, structures, engines, vessels, tests, tools, instruments, devices, or things of iron, or other stuff or substance whatsoever, which are already in use in any other trade, mystery, art, or occupation, and as yet not exercised or used in or about the making, working, casting, founding, or acquiring and producing of the said metals and other materials and things, for and to the end and purpose aforesaid, viz.: To make, work, and effect the said metals and other materials and things, by and with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, and all, every, or any of them; and also in all the said places and dominions, to make, frame, and erect, use, and employ, or cause to be framed and erected all the said new furnaces, hearths, devices, instruments and means, which are merely of the new invention of the said Simon Sturtevant to, for, in, or about the making, working, casting, founding, acquiring, and producing of the said metals, and other the said materials and things, and to all or any other purpose, use, or uses whatsoever, in as ample sort or manner as they or any of them are de-

scribed, expressed, or mentioned in the schedule to these presents annexed, or shall be more fully demonstrated and specified in the treatise of *Metallica*, which shall be, as aforesaid, printed before the last day of Easter term next ensuing; and our said sovereign lord doth further, by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, assign, appoint, ordain, constitute, license, and authorize the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to have the sole power, liberty, and authority, by and with sea-coal, pit-coal, and brush fuel, and all, every, and any of them, and by his said inventions, arts, and skills, invented and devised for the making of all kinds of the said metals and materials and things, as workhouses, furnaces, mills, quernes, structures, engines, vessels, tools, instruments, devices, and things heretofore used in any other arts or sciences, to be employed or used in or about the making, working, or producing the said metals, things, and materials, or any of them, as aforesaid, and also to have the sole power, liberty, and authority for the making, framing, erecting, or producing of all the said new devices, instruments, and means metallical, as aforesaid, in what sort or about what things soever the same or any of them shall be used or employed; and that the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, assigns, administrators, and their deputy and deputies, and none other, without his or their special license or toleration, shall or may make any kind or kinds of the said metals and other the materials and things, by or with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, or all, some, or any of them, by means of, or by using and employing the said inventions of the said Simon or any part or parcel of them, or any of them, or make, frame, and erect any the said workhouses, furnaces, hearths, mills, structures, engines, tests, vessels, tools, instruments, devices, and things heretofore used in any other arts or sciences which, by the said inventions of the said Simon, shall be transferred or converted, or turned to be used, exercised, and employed in or about the making, casting, founding, working, acquiring, and producing of the said metals or materials, things, and devices, by or with sea-coal, earth-coal, pit-coal, and brush fuel, or all, some, or any of them, or to make, frame, or erect any of the said devices, instruments, and means of the said Simon, either to the making, casting, or working, or effecting all or any of the said works, metals, or materials, by or with sea-coal, earth-

coal, and brush fuel, or all, some, or any of them, or to any other end or purpose whatsoever; to have and to hold, use, exercise, and enjoy the sole making, casting, founding, working, tempering, acquiring, and producing of all and every the said metals, and other the said premises, in manner and form aforesaid, and to the end and purposes aforesaid, unto the said S. Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and by his and their deputy and deputies, for and during the time and term of 31 years now next coming, immediately from and after the date of these presents, yielding, rendering, and paying therefor yearly, and every year immediately from and after the date hereof, for and during the said term of 31 years, to our said sovereign lord, his heirs, and successors, at the receipt of his Highness's Exchequer at Westminster, always in the term of St. Michael, ten parts of such sum or sums of money and other clear yearly profits, in 33 parts, to be divided as he, the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall yearly have or receive, during the said 31 years now next coming, and by way of composition or otherwise, for or by making, framing, or erecting, casting, founding, and acquiring, or otherwise for licensing or authorizing any person or persons whatsoever to make, frame, cast, erect, found, or acquire, any of the said materials, workhouses, hearths, mills, structures, furnaces, engines, vessels, tests, tools, instruments, devices, and things aforesaid, the charges and expenses in and about the same, and every of them, expended out of the said 33 parts always deducted and allowed to the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, and assigns; and likewise, yielding, tendering, and paying unto the most excellent Prince Henry, eldest son of our said sovereign lord, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, and his executors, or administrators yearly, and every year during the said term of one and thirty years, in the same terms of St. Michael, five parts of the said sum and sums of money, and other clear profits in 33 parts to be divided, to be always paid and delivered to such person or persons as the said most excellent prince shall appoint to receive the same, at his Highness's palace of St. James, in the county of Middlesex; and also yielding, rendering, and paying unto the most high and mighty Prince Charles, Duke of York, second son of our said sovereign lord, unto his executors, and administrators, during

the said term of thirty-one years in the said terms of St. Michael the Archangel, two parts of the said sum and sums of money, and other clear profits aforesaid, in 31 [*sic*] parts to be divided, to be always paid and delivered at the said palace of St. James, to such person or persons as our said sovereign lord the king, during the minority of the said Duke of York, and after his full age, he the said duke shall appoint to receive the same; and moreover, yielding, rendering, and paying unto Robert, Viscount Rochester, Baron of Wainick, his executors, and administrators, in the said terms of St. Michael, one part of the said sum and sums of money and other clear parts to be divided; and as concerning the residue of the said sum and sums of money, and other clear profits to be divided, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to retain and keep one part thereof to his and their discretion, and in such manner and form, and by such rates and proportions as he and they shall, in their discretions, think meet to dispose thereof, and to expend and to distribute the same, and every part and parcel thereof, amongst such person or persons as shall adventure, join, be assisting, aiding, or helping to the advancing or setting forwards of the works and inventions aforesaid, or any of them, and amongst such person or persons as shall be the owners of the said workhouses, furnaces, hearths, mills, structures, engines, vessels, tests, tools, instruments, devices, and things before mentioned, or any of them.

And the said Simon Sturtevant, for him, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and for every of them, doth covenant and grant, by these presents, to and with our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors, that he, the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall and will yearly, and every year during the said term of one and thirty years, well and truly yield, render, satisfy, content, and pay, or cause to be contented and paid, the said ten parts of the said clear profits, in manner as aforesaid unto our sovereign lord, his heirs, and successors, and shall and will, likewise, during the aforesaid term of one and thirty years, well and truly yield, render, satisfy, content, and pay unto the said Prince of Wales, his executors, or administrators, the said five parts of the said clear profits, in manner and form aforesaid. And also to the said Duke, his executors or administrators, the said two parts of the said clear profits

in manner and form aforesaid. And also to the said Lord Viscount Rochester, his executors or administrators, the said one part of the clear profits in manner and form as the same one part is formerly in these presents appointed to be yielded, rendered, and paid to the said Lord Viscount Rochester, his executors and administrators; and forasmuch as when the said skill, work, and inventions of the said Simon Sturtevant, which hereby his great industry, cost, and expenses hath attained to, shall appear and be made commonly known, it is very likely that many persons will privily of the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, or assigns, make, frame, and erect the like, and peradventure having his platform, add thereunto some further new invention for their gains, or otherwise put the same in practice at their pleasure, and make the said metals and other materials and premises aforesaid, thereby reaping the fruits of the labors of the said Simon Sturtevant, and so defraud both our said sovereign lord and the said prince, and the said Duke of York, and the said Lord Viscount Rochester, and also the said S. Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and such others as shall adventure therein, of a great part of the benefit and profit which might otherwise accrue unto our said sovereign lord, and to the said most excellent prince and Duke of York, and to the said other parties, by such skill, work, and invention aforesaid. Our said sovereign lord, therefore, favoring the good endeavors and studies of the said Simon Sturtevant in the premises, and his former service done unto his Highness, for him, his heirs, and successors, for the better encouragement of him the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in the same, and the better to enable him to undergo and bear the burden and charge thereof, and to avoid all deceit that any way may hinder our said sovereign lord, or the said most excellent prince, or Duke of York, or any of the said parties aforesaid, doth by these presents declare and signify, that his Majesty's royal will and pleasure is, and our sovereign lord doth hereby straightly will and command all and every person or persons of what state, degree, or condition soever, that they nor any of them, during the said term of one and thirty years, shall not presume nor attempt by any art, device, skill, or cunning, directly or indirectly, without the special license, allowance, and consent of him the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or of his or their deputy or deputies, there-

unto by him or them lawfully authorized, to make, frame, erect, contrive, or perform any kind or kinds of the aforesaid metals, and the other materials and things, or any of them, by or with sea-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, and all or any of them, or any of the said new devised instruments and things, either to or about the making or working the said metals, things, and materials as aforesaid, or to any end or purpose whatsoever, or to do any act or thing whereby, or by means whereof, our said sovereign lord the king, or the said most excellent Prince of Wales, or the said Duke of York, or the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or other the said parties, shall or may sustain any prejudice, loss, or detriment, in the said inventions or works, or in any profit or commodity which they or any of them may or might otherwise receive or enjoy by means of the said inventions or works, or any of them, upon pain of the high displeasure of our said sovereign lord the king, and upon pain of imprisonment of their bodies, and forfeitures of all and every the said materials, instruments, and things aforesaid, which shall be wrought, framed, and made by any person or persons contrary to the tenor of these presents and royal prohibition therein, with such further penalties, pains, and forfeitures, as by the law and statutes of the said realms can or may be inflicted upon them, or any of them, for their willful and obstinate disobedience and contempt of his Highness's commandment and prerogative royal. And if it shall happen that any person or persons contemptuously neglecting this his Majesty's will and pleasure in these presents declared, after notice thereof given, shall make or acquire any kind or kinds of the aforesaid metals, and other the materials and things, by or with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, or all, some, or any of them, by any of the said means or inventions, or any part or parcel of them, or any of them, or shall frame, work, erect, use, or employ any such or the like engines, instruments, tools, for and to the purposes aforesaid, the same and all and every of them shall be taken and seized, by the constable or other officer dwelling nearest thereunto, to and for the only use and behoof of our said sovereign lord the king, his heirs, and successors; and further, our said sovereign lord the king, of his abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, doth by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, give and grant full power and authority to the said Simon Sturtevant, his executors,

administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputy and deputies, and every of them, with the assistance of a constable, tithing-man, headborough, or any other ordinary officer in any city, town, place, or places, as well within the liberties as without, within the said realm and dominions, at all and every time and times, to have access and entry into any house, place, and places where such metals and other the premises shall be made and wrought or otherwise laid up contrary to his Majesty's grant, and there to search and provide and see that during the period of 31 years, no manner of such or the like inventions, works, or practices of making or erecting any kind or kinds of the said metals and other the premises to be made, wrought, sold, used, or employed within the said realms contrary to the true meaning of these presents, and by all lawful and convenient ways and means, to search, see, examine, and find out all offences, during the said time, that shall be committed contrary to any grant, license, authority, and commandment, prohibition, or other things in these presents mentioned, specified, and to seize as aforesaid such instruments and other things aforesaid whatsoever made, framed, or erected, used, exercised, or occupied contrary to the true intent of these presents or any clause herein contained. And his Highness's will and pleasure is, and by these presents for him, his heirs, and successors, his Majesty doth straightly charge and command all justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other officers, ministers, and subjects of his Highness, his heirs, and successors for the time being, that they and every of them, during the said term of 31 years, or the duplicate, exemplification, or the enrollment thereof, shall be aiding and assisting to the said S. Sturtevant, his executors, administrators, assigns, and deputies, and every of them, in the due execution of all and every the said grants, authorities, commandments, licenses, privileges, inhibitions, prohibitions, and every other thing in these presents mentioned and specified, or any of them: Provided always, that this indenture, not anything, nor anything therein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to restrain or hinder any person or persons from exercising any of their own inventions, or arts heretofore exercised, put in use, or privileged by any of his Majesty's letters patents heretofore made and granted to them or any of them, but that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every the said person and persons to exercise, use, and put in prac-

tice all and every the said inventions heretofore practiced, put in use, exercised, and privileged by any of the said letters patents to them or any of them made or granted, in as ample sort and manner as they might or may exercise, practice, or use the same, if these presents had never been had or made, anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof, to the one part of the indentures with the said Simon Sturtevant, our said sovereign lord, the king's Majesty, hath caused the great seal of England to be put, and to the other part thereof remaining with our said sovereign lord the king, the said Simon Sturtevant hath put his seal.

Given the day and year first above written.

Exam. HENRY HUBBERS.

The Docquet to the Patent

This is your Majesty's part of the Indentures whereby your Highness doth grant license and privilege unto Simon Sturtevant, Gentleman, that he, his executors, deputies, and assigns only and none other, shall and may, during the term of 31 years, make, practice, and put in use, within any of your Majesty's realms and dominions, certain inventions, furnaces, and instruments devised and invented by himself, for the working and effecting with sea-coal, pit-coal, earth-coal, and brush fuel, divers things and works done heretofore with wood fuel, as namely, irons, steels, leads, tins, coppers, brasses, glass-metals, mines, tiles, bricks, pottery-ware, and such like. And there is reserved to your Majesty upon this grant ten parts in thirty-three parts, to be divided of the clear yearly profits that shall be made by the said inventions; and to the Prince, his Highness, five of these parts, and to the Duke of York, two of those parts, and to the Lord Viscount Rochester, one of those parts; and to the said S. Sturtevant one or other of those parts, and to the disbursers of the money for the trial and effecting of the said inventions fourteen such parts, and the declaration and discovering of this invention is partly set down in a certain schedule which is to be annexed to these indentures. And the full and plain manifestation thereof is to be set forth in print by the said Simon Sturtevant before the last day of Easter term next, and containeth a proviso that this grant shall not cross any former grant heretofore made to any others. And is done upon signification

given unto Christopher Perkins, Knight, of your Majesty's good pleasure in that behalf.

Exam. HENRY HUBBERS.

It is his Majesty's pleasure that these do pass by immediate warrant.

ROBERT SALISBURY.

Received 29 of February, 1611.

An Indenture between the king's Majesty and S. Sturtevant.

COPPIN.

[The remainder, called *The Manuscript Treatise of Metallica*, is a professed explanation of the author's several inventions.]

T

DUDLEY'S PATENT FOR IRON, 1621

James, by the grace of God, etc., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas our right trusty and well beloved Edward Lord Dudley hath, at his great travail and industry, and after many chargeable experiments, found out "the mystery, art, way, and means of melting iron ore, and of making the same into cast works or bars with sea-coals or pit-coals in furnaces with bellows, of as good condition as hath been heretofore made of charcoal," a work and invention not formerly performed by any within this our kingdom of England, we, graciously favoring and willing to cherish such ingenious and profitable inventions, and finding that the working and making of the said iron by the means aforesaid in this kingdom will not only in itself tend to the public good thereof, but also thereby the great expense and waste of timber and wood converted into charcoal and consumed upon iron-works will be much abated and the remnant of wood and timber within this land will be much preserved and increased, of the want whereof not only ourself in respect of provision for our shipping and otherwise, but also our subjects for many necessary uses are very sensible, and holding it agreeable to justice that the authors of so laudable and useful inventions should in some measure reap the fruits of their studies, labors, and charges,

Know ye, that we, for the causes aforesaid, and other good considerations us hereunto moving, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant unto the said Edward Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, and authority, that they and every of them, by him or themselves, or his or their deputies, factors, servants, or workmen, at his and their charges, shall and may, at all and every time and times, and from time to time during the term of fourteen years next ensuing the date hereof, use, exercise, practice,

and put in use within this our realm of England and the dominion of Wales, at his and their liberty and pleasure, the said mistery, art, way, and means, of making of iron ore and of making the same into cast works or bars with sea-coals or pit-coals in furnaces with bellows, and also to make, erect, and set up in any place or places within the said realm and dominion, or either of them, any furnace or furnaces, engine or engines whatsoever, concerning the said mistery, way, art, and means of melting of iron ore with sea-coals or pit-coals, and of making the same into cast works or bars as aforesaid, and the same iron so cast and made to utter and sell in gross or retail or otherwise, to do away at his and their free will and pleasure, and to his and their best commodity and profit. And further, to the end this our pleasure may be the better effected, and that the said Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, may the more fully enjoy the benefit of this our grant, we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, do straightly charge, inhibit, and command, and do also, of our more especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the same Edward Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that no person whatsoever, being within any our realms or dominions, nor any other person or persons, either denizens or strangers born in any foreign realm or country whatsoever, of what estate, degree, or condition he or they be or shall be, other than the said Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, or such as shall be by him or them set on work or authorized, shall or may at any time or times during the said term of fourteen years hereby granted or mentioned or intended to be granted, practice, exercise, or put in use, or any way counterfeit the said mistery, art, way, or means of melting of iron ore, and of making the same into cast works or bars, with sea-coals or pit-coals in furnaces with bellows, or any furnace or furnaces, engine or engines concerning the same, within this our realm of England, or the dominion of Wales, or any place or places in them or either of them, upon pain of forfeiture to us, our heirs, and successors, of the ore and iron so to be melted or made contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and to have the said furnaces, engines, and devices utterly pulled down and defaced; and also upon pain of our high indignation and displeasure, and such further penalties, punishments, and imprisonments as by any laws or statutes of this

our realm can or may be inflicted or imposed upon the offenders for their disobedience in contemning our royal command; and also for the better execution of this our grant, we do by these our letters patents, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant full power, liberty, and authority to the said Edward Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that he or they, by himself or themselves, or his or their deputies, factors, servants, or assigns, shall and may, at all time or times convenient, and from time to time during the said term of fourteen years, with the assistance of a constable or some other officer, enter into all place or places convenient, where he or they or any of them shall have any just cause to suspect any such ore, iron, or engines, or instruments, melted or used contrary to the true meaning hereof, to be or remain within this our realm of England, and the dominion of Wales, or either of them, as well within liberties, as without, and there carefully and diligently to try and search by all lawful ways and means for all such ore and iron furnaces, engines, and instruments, as by any person or persons whatsoever shall, during or within the said term before granted, be melted, made, erected, set up, or used contrary to the tenor and true meaning of these our letters patents, and, finding any such, to seize the ores and iron so melted and made to the use of us, our heirs, and successors, and to deface and pull down the said furnaces, engines, and instruments so erected and used. And further, that he, the said Edward Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, do carefully and diligently endeavor themselves that the intent and meaning of these our letters patents be diligently observed, and if in the execution thereof he or they shall find any resistance that he or they shall certify the same into the Court of Exchequer of us, our heirs, and successors, to the end the offenders therein may receive condign punishment for the same their offences; unto which Court of Exchequer we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, give power and authority upon such certificate as aforesaid, and due proof thereof, to inflict such punishment and imprisonment, or either of them, upon the offenders as their offences shall deserve and to the said court shall be thought meet. And we do also by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, will and command all and singular mayors, justices of peace, bailiffs, constables, headboroughs, and other officers, ministers, and subjects whatsoever of us, our heirs, and successors, that they

and every of them, be, from time to time, during the term aforesaid, aiding and assisting to the said Edward Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, deputies, assigns, servants, and workmen, in all things in or about the accomplishment of our pleasure expressed in these our letters patents, and in the exercise and execution of the same or any article or clause therein contained, and that they, nor any of them, do any way hinder, molest, interrupt, or let the said Edward Lord Dudley, his executors, administrators, assigns, deputies, servants, workmen, or chapmen, or any of them, concerning the premises, as they tender our pleasure and will avoid the contrary at their perils; and these presents, or the enrollment thereof shall be their sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf; provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that this our present grant and privilege, or anything therein contained, shall not in any wise extend or be construed to extend to the prejudice of any other person or persons concerning any other grant or privilege heretofore made by us or any of our progenitors or predecessors, kings or queens of England, now in force for melting of iron ore or making of iron or any iron-works; provided also that if it shall appear unto us, our heirs, or successors, or to the Privy Council of us, our heirs, or successors, at any time hereafter, that this our present grant and privilege is or shall be inconvenient to the commonwealth, that then, upon signification of the pleasure of us, our heirs, or successors, under our or their sign manual, signet, or privy seal, or upon signification under the hands of any six or more of the Council of us, our heirs, or successors, for the time being, these presents, and every grant, clause, article, and thing therein contained shall cease, determine, and be utterly void and of none effect, anything before in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding, although express mention, &c.

In witness whereof, &c., witness ourself at Westminster, the two and twentieth day of February.

Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.

U

PATENT TO HORSEY, RAMSEY, FOULKE, AND DUDLEY FOR IRON, 1638

Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas our beloved subjects, Sir George Horsey, Knight, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, Esquires, by their humble petition to us lately exhibited, have informed us that there have been divers that have attempted to make iron within this our kingdom of England with sea-coals, pit-coals, peat, and turf, but never obtained unto by any, saving them, the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, who have effected it, and with bellows, wind blast, and additaments, and by art to perfect the same to make iron and cast works, and also into bars, whereof they have made many trials and much good iron, and are now assured to make the same in great quantity. And whereas we are also by the said petition further informed that there is much coals and ironstone lost and destroyed in many works of this kingdom aforesaid by overthrowing and overrunning the same, which are fit for the making of the said iron, and may be regained and hereafter preserved; and the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley doubt not to discover mines royal, and other mines holding several metals; they have, therefore, humbly besought us to grant unto them our letters patents of privilege for "the making of iron with sea- or pit-coal, peat, or turf, as above said, and with the same to roast, melt, or refine all metals of what nature soever," for the term of fourteen years, with the like powers, privileges, and advantages as are usually granted in our letters patents for mines royal; and that we will be further graciously pleased to grant to them liberty to dig, search, and work the said mines in any lands or grounds, giving the owners such satisfaction as shall be adjudged by two justices of peace adjoining. In con-

sideration whereof, they have humbly offered to pay into our Exchequer after the first two years, one hundred marks per annum.

Know ye, that we graciously favoring and accepting the good endeavors of our said subjects, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant unto them, the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, full, free, and absolute license, power, privilege, and authority, that the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, and every of them, they and every of their executors, administrators, and assigns, and they and every of their deputies and substitutes, servants, agents, and workmen, and none other person or persons whomsoever, shall and may from time to time and at all and every time and times hereafter during the term of years hereafter mentioned, at their and every of their wills and pleasures, use, exercise, practice, and put in use within our said kingdom of England and Wales, according to their and every of their own way and invention, the sole making of iron into any sort of cast works with sea- or pit-coals, peat, or turf, and with the same to make the said iron into plate works or bars, and likewise to refine all sorts of metals, at their and every of their wills and pleasures, for their and every of their best profit and advantage. Wherefore our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, straightly charge and command, prohibit and forbid all and every other person and persons whomsoever of what estate, degree, or condition soever he, they, or any of them shall be, that none of them (other than the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, deputies, substitutes, workmen, or assigns) do or shall, during the term of years hereinafter mentioned, directly or indirectly use or exercise the making of iron into any sort of cast works, with sea- or pit-coals, peat, or turf, or with the same to make the said iron into plate works or bars, or to refine any sort of metals in our said kingdom or dominion, after the manner and way by them, the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, or any of them, first invented, without the special license and consent of them, the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke,

and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, or assigns, first had and obtained; to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said licenses, privileges, powers, and authorities, and other the premises before by these presents granted or mentioned to be granted, from the date of these presents, unto the full end and term, and for and during the full term and time of fourteen years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying therefor. And the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, for themselves, and every of them, their and every of their executors, administrators, and assigns, and for every of them, do hereby covenant and promise to and with us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, to yield and pay during the said term unto us, our heirs, and successors, the yearly rent of one hundred marks of good and lawful money of England, at the receipt of the Exchequer of us, our heirs, and successors of this our kingdom of England, at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, by even and equal portions; the first payment thereof to begin at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and forty. And for the better accomplishment of the premises aforesaid, we do by these presents give full power and authority to them, the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, with the assistance of a constable or other officer, at all convenient time and times, to search in all place or places, house or houses in our kingdom or dominion aforesaid, where any just cause of suspicion shall be, for discovery of such as shall use or exercise the making of iron into any sorts of cast works, with sea- or pit-coals, peat, or turf, or with the same to make iron into plate works or bars, or to refine any sort of metals, contrary to our will and pleasure herein declared, and the true intent and meaning of these presents, to the end the delinquents may be discovered and receive condign punishment, according to their demerits. And we do also by these presents will, require, and command all and singular mayors, sheriffs, justices of peace, bailiffs, constables, headboroughs, and other officers, ministers, and subjects of us, our heirs, and successors, of our said kingdom and dominion, whom the same shall concern, that they and every of them be from time

to time during the term aforesaid, aiding, helping, furthering, and assisting to them, the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, and every of them, their executors, administrators, deputies, agents, workmen, and assigns, and every of them, in all things in [or] about the accomplishment of our pleasure herein declared, and in the exercise and execution of this our grant; and that they nor any of them do in any wise hinder or interrupt them, or any of them, concerning the same as they tender our pleasure, and will avoid the contrary at their perils, and these presents, or the enrollment thereof, shall be their sufficient warrant in that behalf. And further know ye, that we of our more especial grace, certain knowledge, mere motion, do also by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, privilege, and authority, at all times and from time to time during the term of years hereafter in these presents mentioned, by themselves, or they or any of their deputies, servants, or workmen, or any of them, to dig, open, search, and work, wash, roast, and stamp, and melt all manner of ores or mines of gold, silver, copper, lead holding silver, or mixed with silver and quicksilver, or any of them, within our said kingdom or dominion aforesaid or any part thereof, and for that end and purpose to drain and convey any waters out of or to the said mines for the better working and draining of the mines and pits, or washing of the same, and to try out and convert the said ores, and copper, lead, into any other metal whatsoever, and to refine and extract the silver or gold therein contained, and the said copper and lead to reduce and make into any manufactures whatsoever, to their, and every of their most profit and commodity, and to set up and erect and repair any house or houses, edifices, buildings, mills, and works, for the use and service of the said mines and mineral works, as well within our own manors, lordships, lands, grounds, and possessions, as also within the grounds, lands, and possessions of every or any of our subjects, set, lying, or being within our said kingdom and dominion, or any part thereof, so that the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not by color hereof search or dig, open or work for, in the said

mines or ores aforesaid, within any our manors, lordships, forests, chases, parks, or any other our lands, grounds, or possessions within our kingdom or dominion aforesaid, or the lordships, manors, lands, grounds, or any the possessions belonging to any our subjects within our said kingdom or dominion, without the good will and consent of us, our heirs, and successors, and the good will of such of the subjects of us, our heirs, and successors, as have power to license them so to do; and also except and always reserved out of these presents all royal mines, and all other mines whatsoever, in any place or places wheresoever within our said kingdom or dominion, by any the grants or letters patents of us, or any of our progenitors or predecessors, kings or queens of this our kingdom of England, to any person or persons whomsoever formerly granted, and every of them, with all the privileges, profits, and immunities, to them and every of them appertaining and belonging, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; to have and to hold the said mines of gold and silver, copper, lead holding silver, or mixed with silver, quicksilver, and all other metal or ores holding gold or silver, as aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises, with their and every of their appurtenances respectively, under the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, from the date of these presents for and during and unto the full end term of one and twenty [*sic*] years from thence next ensuing, and fully to complete and ended, yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year. And the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and for every of them, do covenant, promise, and grant to and with us, our heirs, and successors, to yield and pay yearly and every year, after the first two years of the said term hereby granted shall be expired, one full tenth part of all such silver and gold whatsoever, as shall be had or gotten out of the said mines, the same being first refined and reduced into their several species at the proper costs and charges of the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, or assigns, as aforesaid; and the same tenth part to be yearly and every year after the said first two years, so expired as aforesaid, accounted for upon oath thereof to be made before one or more of the barons

of our Exchequer for the time being, at feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, or within thirty days next after; and upon such account, so made and declared as aforesaid, the said tenth part to be delivered to our use in such manner as shall be appointed by the lord treasurer or chancellor of the Exchequer of us, our heirs, or successors for the time being. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare our intent and meaning to be that the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall make, give, and allow reasonable recompense, satisfaction, and amends to all and every the lords, owners, and occupiers of the lands, ground, and soil for the damage and loss to be sustained in and upon the same grounds, land, and soil, where any such shall happen by reason or means of the said mines or mineral works: And in case the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and the lords, owners, and occupiers of the said lands, grounds, and soil, cannot agree among themselves for the said damages and loss respectively aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare and appoint, that four indifferent men of the same shire or shires in which such loss and damages shall be suffered, or of the shire or county next adjoining, at the pleasure of the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to be elected between them, whereof the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall nominate two, and the said lord, owner, or occupier of the said soil shall nominate other two, shall assess and rate the recompense of or for the same as they in their consciences shall adjudge to be reasonable and sufficient in that behalf; and in case it shall so happen that the said four men so indifferently elected, as aforesaid, cannot agree in the rating and assessing of the recompense aforesaid, then the matter shall be brought before us, our heirs, or successors, and by us or our Privy Council to be heard, and finally determined between them. And for the better furtherance of the same several works respectively, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, ad-

ministrators, and assigns, and every of them, full power, license, and authority to take up and hire at reasonable wages and prices to be given in that behalf in any place or places within this our realm of England and dominion of Wales, all manner of artificers, laborers, and workmen not at that time hired or employed in any other of our mines royal, and all manner of corn and victuals, timber, wood, underwood, coal, turfs, peats, fuel, horses, oxen, carts, carriages, tools, and instruments, and to have convenient ways and free passages with ingress, egress, and regress for servants, workmen, horses, oxen, carts, and carriages, with all necessaries whatsoever, into, through, and from all manner of grounds through which it shall be convenient and expedient for their better ease, and the good and benefit of the said several and respective works as aforesaid, and shall be fit and convenient to be occupied and employed in or about the draining all manner of grounds through which it should be convenient for the better ease and the good and benefit of the said several and respective works, as aforesaid, as shall be fit and convenient to be occupied and employed about the draining and conveying of waters, digging, opening, washing, stamping, roasting, and melting out the mines and ores aforesaid, paying reasonably for the same, and upon any difference for the prices thereof, to be determined in such sort as is in like case before in these presents limited and appointed for recompense to be given to the lords, owners, or occupiers of the soil, as aforesaid. And our further will and pleasure is, and the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and for every of them, do by these presents covenant, promise, and agree to and with us, our heirs, and successors, that they and every of them shall and will, every six months, after the two first years of the said term of one and twenty [*sic*] years hereby granted shall be expired as aforesaid, bring and deliver, or cause to be brought and delivered, into the mint of us, our heirs, and successors, in our Tower of London, or elsewhere within this our realm of England, all the gold and silver which shall be found in the said mines, or any of them, they and every of them receiving upon the delivery thereof such price in ready money as gold and silver of the like fineness is worth and shall be then usually given for the like. And for the more secure and safe conveyance of the said gold and

silver into our mint, as aforesaid, our will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, full and free liberty, power, and authority, at all times and from time to time during the said term hereby granted after the first two years shall be so expired as aforesaid, to set and stamp, or cause to be set and stamped, our arms upon all the gold and silver to be conveyed to our mint as aforesaid, thereby to distinguish it from other gold and silver, and to make known that the same is especially appointed for us and for our service. And to the intent as well the said tenth part of the said gold and silver refined and reduced into their several species aforesaid as the said tenth part may from time to time hereafter be to us, our heirs, and successors, duly answered, paid, and delivered according to the true meaning of these presents as aforesaid, our will and pleasure is, and the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and for every of them, do covenant, promise, and agree, to and with us, our heirs, and successors, that they, and every of them, in the said works shall and will, once in every year, according to the tenor and true meaning of these presents, that is to say, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel yearly, or within thirty days next after the same feast, render and yield up a true and just account, upon oath, before one or more of the barons of the Exchequer of us, our heirs, and successors, for the time being, according to the course of the said court, of all such gold and silver as shall be then had or gotten out of the said mines as aforesaid, and thereupon shall and will deliver one full tenth part thereof, refined and reduced into their several species as aforesaid to our use, in such manner as by our treasurer of England, or the chancellor and under-treasurer of our Exchequer for the time being shall be appointed in that behalf; provided always, that if the said yearly rent or sum of one hundred marks to us, our heirs, and successors, before, in, and by these presents reserved as aforesaid, shall happen to be behind and unpaid by the space of forty days next after either of the said feasts, in which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid; or, if the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley,

or any of them, they or any of their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not enroll or cause to be enrolled this our present grant before the clerk of the Pipe for the time being of our kingdom aforesaid within the space of six months after the date of these presents, that then the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall forfeit and pay unto us, our heirs, and successors, as well the sum of twenty pounds of current money for every month in which the said rent shall happen to be behind and unpaid next after the said forty days, as aforesaid; and also the sum of twenty pounds in name of a pain for every six months' default of the enrollment of these presents before the said clerk of the Pipe as aforesaid. And lastly, if at any time during the said term of fourteen years, it shall appear unto us, our heirs, or successors, or unto the lords and others of our Privy Council, that this our grant concerning the privilege aforesaid shall be inconvenient or prejudicial to the commonwealth, then upon signification and declaration to be made by us, our heirs, or successors, or by the lords and others of our Privy Council, or six of them for the time being, in writing under their hands, of such prejudice or inconvenience, these our letters patents as to the privilege shall forthwith cease, determine, and be utterly void and of none effect, anything in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And lastly, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant that these our letters patents, or the enrollment thereof, shall be and shall be taken, adjudged, construed, and deemed to be firm, good, effectual, and available in the law, to the intents and purposes aforesaid; and that the same shall be taken, adjudged, pleaded, and allowed most strongly against us, our heirs, and successors, and most benignly and beneficially to and for the said Sir George Horsey, David Ramsey, Roger Foulke, and Dud Dudley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as well in any of our courts of record as elsewhere, within this our realm of England and domain of Wales, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, notwithstanding the not reciting or not true or certain reciting of the shires, counties, or any other place or places, in which the said mines within our kingdom and dominion aforesaid are to be found; and notwithstanding the not reciting of any proclamation or pro-

clamations heretofore by us, or our late royal father published, touching or concerning the premises, or any part thereof; and notwithstanding any grant or grants heretofore made by our said late father or the late Queen Elizabeth, or by us, or any matter or thing whatsoever contained in the said grant or grants, or any of them; and notwithstanding any statute or statutes, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction, or any other defect in not rightly naming the names, kinds, quantities, or qualities of the said premises, or any part thereof, or any other uncertainty, defect, imperfection, or any other matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. Although express mention, &c. In witness, &c. Witness ourself at Westminster, the second day of May.

Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.

W

PATENT TO JONES AND PALMER FOR HARD AND SOFT SOAP, 1623

James, by the grace of God, &c., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas we, by our letters patents, bearing date the tenth day of February now last past, for the considerations therein expressed, for us, our heirs, and successors, did give and grant unto our well beloved subjects Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, privilege, and authority that they, the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and none other, by themselves, their deputies, servants, factors, or workmen, should or might at all and every time and times thereafter, and from time to time, during the term of twenty and one years next ensuing the date of the said letters patents, at their own proper costs and charges, use, exercise, practice, and put in use within our said realms of England and Ireland, and dominion of Wales, and our town of Berwick, at their liberty and pleasure, the mystery, art, way, means, and trade of "making of hard soap with the material called barilla, and without the use of any fire in the boiling and making thereof, and also of making of soft soap without the use of fire in the boiling thereof," with such privileges and clauses as in said letters patents are contained and may more at large appear: And whereas since the granting of the said letters patents the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, and such others, their assistants, as by great expense and travail have aided and assisted them in perfecting the said invention, have found out and added to their former invention many particulars conducing much to the profitableness and perfection of the work, both in the use of native and home commodities of this kingdom in the working and composition of the said soaps, and thereby in sparing and saving many thousands yearly which are now expended on foreign commodities bought and brought from beyond the seas, and employed here in the making of soap in the manner

now ordinarily used; and especially the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer and their assistants have found out the way of making and preparing of ashes of bean-straw and pea-straw, and of inland kelp and English barilla, and other vegetables fit and serviceable for the making of soap which otherwise would be of little or no benefit to the kingdom, but being thus used and employed will save the expense of many thousands yearly which are now expended on foreign commodities to the lessening of the stock and treasure of the realms, which in our regal prudence for the public weal of our people we are bound to be vigilant and careful of. Forasmuch as such profitable inventions are not at once and at the first brought to their full perfection, we hold it fit in justice and honor to give all encouragement to such our loving subjects as shall employ their travails, industries, and purses to the furthering of the common good, and to reward them to the full with the fruits of their own labors; and forasmuch also as the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer have now approved their inventions and skill to be such as deserveth encouragement, their soap, made [] the material of our own kingdom only, being found to be as sweet and good as the best soft soap now already made, and to extend further in the use thereof, as they in the behalf of themselves and their assistants have also made offer unto us to respect our own particular profit, in such measure as that the loss we may receive in our customs and other duties by the not importing of foreign commodities for the making of soap as in former times, shall by their industries be recommended unto us, our heirs, and successors, in certainty with good advantage; and our loving subjects, who have long complained of the bad and stinking soap now ordinarily in use, shall have good, sweet, and serviceable soap for their money, and yet shall not have the price thereof raised upon them above the usual rate of the best sweet soap now made and sold by the soap-boilers.

Know ye, that we, for the considerations aforesaid, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant unto the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer on the behalf of themselves and their assistants, full and free liberty, license, power, privilege, and authority that they, the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, by themselves or their deputies, servants, factors, or workmen, and none

other, shall and may at all and every time and times hereafter, and from time to time during the term of twenty and one years next ensuing the date of these presents, at their own proper costs and charges, use, exercise, practice, and put in use, within our said realms of England and Ireland and dominion of Wales, and our town of Berwick, at their liberty and pleasure, the mystery, art, way, and means of making of hard soap and soft soap, as well with the materials and in such manner as in the said former letters patents are expressed, as also of burning and preparing of bean-straw, pea-straw, kelp, fern, and other vegetables to be found in our own dominions, into ordinary ashes or into potashes, and with the said materials of the ashes of bean- or pea-straw, and kelp, fern, and all other vegetables whatsoever not formerly and ordinarily used or practiced within these our realms and dominions to make soap hard or soft, at their will and pleasure, and in such way or form as they have invented or devised; and also of the using of the assay glass for trying of their lye and making of hard and soft soap by their said new inventions, in the way of making of the said soaps by sundry motions, and not boiling of the same with the expense of much fuel, in such sort as was formerly accustomed by such as now usually make soap in and about our city of London and elsewhere in our said dominions; and further, to set up in any place or places within our said realms of England and Ireland, and dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick, any house or houses, vessels, or engines whatsoever fit and necessary for the putting in use and practice of the said mystery, art, way, means, or trade of making of hard and soft soap by all or any the materials aforesaid, and by their said new inventions and motions for the making thereof as aforesaid, and the same so made to utter and sell in gross or by retail or otherwise to transport, and do away at their free will and pleasure for their best commodity and profit; and to the end that this our pleasure may be the better effected, and the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer may the more fully enjoy the benefit of this our grant, we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, do straightly charge, inhibit, and command, and do also of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, that no person or persons whatsoever born within any our realms or dominions, nor any other

person or persons whatsoever, either denizens or strangers born in any foreign realm or country whatsoever, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be or shall be, other than the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, or such as shall by them or some of them be set on work or authorized, shall or may, at any time or times during the said term of one and twenty years hereby granted or mentioned, or intended to be granted, practice, use, exercise, or put in use the said mystery, art, way, means, or trade of making the said hard or soft soaps with any the materials aforesaid, or by using of the assay glass for trying of their lye, or by the ways, inventions, or means hereinbefore mentioned, or to set up, make, or use any house or houses, vessels, engine or engines, for or concerning the use of the said arts, misteries, or inventions, or any of them, within our said realms of England and Ireland and dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick, or in any place or places within our said realms or dominions, or any of them, or to make or burn any ashes or potashes of the materials aforesaid for the making of soap upon pain of forfeiture to us, our heirs, and successors, of the said hard soap and soft soap or ashes so to be made contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and to have the said assay glass or glasses for trying their lye, and the said vessels, engines, and devices utterly pulled down and defaced, and also upon pain of our high indignation and displeasure, and such further pains, penalties, and imprisonments as by any our laws or statutes of this our realm of England, or by our prerogative royal, can or may be inflicted upon the offenders for their disobedience in contemning our royal commands in this behalf. And to the end it may the better appear when any such soap shall be made contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents and for the better execution of this our grant, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant full liberty, power, and authority unto the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, that a stamp or stamps, seal or seals, to be engraven with a rose and crown, shall be stamped, sealed, or marked on all the soaps by them or any of them to be made in manner and form before declared, the better to distinguish their said soap from all counterfeit soap, either hard or soft, made or to be made by any person or persons contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents or of

the letters patents before recited, which seal or stamp so to be made as aforesaid we do by these presents will and command be set upon the hard soap, and upon the firkins, barrels, and other vessels containing the said soft soap so to be made, and shall not be set upon soaps hard or soft made by any other person or persons whatsoever contrary to the true intent of these presents, but shall be set and fixed only upon such soap as shall be from time to time made by the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, or assigns, according as is hereinbefore set down, and no other; and further, we do by these presents grant that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, by himself or themselves, or by his, their, or any of their deputies, factors, or servants, at any time or times convenient, and from time to time during the said term of one and twenty years, with assistance of a constable or some other officer, to enter into all and every place and places, house and houses, where they or any of them shall have any just cause to suspect any such hard soap or soft soap, or soap-ashes, or potashes, to be made or endeavored to be made or stamped or sealed, or to be sold or uttered or set to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents or of the letters patents before recited, or any vessels, engines, or instruments to be erected, framed, or used contrary to the true meaning hereof, to be or remain within our said realms or dominion, as well within liberties as without, and there carefully and diligently to try and search by all lawful ways and means for all such hard soaps and soft soaps and potashes and other ashes, hereby granted, made, or to be made as aforesaid, and for all such vessels, engines, or instruments as by any other person or persons whatsoever shall, during or within the term before granted, be made, erected, or set up, or used, contrary to the true meaning of these our letters patents, and finding any such, to seize the said hard soaps and soft soaps, and potashes, and other ashes hereby granted so made to the use of us, our heirs, and successors, the one half whereof we do hereby for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and to deface and pull down the said furnaces, vessels, engines, and instruments so erected and used; to have and to hold, perceive, use, exercise, and enjoy all and singular the aforesaid liberties, privileges,

grants, and authorities and other the premises, unto the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, immediately from and after the date of these presents, for and during the term of twenty and one years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended. And forasmuch as the public having an interest herein, which by the enhancing of the prices of the commodities aforesaid may be prejudiced and damnified, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby straightly charge and command that they the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, or any other person or persons by them to be authorized for the making of the said hard soap or soft soap, shall not, at any time during the said term of one and twenty years, sell, or cause to be sold, the said hard soap or soft soap, by them or any of them to be made as aforesaid, at any higher or dearer rates and prices than hard soap and soft soap of the best sorts and kinds were most usually sold for, within the space of seven years now last past before the date of these presents. And further, we do hereby charge and command all and singular justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, constables, headboroughs, comptrollers, customers, searchers, waiters, and all other officers and ministers to whom it shall or may appertain, to be aiding and assisting in all lawful and convenient manner unto the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, in the due execution of these our letters patents as they tender our pleasure and will avoid our indignation and displeasure in the contrary. And we do further hereby command that the said Roger Jones and Andrew Palmer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, do carefully and diligently endeavor themselves that the intent and true meaning of these our letters patents be justly observed, and if in the execution thereof they or any of them shall find any resistance, that they or some of them do certify the same into the Court of Exchequer of us, our heirs, and successors, to the end the offenders therein may receive condign punishment for the same their offences, unto which Court of Exchequer we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, give power and authority, upon such certificate made as aforesaid, and due proof thereof made, to inflict such punishment and imprisonment, or either of them, upon the offenders, as their offences shall deserve, or to the said court shall be thought meet. And lastly,

we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant that these our letters patents, or the enrollment thereof, shall be in all things firm, good, available, and effectual in the law, according to the true meaning of the same, as well in our courts as elsewhere within our said realms and dominions, without any confirmation or further license or toleration to be in any wise procured or obtained, although express mention, &c.

In witness whereof, &c. Witness ourself at Westminster, the three and twentieth day of February.

Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.

Y

PATENT TO SIR ROBERT MANSELL, FOR GLASS, 1624

James, by the grace of God, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, in and by our letters patents sealed with our great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the nineteenth day of January, in the twelfth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and fortieth, it is (amongst other things) mentioned that we, taking into our consideration the daily waste and decay of timber and wood within our realms of England and Wales and the dominions of the same, insomuch as where, thentofore, this our kingdom was furnished and adorned with goodly quantities of the same, not only for the navies and inhabitants thereof, for their continual use and comfort, and for store and provision against all occasions and accidents, but also to serve and supply foreign parts with the same in great plenty, and that then of late contrariwise the continual consumption of the same, and that many times in superfluous and unnecessary things, did both increase intolerably the rates and prices of timber, wood, and fuel, in an excessive and unreasonable manner, and also threaten an utter want and scarcity thereof, so much that then our subjects of this kingdom of late years had been forced to use timber, firewood, and fuel brought from foreign parts, whereby great damage in time to come did grow to our realm and subjects of this kingdom for want of necessary provision, as well for making and repairing of ships (being the principal defence of this our kingdom) as also for convenient buildings and firewood in all places, if convenient remedy, according to the good policy of state, were not in time provided. And that we were therefore moved out of our especial care of the future good of this our kingdom, not only to make provision for the preservation and increase of timber and wood by good laws and ordinances, but also to embrace all profitable and beneficial devices, projects, and inventions that might tend to the furthering thereof, so that per-

ceiving glass-works and working of glasses with timber and wood to be one of the greatest and chiefest means to consume and destroy timber and wood. Whereas, thentofore we had given and granted license unto Sir Jerome Bowes, Knight, within our realms of England and Ireland to use the art and feat of making drinking-glasses and other glasses for a certain time and term in the said recited letters patents expressed, and thereby had prohibited all others to make the said glasses, upon the express proviso and condition that we, our heirs, and successors, might frustrate, determine, and make void the said recited letters patents of license in such case as in the same letters patents is expressed. And that afterwards, by our letters patents under the great seal of England, we did also give and grant the like license to make drinking-glasses and other glasses unto Sir Percival Hart, Knight, and Edward Foncett, Esquire, from the expiration or determination of the said Sir Jerome Bowes his patent, for and during the term and space of one and twenty years thence next ensuing. And that also by the like letters patents under our great seal of England we did grant license unto Edward Salter, Esquire, to use the art of making all manner of drinking-glasses and other glasses and glass-works not prohibited by the former letters patents, as by the said several letters patents appeared. And it is also in and by our said letters patents, bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, in the said twelfth year of our reign of England, mentioned that we then lately having certain notice and perfect knowledge that the said several recited letters patents of licenses were grown very hurtful and prejudicial unto this our realm, there being then lately presented unto us by Thomas Percival, Esquire, a project of new invention for the making of all manner of glasses with pit-coal and other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber and wood, which we had then been slow to believe until, at the great charge of the said Thomas Percival, the same was brought to perfection, as plainly appeared by manifest and demonstrative experience in and by the several furnaces then lately erected and built by the said first inventor, Thomas Percival, and his partners. And it is further mentioned in and by the said letters patents, bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, that forasmuch as the use and exercise of the liberty and authority, by the said three former recited letters patents mentioned to be granted,

were grown hurtful and prejudicial to the commonweal, and the prejudice of them was likely daily to increase unless some provision thereof were made, whereupon the said letters patents were become void in law, and to be overthrown by ordinary course of law in such cases used. We did by the same letters patents, bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, express and declare that we did not purpose to take upon us the defence or protection of any the said letters patents, or of anything in any of them mentioned to be granted; and that such course should, from time to time, be had and used against all persons that should take upon them to use or exercise any power, privilege, or liberty, by pretext or color of any the said letters patents, as our laws in such case should permit and require, with this, that for the preservation of wood and timber we did purpose to take such course for the general restraint of our people from the making of glass with wood or timber as should be agreeable to the good of our people and the state of the commonwealth. And it is also mentioned in and by our said letters patents, bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, in the said twelfth year of our reign of England, that we (for the considerations therein expressed) did give and grant unto our right trusty and right well beloved cousin, Philip Earl of Montgomery, and to our right trusty and right well beloved cousin, Thomas Viscount Andever, by the name of our trusty and well beloved subject and servant Sir Thomas Hayward, Knight, and to our trusty and well beloved subjects and servants Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, Sir Edward Zouch, Knight, Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight, Thomas Hayes, Esquire, Bevis Thelwall, Thomas Percival, and Robert Kellaway, their deputies, and assigns, full and free license, power, privilege, and authority, that they and every of them, their and every of their executors, administrators, assigns, deputies, servants, workmen, factors, and agents, should and might, from time to time, and at all times thereafter during the term and space of one and twenty years next and immediately ensuing the date of the said letters patents, at their and every of their wills and pleasures, use, exercise, practice, set up, and put in use the art, mystery, and feat of melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kind of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever made of glass,

of any fashion, stuff, matter, or metal whatsoever thentofore used and thenafter to be devised or used in this our realm of England and Wales, and the dominions thereof, or elsewhere, with sea-coal, pit-coal, or any other fuel whatsoever, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, in and throughout this our realm of England and Wales, and the dominions thereof, and within every or any part of the same, and elsewhere within any of our kingdoms and dominions, yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term and time of one and twenty years unto us, our heirs, and successors, the annual or yearly rent, farm, or sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of England; and it is also mentioned in our said letters patents, bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, that we did thereby grant that no person or persons whatsoever, other than the said Philip Earl of Montgomery, Sir Thomas Hayward, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir Edward Zouch, Sir Thomas Tracy, Thomas Hayes, Bevis Thelwall, Thomas Percival, and Robert Kellaway, their executors, administrators, deputies, assigns, agents, factors, and servants, should, at any time thereafter during the said term of one and twenty years, import or bring into our said realm of England and Wales, or the dominions thereof, or to any part or parcel thereof, out of or from any realm or foreign part any manner or kind of glass or glasses whatsoever before in the said letters patents mentioned, of what metal, stuff, or fashion soever they were, nor directly or indirectly buy or contract for any kind or sort of glass made beyond the sea, or in any place out of this realm of England and Wales, or the dominions thereof, nor sell or utter any such, as by the said letters patents amongst divers grants, powers, privileges, and other things therein contained more at large appeareth.

Now, forasmuch as the said Sir Robert Mansell by agreement and contract with the rest of the said patentees, taking upon himself the exercise and execution of the said letters patents of privilege, was charged and burdened with the payment not only of the said yearly rent of one thousand pounds, but with sundry other great yearly payments unto divers others that were interested in the said patent of privilege, all which payments did amount unto, in the whole, the sum of two thousand and eight hundred pounds by the year at the least, and in respect thereof could not utter and sell

the glasses made by virtue of the said patent of privilege for such moderate prices as was fitting for our subjects, and in respect thereof, and because all importation of glass made, as well in any other of our own dominions as in the dominions of any foreign princes or states, was by the said letters patents of privilege prohibited and restrained, the said letters patents of privilege, bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, did grow hurtful and prejudicial to the commonweal, and accordingly the same were complained of in the last convention of Parliament as a grievance so as the said letters patents bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, in respect of the prejudice thereby accruing to the commonwealth are become void in law, and to be overthrown by the ordinary course of law in such cases used.

Knowye, that we, taking the premises into our gracious and princely consideration, do hereby declare that insomuch as the said letters patents bearing date the said nineteenth day of January, and other the letters patents before mentioned and recited, did become prejudicial to the public, and the execution of them grievous to our loving subjects, that we will not hereafter take upon us the defence or protection of any the said letters patents, or of anything in any of them mentioned to be granted. And that such course shall and may from time to time be had and used against all persons that shall hereafter take upon them to use or exercise any power, privilege, or liberty, by pretext or color of any the said letters patents, as our laws in such case shall permit or require; and yet nevertheless, upon deliberate advice with the lords and others of our Privy Council, and at the humble petition of the said Sir Robert Mansell, setting forth that the making of glass of all kinds within this kingdom with sea-coal and pit-coal was brought to a full and exact perfection for the use and good of our kingdom with the expense of his whole fortune, and upon due consideration of the many and faithful services of the said Sir Robert Mansell, and finding by the petitions and certificates of the glass-sellers, looking-glass-makers, glaziers, and spectacle-makers in and near our city of London, made and certified, some of them to the Commons in the last convention of Parliament, and the rest unto the lords commissioners by us appointed to take consideration of the business of glass-works, that the glass made by the said Sir Robert Mansell was perfectly good, clear,

merchantable, or rather better glass than formerly was made with wood, and that there was sufficient store made not only to serve England, but also to serve other countries if need were; we are pleased and resolved and do hold it most requisite and necessary for the good and benefit of this realm, that the making of glass with sea-coal and pit-coal be continued, and that all making of glass with wood for ever hereafter shall cease, and the privilege for sole making thereof with sea-coal and pit-coal shall be renewed to the said Sir Robert Mansell, not only as a token of our grace and favor towards him for his many and well deserving services, but as a recompense for the great charge and expense which for upholding and bringing of that work to full perfection he hath disbursed, to the weakening of his estate, but yet without any restraint of the importation of foreign glass, and without burden of rent or otherwise which might occasion the enhancing of prices to our subjects, whereby all just grievances shall be taken away by our own loss of the annual rent, which upon the said former letters patents was reserved unto us. Know ye further, that we, as well for and in consideration of the good and faithful service done unto us by the said Sir Robert Mansell, our vice-admiral of England, as also of the great pains, charges, hazard, disbursement, and expense of great sums of money and other detriments which the said Sir Robert Mansell hath undergone and been at, in and about the said work of making of glass with sea-coal, and for other good causes and considerations as hereunto moving, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, and authority, that he, the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, assigns, deputies, servants, workmen, factors, and agents, shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter during the term of years hereafter in these presents mentioned, at his and their and every of their wills and pleasure, use, exercise, practice, set up, and put in use the art, feat, and mystery of melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kind of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever made of glass of any

fashion, stuff, matter, or metal whatsoever heretofore used or hereafter to be devised or used in this our realm of England and Wales, and the dominions thereof, or elsewhere, with sea-coal, pit-coal, or of any other fuel whatsoever, not being timber or wood, nor being made of timber or wood, in and throughout this our realm of England and Wales, and the dominions thereof, and within every or any part of them or any of them, and to make, erect, and set up as many furnaces, engines, structures, and devices for that intent and purpose and in as many places of our said realm and dominions as he or they shall think fit, agreeing with the owners of the soil for the same; and the glass and glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, and vessels so made to utter or sell in gross, or by retail, or otherwise to do away at his, and their, or any of their, free will and pleasure, to his, and their, profit and commodity during all the said term hereinafter mentioned: And that he, the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputies, servants, workmen, and agents, having license from the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall and may from time to time during the said term have and enjoy the sole trade of making and melting all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kinds of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels in form aforesaid, and that no other during the said term shall or may use or practice the art or feat of making or melting of any glass with timber or wood, nor with pit-coal or sea-coal, or other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood; to have, hold, use, exercise, practice, and put in use the said license, liberty, privilege, authority, and immunity, of and for melting and making of all and all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kind of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever with sea-coal, pit-coal, and other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, in all parts and places within our said kingdom and dominions, unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, and their, and every of their, servants, workmen, factors, and agents, for and during the whole term, and to the full end and determination of fifteen years next ensuing the date of these our letters patents fully to be complete and ended, freely and absolutely, without any rent, account, sum,

or sums, of money, reckoning, allowance, or any other thing whatsoever, to us, our heirs, or successors, to be therefor paid, made, given, answered, or done, in any manner of wise. And to the end the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors and assigns, may receive, perceive, and have, such benefit, profit, and commodity, as we intend unto them, by this our grant, and as the perfection of so great a work with such care and hazard deserveth, and for the better encouraging of him and them to reduce the said business to a further perfection, we do hereby expressly declare and signify our royal pleasure to be, and we do strictly charge, inhibit, and command, all and every other, our loving subjects, and all and every other person and persons of what estate, degree, or condition they, or any of them be, that they presume not nor attempt by any art, act, or device whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to make any manner or kind of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, or any other kind of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever, made of glass, as aforesaid, with sea-coal, pit-coal, or any other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, at any time during the said term without the special consent and license in writing of the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, but that the full and whole benefit and profit of making of all and all kinds of glass and glasses whatsoever, as aforesaid, with pit-coal, sea-coal, and other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, within every part of our said kingdom and dominions, shall be and remain during all the said time and term to the sole and only behoof, disposition, and use of the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, and to none other person or persons whatsoever. And we do further by these presents straightly charge, command, and prohibit, and do signify our royal will and pleasure to be, that no person or persons whatsoever, of what estate, degree, or condition soever they, or any of them, be, other than the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, and such as shall be licensed, authorized, and set on work by him or them, or any of them, do, shall, or may, at any time hereafter, during the term of years before mentioned, practice, erect, or set up, by any ways or means, the said art and feat of making of any kind of glass or glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever,

or any furnace or furnaces for making thereof within our said kingdom and dominions upon pain of our heavy displeasure and due punishment for the contempt of our royal command in that behalf. And we do by these presents give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, deputies, factors, and agents, and every of them, full power, liberty, and authority, from time to time, and at all times during the said term, by all lawful ways and means, to search, try, and find out all offences and acts committed and done contrary to the true intent and meaning of these our letters patents, and likewise for us, our heirs, and successors, we do hereby of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, assigns, factors, agents, and servants, free power, liberty, license, and authority to utter and sell in gross or by retail such kind of glass or glasses, before mentioned, as shall be made by virtue of these our letters patents. And if he or they shall have more than will serve us and the subjects of us, our heirs, and successors, that then he, and they, and such others as shall buy the glasses made as aforesaid of him or them or any of them, to transport and carry over into foreign parts, so many and so much thereof as they shall think fit, paying unto us, our heirs, and successors, the customs due to be paid for the same, and leaving sufficient quantity for us, our heirs, and successors, and our or their subjects at reasonable prices. And we do further, for us, our heirs, and successors, will and grant by these presents that our treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the Exchequer for the time being, or any of them, by force of this our grant, or the enrollment thereof in our Court of Exchequer from time to time and at all times hereafter during the said term upon the request of the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, assigns, or agents, shall grant, make, and direct under the seal of our said Court of Exchequer such and so many writ and writs, close or patent, unto such mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, customers, comptrollers, searchers, and other officers of us, our heirs, and successors, in such shires, counties, cities, towns, boroughs, and other places whatsoever within our said realm of England and Wales and the dominions thereof, as the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, or assigns, shall at any time and from time to time require, thereby charging

and commanding the said officers and every of them diligently and carefully to inquire, try, search, and find out all and every person and persons as, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these our letters patents, shall, at any time during the said term, make, utter, or sell any such kind of glasses whatsoever hereinbefore mentioned, or build, make, erect, use, or set up, or cause to be builded, made, erected, or set up, any such furnace or furnaces, structures, engines, or devices, for the melting or making of any the sorts or kinds of glass or glasses before mentioned until they understand the pleasure of our said treasurer, chancellor, and barons of our said Court of Exchequer in that behalf, and further order by them taken therein. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, will and command the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the Exchequer for the time being, and every of them, that they, or any of them, upon complaint made by the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns in that behalf, do all that in justice they may, as well for the demolishing of the said furnaces, structures, engines, and devices, set up or devised contrary to the true intent of these presents, as for the apprehension and lawful punishment of such as shall offend against any part of these our letters patents. And for the better execution of this our grant, we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant full power, license, and authority unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, deputies, and assigns, by himself or themselves, or his or their agents, factors, or servants, with the assistance of some officer appointed for preservation of the peace, to enter into any glass-house or glass-houses, and other place or places whatsoever, within any part of any of our kingdoms and dominions, as well within liberties as without, where any such furnaces, structures, engines, or devices shall be made or set up contrary to the true intent of these presents, or where any glasses made contrary to the privilege hereby granted shall probably and reasonably be suspected to be, and there by all lawful ways and convenient means to try and search for all and all manner and kind of any the glass or glasses before in these our letters patents mentioned, and glass-works erected or made in any part of our said kingdom or dominions to be bought or sold contrary to the true intent and meaning of these our letters patents, or to any law, proclamation, ordinance,

or statute in that behalf made or ordained, or to be made or ordained, and if upon search they shall find any such glass or glasses made, or any glass-work or furnace built or erected contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, that then, with all convenient speed he or they do signify the same to us, our heirs, or successors, or to the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of our Exchequer or any of them for further order to be taken therein as shall appertain: And further that he and they, and every of them, do carefully and diligently labor and endeavor that the true intent and meaning of these our letters patents may be truly observed; and if in execution thereof he or they, or any of them, shall find any resistance, then to certify the same unto our said Court of Exchequer to the end the offenders therein may receive condign and deserved punishment for their several offences, and we do further hereby straightly charge and command all mayors, sheriffs, justices of peace, bailiffs, constables, offices, and ministers, and all other the subjects of us, our heirs, and successors, to be aiding and assisting unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, assigns, factors, and workmen, in all reasonable things concerning the accomplishment of these our letters patents, and that they or any of them do not at any time or times hinder, molest, interrupt, or disturb the execution thereof, as they tender our heavy displeasure and will avoid our indignation. And we do likewise charge the attorney-general of us, our heirs, and successors for the time being, to be aiding and assisting to the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in the maintaining and upholding of this our grant and privilege, and in complaining against such as shall withstand or impugn the same, whereby they may be censured and punished according to justice; and these our letters patents or the enrollment of them shall be their sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf; provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that this our present grant or anything therein contained shall not extend or be construed to extend to debar, hinder, or let any person or persons whatsoever to import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought into this our realm of England and the dominion of Wales, and there to utter, sell, and dispose of any glass or glasses of what kind or sort soever made within our realm of Scotland or in any foreign parts beyond

the seas, but that it shall be lawful for all person and persons to import into, and utter, and sell within the said realm of England and dominion of Wales, or any of them, or any part of them, any glass or glasses whatsoever made within the said realm of Scotland, or any foreign parts as aforesaid, anything in these presents contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; paying nevertheless unto us, our heirs, and successors, such customs, subsidies, impositions, and other duties as shall be due and payable for the said glass and glasses so to be imported, at the time of the importation of the same. And lastly, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, of our further especial grace and favor, grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that these our letters patents or the enrollment of them shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all and every our courts of justice and elsewhere to be most available for the said Sir Robert Mansell his executors, administrators, and assigns, against us, our heirs, and successors, notwithstanding the not describing the certainty of the form of the furnaces, structures, engines, and devices to be used for the melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, or any other kind of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels, whatsoever, and notwithstanding the not particular naming, or misnaming of the kind or manner of glasses to be made by virtue of this our grant, or the sizes or scantling of the same, and notwithstanding any other defects and uncertainties in the same; any statute, law, provision, proclamation, or restraint to the contrary, and although express mention, &c.

In witness whereof, &c.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the two and twentieth day of May.

Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.

Z

EXTENSION OF THE PATENT TO MANSELL FOR GLASS, 1634

This indenture made the first day of March, in the tenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., between our said sovereign lord the king, of the one part, and Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, lieutenant of the Admiralty of England, of the other part: Whereas his Majesty's late dear father, King James, of happy memory, by his letters patents, sealed with the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the two and twentieth day of May, in the one and twentieth year of his reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland, the six and fiftieth, as well to prevent the decay and great consumption of wood in this kingdom, occasioned in part by the making of glass with this sort of fuel, as in consideration of the good and faithful service done to his said late father by the said Sir Robert Mansell, and of the great pains, charges, hazard, disbursement, and expense of great sums of money and other detriment which the said Sir Robert Mansell had undergone and been at, in and about a new invention for the making of all manner of glasses with sea-coal and other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, and for other good causes and considerations him thereunto moving, of his special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, did give and grant, for him, his heirs, and successors, unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, and authority that he the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, assigns, deputies, servants, workmen, factors, and agents, should and might, from time to time and at all times then-after during the term of years in the said letters patents mentioned, at his and their and every of their wills and pleasures, use, exercise, practice, set up, and put in use the art, feat, and mystery of melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, win-

dow-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kinds of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever made of glass, of any fashion, stuff, matter, or metal whatsoever thentofore used or thenafter to be devised or used in the realm of England and Wales and the dominions thereof or elsewhere, with sea-coal, pit-coal, or any other fuel whatsoever, not being timber or wood, nor being made of timber or wood, in and throughout the realm of England and Wales and the dominions thereof, and within every or any part of them or any of them, and to make, erect, and set up as many furnaces, engines, structures, and devices for that intent and purpose, and in as many places of the said realm of England and dominions thereof as he or they should think fit, agreeing with the owners of the soil for the same, to utter or sell in gross or by retail, or otherwise to do away at his and their, or any of their, free will and pleasure, to his and their profit and commodity, during the said term by the said letters patents mentioned; and that he the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputies, servants, workmen, and agents, having license from the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, should and might, from time to time during the term by the said letters patents granted, have and enjoy the sole trade of making and melting of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kinds of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels in form aforesaid; and that no other during the term by the said letters patents granted should or might use or practice the art or feat of making or melting of any glass with timber or wood, nor with pit-coal or sea-coal or other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood; to have, hold, use, exercise, practice, and put in use the said license, liberty, privilege, authority, and immunity of and for melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, and all other kinds of glass and glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever with sea-coal, pit-coal, and other fuel, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, in all parts and places within the said kingdom and dominions, unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, and their and every of their servants, agents, workmen, and factors, for and during the whole term, and to the

full end and termination of fifteen years next ensuing the date of the said recited letters patents, fully to be complete and ended, freely and absolutely, without any rent, account, sum or sums of money, reckoning, allowance, or any other thing or things whatsoever to his Majesty's said late father, his heirs, or successors, to be therefore paid, made, given, answered, or done in any manner of wise, as by the said before recited letters patents, amongst divers other grants, powers, privileges, and other things therein contained, more at large appeareth. Now this indenture witnesseth that the king's Majesty that now is, taking also into his consideration the daily waste of timber or wood, notwithstanding the great providence of his said late father for the prevention thereof, and well weighing the dangerous consequence that may in general befall this kingdom, and in particular to every member thereof, if all due means for the prevention of the waste and decays of wood and timber, and for the preservation and increase thereof be not carefully supported, held, and maintained; and withal, his Majesty, duly considering the benefit and comfort that ariseth to his people by the cherishing of manufactures of all sorts amongst them, whereby great numbers of them are set on work and maintained, and much treasure thereby saved, kept within this kingdom which was unthriftilly otherwise spent in the maintenance of manufactures abroad, whereby strangers in foreign parts have received employment, and his own people and subjects at home wanted means to set them on work, and for that the perfect and absolute art, mystery, and manufacture of making of glass and glasses of all sorts with pit-coal and sea-coal, and of late of looking-glass and spectacle-glass plates is established and settled within this his Majesty's kingdom by the great care, exceeding charge, and expenses of the said Sir Robert Mansell, whereby woods and timber heretofore greatly consumed in glass-works will be wholly preserved from being spent or wasted thereby, and many of his Majesty's subjects employed and set on work, especially in the making of spectacles and in the grinding, polishing, foiling, and casing of looking-glasses, which without the bringing in of the manufacture of the making of those plates could not have been established and settled in these his Majesty's dominions. And withal duly considering that by the establishment of that manufacture sufficient quantities of good glass of all kinds and sorts

have been made and wrought within this kingdom for the use and service of all his Majesty's dominions, and that at far more easy rates and prices than the same were formerly sold, and that by the industry and charge of the said Sir Robert Mansell; in due consideration of all which, and of the many and faithful services of him the said Sir Robert Mansell to his Majesty and his said late father, and of the yearly rent hereafter in these presents reserved and to be yearly paid to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, during the term of years hereafter in these presents expressed, and for divers other good causes and considerations, his Majesty thereunto moving of his especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion hath given and granted, and by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, doth give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, privilege, and authority that he the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputies, servants, workmen, factors, and agents only, and none others, shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter during the term of years hereafter in these presents expressed at his and their and every of their wills and pleasures, use, exercise, practice, set up, and put in use the said art, feat, and mystery of melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, otherwise known by the name of couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever made of glass, and all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised of glass, or the matter or materials of glass, with sea-coal, pit-coal, or any other kind or sort of fuel whatsoever, not being timber or wood, nor made of timber or wood, within his Majesty's kingdom of England and the dominion of Wales and the town of Berwick, and within every or any part of them or any of them as aforesaid, and to make, erect, and set up as many furnaces, engines, structures, and devices, for that intent and purpose, and in as many places of the said kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick as he or they shall think fit (first agreeing with the owners of the soil for the same). And the same drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, couterias or byniadoes

bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever, made of glass, and all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised, of glass or of the matter or materials of glass whatsoever so made, to utter or sell in gross or by retail, or otherwise to do away at his and their and any of their free wills and pleasures, to his and their profit and commodities during the term of years hereafter mentioned, and that he, the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, by him and themselves, and his and their deputies, servants, workmen, and agents, having license from the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and may from time to time during the term of years hereafter in these presents expressed and granted, have and enjoy the said sole trades and privilege of making and melting all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever made of glass, and of all and every thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised, of glass or of the matter or materials of glass as aforesaid, and that no other person or persons whatsoever, during the term of years in and by these presents hereafter granted, shall or may use, exercise, practice, or put in use the art or feat of making or melting of any glass, glasses, bugles, beads, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bottles, or vessels whatsoever made of glass or of the matter or materials of glass as aforesaid. And this indenture further witnesseth that for the causes, reasons, and considerations in these presents before expressed, his said Majesty, our sovereign lord the king that now is, of his further especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, hath given and granted, and by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, doth give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, full and free liberty, license, power, privilege, and authority, that he the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputies, servants, workmen, factors, and agents only, and none others, shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter during the term of years hereafter in these presents expressed, at his and their and every of their wills and pleasures, use, exercise, practice, set up, and put in use the art, feat,

and mistery of melting and making, with any kind of fuel whatsoever in the realm of Ireland and the dominions thereof, of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, otherwise known by the name of couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever made of glass, and of all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised or hereafter to be made, used, or devised, of glass or of the matter or materials of glass, and to make, erect, and set up as many furnaces, engines, structures, and devices for that intent and purpose, and in as many places of the said realm of Ireland and dominions thereof as he or they shall think fit and convenient (agreeing with the owners of the soil for the same), and the same drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever, made of glass, and all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised of glass or of the matter or materials of glass whatsoever so made, to utter or sell in gross or by retail, or otherwise to do away at his and their or any of their free wills and pleasures to his and their advantage and commodity during the term of years hereafter mentioned, and that he, the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, by him and themselves, and by his and their deputies, servants, workmen, and agents having license from the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and may from time to time during the term of years hereafter expressed, have and enjoy the sole trade and privilege of melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever made of glass, and of all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised, of glass, or of the matter or materials of glass, within the said realm of Ireland and the dominions thereof as aforesaid; and that no other person or persons whatsoever, during the term of years hereafter mentioned, shall or may use, exercise, practice, or put in use the art or feat of melting or making of any glass, glasses, bugles, beads, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bottles, vessels, or other the premises in the said

realm of Ireland or the dominions thereof as aforesaid; to have, hold, use, exercise, practice, and put in use the said several licenses, liberties, privileges, authorities, and immunities of and for the sole melting and making of all and all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, and vessels whatsoever made of glass; and of all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised of glass or of the matter or materials of glass, with such several sorts and kinds of fuel and in such manner as in and by these presents is before limited and appointed in all parts and places within his Majesty's said realms of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick, and in every of them, and the uttering and selling of the same in gross or by retail or otherwise as aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, by him and themselves, or by his, their, and every of their deputies, servants, workmen, factors, and agents, for and during the whole term and to the full end and determination of one and twenty years, to commence, begin, and to be accounted from the end and expiration of the said term of fifteen years by the said before recited letters patents of his said Majesty's said late father unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, so granted as aforesaid, from thenceforth next and immediately ensuing, fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying therefor yearly. And the said Sir Robert Mansell, for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by these presents to yield and pay unto his said Majesty, his heirs, and successors, during the said term of one and twenty years hereby granted, into the receipt of the Exchequer of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors at Westminster, the annual and yearly rent, farm, or sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds of lawful money of England, at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, or within the space of forty days next after either of the said feasts, by even and equal portions yearly to be paid; the first payment thereof to be begun at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, next coming after commencement or beginning of this his Majesty's present

grant as aforesaid. And to the end the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, may receive, perceive, and have such benefit, profit, and commodity as is intended unto him and them by this his Majesty's grant, and as the inventing and perfecting of so great a work undergone with such care, expense, and hazard deserveth, his said Majesty doth hereby expressly declare and signify his royal pleasure to be, and his said Majesty, for him, his heirs, and successors, doth straightly charge, inhibit, and command all and every other his Majesty's loving subjects, and all and every other person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition they or any of them be, that they presume not nor attempt by any art, act, or device whatsoever, directly or indirectly in his Majesty's said realms of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick, or in any the parts or places to them, either, or any of them respectively belonging, to melt or make any manner or kind of drinking-glasses, broad glass, window-glasses, looking-glasses, spectacle-glasses, bugles, beads, couterias or byniadoes bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever made of glass, and of all and every other thing and things whatsoever now made, used, or devised, or hereafter to be made, used, or devised, of glass or of the matter or materials of glass, with coal or any other sort of fuel whatsoever as aforesaid, during the term of years hereby granted, without the special consent and license in writing of the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, but that the full and whole benefit, advantage, and profit of melting and making of all kind and kinds of glass and glasses whatsoever in his Majesty's said several realms of England and Ireland as aforesaid shall be and remain during all the said term of years hereby granted under the rent aforesaid to the sole and only behoof, disposition, and use of the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and to the use of none other person or persons whatsoever, and his said Majesty doth further by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, straightly charge, command, and prohibit, and doth signify his royal will and pleasure to be, that no person or persons whatsoever, of what estate, degree, or condition soever they be or any of them be, other than the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, and such as shall be licensed, authorized, and set on work by him or them or some of them, do, shall, or may at any time

hereafter during the term of years hereinbefore granted, practice, erect, or set up by any ways or means the said art and feat of melting or making any kind of glass or glasses, bugles, beads, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever made of glass as aforesaid, or any furnace or furnaces for making thereof, within his Majesty's said realms of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick, or in any parts or places to them or either of them belonging as aforesaid, upon pain of his Majesty's heavy displeasure and due and condign punishment for the contempt of his royal commandment in that behalf. And his said Majesty doth by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, deputies, factors, and agents, and every of them, full power, liberty, and authority, from time to time and at all times during the said term hereby granted, by all lawful ways and means to search, try, and find out all offences and acts committed and done contrary to the true intent and meaning of these his Majesty's letters patents, and likewise his Majesty, for him, his heirs, and successors, doth hereby, of his especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, assigns, factors, agents, and servants, free power, liberty, license, and authority to utter and sell in gross or by retail such kind of glass or glasses before mentioned as shall be made by virtue of these his Majesty's letters patents, and if he or they shall have more than will furnish and serve his Majesty and the subjects of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, of the said several realms of England and Ireland as aforesaid, that then he and they and such others as shall buy, acquire, or obtain the said glasses so made as aforesaid of him, or them, or any of them, may at their pleasure transport and carry over into foreign parts beyond the seas, so many and so much thereof as he or they shall think fit; paying unto his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, the customs and other duties due to be paid for the same, and leaving a sufficient quantity for the use and service of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and of his and their subjects of the said several realms and the dominions thereof at moderate rates and prices during the said term; and further for the considerations aforesaid his Majesty, of his especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, doth hereby, for him,

his heirs, and successors, further grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assigns, full power, license, and authority that he and they shall or may lawfully, from time to time during the said term before granted, import and bring, or cause to be imported and brought, into his Majesty's said realms of England and Ireland and the dominions thereof, all or any sorts or kinds of Venice and Morana glasses whatsoever, and the same so imported as aforesaid to utter or sell in gross or by retail or otherwise, to do away at his and their wills and pleasures, and for his and their benefit and advantage, without paying or yielding to his said Majesty, his heirs, or successors, any account, rent, or recompense of or for the same, other than the customs and other duties due for the same, and other than the yearly rent before herein reserved, and yearly to be paid to his said Majesty, his heirs, and successors as aforesaid, and the said Sir Robert Mansell, for him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, doth covenant, promise, and grant to and with our said sovereign lord the king, his heirs, and successors, by these presents, that he the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and will during the said term of years hereinbefore granted as aforesaid, well and sufficiently supply and furnish his Majesty's said several realms and kingdoms of England and Ireland and the subjects thereof, from time to time with all sorts and kinds of good glass and glasses whatsoever at moderate rates or prices to be required, paid, and taken for the same, and his said Majesty, for him, his heirs, and successors, doth further grant to the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and doth hereby also straightly charge, require, and prohibit all and all manner of person and persons whatsoever other than the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that they or any of them during the said term of one and twenty years hereby granted, do not attempt or presume to import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, into these his Majesty's realms of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick, or any of them, from Venice or Morana, or from any other foreign part or parts whatsoever (Scotland only excepted), any manner or kind of glass or glasses whatsoever as aforesaid, nor shall directly or indirectly buy or contract for, sell, utter, or put to sale, any such

kinds or sorts of glass so made or imported, or to be made or imported, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of these his Majesty's letters patents, and the several grants, licenses, and privileges to the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns therein granted, upon pain of his Majesty's high displeasure and of such punishments and penalties as by the laws and statutes of this realm or otherwise shall or may be inflicted on such delinquents according to the merits of such their contempts and offences in that behalf. And his said Majesty also, for him, his heirs, and successors, doth grant and covenant by these presents to and with the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that he, his heirs, or successors, will not, at any time during the said term of one and twenty years, give or grant to any person or persons whatsoever, other than to the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, any license or toleration to import or bring into his said realms of England and Ireland, or any of them, any sorts or kinds of glass or glasses whatsoever, from any foreign part or parts whatsoever (Scotland only excepted), and his Majesty doth further give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and to his and their deputies, factors, and agents, and every of them, full power, liberty, and lawful authority, from time to time and at all times during the said time and term of one and twenty years, by all lawful ways and means to search, try, and find out all offences and acts from time to time committed, perpetrated, or done, or to be committed, perpetrated, or done, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and his Majesty doth further, for him, his heirs, and successors, will and grant that the several treasurers, vice-treasurers, chancellors, barons, and other the officers and ministers of his Highness's exchequers of his several realms of England and Ireland, for the time being respectively, by force of these presents, or the enrollment, constat, or exemplification thereof, from time to time, and at all times hereafter during the said term of years hereby granted, upon the request of the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or his and their deputies, servants, factors, or agents, shall grant forth, make, and direct under the several and respective seals of the said several courts of exchequers or other courts of his said several realms or kingdoms of England

and Ireland as aforesaid respectively, such and so many writ and writs, close or patent, and other processes whatsoever, unto such mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, customers, comptrollers, searchers, and other officers of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in such shires, counties, cities, towns, boroughs, and other places whatsoever within the said several realms of England and Ireland respectively, and the dominions thereof, as the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or his or their deputies, servants, agents, or factors shall at any time and from time to time require, during the said term of years hereby granted or meant or intended to be granted as aforesaid, thereby charging and commanding the said officers and every of them in their several offices and places respectively, diligently, faithfully, and carefully to inquire, try, search, and find out all and every such person and persons as contrary to the true intent and meaning of these his Majesty's letters patents shall at any time during the said term of years hereby granted, make, set, utter, import, or bring in as aforesaid any such kind of glass or glasses whatsoever hereinbefore mentioned, or build, make, use, erect, or set up, or cause to be builded, made, erected, or set up, any such furnaces, structures, engines, or devices for the melting or making of any the sorts or kinds of glass or glasses before mentioned, and them to apprehend and put in safe custody until they understand the pleasures of his Majesty's said treasurers, vice-treasurers, chancellors, and barons of his said courts of exchequers of his said several kingdoms or realms of England and Ireland respectively, to whom it shall or may appertain in that behalf, and further order by them be taken therein, and his Majesty doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, and successors, will and command the treasurers, vice-treasurers, chancellors, and barons of the said exchequers, and all other the officers and ministers of his said several realms or kingdoms of England and Ireland respectively for the time being, and every of them, that they, every, or any of them, upon complaint made by the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or his or their deputies, servants, factors, or agents in that behalf, do perform and execute all that in justice they may, as well for the demolishing and destroying of the said furnaces, structures, engines, and devices set up or devised contrary to the true intent of these presents as for the lawful punishment of

all such as shall any ways offend against any grant, license, power, privilege, inhibition, matter, or thing whatsoever in these his Majesty's letters patents mentioned or contained, and for the confiscation and forfeiture of all sorts and kinds of glass and glasses whatsoever that shall be made, shipped, imported, or brought in, or otherwise vented, uttered, or sold contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents as by his Majesty's said courts of exchequers and other his said officers respectively shall be thought meet. And for the better execution of this his Majesty's grant and the several licenses, powers, privileges, matters, and things therein contained, his said Majesty doth hereby, for him, his heirs, and successors, give and grant full power, license, and authority unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, by him and themselves or by his or their deputies, agents, factors, or servants, with the assistance of some officers appointed for the preservation of the peace or other lawful officer of his said several realms and kingdoms respectively, to enter into any ship, bottom, vessel, boat, houses, cellars, sollers, warehouses, shops, rooms, glass-house or glass-houses, and other place or places whatsoever within any part of his Majesty's said several kingdoms and dominions respectively as aforesaid, as well within liberties as without, where any such furnaces, structures, engines, or devices shall be erected, made, or set up contrary to the true meaning of these presents, or where any sorts of glass made or imported contrary to the licenses and privileges hereby granted or intended to be granted as aforesaid, shall probably or reasonably be suspected to be, and there by all lawful ways and convenient means to try and search for all and all manner and kind of any the glass and glasses before in these his Majesty's letters patents mentioned, and glass-works erected or made in any part of his said several kingdoms to be made, bought, sold, imported, or brought in contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, or to any law, proclamation, ordinance, restraint, or inhibition in that behalf made or ordained, or to be made or ordained; and if upon inquiry or search they shall find any such glass or glasses made, imported, shipped, or brought in, or any glass-work or works, furnace or furnaces, built or erected contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, that then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the said

Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and his and their deputies, servants, and agents, with an officer sworn for the preservation of his Majesty's peace, or other lawful officer, to take and seize the same and with all convenient speed to signify the same seizure and seizures to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, or to the treasurers, vice-treasurers, chancellors, or barons of his said several exchequers, or other the officers of his said several offices of his said several realms and kingdoms of England and Ireland, or either of them, to whom in that behalf it shall or may appertain, for such further order and redress to be taken therein as shall appertain and to them shall seem fit, that the true intent and meaning of these his Majesty's letters patents be duly and fully obeyed, observed, and kept accordingly; and if in the execution thereof, or of any license, privilege, power, or inhibition therein contained, the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, or his or their deputies, agents, or factors, or any of them, shall find any opposition or resistance, that then he or they do certify the same unto his Majesty's said Court of Exchequer, and other the said officers and ministers of his said several realms and kingdoms respectively, to the end the offenders therein may receive condign and deserved punishment for their several offences, and his Majesty doth further hereby straightly charge and command all mayors, sheriffs, justices of peace, bailiffs, customers, searchers, constables, officers, and ministers, and all other the subjects of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, of his said several kingdoms and realms of England and Ireland respectively, to be aiding and assisting from time to time during the term of years hereinbefore mentioned to the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and to his and their deputies, factors, servants, and agents in the full and due accomplishment, upholding, and maintaining of these his Majesty's letters patents, grants, and privileges, and of all matters and things therein contained, and in complaining, suing, impleading, and prosecuting against such as shall withstand or impugn the same, whereby they may be censured and punished according to justice. And these presents or the enrollment thereof shall be his and their sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. And lastly his Majesty by these presents, for him, his heirs, and successors, of his further especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere

motion, doth grant unto the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that these presents or the enrollment thereof shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all and every his Highness's courts of justice and elsewhere to be most favorable, effectual, and available to and for the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and most strongly against his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, notwithstanding the not describing the certainty of the form of the furnaces, structures, engines, and devices to be used for the melting and making of all manner of drinking-glasses, broad glasses, window-glasses, looking-glasses, or any other kind of glass, glasses, bugles, bottles, vials, or vessels whatsoever, and notwithstanding the not particular naming or misnaming of the kind, form, or manner of glasses to be made or imported by virtue of this his Majesty's grant, or the sizes or scantlings of the same, and notwithstanding the misreciting and not true and perfect reciting of the said grant or grants of license and privilege heretofore made to the said Sir Robert Mansell by his Majesty's said late dear father touching the melting and making of the said glass and glasses, and the several sorts and kinds thereof therein mentioned or expressed, and notwithstanding any other misrecital or non-recital or any other defects or incertainties in these presents, or any statute, law, provision, proclamation, act, ordinance, or restraint before had, made, or provided, or any other thing, matter, or clause to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that if it shall happen the said yearly rent or sum of one thousand five hundred pounds hereby reserved and yearly payable to his said Majesty, his heirs, and successors as aforesaid, or any part or parcel thereof, shall be behind and unpaid by the space of fifty days next after either of the said feasts in which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, that then his Majesty's grants or letters patents, and every clause, article, power, and privilege therein contained, shall cease, determine, and be utterly void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, anything in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also that if the said Sir Robert Mansell, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not enroll these his Majesty's letters patents before the clerk of the Pipe for the time being in the Exchequer of England within six months after the date thereof, then the said Sir Robert Mansell, his execu-

tors, administrators, or assigns, shall forfeit and pay to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors (nomine poenae), the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of England, and so for every six months after, in which the same shall not be enrolled as aforesaid, to forfeit and pay to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, the like sum of fifty pounds (nomine poenae) until the said letters patents shall be enrolled according to the intent and meaning of these presents. In witness whereof to the one part of these presents, remaining with the said Sir Robert Mansell, his said Majesty hath caused the great seal of England to be put, and to the other part thereof, remaining with his Majesty, the said Sir Robert Mansell hath put to his hand and seal the day and year above written, anno Domini, 1634.

Et memorandum quod secundo die Marcii anno regni regis Caroli decimo praefatus Robertus Mansellus, miles, venit coram dicto domino rege in Cancellaria sua, et recognovit indenturam praedictam ac omnia et singula in eadem contenta et specificata in forma suprascripta, &c.

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