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A BRIEFE
TREATISE
CONCERNING
THE REGULATING
OF
PRINTING.

Humbly presented to the
PARLIAMENT of
England.


By WILLIAM BALL, Esq.

London. Printed. 24.
L O N D O N,
Printed in the Year, 1651.

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A
BRIEFE TREATISE
CONCERNING
The Regulating of Printing.

 Amongst many temporall Benefits which Divine Bounty hath in severall ages manifested to mankinde, the invention of the *Mystery, or Art of Printing* may rightly be acknowledged one of the greatest, as an exact and exquisite Instrument, opening to the understanding, not onely all naturall Sciences, but even supernaturall Mysteries; by the meanes whereof the mindes of men have been endowed with many excellent gifts. Yet even as the best
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things have been abused, so hath this beneficiall Art been notoriously depraved by vaine, contentious, and seditious Persons; to the great confusion of Doctrinall Tenets, and Disturbance of State-Affairs: For prevention (as much as may be) of so dangerous extravagancies, the most regular Christian Potencies (or Republicks) and Illustrious Potentates have thought fit to comprehend the liberty of Printing, (even as of Coyning) within the sphere of their severall Powers: Wherein (amongst others) the late Q. Elizabeth, and her successors have (not without mature deliberation, and sage presidents in this point) been most vigilant, well perceiving that the Eye of understanding might be subject to be deceived by erroneous principles in Print, as may the bodily Eye by counterfeit Coyne; In Regard whereof they propagated wholesome Orders, and Decrees for the Regulating of Printing, and Printers; which rightly considered, cannot be defaced, no not blemished by the notion of Tyranny. Moreover it is

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an Axiom of State, that, *Acta legitima Tyrannorum & Hostium Reipublice rata esse oportere.* [Bodin. de Republicâ, L. I. c. 5.] The lawfull Acts of Tyrants, even of (over-Lording) enemies ought to be observed in a Common-wealth: so that admitting Oppression, or Tyranny in some Transactions of these Later Princes, yet their prudent, and just Ordinances are not to be Rejected, but rather (*mutatis mutandis*) to be carefully conserved.

Wherefore with all humble submission to the High Representative of this Nation, I have tendred these subsequent Proposals and clauses concerning the Regulating of Printing, and Printers, unto their grave Considerations, and censures; part whereof I have collected out of former Ordinances, and have partly proposed somewhat of mine owne; as hereafter ensueth.

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I. That

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I.

That no person or persons whatsoever Print, or cause to be Printed any offensive Bookes, Pamphlets, Papers, or Ballads to the Derogation of this present Government, or seditious disturbance of this Common-wealth, or of any Dominion, Member, or Corporation thereof, nor shall sell, or dispose of any such Bookes, Pamphlets, Papers, or Ballads, upon Paine that he, or they so offending shall forfeit for every such Booke, &c. the summe of 10l. The one halfe to the use of the Common-wealth, the other to the party discovering the same, and suffer such farther punishment as the Demerit of the Offence, or Offences shall deserve.

I. That

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II.

That no person or persons whatsoever shall Print, or cause to be Printed any Booke or Pamphlet whatsoever, unlesse such Booke or Pamphlet, and all, and every the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preatables, Introductions, Dedications, Tables, and all other matters, and things thereunto annexed, or therewith imprinted shall be first lawfully Licensed, and Authorised by such Person, or Persons as the Parliament of *England* shall in their wisdomes constitute, and appoint; and that all, and every such Book, or Pamphlet be also first entred into the Register Book of the Company of Stationers; upon Paine that every Printer offending therein shall be hereafter for ever disenabled to exercise the Art, and Mystery of Printing, and suffer imprisonment by the space of one whole yeare: provided that this extend not to the Printers of the Parliament of *England*,

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land, and Councill of State, for or touch-
ing any Booke which they shall Com-
mand, or allow of.

III.

That all the Books concerning Divini-
ty, Phylosophy, and Poetry shall be
Printed by speciall Allowance of the
Chaplaines in ordinary to the Councill
of State, or by one of them; And in case
of no such Chaplaines in being, then by
three Divines for that purpose appoynt-
ed, or by one of them; All Books of
State Affaires, and History (except Di-
urnalls) to be licenced by the Secretary
of State, with two more of the Councill
of State joyned unto him, or by one of
them: All Books concerning Law to be
Licenced by the Lords Commissioners
of the greate Seale, Lord cheif Justices,
Master of the Rolls, or by one of them;
All Books touching Phisicke to be Li-
cenced by three of the Colledge of Phi-
sicians appointed for that purpose, or by
one

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one of them; All Books of Mathema-
ticks to be Licenced by three professed
Mathematicians, being appoynted there-
unto, or by one of them; All Books of
Military Discipline to be Licenced by
three of the Councill of War, or other-
wise of the Grand Committee for the
Militia, or by one of them; All Books
of Heraldry to be Licenced by the Prin-
cipall Herald at Armes with two other
Authorized Heralds joyned unto him, or
by one of them; All Books concerning
forraigne Languages to be allowed by
three Linguists for that purpose appoynt-
ed or by one of them.

Provided that the Chancellors or
Vice-Chancellors of the Universities shall
Licence onely such Booke, or Books
that are to be Printed within the Limitts
of the Universities Respectively, but not
in *LONDON* or else-where, not med-
ling with Books of Common Law, mat-
ters of State, Military Discipline and He-
raldry.

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IV.

That every Person, or Persons which are, or shall be appoynted, or Authorized to Licence Books, shall have two severall Copies *entirely* written; one of which Copies shall be kept in a *Publicke Office, or Registrie* for that purpose to be appoynted, the which Copy every such Person, or Persons who shall Respectively allow of, or licence for Printing shall send into the said *Office, or Registry* testified under his, or their hands, to the end that he or they may be secured, that the Copy so licensed by him, or them, is not altered without his or their privy; the other Copy Licensed shall remaine in his hands whose Copy it is; and all Stationers, and Printers that shall Print, or cause to be imprinted any Copy, or Copies whatsoever differently from this Rule, to incurre the penalties contained in the second clause.

V.

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V.

That every Merchant of Books, or Person, or Persons whatsoever who shall Import any Book, or Books from beyond the Seas into this Common-wealth of England, shall before he, or they deliver, or cause to be delivered forth any such Book, or Books out of his, or their hands, or expose them to sale, deliver in a true Catalogue in writing of all and every such Book, and Books unto the Master of the *Office, or Registrie* for Copies aforesaid; upon paine of forfeiture, and Confiscation of all, and every such Book and Books, and twenty shillings fine for every such Book delivered forth, or exposed to sale; the one half to the use of the Common-wealth, the other to the Party discovering the same.

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VI.

That no Merchant of Books, or Person, or Persons whatsoever shall import, or cause to be imported from beyond the Seas any offensive or scandalous Books, Pamphlets, Papers, Portraitures, or Ballads into any part of this Common-wealth of England, upon incurring the penalties contained in the first clause.

VII.

That no Person, or Persons whatsoever shall within the Precincts, and Dominions of this Common-wealth, or elsewhere Imprint, or cause to be imprinted, or shall Import or cause to be imported into this Common-wealth of England, or any part thereof, any Copy, Book, or Books, or part of any Copy, Book, or Books Printed beyond the Seas, or elsewhere, which the Company of Stationers, or any other Person, or Persons
have

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have, or shall have Right unto by Order or entrance in their Register-Book; or otherwise by speciall Order of Parliament, or by Letters-Patent, being *un-~~null~~*ed by this present Parliament; nor shall binde, stich, or expose to sale any such Book, or Books, upon paine of forfeiture all the said Books, and twenty shillings fine for every such Book, to be sued by Writ, or Action, Bill, &c. by the Person, or Persons aggrieved.

VIII.

That every Person who shall hereafter Print, or cause to be printed any Books, Ballads, Charts, Portraictures, or other thing, or things whatsoever, shall thereunto, or thereon set his, and their owne name, or names; as also the Name, or names of the Author, or Authors, Maker, or Makers of the same; and by, or for whom any such Book, or other thing is, or shall be printed, upon payne of forfeiture of all such Books, &c. And
having

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having his, or their Presses, Letters, and other Instruments for Printing to be utterly defaced, and made unserviceable, and twenty shillings fine for every such Book, &c. The one half to the use of the Common-wealth, the other to the Party discovering the same.

I X.

That no person, or persons whatsoever shall Print or cause to be Printed, forge, put, or counterfeit, in or upon Book, or Bookes, &c. the name, title, marke, or vinnet of the Company of Stationers, or of any particular person, or persons which hath, or shall have lawfull Priviledge, Authority, or Allowance to Print the same, without consent of the said Company, or of the Party, or Parties which shall be so priviledged, and Authorized, first had, and obtained, upon paine of incurring the Penalty in the seventh clause.

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X.

That no Tradesmen, Shop-keepers, or any other person or persons whatsoever, not being a free Stationer of the City of *London*, or not having served 7. years apprenticeship to the trade of Book-seller, Printer, or Book-binder, shall within the City, or Suburbs of *London*, receive, take, or buy, to barter, sell againe, exchange, or doe away any Bibles, Testaments, Primers, Psalm-books, Almanacks, or other Book, or Books whatsoever, upon paine of forfeiture of all such Books, and twenty shillings fine for every such book, to be sued by Writ, or Action, Bill, &c. by the person, or persons aggrieved.

X I.

That no Stranger, or Forreigner whatsoever, be suffered to bring in for sale, barter, or rent, here, any book or books printed beyond the Seas, in any Language

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guage whatsoever, either by themselves, or their secret Factors, except such onely as be free Stationers of *London*, and such as have been brought up in that profession, upon paine of confiscation of all such Books so imported, and twenty shillings fine for every such Booke to be sued by writ, or Action, &c. by the Master, and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers.

XII.

And for as much as there may be great abuse committed by Searchers, and other Officers of the Customes by seizure of Books, who (as I have heard credibly reported) seize *English* Bibles, Testaments, & other Books, Printed in *Holland*, and in other parts beyond the Seas very erroneously, to the dangerous introduction of severall Heresies within this Common-wealth, and great Injury to such, to whom of right the Copies or Originals of such Bookes belong; and after such

such seizure (having as it is said first exacted custome in *Grosse*) vent, and disperse the said Bibles, Testaments, and Bookes, in *England*, *Ireland*, and other Dominions of this Common-wealth: for prevention whereof, no Searcher, nor other Officer of the Customes or excise whatsoever shall hereafter seize on any Books (if discovered before he first acquaint the Master of the Office, or Register for Copies afore said, together with the Master, and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, (upon paine of forfeiture of his, or their Places, and Imprisonment) who shall have Power to accompany such Searchers, and Officers of the Customes: and shall forthwith upon discovery, take a true Catalogue of such Bookes, and present it to the Honourable Councell of State: And to prevent the farther venting, and dispersing of such erroneous Bibles, Testaments, and other Bookes as afore said, after notice given unto the Honourable Councell of State, the said Master of the Office, or Register

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for Copies, together with the Master, and Wardens, of the Company of the Stationers, or some of them, shall cut, or cause to be cut into waste paper, or otherwise utterly deface the said *English* Bibles, Testaments, and other Bookes printed in *Holland*, and in other parts beyond the Seas, and deliver the said waste paper, or defaced Bookes, to such to whom of right the Copies, or Originalls doe belong.

XIII.

Moreover for farther prevention of Importation, venting, and dispersing of Seditious, Schismaticall, and Offensive Bookes, as well as of the Bookes aforesaid; That no Driefats, Sacks, Maunds, Chests, or Fardells of Bookes whatsoever Imported into this Common-wealth be permitted by any Officers of the Customs or Excize, to be opened or conveyed away before notice given unto the *Master of the Office, or Registry for Copies,*
and

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and also to the Master, and Wardens of the Company of Stationers (upon paine of such Officer, or Officers forfeiture of his, or their Places, and Imprisonment); And the said *Master of the Office, or Registry for Copies*, as also the Master and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers shall have Power to accompany the Searchers and other Officers of the Customs, and excise within 48. houres after such notice given (Sabbath-Dayes, and dayes of publick Thanksgiving, and of Humiliation being excepted out of the sayd 48. houres) and shall also have Power to seize on all Seditious, Schismaticall, and offensive Books, and forthwith take a true Catalogue of such Books, and present it to the Councell of State; and after that carry the said bookes into the Stationers Hall, there to remaine in safe custody, untill farther order taken by the Councell of State; And the said Master, and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers, if they cannot performe the same by themselves, shall have
B 3 Power

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Power to députe and nominate from time to time, sufficient persons in his, or their stead: provided that at all times one of the said Masters or Wardens be present at every search; And the said Master of the *Office, or Registrie for Copies*, and the Master, and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers, shall have power to appoint some convenient place where searches shall be made; and if the said Master of the *Office, or Registrie for Copies*, Master, and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers shall neglect, or omit on their parts any thing, or Duty which they ought to performe herein, they shall incurre such penalty as the Councell of State (upon Information of such their neglect, or offence) shall in their wisdomes thinke fit, be it by fine, or Imprisonment.

XIV.

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XIV.

That no person, or persons within the City of *London*, liberties thereof, or elsewhere, shall erect, or cause to be erected any Presse, or Printing house; or shall demise, let, or suffer to be held, or used any House, Vault, Seller, or other roome whatsoever to, or by any persons for a Printing house, or place to print in, unlesse he, or they who shall demise, let, or suffer the same to be used, shall first give notice to the Masters, and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers of such Demise, or suffering to work, or print, upon paine of forfeiture of 20l. for every such offence, the one halfe to the use of the Common-wealth, the other to the party discovering the same.

XV.

And for the better discovering of printing in corners without Licence, the
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Master, and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, or such whom they shall depute and trust, shall have Power, and Authority, to search what houses, shops, vaults, and rooms (and at what time they shall thinke fit) especially Printing houses, and to view what is in Printing, and to call for the Licence to see whether it be Licenced or no, and if not, to seize upon so much as is printed, together with the Presses, and all Instruments for printing, and to carry the offenders before the Councell of State, or the *L. President* thereof for the time being, to take such farther order therein, as they shall in their wisdomes see cause.

XVI.

That no Joyner, Carpenter, or other person shall make any printing presse, nor Smith shall forge any Iron-worke for a printing presse, nor Founder cast any letters for any person, or persons whatsoever, nor shall any person or persons

(21)

bring in from any parts beyond the seas any letters founded, or cast, nor buy any such letters for printing, unlessse he, or they respectively shall first acquaint the said Master, and Wardens, or some of them for whom the said Presse, Iron-works, or Letters are to be made, forged, or cast; upon paine of Imprisonment, and such farther penalty as the Councell of State shall think fit.

XVII.

Whereas the multitude of printers is greatly increased by the late licencious and by-printing of unlicenced pamphlets, and other seditious and impertinent books, and papers, to the great scandall of this Common-wealth, and their owne disgrace, ignominy, and want of good, and sufficient employment, and maintenance; for present remedy whereof, the Printers attempt a cure as bad, or worse then the disease, by petitioning the Honourable Committee for regulⁿ

ting of Printing, that they would be pleased to report to the High Representative of this Nation, that the said Printers might be made a Fraternity, or Company distinct from the Stationers; against, and in opposition of such their not only unsound, but even dangerous Petition, and desires, I have thought fit to insert these ensuing Reasons, *viz.*

That Printing being of great concernment, and of important consequence, by meanes whereof this Common-wealth may either enjoy benefit, or receive notorious detriment; Printers therefore ought to have some carefull, and exact supervisors over them, even as Apothecaries (who have the Colledge of Physicians, and Doctors of Physique over them, not only to prescribe, but also to peruse their Medicines) lest the first poyson the mindes of the People by erroneous principles in print, as may the last their bodies, by evil Medicines, and also by self-compliance (in case they should be a Fraternity, or Company distinct from

from the Stationers) Print undecently, how, and as they please according to Letter, and Paper (as do some Printers in Amsterdam and Geneva) to the dishonour of this Common-wealth, discontent to the people, and pre-purposed detriment of the Stationers whom they maligne, and inveigh against, and would (in regard of their present pressures occasioned by themselves) undermine by specious pretences: who notwithstanding are chiefly the men which this Common-wealth can subordinately intrust (in respect of their skill, abilities and long continued industry that waies) to supervise the Art and Mistry of Printing, and Printers. And if they should say that the Apothecaries seperated themselves from the Grocers, and became a Company distinct, and why may not the Printers doe the like? I answere, that the case is not alike, for the Apothecaries sell for the major part compounds for Medicaments, and the Grocers simples for Nutriment, being things of a distinct nature

nature, and quality; but the Printers, Book-binders, and Stationers make, and sell nothing but a booke, &c. However the Apothecaries are subject to the Doctors of Physique as aforesaid, and if the printers should exempt themselves from the Stationers, there would be none found, who might subordinately Regulate, and reforme such abuses, and disorders which those Innovating, and meane undertakers may in all probability from time to time commit.

XVIII.

Morcover it is a *Maxime* of Policy, as well as of Philosophy, that *Frustra fit per plura, quod potest fieri per pauciora; modo ita bene fiat*: That thing is in vaine done by more, which may be done by lesse, in case it may be as well accomplished: The Regulating of Printing, and Printers, may, not onely for the welfare of the Publique, but even for the good of themselves (if not exorbitant in their

their desires) be subordinately performed by the Stationers, without any creating, or making the Printers a distinct Company. If the number of the Printing-houses in *London* were stinted, and none of them suffered to be without the liberties of the Citty of *London*.

If the number of Printing-presses were limited.

If the number of Apprentices were also limited.

If the Master and Wardens of the Company of the Stationers take good care, that Journey-men-Printers (who are free of the Company of Stationers) of honest behaviour, and able in the Art or Myserie of Printing, be employed and set on worke; and in case such Journey-men Printers are in want of worke, Apprentices to be removed from such employments as any Journey-men-Printers of good behaviour shall offer themselves unto.

Lastly, if the Printers themselves will be subject to the good Orders and Constitutions

Institutions of the Company of Stationers concerning all which (as also the price of usefull Books) I conceive the Master Wardens, and other able and experienced Stationers, are the fittest men to be consulted with.

XIX.

But it may be greatly suspected, that the Bible, Testament, and some of the Stationers Copies and Originalls, are the Baits which the Printers would catch, or compasse: As touching the Bible, I take it to be a book of so high consequence, *wherein the Mysteries of Salvation are contained, that it ought to be regularly, and exactly, and not communicatively printed, lest in a Book of so high importance, not onely dangerous Errors, but even pernicious Heresies be imprinted, and propagated, and the Book it self be also undecently Printed in Letter, and Paper;* And for as much as Propriety (rightly considered is) *Relatio Legalis cuiuslibet in Bonum*

Bonum Temporale, A legall Relation of any one to a Temporall good; I conceive *the sole Printing of the Bible, and Testament, with Power of Restraint in others*, to be of Right the Propriety of one *MATHEW BARKER*, Cittizen and Stationer of *LONDON*, in Regard that his Father paid for the *Amended or Corrected Translation of the Bible* 3500.l. by reason whereof the *Translated Copy* did of right belong to him, and his Assignes; yet for the better carrying on of so Important a Work, and the Regulating of an Impression of so great concernment, in the fourteenth yeare of *King James* his Reigne, he continued Letters Patents granted to *Robert* his Sonne; since when in the yeare of our Lord 1635. for the farther carrying on, & Regulating of the said Important Impression, there hath beene payed by *Mathew Barker* aforesaid 600 l. for a Reverfionary Patent.

If it be said, that *Mathew Barker* his Father made, or might have made benefit

fit enough by his sole Impression of the *Bible*, &c. For the costs, and charges which he was at for the *amended, or corrected Translation* thereof, so that *Mathew Barker* himself neede not have a farther benefit thereby: I answer, so doth every one of the Stationers who purchaseth a Copy, or Copies make benefit enough thereby, and yet he enjoyeth such Copy, or Copies for himself, and his Assignes, and so ought to do, or else any other might invade his Right: so also every one who purchaseth Land at the valuation of 18. or 20. yeares Renew, be it more, or lesse; make at or about the determination of such time sufficient benefit for his purchase, yet there is no Law, nor any reason that himself, his Heires, or Assignes should be excluded, or debarred of the Remainder, &c. That were to *Nul* all *Law*, violate all *Right*. And certainly according to equity (if not Law) *Mathew Barker* ought to succede his Father in the sole printing of the *Bible*, &c. both in regard of his
Fathers

Fathers costs & charges; as also in respect of his owne Patent Purchas'd dearely enough, in regard it was for Reversion.

But it may be some will say, that divers may make benefit by *Printing of the Bible, and Testament*, whereas if *Mathew Barker* enjoy the sole Printing thereof, himself will also enjoy the sole benefit thereby for him, or his Assignes: to the which I answer, the same may be objected against *Miles Flesher*, and his Partners, sole Printers of all Law-Books; against *John Feild* sole Printer of all Acts for this present Parliament; against *William Dugard* sole Printer for the Council of State; against *Richard Cotes*, sole Printer of all Acts, Proclamations, and other matters for the City of *London*; against the University-Printers of *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, who enjoy also the printing of the *Bible* by Patent; against the Company of the Stationers themselves who enjoy by Patent four severall Books, *viz.* The *Psalter*, *Psalmes*, *Primmer*, and *Almanack*; yea this may
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be objected against very many Stationers, and some Printers, who notwithstanding ought not thereupon to be deprived, or debarred of their rights; for it is, and ought to be held a *Maxime* in Law, and Equity, as in Divinity, *that not any shall doe bad, that good may come thereof*; and consequently not to violate any one of his Propriety, or right, that thereby some or any benefit may accrew to others: moreover all well Regulated Politics (especially Republicques) *doe conserve the particular Right of every Person Individually, so farre as such Right opposeth not the Generall Good, and thereby preserve the Generall Good, without violating any ones particular Right unjustly, or indirectly*, according to which Rule, neither *Mathew Barker*, nor other the Stationers, or Printers nominated ought to be debarred, or deprived any their Originalls, or Copies.

If any one should object (as lately a Stationer did unto my selfe) that the Bible cannot properly be called a Copy,
be-

because it is the written Word of God: although such objection be frivolous, yet to such I answer, that the severall Translations thereof are properly copies, as are the singing, or Mectred Psalmes also belonging to the Company of the Stationers aforesaid, *Erasmus* his Latine Translation of the Testament, and many others of the like nature.

X X.

Peradventuee some greedy, and it may be needy Printers, and Stationers, will not be satisfied with Reason, unlesse they may against reasonable equity, invade other mens Proprieties, and Rights. But I hope the High Representative of this Nation, at what time they shall in their wisdomes thinke fit to passe an Act, or Acts for the *Regulating of Printing*, will therein by *expresse Provisoos* confirm, and ratifie not onely the propriety of *Mathew Barker* aforesaid, for him, and his Assignes, but all such other Propriety

and Proprieties which belong to the Company of the Stationers, to every free Stationer respectively; whereby the Prudent care of the *Parliament* will suppress Licentious Inroachments upon many considerable Copies, and avoyd therein future debate and controversy.

WILLIAM BALL.

Certaine



*Certaine Additionall Answers
to such Objections, as may perad-
venture be made.*

I.

IF it should be said that the Penalties which I have proposed are too great, and also that Penalty left to discretion, in some cases may seeme Rigor.

I answer, that Abuses are seldome reformed without great Penalties; and in Regard as great Detriment may ensue to a Common-wealth by scandalous, and erroneous Printing, as may by counterfeit and debased Coyning; The Penalty for the one, ought in some measure to æqualize the Penalty of the other: And Penalty in some cases left to the Discretion of grave Personages is not Rigor, but *Prudent Terror*, which may be regulated by *Naturall Equity*.

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II. If

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II.

If it should be said, that the Commissioners of the Great Seale, Judges of the Law, Secretary of State, and some others whom I have nominated for Licencing of Bookes, may in Regard of their great, and weighty Affaires want leisure to peruse, and Licence Books, &c.

I answer, that every one of the said Persons and others who shall have power to licence, may have power to entrust, and depute one for them, provided themselves will be responsible for the errors which such Deputies shall Commit; and that such Deputies set their owne names, and the names for whom they are deputed unto such Bookes, &c. which they shall Licence.

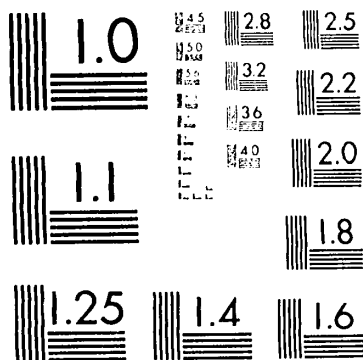
III.

If it should be said, That requiring double Copies, and an Office for Registry

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stry thereof would be vexatious, &c. I answer, that the abuses to Licensers, as also to Authors have been so great, (as my selfe, amongst others can testifie in a late Booke of mine owne) that no safer way can be found; moreover why should not those things which appertaine to the minde be kept upon *Record*, as are many things that appertaine meerely to Livelyhood; and whether men write for the Glory of Almighty God, and good of others (which ought to be the chiefe ends) or the profit of themselves, let them take so much paines as to write the subject twice, or otherwise spare their paines for once. And if it should be said, that by that meanes fewer bookes will come into the Presse, I answer, not the numerous multitude of Bookes, but the solid validity of them will benefit a Common-wealth.

William Ball.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A