

1606 AD – ‘KING JAMES ISSUES VIRGINIA CHARTER’

“**They have made it desolate, and being desolate it mourns to me; the whole land is made desolate, because no man lays it to heart.**” (Jeremiah 12 v 11)

EVENTS IN 1606 AD

In 1606 King James I of England issued the **Virginia Charter** for two Colonies in America.

IMPLICATIONS

The **Virginia Charter** is a manuscript of feudalism declaring: (see Appendix 1 and 2 for details)

1. The Crown of England owns the land
2. Plantations and settlers enjoy the use of the land with few restrictions
3. Each Colony is to be run by a Council which reports to a Super-Council in England
4. The Super-Council in England has final authority in all matters
5. Members of all Councils are appointed [not stated how or by whom]
6. To the glory of the ‘Divine Majesty’, the purpose of the Colonies is to promote ‘Christian Religion’ and ‘Worship of God’
7. Colonists have the right to bear arms to defend themselves
8. Colonists may resist and repulse any person or business not licenced under the Charter
9. Unlicensed businesses are taxed with proceeds to go to the Super-Council
10. Licences granted only to individuals of certain specific cities and town of England
11. Licences granted to individuals of certain specific families of those places
12. Two Colonies had overlapping jurisdictions (both Councils could be in the same place)

The **Charter** was notable in the following respects:

1. England possessed an elected parliament: but Colony officials were not elected
2. The membership of the Councils and the business of the Councils was not public
3. The Super-Council of highest government was located in England
4. Licences to settle in the Colonies were granted to a few favored families
5. Favored families were chosen from a few favored towns and cities

The net result was complete control in secret over who settled in the Colonies, who could conduct [licenced] business in the Colonies, and who governed the Colonies.

CONNECTIONS TO FREE-MASONRY

The **Virginia Charter** has many:

1. **King James I** himself was a Scottish Templar Free-mason¹ ('made' in 1601)
2. **Francis Bacon**, who drafted the Charter, was a Free-mason (see our paper [1561 AD](#))
3. Two of the four specific towns and cities licensed to supply settlers to Virginia are well-known Masonic centers since ancient times: **City of London** and **Town of Plymouth**
4. Early leaders in America with known Masonic membership hailed from Virginia:
 - a. **George Washington** - 1st President of America ('made' in 1753)
 - b. **James Monroe** - 5th President of America ('made' in 1775)
5. Early leaders in America from Virginia (who supported the New World Order agenda)
 - a. **Thomas Jefferson**² - 3rd President of America (see our paper [1743 AD](#))
 - b. **James Madison** - 4th President of America (see our paper [1751 AD](#))

The vision for America which the hand-picked Masonic settlement of Virginia was to implement is surprisingly not a secret. It was detailed in the book entitled 'New Atlantis' authored by **Francis Bacon** (see our paper 1624 AD) and published in 1627.

LEGALITY OF THE VIRGINIA CHARTER

There is a legal case to be made that the **Virginia Charter** is still in effect.

Here is the basis of the legal argument:

1. The ownership of the land by the Crown has never been legally extinguished. The Treaty of Paris (1783) between King George of Great Britain, and the United States says:
 - a. "to forget all past misunderstandings and differences which unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship with mutually wish to restore... between the two countries"; (implying former legal states restored)
 - b. "His Britannic Majesty... acknowledges ... the said United States... to be free sovereign and independent states..." (implying Virginia stands on its own)
 - c. and relinquishes all claims to the government and territorial rights of the same" (implying the right of Virginia to self-govern, secretly if so desired);

¹ http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/biography/james_vii/james_vii.html

² Thomas Jefferson claimed Francis Bacon is one of the three greatest men who ever lived.

2. The establishment of the government of the sovereign United States did not in the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Constitution of the United States (1787), nor in the Bill of Rights (1789) explicitly extinguish the Crown of England's ultimate possession of the land.
3. The charters of American freedom only provide for the right of sovereign self-government over a specific territory, a right which the Crown of England granted in the Treaty of Paris (1783) thus reinforcing the ultimate authority of the Crown of England;
4. The Declaration of Independence has no legal basis. It proposes no legal claim for its validity other than a scheme of human logic: "*We hold these truths to be self-evident...*"

It may be argued, and no doubt the opinion is privately held, that there exists down to this day 'heirs and successors' of the original **Charter of Virginia**, who continue to possess a valid legal right to secretly control affairs in America according to at least two secret Councils that in turn report to a super-secret Super-Council in England.

IMPLICATIONS

Because so many presidents, judges, governors, senators, military leaders, and commercial leaders in America possessed Masonic affiliation, the evidence is indisputable that membership in Masonry has always provided an inside-track to power in America.

With Masonic men in positions of highest power in America throughout its history, before and after the American Revolution, it must be considered the most likely case that behind-the-scenes control of American affairs is a long-established practice.

The **Charter of Virginia** never states who the 'Divine Majesty' is that grants 'by his grace' the authority of **King James I**. By omitting to attribute divinity to Jesus Christ, the door is open for another 'god' to claim that identity. Neither 'Christian Religion' nor the 'Worship of God' is defined. These are left open to interpretation. Since the leaders of Masonic Lodges are referred to as 'Worshipful Master' it is more likely the intent of the Charter was to plant the Masonic form of religion. The gospel forbids Christians from reverting to religion (Gal. 5) so the spiritual purposes of the **Charter of Virginia** are exposed as heresy in the Bible.

The implication is the Masonic 'god' who ultimately rules America through the secret agency of trusted servants at the highest Masonic levels who occupy the Super-Council is not in fact God Almighty of the Bible, but another god mysteriously kept hidden from view.

PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH

“They have made it desolate, and being desolate it mourns to me; the whole land is made desolate, because no man lays it to heart.” (Jeremiah 12 v 11)

The insertion of Masonic religion secretly into America life is an unmitigated disaster for all Americans, high and low, Christian or non-Christian, alike.

The word '**desolate**', used three times in the prophecy, comes from the primitive Hebrew root word '**Shamem'** (שָׁמֵם)³

Israel was founded upon the Law of Moses and worship of Jehovah, but Israel was found guilty of worshiping idols and participating in heathen worship practices. This brought judgment.

The result for Israel was '**devastation**' and '**desolation**'. We read in the book of Lamentations what the end will be for the nation who rejects the true God and worships idols:

‘From on high he sent fire, sent it down into my bones. He spread a net for my feet and turned me back. He made me desolate, fainting all day long.’ (Lam. 1:13)

‘Like a bear lying in wait, like a lion in hiding, he dragged me from the path and mangled me and left me desolate. He drew his bow and made me the target for his arrows’ (Lam. 3:10-12)

When a matter is repeated three times in the Bible it indicates an irrevocable decision. For a cultural example, a Jew divorces his wife when he says 'I divorce you' three times. The LORD pronounces judgment three times: 'Desolate', 'Desolate', 'Desolate'. The matter is decided.

‘because no man lays it to heart’

This part is sometimes translated 'because no man cares'. The **Virginia Charter** was a cunning plan to control American affairs through the secret agents of a secret cabal based in England. Those agents had a secret purpose to which they were dedicated. The destruction of America was of no concern to them. This ought to make us think who these people were. Who would gladly destroy a nation of Christians? Who gladly destroyed Jesus Christ?

³ Could this Hebrew word be related to the English word 'shaman'? Which is: 'a witch or a warlock: "a priest or priestess who uses magic for the purpose of curing the sick, divining the hidden, and controlling events" (Merriam-Webster)

SPIRITUAL NUMBER ANALYSIS

For a mind that has wisdom please read on. See truth from another perspective.

PART ONE

Chapter **12** of Jeremiah is the **81st** chapter of The Prophets.

The spiritual number **81** means 'Holy Angels'

To **King James I** the settlers of Virginia were 'holy angels' who would plant mystery religion in America. The word 'holy' simply means 'set apart' for a sacred task. The word 'angels' means messenger. **King James I** and his mysterious secret society considered their ultimate aim and purpose to be very 'holy'. They sent agents to work secretly towards accomplishing it.

PART TWO

Jeremiah **12 v 11** is the **19,261th** verse in the whole Bible starting at Gen **1 v 1**.

The number **19,261 = 103 x 187**

The spiritual meaning of **103** is 'Word of God'

The spiritual meaning of **187** is 'Ascension to Heaven'

The **Virginia Charter** asserts the authority of **King James I** is from God. Therefore, the laws enacted by **King James I** have the authority of God: they are the 'Word of God'.

The **187th** chapter is Deut. 34, is the last chapter of the Torah, the five books of Moses. In Deut. 34 Moses is permitted to see the Promised Land but not to cross over into it. He died and was buried on that mountain. Likewise, America died before she was even born!

What the **Virginia Charter** (1606) accomplished was the death and burial of Moses 170 years before America was born (1776). The secret plan was to replace the authority of the Laws of Moses in America with a set of laws drafted out of the minds of men (see our papers [1743 AD](#) and [1751 AD](#)). The secret cabal knew full well that establishing man's laws in America would heap up sin and the LORD would ultimately destroy America for it. However, this suited the purpose of the secret society, because bringing Christians to 'desolation' was required as a first step for them to possess the Promised Land [world power]: 'Ascension to Heaven'!

PART THREE

Jeremiah **12 v 11** is the **1606th** verse of The Prophets starting at Isaiah **1 v 1**.

The number **1606 = 11 x 146**

The spiritual meaning of **11** is 'Darkness'

The spiritual meaning of **146** is 'Free of All Bonds'

Scratch an American and you will find a soul that loves America because America grants freedom, especially freedom from the tyranny of a central government in the lives of people: 'Free of All Bonds'.

But is the government America enjoys today freedom or rebellion?

- America is free from the duty to obey the Law of Moses or to worship Jehovah [Jesus]
- Americans are free to kill their babies in the womb.
- Americans are free to sodomize each other.
- American women are free to dress immodestly and to tease and taunt American men in the public square.
- American youth are free to engage in sexual immorality.
- Americans are raised in an education system based on a humanist worldview that is free from the teaching of the Bible regarding Creation or the Ten Commandments.
- Americans may kill one another, maim one another, rob one another and are free from the punishments prescribed in the Law of Moses
- Americans are free to participate in idol worship and secret religious practices forbidden in the Law of Moses

What is the result of all the 'freedom' enjoyed in America? The God-given human conscience is seared by continual sinning against the knowledge of God: 'Darkness'.

Americans are not free! Americans are slaves to sin! Look at this pathetic nation. Forty million people live in poverty. Violence, robbery, rape, drugs, gangs plague the land.

The curses pronounced in the Law of Moses for nations who disobey God are coming to pass: natural disasters, drought, insanity, sword, famine, plague. (See Leviticus 26)

The number **1606** can also be written: **1606 = 22 x 73**

The spiritual meaning of **22** is 'Spiritual Light'

The spiritual meaning of **73** is 'Babylon'

After the judgment which Jeremiah pronounced on Judah and Jerusalem came to pass, where were the survivors taken? 'Babylon'!

While in Babylon the priests and teachers developed new schools of thought: 'Spiritual Light'

From Babylon came the two Jewish sects of the **Pharisees** and **Sadducees**.

The exiles returned and re-established priesthood in Israel. Herod built the Second Temple in Jerusalem.

Jesus Christ the Messiah was born. John the Baptist testified he saw the Spirit of God descending on Jesus of Nazareth like a dove. Jesus did great miracles to validate his identity.

The Super-Council in Jerusalem, the Sanhedrin, which was composed of representatives from the two Colony-Councils, **Pharisees** and **Sadducees**, condemned Jesus of Nazareth to death on account that He claimed to be the Son of God.

This was the 'Spiritual Light' from 'Babylon': Kill Jesus Christ!

Why kill Jesus Christ? He proved he was the promised Messiah of the Jews.

They knowingly killed him because if they had accepted him as Messiah the Kingdom of God would have come to earth and usurped their authority over Israel.

Furthermore, they were themselves not Jews but Babylonish priests disguised as Jews! Secret deceptions and plots have ancient origins! Harming Jews and Christians!

Their goal was to prevent Jesus from being acknowledged as Messiah so that one of their own could be acknowledged as Messiah – who will be the Antichrist. For a short hour they will succeed. Their Antichrist will rule the entire world: 'Babylon the Great'. The people of Judah will even bow down and worship him. If they don't they will be slaughtered.

But their scheme will not succeed, as predicted in the Book of Revelations.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST VIRGINIA CHARTER (April 10, 1606)

- The Charter is issued in the name of James, by the grace of God, King of England, etc.
- To four groups: Knights (2) Cathedral Priest (1) Esquires (3) Gentlemen (2) Divers others
- Granting licence
- To make habitation and colony in Virginia, but also other parts of America
- Which are not now possessed by any Christian prince or people
- Between 34° and 45° northern latitude
- To divide into two separate colonies [of knights, gentlemen, merchants, adventurers]:
 - **First Colony of City of London**
 - Between 34° and 41° northern latitude
 - **Second Colony of City of Bristol, City of Exeter, and the Town of Plymouth**
 - Between 38° and 45° northern latitude
- To the glory of the **Divine Majesty** to propagate the **Christian Religion**
- That the people in darkness might have the true knowledge and **Worship of God**
- To bring infidels and savages to humane civility and settled and quiet government
- The Crown owns all the land:
 - **All the lands and tenements**... which shall be within the precincts of the Colony'
 - are '**to be held by us**'
 - 'as of our manner of East Greenwich, County Kent'
 - '**in free and common socage only** [feudal tenure of land involving duty of money and/or provision of military service] **and not in capite** [in feudal law, ownership that is several from the ultimate possession of the Crown]
- Colonists possess
 - All lands, ports, rivers, from a space 50 miles from the coast
 - Plus the islands within 100 miles from the coast
 - All liberties and immunities with all dominions of England
 - The same for their children born within the limits of the Colonies
- Colonists may
 - Build forts for self-defence

- Import armor, weapons, guns, powder, rations for self-defence
- Export from England free of duty for seven years
- Protect their businesses by:
 - Repulse, resist, and expel all persons
 - without licence
 - who shall hurt, detriment, or annoy
 - the companies or plantations
 - by all ways and means whatsoever
 - including taking by surprise confiscation of ships, vessels, and goods
 - in any harbor, creek within the Colony limits or precincts
 - until the unlicensed businesses:
 - pay 2 ½% tax on anything bought or sold
 - pay 5% tax on wares and commodities bought or sold
 - tax paid to the Colony [Local] for the first 20 years after the Charter
 - tax paid to the Colony [England] after the 20 years after the Charter
- Mint a coin for business transactions
- Dig, mine, and search for gold, silver, and copper on the backside of the Colony [further inland in America than the 50 miles]
- 1/50 part of precious metal 1/15 part of copper paid annually to the Counsel of Colony [England] thereby relieved of any other taxation
- Colonists may not
 - Build farther in-land without consent of the Counsel of the Colony [England]
 - Export to a foreign country without a license from the Crown
- Local Government will consist of:
 - A Counsel of 13 persons in each Colony to make laws
 - Signed with hand and passed under the Privy Seal of England
 - Each Colony also having a Seal bearing the King's Heraldry
 - Bearing the words '*Sigillum Regis Magne Britanie, Francie, Hibernie*' (one side)
 - Bearing the words '*Pro Consilio Prime/Secunde Colonie Virginie*' (other side)
- Superior Government will consist of:
 - A Counsel of the Colony consisting of 13 persons in England
 - With the 'superior managing and direction' for all matters of government

- The Crown reserves the right to 'pursue with hostility' any person in the Colony, and any person or company in league, which commits robbery or spoil upon the Kings, princes, and estates of England or any of their subjects;
- And it shall be lawful for all princes and others to 'pursue with hostility' the same.

APPENDIX 2

THE FIRST VIRGINIA CHARTER (April 10, 1606)

James, by the grace of God [King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith], etc. Whereas our loving and weldisposed subjects, Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers, Knightes; Richarde Hackluit, Clarke, Prebendarie of Westminster; and Edwarde Maria Winghfeilde, Thomas Hannam and Raleighe Gilberde, Esquiers; William Parker and George Popham, Gentlemen; and divers others of our loving subjects, have been humble sutors unto us that wee woulde vouchsafe unto them our licence to make habitacion, plantacion and to deduce a colonie of sondrie of our people into that parte of America commonly called Virginia, and other parts and territories in America either appertaining unto us or which are not nowe actuallie possessed by anie Christian prince or people, scituate, lying and being all along the sea coastes between fower and thirtie degrees of northerly latitude from the equinoctiall line and five and fortie degrees of the same latitude and in the maine lande betweene the same fower and thirtie and five and fourtie degrees, and the ilandes thereunto adjacente or within one hundred miles of the coaste thereof;

And to that ende, and for the more speedy accomplishemente of theire saide intended plantacion and habitacion there, are desirous to devide themselves into two severall colonies and companies, the one consisting of certaine Knightes, gentlemen, marchanntes and other adventurers of our cittie of London, and elsewhere, which are and from time to time shalbe joined unto them which doe desire to begin theire plantacions and habitacions in some fitt and conveniente place between fower and thirtie and one and fortie degrees of the said latitude all alongest the coaste of Virginia and coastes of America aforesaid and the other consisting of sondrie Knightes, gentlemen, merchantes, and other adventurers of our citties of Bristoll and Exeter, and of our towne of Plymouthe, and of other places which doe joine themselves unto that colonie which doe desire to beginn theire plantacions and habitacions in

some fitt and convenient place betweene eighte and thirtie degrees and five and fortie degrees of the saide latitude all amongst the saide coaste of Virginia and America as that coaste lieth;

Wee, greatly commanding and graciously accepting of theire desires to the furtherance of soe noble a worke which may, by the providence of Almighty God, hereafter tende to the glorie of His Divine Majestie in propagating of Christian religion to suche people as yet live in darkenesse and miserable ignorance of the true knowledghe and worshippe of God and may in tyme bring the infidels and salvages living in those parts to humane civilitie and to a settled and quiet govermente, doe by theise our lettres patents graciously accepte of and agree to theire humble and well intended desires;

And doe, therefore, for us, our heires and successors, grannte and agree that the saide Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sumers, Richarde Hackluit and Edwarde Maria Winghfeilde, adventurers of and for our cittie of London, and all suche others as are or shalbe joined unto them of that Colonie, shalbe called the Firste Colonie, and they shall and may beginne theire saide firste plantacion and seate of theire firste aboade and habitacion at anie place upon the saide coaste of Virginia or America where they shall thincke fitt and conveniente betweene the saide fower and thirtie and one and fortie degrees of the saide latitude; and that they shall have all the landes, woods, soile, groundes, havens, ports, rivers, mines, mineralls, marshes, waters, fishinges, commodities and hereditamentes whatsoever, from the said first seate of theire plantacion and habitacion by the space of fiftie miles of Englishe statute measure all alongest the saide coaste of Virginia and America towardes the weste and southe weste as the coaste lieth, with all the islandes within one hundred miles directlie over againste the same sea coaste; and alsoe all the landes, soile, groundes havens, ports, rivers, mines, mineralls, woods, marrishes [marshes], waters, fishinges, commodities and hereditamentes whatsoever, from the saide place of theire firste plantacion and habitacion for the space of fiftie like Englishe miles, all alongest the saide coaste of Virginia and America towardes the easte and northeaste [or toward the north] as the coaste lieth, together with all the islandes within one hundred miles directlie over againste the same sea coaste; and alsoe all the landes, woodes, soile, groundes, havens, portes, rivers, mines, mineralls, marrishes, waters, fishinges, commodities and hereditamentes whatsoever, from the same fiftie miles everie waie on the

sea coaste directly into the maine lande by the space of one hundred like Englishe miles; and shall and may inhabit and remaine there; and shall and may alsoe builde and fortifie within anie the same for theire better safegarde and defence, according to theire best discrecions and the direction of the Counsell of that Colonie; and that noe other of our subjectes shalbe permitted or suffered to plante or inhabit behinde or on the backside of them towards the maine lande, without the expresse licence or consente of the Counsell of that Colonie thereunto in writing firste had or obtained.

And wee doe likewise for us, our heires and successors, by theise presentes grannte and agree that the saide Thomas Hannam and Raleighe Gilberde, William Parker and George Popham, and all others of the **towne of Plymouthe** in the countie of Devon, or elsewhere, which are or shalbe joined unto them of that Colonie, shalbe called the **Seconde Colonie**; and that they shall and may beginne theire saide firste plantacion and seate of theire first aboade and habitacion at anie place upon the saide coaste of Virginia and America, where they shall thincke fitt and conveniente, betweene eighte and thirtie degrees of the saide latitude and five and fortie degrees of the same latitude; and that they shall have all the landes, soile, groundes, havens, ports, rivers, mines, mineralls, woods, marshes, waters, fishinges, commodities and hereditaments whatsoever, from the firste seate of theire plantacion and habitacion by the space of fiftie like Englishe miles, as is aforesaide, all alongeste the saide coaste of Virginia and America towardes the weste and southwest, or towardes the southe, as the coaste lieth, and all the islandes within one hundred miles directlie over againste the saide sea coaste; and alsoe all the landes, soile, groundes, havens, portes, rivers, mines, mineralls, woods, marshes, waters, fishinges, commodities and hereditamentes whatsoever, from the saide place of theire firste plantacion and habitacion for the space of fiftie like miles all alongest the saide coaste of Virginia and America towardes the easte and northeaste or towardes the northe, as the coaste liethe, and all the islandes alsoe within one hundred miles directly over againste the same sea coaste; and alsoe all the landes, soile, groundes, havens, ports, rivers, woodes, mines, mineralls, marshes, waters, fishings, commodities and hereditaments whatsoever, from the same fiftie miles everie waie on the sea coaste, directlie into the maine lande by the space of one hundred like Englishe miles; and shall and may inhabit and remaine there; and shall and may alsoe builde and fortifie within anie the same for theire better saufegarde according to theire beste discrecions and the direction of the Counsell of that Colonie; and that none of our subjectes shalbe permitted or suffered to

plante or inhabit behinde or on the backe of them towards the maine lande without the expresse licence or consente of the Counsell of that Colonie, in writing thereunto, firste had and obtained.

Provided alwaies, and our will and pleasure herein is, that the plantacion and habitacion of suche of the saide Colonies as shall laste plante themselves, as aforesaid, shall not be made within one hundred like Englishe miles of the other of them that firste beganne to make theire plantacion, as aforesaide.

And wee doe alsoe ordaine, establishe and agree for [us], our heires and successors, that **eache of the saide Colonies shall have a Counsell which shall governe and order all matters** and causes which shall arise, growe, or happen to or within the same severall Colonies, according to such lawes, ordinances and instructions as shalbe in that behalfe, given and signed with our hande or signe manuell and passe under the Privie Seale of our realme of Englande; **eache of which Counsells shall consist of thirteene parsons and to be ordained**, made and removed from time to time according as shalbe directed and comprised in the same instructions; and shall have a severall seale for all matters that shall passe or concerne the same severall Counsells, eache of which seales shall have the Kinges armes engraven on the one side there of and his pourtrainture on the other; and that the seale for the Counsell of the saide Firste Colonie shall have engraven rounde about on the one side theise wordes: Sigillum Regis Magne Britanie, Francie [et] Hibernie; on the other side this inscripture rounde about: Pro Consilio Prime Colonie Virginie. And the seale for the Counsell of the saide Seconde Colonie shall alsoe have engraven rounde about the one side thereof the foresaide wordes: Sigillum Regis Magne Britanie, Francie [et] Hibernie; and on the other side: Pro Consilio Secunde Colonie Virginie.

And that alsoe ther shalbe a Counsell established here in Englande which shall in like manner **consist of thirteen parsons** to be, for that purpose, appointed by us, our heires and successors, which shalbe called our Counsell of Virginia; and shall from time to time **have the superior managing and direction onelie of and for all matters that shall or may concerne the govermente**, as well of the said severall Colonies as of and for anie other parte or place within the aforesaide precinctes of fower and thirtie and five and fortie degrees abovementioned; which Counsell shal in like manner have a seale for matters concerning the Counsell [or Colonies] with the like armes and purtrainture as aforesaide, with this inscription engraven

rounde about the one side: Sigillum Regis Magne Britanie, Francie [et] Hibernie; and rounde about the other side: Pro Consilio Suo Virginie.

And more over wee doe grannte and agree for us, our heires and successors, that the saide severall Counsells of and for the saide severall Colonies shall and lawfully may by vertue hereof, from time to time, without interuption of us, our heires or successors, give and take order to digg, mine and searche for all manner of mines of goulde, silver and copper, as well within anie parte of theire saide severall Colonies as of the saide maine landes on the backside of the same Colonies; and to have and enjoy the goulde, silver and copper to be gotten there of to the use and behoofe of the same Colonies and the plantacions thereof; yeilding therefore yerelie to us, our heires and successors, the fifte parte onelie of all the same goulde and silver and the fifteenth parte of all the same copper soe to be gotten or had, as is aforesaid, and without anie other manner of profit or accompte to be given or yeilded to us, our heires or successors, for or in respecte of the same.

And that they shall or lawfullie may establishe and cawse to be made a coine, to passe currant there betwene the people of those severall Colonies for the more ease of traffiique and bargaining betweene and amongst them and the natives there, of such mettall and in such manner and forme as the same severall Counsells there shall limitt and appointe. And wee doe likewise for us, our heires and successors, by theise presents give full power and auctoritie to the said Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sumers, Richarde Hackluit, Edwarde Maria Winghfeilde, Thomas Hannam, Raleighe Gilberde, William Parker and George Popham, and to everie of them, and to the saide severall Companies, plantacions and Colonies, that they and everie of them shall and may at all and everie time and times hereafter have, take and leade in the saide voyage, and for and towardes the saide severall plantacions and Colonies, and to travell thitherwarde and to abide and inhabit there in everie of the saide Colonies and plantacions, such and somanie of our subjectes as shall willinglie accompanie them, or anie of them, in the saide voyages and plantacions, with sufficiente shipping and furniture of armour, weapon, ordonnaunce, powder, victall, and all other thinges necessarie for the saide plantacions and for theire use and defence there: provided alwaies that none of the said parsons be such as hereafter shalbe speciallie restrained by us, our heires or successors.

Moreover, wee doe by theise presents, for us, our heires and successors, give and grannte licence unto the said Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sumers, Richarde Hackluite, Edwarde Maria

Winghfeilde, Thomas Hannam, Raleighe Gilberde, William Parker and George Popham, and to everie of the said Colonies, that they and everie of them shall and may, from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter, for theire severall defences, incounter or expulse, repell and resist, aswell by sea as by lande, by all waies and meanes whatsoever, all and everie suche parson and parsons as without espiciall licence of the said severall Colonies and plantacions shall attempte to inhabit within the saide severall precincts and limitts of the saide severall Colonies and plantacions, or anie of them, or that shall enterprise or attempt at anie time hereafter the hurte, detrimente or annoyance of the saide severall Colonies or plantacions.

Giving and grannting by theise presents unto the saide Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richarde Hackluite, and Edwarde Maria Winghfeilde, and theire associates of the said Firste Colonie, and unto the said Thomas Hannam, Raleighe Gilberde, William Parker and George Popham, and theire associates of the saide Second Colonie, and to everie of them from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter, power and auctoritie to take and surprize by all waies and meanes whatsoever all and everie parson and parsons with theire shipps, vessels, goods and other furniture, which shalbe founde traffiqueing into anie harbor or harbors, creeke, creekes or place within the limitts or precincts of the saide severall Colonies and plantacions, not being of the same Colonie, untill such time as they, being of anie realmes or dominions under our obedience, shall paie or agree to paie to the handes of the Tresorer of the Colonie, within whose limitts and precincts theie shall soe traffique, twoe and a halfe upon anie hundred of anie thing soe by them traffiqued, boughte or soulde; and being stranngers and not subjects under our obeysannce, untill they shall paie five upon everie hundred of suche wares and commoditie as theie shall traffique, buy or sell within the precincts of the saide severall Colonies wherein theie shall soe traffique, buy or sell, as aforesaide; which sommes of money or benefitt, as aforesaide, for and during the space of one and twentie yeres nexte ensuing the date hereof shalbe whollie imployed to the use, benefitt and behoofe of the saide severall plantacions where such trafficque shalbe made; and after the saide one and twentie yeres ended the same shalbe taken to the use of us, our heires and successors by such officer and minister as by us, our heires and successors shalbe thereunto assigned or appointed.

And wee doe further, by theise presentes, for us, our heires and successors, give and grannte unto the saide Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sumers, Richarde Hackluit, and Edwarde Maria Winghfeilde, and to theire associates of the saide Firste Colonie and plantacion, and to the

saide Thomas Hannam, Raleighe Gilberde, William Parker and George Popham, and theire associates of **the saide Seconde Colonie** and plantacion, that theie and everie of them by theire deputies, ministers and factors may transport the goods, chattells, armor, munition and furniture, needfull to be used by them for theire saide apparrell, defence or otherwise in respecte of the saide plantacions, out of our realmes of Englande and Irelande and all other our dominions from time to time, for and during the time of seaven yeres nexte ensuing the date hereof for the better releife of the said severall Colonies and plantacions, without anie custome, subsidie or other dutie unto us, our heires or successors to be yeilded or paide for the same.

Alsoe wee doe, for us, our heires and successors, declare by theise presentes that all and everie the parsons being our subjects which shall dwell and inhabit within everie or anie of the saide severall Colonies and plantacions and everie of theire children which shall happen to be borne within the limitts and precincts of the said severall Colonies and plantacions shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunites within anie of our other dominions to all intents and purposes as if they had been abiding and borne within this our realme of Englande or anie other of our saide dominions.

Moreover our gracious will and pleasure is, and wee doe by theise presents, for us, our heires and successors, declare and sett forthe, that if anie parson or parsons which shalbe of anie of the said Colonies and plantacions or anie other, which shall trafficque to the saide Colonies and plantacions or anie of them, shall at anie time or times hereafter transporte anie wares, marchandize or commodities out of [any] our dominions with a pretence and purpose to lande, sell or otherwise dispose the same within anie the limitts and precincts of anie of the saide Colonies and plantacions, and yet nevertheles being at the sea or after he hath landed the same within anie of the said Colonies and plantacions, shall carrie the same into any other forraine countrie with a purpose there to sell or dispose of the same without the licence of us, our heires or successors in that behalfe first had or obtained, that then all the goods and chattells of the saide parson or parsons soe offending and transporting, together with the said shippe or vessel wherein suche transportacion was made, shall be forfeited to us, our heires and successors.

Provided alwaies, and our will and pleasure is and **wee doe hereby declare to all Christian kinges, princes and estates**, that if anie parson or parsons which shall hereafter be of anie of

the said severall Colonies and plantacions, or anie other, by his, theire, or anie of theire licence or appointment, shall at anie time or times hereafter robb or spoile by sea or by lande or doe anie acte of unjust and unlawfull hostilitie to anie the subjects of us, our heires or successors, or anie of the subjects of anie king, prince, ruler, governor or state being then in league or amitie with us, our heires or successors, and that upon suche injurie or upon juste complainte of such prince, ruler, governor or state or their subjects, wee, our heires or successors, shall make open proclamation within anie the ports of our realme of Englande, commodious for that purpose, that the saide parson or parsons having committed anie such robbery or spoile shall, within the terme to be limittted by suche proclamations, make full restitucion or satisfaction of all suche injuries done, soe as the saide princes or others soe complained may houlde themselves fully satisfied and contented; and that if the saide parson or parsons having committed such robbery or spoile shall not make or cause to be made satisfaction accordingly with[in] such time soe to be limittted, that then it shalbe lawfull to us, our heires and successors to put the saide parson or parsons having committed such robbery or spoile and theire procurers, abbettors or comfortors out of our allegiance and protection; and that it shalbe lawefull and free for all princes and others to pursue with hostilitie the saide offenders and everie of them and theire and everie of theire procurors, aiders, abbettors and comforters in that behalfe.

And finallie wee doe, for us, our heires and successors, grannte and agree, to and with the saide Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sumers, Richarde Hackluit and Edwarde Maria Winghfeilde, and all other of the saide Firste Colonie, that wee, our heires or successors, upon petition in that behalfe to be made, shall, by lettres patents under the Greate [Seale] of Englande, give and grannte unto such parsons, theire heires and assignees, as the Counsell of that Colonie or the most part of them shall for that purpose nomminate and assigne, all the landes, tenements and hereditaments which shalbe within the precincts limittted for that Colonie, as is aforesaid, to be houlden of us, our heires and successors as of our mannor of Eastgreenwiche in the countie of Kente, in free and common soccage onelie and not in capite.

And doe, in like manner, grannte and agree, for us, our heires and successors, to and with the saide Thomas Hannam, Raleighe Gilberd, William Parker and George Popham, and all others of the saide Seconde Colonie, that wee, our heires [and] successors, upon petition in that behalfe to be made, shall, by lettres patentes under the Great Seale of Englande, give and

grannte unto such parsons, theire heires and assignees, as the Counsell of that Colonie or the most parte of them shall for that purpose nomminate and assigne, all the landes, tenementes and hereditaments which shalbe within the precinctes limited for that Colonie as is afore said, to be houlden of us, our heires and successors as of our mannor of Eastgreenwich in the countie of Kente, in free and common soccage onelie and not in capite.

All which landes, tenements and hereditaments soe to be passed by the saide severall lettres patents, shalbe, by sufficient assurances from the same patentees, soe distributed and devided amongst the undertakers for the plantacion of the said severall Colonies, and such as shall make theire plantacion in either of the said severall Colonies, in such manner and forme and for such estates as shall [be] ordered and sett [downe] by the Counsell of the same Colonie, or the most part of them, respectively, within which the same lands, tenements and hereditaments shall ly or be. Althoughe expresse mencion [of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants, by us or any our progenitors or predecessors, to the aforesaid Sir Thomas Gates, Knt. Sir George Somers, Knt. Richard Hackluit, Edward-Maria Wingfield, Thomas Hanham, Ralegh Gilbert, William Parker, and George Popham, or any of them, heretofore made, in these presents, is not made; or any statute, act, ordnance, or provision, proclamation, or restraint, to the contrary hereof had, made, ordained, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.] In witnesse wheroft [we have caused these our letters to be made patents;]
witnesse our selfe at Westminister the xth day of Aprill [1606, in the fourth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the nine and thirtieth.]

[Lukin]

Exactum per breve de private sigillo [etc.]