

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Donaldson's Assertions

The Respondents then proceeded to charge, that the Appellants, notwithstanding the Premises, and without the Licence and Consent of the Respondents, published and sold several Copies of the above mentioned Poems, called *The Seasons*, and the said Hymn on the Succession of the Seasons, each Copy being bound up in a single Volume, and entitled, *The Seasons*, by *James Thompson; Edinburgh*, printed by *A. Donaldson*, 1768, thereby deriving to themselves great Gain, to the Detriment of the Respondents, who claimed to themselves the whole Profit arising from the Publication and Sale of the same.

... But, forasmuch as twenty eight Years (the longest Period allowed by the Statute of Queen *Anne*, for the Monopoly of any new Work) had elapsed since the first Publication, and before the Appellants had printed or sold the same, they denied (and think themselves still warranted to deny) that the Respondents had, or could then have the sole Privilege of printing and uttering the Seasons and the Hymn. And thy admit the Publication and Sale of the said Poems, as charged by the Bill....

The Question, therefore, before the Court of Chancery, stood in this simple Form: Whether the Author, having sold and delivered, for a competent Price, One or Five hundred true Copies of his Work, retains in each of the Copies to [be] sold and delivered...

Every Book, they say, consists of Two distinct Parts, the material Part, namely, the Paper, Print, and Binding, which is a Manufacture; and the immaterial Part, namely, the Doctrine contained in it, which is the Facture of the Mind. The Property in the material Part passes according to the Law in all other Cases; but the Property in the immaterial Part remains to the Author,...

Reasons.

I. The Object contended for by the Respondents, is of so abstruse and chimerical a Nature, that it is hardly capable of being defined. It is sometimes called Property, and for the Sake of Distinction, Literary Property. The Word Property has various Significations. In a Philosophical Sense, the Qualities, inherent in any Subject or Thing, are called its Properties. In a Civil Sense, Property is corporeal or incorporeal. Corporeal Property is the actual Possession of some Substance, with the Power of enjoying and disposing of it. The Object now contended for is not corporeal Property. Incorporeal Property is of two Sorts; First, it is a Right relating to some Substance, as a Right to take the Profits of Land, without having the Possession of the Land, or a Title to it. 2dly, It is a right to exercise

some Faculty, or to do some particular Thing for Profit. The Perception of the Profits, is a taking of some Substance, or corporeal Property; and hence the *incorporeal Right* is metaphorically called Property. The Word, thus used, becomes equivocal, importing alternately the *Right* and the Profits resulting from the *Right*. In like manner *Land* and the *Right* to it, are both called Property. If the Object of the Respondents be an *incorporeal Right*, it is a mere Right to do some particular Thing for Profit. The Thing to be done is the *multiplying of Copies of Books*. The sole Right of *multiplying Copies*, is a *sole Right* to exercise a *natural Faculty*, and this, it is obvious, is an extraordinary Privilege. A sole Right to take the Profits arising from the Exercise of a *natural Faculty*, is a Monopoly in itself very extraordinary. This Privilege and this Monopoly, the Respondents chose to call their *Property*, and they are to maintain their Title to it at *Common Law*. But by that Law, it is submitted, on the Part of the Appellants, that the Privilege and Monopoly never did, and never can exist.

II. A Right at Common Law must be founded upon Principles of Conscience and natural Justice. Conscience and natural Justice are not local or municipal. Natural Justice is the same at *Athens*, at *Rome*, in *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. Copies of Books have existed in all Ages, and they have been multiplied; and yet an *exclusive Privilege*, or the *sole Right* of one Man to multiply Copies, was never dictated by natural Justice in any Age or Country, and of course the *sole Liberty of vending Copies* could not exist of *common Right*, which gives an equal Benefit to all.

III. An exclusive Privilege to exercise a *natural Faculty* is an Encroachment upon the Rights of Man. A natural Faculty differs from the Execution of an Office. An Office is the Work of civil Policy, and being of *positive Institution*, may be granted to one, without Injury to the Rest: But when that, which of *common Right* should be free to all, becomes confined to any one Man, or any Body of Men, the rest of the Community suffer an Abridgement of their natural Liberty. But such a Restraint of the Liberty of many, for the Sake of one, was never established by natural Justice. If it ever has existed, it has been the *Creature* of the civil Magistrate upon Principles of Policy; but the Respondents disclaim the Aid of the Legislature upon the present Question, and derive their Claim from the Common Law.

IV. The Common Law has ever regarded *public Utility*, the Mother of *Justice* and of *Equity*. *Public Utility* requires that the Productions of the Mind should be diffused as wide as possible, and therefore the *Common Law* could not, upon any Principles consistent with itself, abridge the Right of multiplying Copies. When the *Common Law* took Root in this Kingdom, Literary Composition stood, in regard to the Manner of making it public, upon the same Footing as in *Greece* or *Rome*. Writing was, in those States, the *only Method* of multiplying Copies. To transcribe or copy out a Book was the Right of every Individual; there was no other Way of propagating Knowledge: Of a perpetual Right in one Man to write out Books or to make Copies, there is not a single

Trace in any Author that has come down from Antiquity.... In like Manner the natural Liberty of transcribing Books was never checked by the Common Law....

V. The *Common Law* is immemorial Usage. If, therefore, there was a Time, when the Privilege and Monopoly, now contended for, could not, and in Fact did not exist at *Common Law*, they never can exist by *that Law*. But such a Time has been, namely, from the Beginning of our History down to the great Æra of Printing; and Printing (which is *only* a more expeditious Method of multiplying Copies) it is contended, could not change the Principle of Right and Wrong, or innovate the Law. (*Cases of the the Appellants*: 2–6)

Appendix B: The Statute of Anne

Anno Octavo
Annæ Reginae.

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by Vest-ing the Copies of Printed Books in the Authors or Purchasers of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.

Whereas Printers, Booksellers, and other Persons, have of late frequently taken the Liberty of Printing, Reprinting, and Publishing, or causing to be Printed, Reprinted, and Published Books, and other Writings, without the Consent of the Authors or Proprietors of such Books and Writings, to their very great Detriment, and too often to the Ruin of them and their Families: For Preventing therefore such Practices for the future, and for the Encouragement of Learned Men to Compose and Write useful Books; May it please Your Majesty, that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the Queens most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and ten, the Author of any Book or Books already Printed, who hath not Transferred to any other the Copy or Copies of such Book or Books, Share or Shares thereof, or the Bookseller or Booksellers, Printer or Printers, or other Person or Persons, who hath or have Purchased or Acquired the Copy or Copies of any Book or Books, in order to Print or Reprint the same, shall have the sole Right and Liberty of Printing such Book and Books for the Term of One and twenty Years, to Commence from the said Tenth Day of April, and no longer; and that the Author of any Book or Books already Composed and not Printed and Published, or that shall hereafter be Composed, and his Assignee, or Assigns, shall have the sole Liberty of Printing and Reprinting such Book and Books for the Term of fourteen Years, to Commence from the Day of the First Publishing the same, and no longer; And that if any other Bookseller, Printer, or other Person whatsoever, from and

after the Tenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and ten, within the times Granted and Limited by this Act, as aforesaid, shall Print, Reprint, or Import, or cause to be Printed, Reprinted, or Imported any such Book or Books, without the Consent of the Proprietor or Proprietors thereof first had and obtained in Writing, Signed in the Presence of Two or more Credible Witnesses; or knowing the same to be so Printed or Reprinted, without the Consent of the Proprietors, shall Sell, Publish, or Expose to Sale, or cause to be Sold, Published, or Exposed to Sale, any such Book or Books, without such Consent first had and obtained, as aforesaid, Then such Offender or Offenders shall Forfeit such Book or Books, and all and every Sheet or Sheets, being part of such Book or Books, to the Proprietor or Proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith Damask and make Waste-Paper of them: And further, That every such Offender or Offenders, shall Forfeit One Penny for every sheet which shall be found in his, her, or their Custody, either Printed or Printing, Published or Exposed to Sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, the one Moiety thereof to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to any Person or Persons that shall Sue for the same, to be Recovered in any of Her Majesties Courts of Record at Westminster, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in which no Wager of Law, Essoign, Privilege, or Protection, or more than one Impar lance, shall be allowed.

And whereas many Persons may through Ignorance Offend against this Act, unless some Provision be made whereby the Property in every such Book, as is intended by this Act to be Secured to the proprietor or Proprietors thereof, may be ascertained, as likewise the Consent of such Proprietor or Proprietors for the Printing or Reprinting of such Book or Books may from time to time be known; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to subject any Bookseller, Printer, or other Person whatsoever, to the Forfeitures or Penalties therein mentioned, for or by reason of the Printing or Reprinting of any Book or Books without such Consent, as aforesaid, unless the Title to the Copy of such Book or Books hereafter Published shall, before such Publication be Entred, in the Register-Book of the Company of Stationers, in such manner as hath been usual, which Register-Book shall at all times be kept at the Hall of the said Company, and unless such Consent of the Proprietor or Proprietors be in like manner Entred, as aforesaid, for every of which several Entries, Six Pence shall be Paid, and no more; which said Register-Book may, at all Seasonable [sic; should be: Reasonable] and Convenient times, be Resorted to, and Inspected by any Bookseller, Printer, or other Person, for the Purposes before mentioned, without any Fee or Reward; and the Clerk of the said Company of Stationers, shall, when and as often as thereunto required, give a Certificate under his Hand of such Entry or Entries, and for every such Certificate, may take a Fee not exceeding Six Pence.

Provided nevertheless, That if the Clerk of the said Company of Stationers, for the time being shall Refuse or Neglect to Register, or make such Entry or Entries, or to give such Certificate, being thereunto Required by the Author or Proprietor of such Copy or Copies, in the Presence of Two or more Credible Witnesses, That then such Person and Persons so refusing, Notice being first duly given of such Refusal, by an Advertisement in the Gazette, shall have the like Benefit, as if such Entry or Entries, Certificate or Certificates had been duly made and given; and that the Clerks so refusing, shall, for any such Offence, Forfeit to the Proprietor of such Copy or Copies the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be Recovered in any of Her Majesties Courts of Record at Westminster, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint, or Information, in which no Wager of Law, Essoign, Privilege or Protection, or more than one Imparlance shall be allowed.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Bookseller or Booksellers, Printer or Printers, shall, after the said Five and twentieth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and ten, set a Price upon, or Sell or Expose to Sale, any Book or Books at such a Price or Rate as shall be Conceived by any Person or Persons to be High and Unreasonable; It shall and may be Lawful for any Person or Persons to make Complaint thereof to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being; the Lord Bishop of London for the time being; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queens Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, for the time being; the Vice-Chancellors of the Two Universities for the time being, in that part of Great Britain called England; the Lord President of the Sessions for the time being; the Lord Justice General for the time being; the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer for the time being; the Rector of the College of Edinburgh for the time being, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; who, or any one of them, shall and have hereby full Power and Authority from time to time, to Send for, Summon, or Call before him or them such Bookseller or Booksellers, Printer or Printers, and to Examine and Enquire of the reason of the Dearness and Inhauncement of the Price or Value of such Book or Books by him or them so Sold or Exposed to Sale; and if upon such Enquiry and Examination it shall be found, that the Price of such Book or Books is Inhaunced, or any wise too High or Unreasonable, Then and in such case, the said Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, Bishop of London, two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, in that part of Great Britain called England, and the said Lord President of the Sessions, Lord Justice General, Lord Chief Baron, and Rector of the College of Edinburgh, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, or any one or more of them, so Enquiring and Examining, have hereby full Power and Authority to Reform and Redress the same, and to Limit and Settle the Price of every such Printed Book and Books, from time to time, according to the best of

their Judgements, and as to them shall seem Just and Reasonable; and in case of Alteration of the Rate or Price from what was Set or Demanded by such Bookseller or Booksellers, Printer or Printers, to Award and Order such Bookseller and Booksellers, Printer and Printers, to Pay all the Costs and Charges that the Person or Persons so Complaining shall be put unto, by reason of such Complaint, and of the causing such Rate or Price to be so Limited and Settled; all which shall be done by the said Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Bishop of London, two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, Vice Chancellors of the Two Universities, in that part of Great Britain called England, and the said Lord President of the Sessions, Lord Justice General, Lord Chief Baron, and Rector of the College of Edinburgh, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, or any one of them, by Writing under their Hands and Seals, and thereof Publick Notice shall be forthwith given by the said Bookseller or Booksellers, Printer or Printers, by an Advertisement in the Gazette; and if any Bookseller or Booksellers, Printer or Printers, shall, after such Settlement made of the said Rate and Price, Sell, or expose to Sale any Book or Books, at a higher or greater Price than what shall have been so Limited and Settled, as aforesaid, then and in every such case such Bookseller and Booksellers, Printer and Printers, shall Forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds for every such Book so by him, her, or them Sold or Exposed to Sale; One Moiety thereof to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to any Person or Persons that shall Sue for the same, to be Recovered, with Costs of Suit, in any of Her Majesties Courts of Record at Westminster, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in which no Wager of Law, Essoign, Privilege or Protection, or more than one Imparance, shall be allowed.

Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, That Nine Copies of each Book or Books, upon the best Paper, that from and after the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and ten, shall be Printed and Published, as aforesaid, or Re-printed and Published with Additions, shall, by the Printer and Printers thereof, be Delivered to the Warehouse-Keeper of the said Company of Stationers for the time being, at the Hall of the said Company, before such Publication made, for the Use of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Libraries of the Four Universities in Scotland, the Library of Sion College in London, and the Library commonly called the Library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh respectively; which said Warehouse-Keeper, is hereby required, within Ten Days after Demand by the Keepers of the respective Libraries, or any Person or Persons by them or any of them Authorised to Demand the said Copy, to Deliver the same, for the Use of the aforesaid Libraries; and if any Proprietor, Bookseller or Printer, or the said Warehouse-Keeper of the said Company of Stationers, shall not observe the Direction of this Act therein, That then he and they, so making Default in not Delivering the said Printed Copies, as aforesaid, shall Forfeit, besides the value of the said Printed Copies, the sum of Five Pounds for every Copy not so Delivered,

as also the value of the said Printed Copy not so Delivered, the same to be Recovered by the Queens Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of any of the said Universities, and by the President and Fellows of Sion College, and the said Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, with their full Costs respectively.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That if any Person or Persons incur the Penalties contained in this Act, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, they shall be recoverable by any Action before the Court of Session there.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained do extend, or shall be construed to extend, to Prohibit the Importation, Vending, or Selling of any Books in Greek, Latin, or any other Foreign Language Printed beyond the Seas; Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be Commenced or Brought against any Person or Persons whatsoever, for doing or causing to be done any thing in pursuance of this Act, the Defendants in such Action may Plead the General Issue, and give the Special Matter in Evidence; and if upon such Action a Verdict be given for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff become Nonsuited, or Discontinue his Action, then the Defendant shall have and recover his full Costs, for which he shall have the same Remedy as a Defendant in any case by Law hath.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, either to Prejudice or Confirm any Right that the said Universities, or any of them, or any Person or Persons have, or claim to have, to the Printing or Re-printing any Book or Copy already Printed, or hereafter to be Printed.

Provided nevertheless, That all Actions, Suits, Bills, Indictments, or Informations for any Offence that shall be Committed against this Act, shall be Brought, Sued, and Commenced within Three Months next after such Offence Committed, or else the same shall be Void and of none Effect.

Provided always, That after the Expiration of the said Term of Fourteen Years, the sole Right of Printing or Disposing of Copies shall return to the Authors thereof, if they are then Living, for another Term of Fourteen Years.

FINIS.

(Source: Bently and Kretschmer (eds.), *Primary Sources on Copyright (1450–1900)* (<http://www.copyrighthistory.org/>)

