SUMMARY: The document below is a memorandum dated 4 June 1595 related to Oxford's offer to increase the Queen's profits from the tin mines. The memorandum compares the offer of Thomas Sackville (c.1536-1608), 1st Baron Buckhurst, which was in competition with Oxford's, with the alternative solution of an imposition or tax of 6s 8d on every hundred weight of tin.

The difference between the Lord Buckhurst's offer for the sole pre-emption & transportation of tin, and the imposition of 6s 8d upon every hundred for sole transportation without the pre-emption

A certain yearly profit(?):

The Lord Buckhurst his offer is, besides the custom of coinage & custom of transportation, [-is] per annum £4600.

Less by £600 a year:

If the coinage yield 1500 thousand, and thereof 300 thousand be reserved for the use of the realm, there resteth but 1200 thousand, which at 6s 8d the 100 amounteth to £4000.

Less by £1600 a year:

If the coinage yield but 1200 thousand, and thereof 300 thousand be reserved for the use of the realm, there resteth but 900 thousand, which at 6s 8d the 100 cometh but to 3000.

LM: And both these altogether uncertain of these yearly profits.

But if the merchants, provided for by the exceptions in the statute, will buy & transport out of the realm the whole quantity of tin, then her Majesty loseth the whole profit offered by the Lord Buckhurst.

Besides, if upon so great an imposition set for transportation the merchants generally forbear to buy, the tin-masters then shall not be able to set the poor tinners on work, what inconvenience thereby may grow is to be thought on.

For by the Lord Buckhurst his offer the tin shall yearly be bought by the undertakers, whereby the tin-masters shall have their yearly certain profit, the poor tinners set on work, and her Majesty have yearly her certain profits both by the bargain & by custom for the transported tin.

Endorsed: A note touching tin.