



MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

U.S. Naval War College

Ms. Coll. 17

MAHAN, ALFRED THAYER

Papers: research  
notes, 1900-1901.

71-4

vol. 6

*A. T. Mahan*

*160 W. 86<sup>th</sup> St.*

*1900-01*

*Gunn, Crighton, Monson, Rawke*

*Bacon, Gurdan, May 11*

York's Town Life

It is probably expected to note that Henry II's struggle with the Church concerning secular (state) authority seems in spirit to have been reproduced in the towns, where portions lying in ecclesiastical possession were by the church claimed to be outside municipal jurisdiction. See York's Town Life pp 309-332

Characteristics of the Trading Towns

The rising municipals, even if they had a history but a century or two old, had all the young & vigour of the modern world; now is there a single instance of a town where a history to want hand in to with a subserf spirit, or where a temper of unceasing audacity in civil enterprise did not throw its exult. force into a reign of govt. & pretensions

279

Contrast between Progress of Royal & Ecclesiastical Towns

The easy pass. to freedom by which royal towns had trade, a large & reg. expans. of their liberties, a liberal admis. of their right to super. over their own towns & over a large matter of law & just., might well kindle in subjects of Church perpet. unrest, as they saw themselves in an age of univ. movt. bound to a unwhol. order of the past & condemned to perpet. depl. under a falling system of admn. which sec. govt. had abandoned 300 yrs by

308

As I quarrel bet T and Ch. w<sup>o</sup> long, so  
w<sup>o</sup> it pract<sup>l</sup> univ<sup>l</sup>. It w<sup>o</sup> to make it so  
moment.

335

Absence of  
Compensation  
among English  
Barons  
—

How Explained

How little Eng Ts had a notion of opp<sup>n</sup> is  
obvious fr. fact th<sup>t</sup> they nev<sup>r</sup> found necess. to  
form any union or all<sup>y</sup> for common purposes.  
Here a story of Eng Ts in str<sup>g</sup> contrast to th<sup>t</sup> of  
Cont<sup>l</sup> Ts. The powerful comp<sup>l</sup>ts formed by Cont<sup>l</sup>  
Ts battling ag<sup>t</sup> got odds to prot<sup>l</sup> Com, lib<sup>ty</sup> &  
law, had no parall. in Comp<sup>l</sup> peaceful & reg<sup>l</sup>  
cond<sup>ns</sup> of Eng life, where self-prot<sup>l</sup> w<sup>o</sup> easily ob-  
td, & th<sup>t</sup> so gen<sup>l</sup>ly secure, th<sup>t</sup> necess nev<sup>r</sup>  
arose for such assns. Ts on Royal D. had no  
need to combine to def. freedom; Ts on eccles.  
& freed. estates were few, scatt<sup>d</sup>, & subj to so  
many lds th<sup>t</sup> comb<sup>n</sup> w<sup>o</sup> be in imp<sup>o</sup>s. Org<sup>2d</sup>  
Common act<sup>n</sup> w<sup>o</sup> unkn among Eng Bar<sup>o</sup>.

In dev<sup>t</sup> of its lib<sup>ty</sup> ea Bo. w<sup>o</sup> left to its own  
resources; which such soc<sup>ties</sup> as were const<sup>d</sup>  
in later days in Eng for trad<sup>g</sup> purposes took  
form of fed<sup>ns</sup> of men not of Ts

384-5

Green's Town Life

Objects of  
the Camped<sup>n</sup>  
of the  
Cape Verde Ports  
—

To a statesman, A Camped of Cape Verde Ports  
was org<sup>d</sup> in int. of whole C<sup>try</sup>, & maint<sup>d</sup>  
as bulwark of nat<sup>l</sup> safety; & prot<sup>n</sup> of N. Sea<sup>n</sup>  
rulers, of Dan. Court<sup>s</sup>, of Nor & Ang. Kings had  
all aimed at inc<sup>g</sup> its pub<sup>l</sup> utility. x x x This  
view was vis<sup>l</sup> exp<sup>d</sup> in a rule of R's Off<sup>r</sup>, &  
Warden. His author<sup>y</sup> men of C. P. were never  
allow<sup>d</sup> to forget 389, 390

Statesman's  
View  
—

View of  
the "barons"  
of the  
Cape Verde Ports

To a peop (of C. P.) A ass<sup>n</sup> had a  
wholly diff<sup>t</sup> Charac<sup>r</sup>. so much so that he  
pract<sup>d</sup> abroad: attendance at his courts &  
occ<sup>l</sup> Ass<sup>n</sup> with manag<sup>t</sup> of brown aff<sup>r</sup> "To  
A fishers of coast A camped of villages was  
in origin and work simply a port trading  
Co of A Ports for A prot<sup>n</sup> of the North busi-  
ness, A herring fishery & for preserv<sup>n</sup>  
of the anc<sup>t</sup> customs of Hambourge &  
sale on A strand at A mouth of Gaze

393-4

And Sandwich was brot<sup>t</sup> from Span  
& C<sup>try</sup>, & was fr. C<sup>try</sup>; all kinds of  
skins of furs, w<sup>th</sup> silk, species of frankin-  
cense from Levant. Under Ed III it fitted  
22 ships w<sup>th</sup> 504 seamen for K  
399 note

Size of ships  
1588-1603

In the yr. 1588, not above 120 sail of  
men of war to encounter Armada, and not  
above five of them all, except Queen's great  
ships, were 200 tons burthen, and did not  
exceed those rates in all Queen E's time. 328

Decay of  
Eng. Shipping  
aft. Peace  
with Spain.

Causas de

In beginning K. J's reign, and after  
peace with Spain, the Hollanders & East Indians  
had greater ships than our nat<sup>n</sup>, without  
Orduance; ∴ able to transport goods at far  
cheaper rates than Eng., hence Eng merch<sup>ts</sup>  
freighted strangers, and neglected o<sup>r</sup> own  
shipping, insomuch that owners suffered  
ships to decay; so o<sup>t</sup> in 13 yrs K. J., there  
were not 10 ships of 200 tons left in Thames,  
fit for defence of R<sup>y</sup><sup>d</sup>. Whereupon Trinity  
House entreated K. to revive diverse old  
statutes against transp<sup>t</sup> of Eng goods in for. bottoms

withstanding Exp. of Venetians.

Progress of  
Renewal &  
Descript.  
W. Shipping  
1604 - 20

The Merchants opposed this Suggestion successfully, until, K. J. 14, two St. Holl<sup>d</sup> ships, of 2 to 300 tons, came to London from Levant, laden with curraunts and Colterswool, upon acct. of Holl<sup>d</sup> merchants residing in London, whereupon Merchants pet<sup>d</sup> and obt<sup>d</sup> proclam<sup>n</sup> that no Eng<sup>ish</sup> should carry out or bring in any manner of goods, but in Eng<sup>ish</sup> ships

Hereupon, Merchants began to build and finding profit in bd's, and also because Turk Merchants of Algiers and Tunis were many, & altho to overcome all small ships, they built large, viz 3, 4, 500 tons, and furnished ordnance proportional, and many men for safety inasmuch that, within some years after, the provision of 5<sup>s</sup> per ton, allowed

by Henry VIII, to subjects for body ships of  
100 tons and upwards was taken away; notwithstanding  
which, owners &c were not discouraged but  
contd. to build, finding their profit in  
trade & security

328-9

Results in  
time of K. C. 1.

In 5<sup>th</sup> of K. C. (1530) besides  
ships trad<sup>d</sup> to Newcastle, and Eastland, being  
200 at least (in no.), at 200 ton ea, the  
most pt. of wh. were apt<sup>d</sup> fitted with ord.  
for men of war, there belong<sup>d</sup> to London  
100 sail of mch<sup>t</sup> ships, fitted with ord<sup>n</sup>;  
a no., in opin. of most seamen, fit to  
parallel the forces of any state in X<sup>m</sup>

329

Dependence of  
Sea Power  
in Trade

Immediately following this, M. notes  
that the "Strength of Seamen & Shipping in  
Eng<sup>d</sup>" depends upon ships in trade & not  
an Royal Navy only, "tho it be conceived of most force  
than any other X<sup>m</sup> King's."

4  
Mouzon

Admiral +  
Genl.

There have been often disputes whether  
the Title of Ad<sup>m</sup> or Genl. were more proper to  
a sea comm<sup>d</sup>., and tho I do not presume  
to conclude of either, yet I think it is  
improper to call an Ad<sup>m</sup> "general by sea",  
as I call a Genl. "Admiral by land"

330

Jurisdiction in  
Narrow Seas  
1635

Among instructions issued by Earl of  
Lindsey, Adm<sup>l</sup> of Squad<sup>r</sup> sent to cruise in  
Narrow Seas, summer of 1635, is:

12. You are not to suffer any men of  
war to fight w<sup>th</sup> ea. other, or man of war  
w<sup>th</sup> merchant, in the presence of H. M. ships in  
N. S. ; but you are to do best in those seas  
to keep Peace for better & free maintenance  
of trade & Com. thro same, for that all  
men trading or sailing in these Seas, do justly  
take themselves to be "in pace Domini Regis,  
and ∴ H. M. in honor & justice is directed



Am from violence

13 and 15. Give right of search - in

Search &  
Impressment  
from for<sup>se</sup>  
vessels in

N. S.

War in Peace

peace - and also "if you meet any man of  
war, mch<sup>ts</sup>, or other vessel belonging to any  
Prin<sup>ce</sup> or state, either at sea, or in any road  
or place where you shall happen to come,  
you are to send to me whether there be  
any Eng, Scots, or Irish, or any of W.M.  
subjects, and if any Seamen, Gunners, Pilots,  
or Mariners shall be found, you are not  
only to cause such to be taken out, but  
shall adm<sup>ir</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup> of for<sup>se</sup> vessel.

Only qualif<sup>n</sup> is that specie  
can is to be taken that no rudeness  
or insult be offered by persons making  
such search

6  
Monson

Adm. Priv.  
in Battle.

18. When we shall come to join Battle  
no ship shall presume to assault the  
Adm., V.A., or R.A., but only myself, my  
V.A., or R.A., if we be able to reach them,  
and the other ships are to watch them accord<sup>d</sup>  
as they can

334

Captain  
cannot dis-  
place Master

" A Capt<sup>n</sup> has pow<sup>r</sup> to displace any  
infer<sup>r</sup> off<sup>r</sup>, except the Master, who has the  
absolute chge. of cond<sup>s</sup> shp. in and out, acc<sup>d</sup>  
to the direction of Capt<sup>n</sup>, to the place whither  
he sh<sup>d</sup> sail the same." In case of offence  
Capt<sup>n</sup> may stay the wages of Master.

Had that  
C. depend on  
Master.

" These latter times no adm<sup>r</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup>s, who  
only take upon them that name, holding it  
a maxim, that they need not experience,  
but refer themselves to the direction of a  
Master."

This Monson condemns without

Reservation

336

Office of  
Lieut  
Institution,  
Reasons,  
and Limitations  
— " —

Cue. 1635

A Capt<sup>n</sup> is to choose his Lieut., & it is necess. that he be a man of Exp., as Capt<sup>n</sup>; and tho no such Off<sup>r</sup> be allowed in W. M. Ships but of late, and Master remains to hr. a Lieut above him, yet do I hold it fit to have a Lieut, and he to hr. entertain<sup>t</sup> fr. K<sup>s</sup>, as well as his allowed share in a private (not Reg) ship of war for these reasons:

The reasons sum themselves up in lack of rank and social fitness of the Master; whom, however, the Lieut. is not to have authority to override.

337

Privations  
(Ships of Prey)  
&  
Pyrates

The authority of the Capt<sup>n</sup> of Ship of Prey is not from K<sup>s</sup> but from L<sup>d</sup> H. Admir<sup>l</sup>. "Maddis letter from Capt<sup>n</sup> of Pyrate; the Int<sup>r</sup>, & Div<sup>n</sup> of Goods are alike, only this Capt<sup>n</sup> has Comm<sup>o</sup> to take fr. an Enemy, and Pyrate takes without Comm<sup>o</sup> and from the whole world

Monson

Extent of  
Sovereignty  
of N. S.

In an auct. Rec<sup>d</sup> in Tow. of London  
it is seen that "at a gen<sup>l</sup> meeting of all  
Nats<sup>s</sup> of Europe that had relat<sup>n</sup> to the Seas  
w<sup>o</sup>t our voice & consent by gave Eng<sup>s</sup> preem-  
inence and pow<sup>r</sup> over all the Seas, as well  
the pt. Eng & France, as also the  
N<sup>n</sup> seas that encompass Scot<sup>l</sup> & Ir<sup>e</sup>."

338

Definition of  
Cannon

N<sup>o</sup> 342-4

A Cannon Royal

Calibre 8 1/2 in

Weight 8,000 lbs

lot. of shot 66 "

" Pow<sup>r</sup>: 30

Range pt. blank 800 paces

" random 1930 "

—

A Cannon

8

6,000

60

27

770

2000

Cannon Serratus

7 in

5,500 lbs

53 1/2 "

25 "

200 pieces

2000 "

9  
Bastard Cannon

7 in

4,500 lbs

41 "

20 "

180 pieces

1800 "

Semi Cannon

6 3/4 in

4,000 lbs

30 1/2 "

18 "

170

1700

Cannon Petio

6 in

3,000 lbs

24 1/2 "

14 "

160

1600

Interim here, in order: Culverin 5 1/2 ;  
Basilisk, 5 in ; Semi-Culverin, 4 in ;  
Bastard Culverin, 4 in ; Sacar, 3 1/2 in ;  
Minion, 3 1/2 ( 2/3 lot of Sacar ); Falcon 2 1/2 in ;  
Falconet 2 in ; Serpentine 1 1/2 in .  
Rabaret, 1 in

No ship commonly carries greater pieces  
than a Semi Cannon

Monsters (2)

29<sup>3</sup>  
=4 Comparison of Expenses and  
of Commencement between  
Elizabeth's days and those  
of James & Charles

---

287 The greatest glory of a  
Commander

---

301 Turkish pirates on  
the English coast

Monson

Spanish  
Army

Origin to

1585-1635

Until the K. of Spain had war w<sup>th</sup> us,  
he never knew what war by sea meant,  
unless it were in Gallies against Turks in  
the Straits, or in the Ids of Terceira agst.  
the Fr.; wh. first belong'd to him by  
his new gotten Kg<sup>d</sup> of Port.

The Choice of the Ships he had of  
his own in his Exp. of 1588 belong'd to  
Port.<sup>l</sup>. Most of the rest to several nations  
Levantine, Biscainers, Flemings, &  
Neth<sup>s</sup> of his own Country. Whoso since  
hath seen the diff. of their bld<sup>s</sup>, wd scarce  
know the O's to be ships, in compar<sup>n</sup> to  
O's At now are

From p. 357  
it appears there  
69 were built  
1590-1600

The first time K. of S. showed heming  
strong was in 1591, when Revenge taken  
since wh. time I make it have bn. built  
69 Ships at K's charge

Effect of  
Environment  
on Sea Power

Eng? & Spain

Eng? his more concern<sup>t</sup> for breeding of  
Seamen on Spain. For what makes skilled  
& expert mariners but dampness and  
pompal nav<sup>s</sup>, boisterous weather &  
seas, perilous coasts, and fierce  
tides - all which our country is subject  
to.

Mouson then shows that nav<sup>s</sup> from  
Lisbon thro' Med<sup>s</sup> is easy, as also  
voyage to & from W Indies & Brazil;  
and that the Biscainn, who go to the  
foundland for fish and in Bay of  
Biscay exceed all other ~~Span<sup>d</sup>~~ Span<sup>d</sup>  
in skill

Were it not for the Biscay sailors  
I know not how Armada of Spain  
w<sup>d</sup> be maintained



12  
Spanish  
Galleys

Mouzon

All the Spanish galleys are built  
in Barcelona of pine tree

First cost - bare hull 7,000 Ducats

Yearly maintenance 6,000 "

357

Spanish  
Sailing Ships  
Built to  
1591-99

Mouzon reckons 69 to have been  
built varying from 1400 to 200 tons.

(time of 60) Many names appear twice,  
showing apparently destruction of No. 1 &c

Spain Sum of 500, to fetch

King's treasure from Indies

Spain Sum of 400, built in Canaries

to fetch plate from Indies

352

Extent of  
Narrow  
Sea

How far Narrow Seas extend, is  
much controverted bet. Fr. and us;

By Contre J<sup>r</sup> rather by word, than by st.

or proceed. half the seas believed Eng. & Fr.,

as some of Flanders do by same reason; but I could never hear that by Contested (fought) w<sup>o</sup> no about it

Foundation of G. B. claim

Eng's claim to Narrow Seas rests on "Consent of all Nations, an Everlasting Poss", and Ironicish Pow<sup>r</sup> to maintain it."

Mousson is willing to concede to the Fr. a headland to headland claim, except from Houme to Ushant which w<sup>d</sup> Scotch Jersey &c

366

Development of Naval Science since Edward III

In days of Edward III were armed out of Eng<sup>l</sup> 1000 warlike vessels

But "since days of E III new worlds have been discovered, = to more than was known before, w<sup>h</sup> Discoveries have caused greater traffic, and ∴ the increase of more ships than in the ancient times, & for furtherance and ease of State, w<sup>h</sup> improve their voyages w<sup>o</sup>

## Mowson

The Secret of the Bowling  
of the Bowling hath been found out

367

Invention of Bowling  
was by servants of the Bowling, for  
there was no sailing but by wind, where  
now a ship will sail within 6 hrs of 32  
and by adv. of wind may rout any fleet  
placed in the form of battle (convent)

359

increase of  
stock & Fr  
Shipping

Our borrowing merchants, Fr. & Holland  
daily increase in shipping, as we see  
by proof

370

Captains &  
Masters

The little employment of in Sea  
Affairs makes many pretend to  
place of Capt., when there is talk of  
Exp<sup>dy</sup>. But it takes away all competition  
and the H.M. may destroy of the works

it were good, when such are to be named, to require them to present testimonies, of their services and fights at sea; for a Capt. is chosen for his warlike pt., as Master is for his conduct of his ship

374

Need that  
Masters  
shall be  
Maral men  
unmucht

The Masters are the conductors of N. M. ships from going out till return. There shall be a great elect<sup>n</sup> of the men, & principally of such as he be practis'd & he served in K's ships; for an exper<sup>t</sup> is more to be reg<sup>d</sup> in that case than a skilful Mariner

The Masters emp<sup>d</sup> in As last voyage 1635 are all able men in the art of Nav<sup>y</sup> and of suff<sup>y</sup> to take the conduct of a Mucht. ship to any place or port where they shall trade; but for narrow Seas, to which they be not to be used, by are much to seek

Mouzan

Scotland  
+  
Sea Power

The Scotch live not idly, as the Irish do, but maintain a number of ships to carry out and bring back such commodities as the country affords, or the people need.

She oft marvelled that our forefathers had not so much foresight, as being masters at sea, to try to cut off the ships, bargues, &c. It belonnd to Scot, wh. wd be easily done, or without resistance; Thus wd Eng. be of greater power than by force of arms, and the Sc. seamen wd soon be forso't supply'd, and betaken Amster'dam to be trades for food.

The Scots are naturally apt to sea  
then to dangerous coasts &c

380

The war wth Spain began 1586 and lasts till 1604, when after Eliz's death

Disrupt. of  
Eng trade to  
E. I. &  
of shipping

Though the Qu. was so wholly taken up with war by sea wth Spain, wh. cont'd 18 yrs, it neither she nor her ministers had

leisure nor opport<sup>n</sup> to settle new trades in remote countries, as E. I. & o<sup>r</sup> places, as K. J. did, yet x x x I will speak undelation in Q's time to A E. I.

1 by Drake in 1578

2 Cavendish in 1586

3 Raymond in 1591

4 by London Merchants, 1603, to whom

E. I. Co.

Q granted letters Patent for 15 yrs., wh<sup>ch</sup> were cont<sup>d</sup> & enlarged by K. J. in 1609, to remain forever. Whereupon E. I. merchants built at same year, goodliest and greatest ship ever framed in O<sup>r</sup> K<sup>ng</sup><sup>dm</sup>, tho she proved not so fortunate & them as ships of less burthen

382

Increase in size of ships consequ.

From this beginning may be derived the increase of great ships in Eng<sup>d</sup>, & to make it more wonderful, it is strange if we consider the few ships, and the small brother of them in the memory of man

also the number

Monson

Eastlanders  
build ships  
& do carrying  
for England

to what they are now; for till of late, wh  
perhaps few will believe, the greatest pt. of  
our ships of burthen was either bought or  
built out of the East Country, who like-  
wise enjoyed the greatest trade of our  
merchants in their own vessels

Last ship  
bought of  
Eastlanders

And to bid adieu to that trade &  
to those ships, the last ship bought by  
the queen, was the Jesus, of Lubeck,  
a vessel of great burthen and strength for  
these days. This in the year <sup>1594?</sup> 1564 was  
cast away in port of S. Juan de Ulloa in  
New Spain, under command of Sir J. Barkley.

Subsect.  
increase of  
Eng shipping

From the ruin of this, if we consider  
increase of ships w<sup>ch</sup> are Eng traders, but  
especially of later times of K. J., & K. C.  
we have great cause to thank God for His  
blessing, for our strength of ships & wealth

of subjects, both much increased by <sup>or</sup> Nav<sup>o</sup>.

Object of the  
early Eng. voyages  
to E. I.

Our first voyages to E. I. were not by  
ways of traffic. Raymond, 1591, had three  
ships, the obj<sup>t</sup> being to obstruct trade of  
Port<sup>o</sup> and to seize the goods by letters  
of reprisal. Enterprise turned out badly

383

K. J.'s can  
not do en-  
croach on Spain

When K. J. granted patents for planting  
America, he w<sup>d</sup> always admonish Patenters  
to keep to the N., lest they sh<sup>d</sup> plant in  
places claimed by Span<sup>d</sup>; & he said, he  
w<sup>d</sup> defend Am no farther than the Art<sup>o</sup> of  
Peace did warrant. This phrase got on  
to be used by Sec. of State, who w<sup>d</sup> acqu<sup>t</sup> the w<sup>d</sup>

384

Tendency of  
all States to  
"Companies  
of Merchants"

Mouson remarks on ancient, accus<sup>d</sup>,  
and exclusive trade, based upon first discov<sup>ys</sup>,  
and assented by nations like Spain, Port<sup>o</sup>,  
&c. The French object, and the Dutch disregard  
but the latter Company trade to Companies



## Monson

Trading  
Companies

The Hollanders, who are refractory to all good laws & institutions estab<sup>d</sup> by Kgs, observe as rule among themselves, that they will not suffer any of their people to trade w<sup>th</sup> E. I., but those whom they incorp. & call E. I. Co.

Our King ought of some countries prohibits trade of E. I., Russia, Greenland & Turkey but only w<sup>th</sup> some particular subjects, w<sup>th</sup> whom he grants patents.

384

Myself

This suggests thought, that perhaps the excuse of control from trade likely to breed disputes with other states, may have been one adv. in trading companies w<sup>th</sup> the state. The special privs. given them handicapped the private merchants, who, being many & independent, were perhaps less easily controlled.

Monsieur's  
Tribute to  
Spain

God chose the Spanish Nation, for  
some secret judgment of His own, above  
all other people, to spread forth his holy  
Name, yet do I observe these things in  
them worthy of reprehension: their ingrati-  
tude; cruelty; and the base conduct of the  
people that were the Authors of the proceedings

387

Reason of  
Drake's success  
in  
Pacific

Drake's entry into the Pacific by  
the Straits of Magellan took Spain  
by surprise. Half a century later the  
position was fortified, and preparations  
for defence made

See 403

Verify

Tierra del  
Fuego  
supposed  
by Menzen  
(1635  
to be a  
Continent

The second imagined New World is to  
the S<sup>d</sup> of the Straits of Magellan, commonly called  
Tierra del Fuego, wh. is supposed to be a Cont<sup>t</sup>.

Certain proofs follow; but Com<sup>d</sup>. van Howden,  
in 1618, discover'd passage into South Sea, 3<sup>o</sup> to S<sup>t</sup>. of S<sup>t</sup>.  
where he found diversity of lands & id<sup>s</sup>

422

## Monsoon

Singular  
Conjectures

Singular Conjectures as to the diff. of climate  
in same parallels, betw<sup>en</sup> the <sup>Am<sup>er</sup></sup>S. and <sup>Eng<sup>l</sup></sup>E.

Climatic

"The Diff. caused by Art. and pains  
for when Plant<sup>s</sup> of houses & towns, Commerce of  
People, when with seeds furth a heat, Divins  
of Lands, as by walls, ditches, hedges, the  
grounds touched and dried with cont<sup>in</sup>. fires,  
it yields a perpet<sup>ual</sup> heat, in Comp<sup>ar</sup> of a  
country that has none of these benefits

422

As to  
Waters of  
Med<sup>it</sup>

The Ocean contin<sup>g</sup> runs thro<sup>ugh</sup> As small  
St<sup>ream</sup>. of two leagues (leagues) carrying such  
abund. of water, it in reason were eas<sup>y</sup> to  
drown it bet<sup>ween</sup> of Earth on wh<sup>ich</sup> it beats,  
then being no passage out; yet in res<sup>pect</sup>  
pt. of land when the waters pass, does  
exceed its ord<sup>inary</sup> & usual bounds. & for  
any pt., I hold w<sup>ith</sup> him wh<sup>o</sup> writes that  
Sea has pass under earth

425

Genl. Ignorance of Nav.

There is no cert<sup>y</sup> in Art of Nav. in d<sup>o</sup> ord.<sup>y</sup> masters At late chge; for, if one were, by w<sup>d</sup> not so much vary one from o<sup>r</sup> as by do; For, let one be 4 or 5 masts or posts in one ship from any of Terceiras, or otherwise, if they be any time in Trades at sea, you shall be some of one 30 leagues by ship, & others as much behind

Trade = beam  
i.e. by way to

It is not Art, but Fear, that preserves them; for if they sh<sup>d</sup> presume on Art to bear in on any land, the rocks w<sup>d</sup> devour ten times more ships than by do.

4 37

Growth of  
Pr. Trade

1509-

To prove wh. I said, that the Traff. to Canaries stretches no further S., its toll? shall clear the Doubt, viz: that upon all Treats w<sup>th</sup> Spain, since discov. of Ind<sup>s</sup>, we are not prohib<sup>d</sup> by name Tr. to Ind<sup>s</sup>, only we r tied to d<sup>o</sup> Ant<sup>t</sup> & Acc<sup>d</sup> Tr. w<sup>th</sup> Spain, wh. we

Monson

From limits cannot drive further to S. than Canaries;  
of Eng. Trade nor of right by the Art. of Peace can require it

Or Ant. & usual Tr<sup>e</sup>, by new Discoveries,  
was to all the Downs & Ports of K<sup>g</sup>. of Spain,  
of Fr., of Port<sup>o</sup>, of 17 Prov<sup>s</sup>, the several  
pts. of Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden,  
Baltic Sea & I<sup>l</sup>,

Henry VIII  
Obit 1509

These were the limits & Bounds of  
Eng. Com. by latter End of H. VIII, when  
we became acqu<sup>it</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Am. Af. and Asia

438

Marvellous  
Increase  
civ 1635

It is marvellous, wh. inc. of H. M. Vessels  
& numbers, in Comp. w<sup>th</sup> his predecessors;  
what an inc. of Ships in no. & in loadage;  
what dread all other Nations apprehend of our  
Strength by sea; & what Rumors & spread  
abroad in all parts of World to make us  
famous

438

Newfoundland  
Annual  
Yield

England may boast from the discov. to  
this very day, Newfoundland hath afforded &  
Subjects annually 120.000 l., and inc<sup>d</sup> no. of  
many a good ship & Marmies, as our W. Ms.  
can witness by the fish<sup>s</sup> in Newf<sup>d</sup>  
438

No. engaged  
in fisheries

There resort annually 150 ships to Newf<sup>d</sup>.  
for fishing, wh. ships go not half freighted  
and not above 15 or 16 days, w<sup>th</sup> reasonable  
wage  
439

The Is<sup>ls</sup> of Barbados and St Chri.  
& whereas Canary Is<sup>ls</sup> formerly called A Fort<sup>l</sup>  
Is<sup>ls</sup>, so are we here call'd A Contrary  
viz: Unfortunate Is<sup>ls</sup> in A<sup>th</sup> A<sup>th</sup> produce  
wrought but stinking Tobacco, wh. if we  
use it wisely, discov<sup>r</sup> & mischiev<sup>l</sup> it does;  
but it hath such a bewitching pow<sup>r</sup>. on the takers  
that all A<sup>th</sup> ill q<sup>l</sup>. comes of it, A<sup>th</sup> intemp<sup>r</sup> on food &  
A<sup>th</sup> bodies, and he no man pow<sup>r</sup> to leave it, than  
drunkards when by & muddled with it  
440

Morison

Expansion of  
Eng. Trade

The first Country, & richest, where we  
settled a new Tr., not frequented by our fathers  
was Barbary. The K thereof in 1577 gave  
Eng large & fair cond<sup>ns</sup>, & from that yr to  
this day we have enjoy'd same

Barbary  
Ports  
of Repres<sup>t</sup>.

In Wars wth Spain, our Ships of Represial  
rec<sup>d</sup> got Comput<sup>r</sup> of 2 ports in Barbary  
supplid<sup>d</sup> our w<sup>th</sup> victuals, water &c 440

Guinea  
Tr.

Next to Barbary (i.e. Morocco) is  
Guinea (sic) To this day a footing in Guinea  
was never attempted nor desired; yet  
have we contr<sup>d</sup> a yearly traffick to sundry  
parts of its Coast on its side of the Equin<sup>x</sup>ial,  
ever since 1553 to this present 1632, and  
many patents granted by Q. E. to her  
subjects in W. parts

\* i.e. Equator  
Dict<sup>r</sup>

Guinea  
Ports  
Advanc<sup>d</sup>

Another benefit from that Country is selling  
in long voyages to Brasil &c; for all our  
ships, as we passed Mapellan found

represent. at Sierra Leone, where at this day we  
have a certain trade

441

C. of G. Africa

No trade w<sup>th</sup> coast from Guinea &

C. of Good Hope

Saldanha Bay good for victuals and

water

441

From Good  
Hope & E. I.

From C. G. A. & E. I. two Pass. or  
Navies, one keeping Afr. shore on larboard  
ward to Cambaya (?) a country subject  
to G. Mogul, & in going th<sup>er</sup> by sometimes  
touch at Socotora (sic)

Surat in  
Cambaya

Of late, by Ot track we have found  
the tr. of Ormuz

Coasting Tr.  
in E. I., as  
well as long  
ways out  
& in.

Surat in Cambaya, and Ot Coast  
affords food & Commod. tr. But  
besides the going & coming home, here, as in  
ot pts. of E. I., or ships are freighted, or  
freight Ormuz, from port to port, to be got. gain



Monsoon

Passage to  
E. I. S. of  
Madagascar

The old way from C. I. N. is to  
S. of Madagascar. Not used by Port<sup>s</sup>  
except in grt. necess. because not so able  
to fetch Goa, but to us, wh. resort to  
Bantam or Moluccas, etc, it is far  
nearer & much safer.

442

~~E. I.~~  
China &  
Japan not  
opened, or  
prosperity

Attempts from E. I were made  
upon discov. of China, Japan, and  
farthest remote places, but found as  
yet unprosperous.

442

1586 1/2 of  
War with Spain

What Mr. said is sufft. to prove  
It or latter discov<sup>d</sup> trs. have far ex-  
ceede<sup>d</sup> or. anc. & acc<sup>d</sup> Com. before Gr.  
1586, not only in value of wealth, but in  
it dist., whether by water

And no part of N. Am. or Asia  
or any Nat. has traded to her we have  
done like

442

Med<sup>n</sup>  
Trade

Unused by  
Eng before  
1586  
because

Med<sup>n</sup> was formerly known to us, but  
not frequented, for the reasons: 1 Former  
times did not afford shipping to follow it.  
2 Such merchd<sup>z</sup> as the countries afford<sup>d</sup>  
were rec<sup>d</sup> fr. hand to hand, & we served by  
vessels of brown. 3 We c<sup>d</sup> not pass without  
peril of Turks, who capt<sup>d</sup> us.

Engrossed by  
Venice

Therefore, Venet<sup>o</sup> Empress<sup>o</sup> whole Tr.  
and furnished us rich merchd<sup>z</sup> of Turkey  
Persia, India, at what rate they pleased.  
And its not all, for they labored to make  
us strangers to Gr<sup>t</sup> Turk, Egypt<sup>y</sup> &  
bordering countries, so that we thought  
England to be a town in <sup>the</sup> London

Venetian  
Argosers

Venet<sup>o</sup> sent yearly Br "Argosers"  
to Southampton, wh enjoy<sup>d</sup> charter from  
Kps. of Eng. wh. was wrested out of its  
hands by Earl of Leicester, to a utter decay  
of a town. Since the Argosers he. become  
strangers to Eng, the last being wrecked in  
1587

Monson

of wh. accident Monson was witness  
in Oct. 1587

Eng<sup>d</sup> ob-  
tains priv<sup>s</sup>  
of direct Tr  
w<sup>th</sup> Turkey  
& Levant

About this time London Merch<sup>ts</sup> began  
to consider riches brought w<sup>th</sup> Eng. by Ven.  
& Fr. wh. absolutely enjoy<sup>d</sup> tr. of Turkey, &  
gr<sup>t</sup>. pt. of weald, wh. came out of Persia  
& India w<sup>ch</sup> by thm retained w<sup>as</sup>.

By th<sup>is</sup> before resolv<sup>d</sup> to make an  
overture by favor of Q, th<sup>is</sup> letters w<sup>er</sup>  
sent Turk, for immediate Tr. fr. Eng to  
Turkey & his dom<sup>ns</sup>, & so home again,  
with Eng ships, without being beholden  
to th<sup>em</sup>

Articles were agreed on, and a  
Grant of privileges &c w<sup>th</sup> A.M. Subjects  
wh. sh. since cont<sup>d</sup>, & bn. peacefully enjoy<sup>d</sup>.  
From th<sup>is</sup> time may be reck<sup>nd</sup> decay of Venice  
in matters of Tr., for Argosiers wh. were wont  
to visit us are now unknown w<sup>ch</sup>, & we poss.  
wealth by used to make

Conseq. Fall  
of Ven<sup>t<sup>n</sup></sup> Tr

Levant Tr.  
and even to  
Coasting Tr  
passes  
from Kin. to Eng

The Commods. of Persia & E.I. are  
now brought by ourselves in our own veso.  
directly out of Turkey; such places as Vant  
were wont to take frt, to transport from  
Vant to port, we now enjoy at priv.; for  
all strangers are more desirous to put  
goods into Eng. bottoms. An ind. Bro.

Total  
Reversal of  
Country by  
Passage  
C. G. A.

Also "whenever we were wont to be served  
with frt of or specie fr. Am, & by way  
of Red S. out of E.I., now Pass. is better  
known than to Turks, & by C. G. A.,  
known was to Turks, & by C. G. A.,  
& instead of the E.I. Commods.  
fr. Am, we supply Am & Turks with same  
out of Eng?"

The Danger of  
Privateers chiefly  
rather of  
Algeris than  
of Turkey

The terror of Turkish fallies is taken  
away by privs. from fr. Turk; and fr.  
Privateers of Algeris we have sustained less  
loss than by have done. These Privateers of  
late yrs. have been scourge of the trade

Monson

Advantage  
to Spains  
of S. Sea,  
and  
of return of  
Isthmus

From the S. W. pt of Am<sup>a</sup>, a bound upon  
South Sea, is sent forth the gr<sup>est</sup> quant. of Gold  
and Silver & Earth affords; whereupon the might  
left the attempt at N.E. passage (wh led to trade  
with Russia, & A.R.Co.) and made trial for  
N.W. pass.

I am of Opin<sup>n</sup>, At next to discov. of  
Am., & A wealth thereof, wh. it leads into  
Spain, & Sp<sup>ains</sup> her gr<sup>est</sup> Cause & for God  
thanks, At attempts at N.W. no faild; for  
Only by enjoyng absol. benefit of S. Sea,  
& A incompt wealth Arise, without dis-  
turb. by any of Nat<sup>n</sup>, whereas if pass.  
had been known, no X<sup>th</sup> Prince but wd be  
shown to be pt w<sup>th</sup> Am. Now it is vain  
by any gr<sup>est</sup> attempt to perpetuate Sp<sup>ains</sup>, but  
by St<sup>o</sup> Magellan, wh. is only known way

Admiral

445

J.E. Sp<sup>ains</sup> poss! Isthmus Key of  
access to

Abstract  
enumeration  
of Am Cds

What success can Am<sup>land</sup> be in fact  
N. or S. Providence, & further S., or  
any place bet. It we inhabit, as viz:  
New England, Va., C. Florida, Barbados,  
St Kitts, Tortuga, & I. of Provid<sup>en</sup>, if  
you ex. dist from one to another, & the  
set of currents & winds

457

Grain of  
London

The necessity fr. Chatham to London,  
where may be supplied w<sup>th</sup> all they need,  
for at London is a storehouse of all Eng<sup>d</sup>

Contract  
of Chatham,  
as near L,  
with Portsmouth

All Eng<sup>d</sup> cannot furnish sailors like to  
London & Newcastle Tr, wh once in 3 weeks  
uparis to London

No pt. of Eng. can victual so  
quick as L, nor so cheap; all the corn  
&c is brought on by water from adiac. countries  
And for Beef, Pork, Bacon, L is placed in  
center & far more convenient. On Portsmouth  
wh. has no room to bring Commods fr o<sup>r</sup>

Monson

Chatham

shires; nor is Co Hampshire so fruitful

Compend

of trade to Eastland returns there

with Portsmouth

Commod & L., viz all materials for

as a

shipping; e.g. Cables, Cordage, Pitch, Tar

Naval Station

Rosin, Masts, Yards &c, wh cant

be done at Portsmouth, the pt. yielding

nothing that creates a trade

These remarks

Woolwich, Blackwall, Deptford

Exemplify my

Leamhouse, & Ratchips yield more docks

Contention of the

for the repairing & bdy of ships than

advantage - in

all other places in Eng.

resources - of a

national Commercial

port over one

purely military

established for

military reasons.

Nevertheless, the

latter will often

prevail, & properly

for the military

- strategic - reason

is the chief.

Since Portsmouth

finally prevailed

Water at C. flows suff. every

spring tide to grave most ships.

doubt if same at Ports.

Anchorage more secure in C

than P. and ample space

Safety of ships depends upon

safety of town. P. might be surprised

Stores of all kinds, and mechanics must  
be sent from London & P., involving  
delays, risks, & expense

454

Mousson makes light of dangers  
of nav<sup>y</sup> from C. to P. "We see Heley  
can of St. Peter, no memory or record  
can tell of a ship <sup>H.M.</sup> lost coming about  
from C.

455

In case  
War w<sup>th</sup> Spain  
If we have war w<sup>th</sup> Spain neither C.  
nor Port. is so const. as Plymouth,  
for the is open ev<sup>er</sup> in winter & summer  
eg<sup>et</sup> spring, and avoid gr<sup>at</sup> expense of  
voy<sup>age</sup> Ply to C, and back, for wh<sup>ch</sup> we  
cant allow less than two mo<sup>s</sup>. Moreover  
from Ply we shall put to sea w<sup>th</sup> ships, masts  
and clean, better manned & victualled than  
pr. either C. or P.

I conclude, bet C. & P., that C is better  
and that whole navy be kept there, not divided

456



Monem

In case of  
surprise  
from Holland

Holland, by means of the abundant shipping  
no. of soldiers quartered in all parts of the County,  
& the daily & speedy use in gathering the  
forces together, will give us less suspicion.

W! prob<sup>ly</sup> with E. wind come as  
high as Gravesend, & the sudden  
land 8 to 10,000 in Kent

~~The ships~~ Next take upon castles  
wh. down, they have entrance to R. when  
ships ride. The castle being taken, the  
pass is made for them to surprise the  
navy wh. they will build without men,  
more on ord<sup>r</sup>? Shipkeepers; ordnance  
commonly ashore &c; for unless they  
be empt<sup>y</sup> of ships at sea, the amount  
is always kept in Town of L. &  
too late to be seen surpris'd if the design  
should prevail. I mention the way the  
of it makes me think

In case  
War w<sup>th</sup>  
France

37  
The French are a nat<sup>n</sup> of most danger  
to us, by reason of th<sup>r</sup> near<sup>n</sup> & former  
and espec. if they be ass<sup>d</sup>. with the  
Holl<sup>d</sup>. No doubt, in matter of State  
Fr. will labor to gain Holl<sup>d</sup>. fr. us, by  
alliance, & redress loss of Scot<sup>d</sup>.

The great po<sup>n</sup> (opin<sup>n</sup>) is: Fr. no way  
to compare w<sup>th</sup> us for no. & strength of ship<sup>s</sup>; &  
Conseq<sup>t</sup>. we are to fear no danger fr. Fr. 457

Anticipating invasion, and apparently  
ignorant of the decisive merits of a Fleet  
in being M. attempts a defensive policy  
by dividing Navy into 3 Squad<sup>s</sup>, which  
they are to occupy &c

But he gets an opinion from whom  
he says: O<sup>r</sup>. surest course will be to be  
leagued to the hart<sup>n</sup> of Russia. in Fr. a good  
dist fr. shore, for fear of embarking.

Invasion  
France +  
Spain upon  
Ireland

### Mouzon

The same wind At Carris Fr. & J.  
is fair for us to follow; whereas S.W. wind  
wh. brings Sp<sup>dy</sup> to J. is a head wind  
for Eng. fleet.

My advice is, when Enemy is  
found in J. to keep our fleet at sea  
off Mizm head, or a pt. to take adv.  
of all winds

458

In case of  
War with  
Hollana

The Holl<sup>dy</sup> will w<sup>th</sup> reason labor to put  
the fortune upon 1<sup>st</sup> Battle at Sea, because  
the State cant maintain a long war w<sup>th</sup> us;  
secondly, the Ships & M<sup>en</sup>, by wh. they live to  
support the State, their revenues being contr<sup>ib</sup>  
raised out of Tr, necess<sup>ry</sup> must fail when  
Ships & Men are convert<sup>d</sup> to use them  
Merch<sup>ts</sup>; but espec. when same Ships &  
men must be maintained, wh. w<sup>ou</sup>  
wout to bring in gain

462

Newcastle  
Trade

circa 1635

I will compute 200 sail, bet. 200  
& 300 tons, belonging to Tr. of Newcastle;  
vessels on strength of 6000, for space within, for  
decks to place Ordnance, & all of Govern<sup>r</sup> to make  
men of war, I daresay Holl. has not a like

Possible  
Use as  
Men of war

If the be fort<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> my Ordnance, wh.  
Holl. appears not, but is suppl<sup>d</sup> fr. us, &  
of 100 trained Sold<sup>rs</sup> be put on every 1 of them,  
wh we may do of our own nat<sup>n</sup>, & wh. Holl  
cant do, unless by disband the land Army,  
and put the ships at mercy of Em<sup>r</sup>; I will  
be bold to say that the above can encounter  
whole force of Netherlands

Showing  
Importance  
of Newcastle  
Trade

This to Tr seems small acct because of  
Grossness of a commod<sup>y</sup> (Coal); & it is  
among o<sup>r</sup> others, & in the Kingdom; and it brings  
Relief from L. Unladen; yet we may acct.  
it of most imp. & conseq. to Eng<sup>d</sup>; Consider  
no. of Mariner's bred, & of moderns for N.M.

Monsoon

Military  
Bumpit of  
Newcastle  
Colliers

service (by pressing) when he has occas. to  
use Am.; for the ships never fail every  
3 weeks to repair to Mamer, if not hin-  
dered by wind.

Poor Resourc  
in other  
trades

All other trades but Os is out of Kg<sup>dm</sup>  
& when voyer in summer, so that, if N.M.  
has need to furnish but 2 ships to sea  
there will not be found more than 2  
man Am, if it be not for N. trade

464

Dutch E.I.  
trade

The E.I. trade has puffed up Dutch  
at pride, & has bred a hint of disdain  
apt. us, more for no. of the ships wh.  
Aid us out, & length of the voyage, than  
for any profit found there.

Can be intercept, homew. b?, at  
"Mauncie's a desolate, unhab? id., when  
by route to refresh, or at Saldanha  
Bay, or missing at St. Helena

an id. well known to us, & long frgt. by Ports.  
Fading that, remain dangers of Channel

464

Relation

Strengths  
of Holl<sup>d</sup> &  
Eng<sup>d</sup>

By o<sup>r</sup> permis. Holl<sup>d</sup> & grown to  
so get strength by sea, & it behoves us to  
seek a remedy for o<sup>r</sup> safety, wh cant better  
be done thn by taking J. of Wakerl<sup>d</sup> (Walachern)  
wh does more concern us th any other part  
of ground.

So long as we & strong by sea,  
th we keep o<sup>r</sup> ports guarded, & prohib. th  
Entrance to thm, not only Wakerland,  
but Holl<sup>d</sup> & Zeal<sup>d</sup> will be at o<sup>r</sup> devotion

466

Effect of  
Eng. Depredat<sup>n</sup>  
upon

Span. Practise

(Tempon, 2  
Eliz)

A Cont<sup>d</sup> Annoy<sup>n</sup> or small s. of war  
th many yrs off! sp<sup>d</sup> on th Coast,  
makes thm now provid<sup>t</sup> to draw s<sup>s</sup> home in  
fleets, wh were wont to come straggling;  
as may appear by W. I. s<sup>s</sup>, wh shov<sup>d</sup> to  
be home 1<sup>st</sup> to take better market. Now th  
s<sup>s</sup> pair to Havana & accompany Plat Fleet  
home, thence to India s<sup>s</sup> taken by Eng. 466

Monsoon

Portuguese  
(St) Trade  
(Temp. Q. Ez)  
{ Apparently in  
last year - 1603  
Course +  
reasons

Port. Tr. is more genl than Span. viz:  
to E. I., Brazil, St Thome (?), Castle de la  
Mina, & 10 pts Guinea. From 2 latter by  
use to send gold Brigs to St Thome,  
and transport it into Port. w<sup>th</sup> Fleet,  
wh returns in Sept. both to Brazil &  
latter. They br<sup>g</sup> 4 Boats of Stale<sup>d</sup> &  
of E. country wh. r of good force, wh  
depend Arseny & Ar ussu<sup>s</sup> agst Eng.

These fleets of late years w. avoid<sup>d</sup>  
touchy Tercera Id<sup>s</sup> (Azores?) because of  
contin<sup>ly</sup> haunted by Eng; & such fleets  
as used to be sent are now kept  
off headlands of Port. Coast, as surest  
means to depend them; for whose  
serves a Coast, will first fall in w<sup>th</sup> head<sup>l<sup>d</sup></sup>

An apparent  
limitation of  
Narrow Seas

Monson recommends forbidding  
steamers to go to Newcastle for coal, &  
to make London a central depot for coal,  
the entire carriage of which, so far, shall  
be in Eng. ships. He estimates this will  
largely increase no. of colliers, which he  
considers both for strength & size of d.s.,  
and for no. of seamen count! in home  
waters, a principal feeder for R.N.

He mentions other advantages for  
foreign s.s.; among othrs, that by not  
going to Newcastle, (but to London) "they  
shall not be subject to the spoil of pirates,  
as has been of late yrs to Newcastle,  
for pirates never resort into Narrow Seas  
because R.N. ships are contin. there.

Newcastle  
not in  
Narrow  
Seas



Monsoon

Dependence of  
Spanish Power  
on Am<sup>a</sup>.

The neglect of opp<sup>n</sup> in time past, by  
refus<sup>s</sup> of Col. D. K. A. VII, for discov.  
of W. I., wh<sup>n</sup> Spain accept<sup>d</sup>, has made Sp.  
An one of most imp<sup>t</sup> Kgd<sup>s</sup> in Europe,  
now become mightiest in Welt, Britain &  
Esteem; & to think to lessen them in the  
W<sup>t</sup>, wh. by her power so mighty, is now  
too late, for footing is so settled in Am<sup>a</sup>,  
& espec. bet. 2 Tropics, wh<sup>n</sup> nat<sup>l</sup>  
affords gold & precious merch<sup>d</sup>. 471

Monsoon  
favours  
Trop<sup>l</sup> Colon<sup>z</sup>

N. B. Monsoon is all for tropical  
Colon<sup>z</sup>. i. e. for quick returns; but  
doubt believe in Guiana

Guinea  
Voyage  
in 1553

A voyage to Guinea in 1553,  
proposed by a Port<sup>l</sup> exile, failed in result  
thru obstinacy of Eng Capt<sup>l</sup> remaining ayst.  
advers with sickly season 472

Guinea Tr  
Estab<sup>d</sup>  
Since 2. E.

Mouzon desires a settlement by Eng in  
Guinea, where Port<sup>s</sup> are settled  
" Though this voyage was <sup>rather</sup> not, in view  
of Q. E., wh. was active ag<sup>t</sup> for such enterprizes,  
and a time so. set. adv., by weak prov<sup>s</sup>  
wh. K. of S. had threatened; yet since  
war ceased by r<sup>e</sup>. labor<sup>s</sup> endeavor<sup>s</sup>, we hav.  
attained a profit. Tr. on the Coast

474

Project for  
Estab<sup>d</sup> Trade  
with E. I.  
in view of  
Queen E.

Concerning the project of estab<sup>d</sup> a  
trade with E. I., Mouzon in a memoir  
presented to Q. E. advocates first pro-  
ceeding by seizing Mozambique

" The except<sup>s</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> the voyage & the set-  
tling fr. Eng<sup>d</sup>; the force of Port<sup>s</sup> by the long stay  
there, & the commodities we must send, viz: Silver  
& oil.

A method to prov. ag<sup>t</sup> these incursions. is  
whilst there is no suspic<sup>n</sup> of us, to pass some  
town of Port<sup>s</sup> nearest us. It will be a

Mouzon

Advantages of  
Mozambique  
relative to E. I.  
Trade

Written in June  
of 2-8.

Great refreshing water, & make journey both  
short & pleasing. 2 We shall be more respect'd by  
people of E. when they see we are forty so near them  
3 shall weaken Port<sup>o</sup>, & prevent the Carracks  
wintering at Moz., if they fail doubling Cape G. H.

The reasons I prefer Moz. are nearness  
to us, & when Port. Carracks water, on  
way to E. I. x x x When we shall be seiz'd  
& fort<sup>d</sup>, they will be weak'd, for it is  
only place wh. they can refresh.

Port<sup>o</sup> use Moz. only for repair &  
succ<sup>r</sup>, not tr. Save w<sup>th</sup> Sofala for gold  
and merchize. x x x Mouzon w<sup>ch</sup> use it as  
a depot, ships apparently unloading there &  
returning to Ind?

475

Probable Re-  
sults of institut-  
ing E. I. Trade

Evidently written  
in June of 2

The Holl<sup>ds</sup> hos. light from vessels of  
Drake & Candish, & by some of Orelms  
taking service w<sup>th</sup> Port<sup>o</sup> in E. I. Tr., x x x  
began to. w<sup>th</sup> uttermost pts of I.<sup>s</sup> &  
w. w<sup>ch</sup> since cont'd w<sup>th</sup> various success

N.B.

Eng. imitate  
Dch. Examples

Not long apt., Eng., wh. r. rather imitators  
An first enterprisers, when there is not present  
hope of profit & & thought fit to venture, &  
acc<sup>d</sup>ly or. Eng much<sup>ly</sup> gather'd together. joint  
stocks, & from thence settled a tr. to E. I.

will come  
more large  
ships wh  
built

This trade will rather cause maint<sup>ce</sup>  
of greater ships than he be us'd by E. much<sup>ly</sup>;  
for, if by mean to maintain a y<sup>r</sup>ly tr. they  
cant be less than 8 or 9 s<sup>s</sup> of 1000 or 1200  
tons ea; wh, upon occas<sup>n</sup> of serv. are of  
gr<sup>t</sup> strength than those ship<sup>s</sup> of London.  
And wh. there are so many good s<sup>s</sup> at work,  
it will be a maint<sup>ce</sup> of both s<sup>s</sup> & men

476

Proofs of  
Experience  
Canc. 16 30-5

So far - and much else - M. had writ  
in favor of D. E. but later he writes:  
"Now has 20 or odd yrs trial what the  
voyage to E. I. has produced, a fair suff<sup>t</sup> to  
judge of the Adv. or incour. to State, or  
Commonw. or discour. to Commonwealth, or

Mouzon

profit & of Adventure.

Results of  
20+ yrs of  
E. I. Co.

The results are generally favorable on all heads of object? raised before the trade was (chartered?) the following is principal work:

Success  
of ship  
building &  
Haven

So far from shipping decaying: The base of or E. I. vessels was at the excited? prospect? of 8 or 9 \$<sup>s</sup>, triple, at a no. of use at work project: This (Issue) was the decay (loss) of timber, wh. as Kg<sup>m</sup> will be a smart, for loss of men & money will be repaired in our age, whereas timber must be growing many ages.

Causes of  
Altered  
Inconveniences  
Over-Production

This prospect. of 8 or 9 ships wd not have overcharged the Tr, nor be brought E. I. Commod? & so get a price; neither wd it be drawn so mighty stocks of money to maintain, whereby all Kg<sup>m</sup> find Assets appraised, imputing want of money

to its cause

In short the incouragement, if any, is  
by M. attributed to our doing. After I  
am not so sure. It seems rather that the  
increase of trade stimulated and diffused the  
desire for E. I. goods, and so kept prices  
up.

478

Dutch Tr.  
w<sup>th</sup> Spain  
during hostilities

After the Dutch engaged us in war w<sup>th</sup>  
Spain, it is known to as many as know  
anything, that notwithstanding or prohib. of the  
w<sup>th</sup> Spain, which lasted 18 yrs (1586-1604),  
by some covenant any hostile act by sea,  
agst. Spain, nor had encounter w<sup>th</sup> it  
a fleet of Spain, but, to the contrary, sub-  
plid Am w<sup>th</sup> all manner of prov<sup>ts</sup> &  
succor agst us

483

Dutch Tr in  
Guinea, kind  
and exposure  
of

The Dutch have compassed a pt. & brief  
to. ind. b., which by belong<sup>g</sup> to Ports as a  
first discover<sup>rs</sup>. The Dutch now resort to daily

Dutch Tr in  
Guinea

Mouzon

Guinea is not like E. I. where Holbts  
maintain 100 S<sup>s</sup> by br tr. in sundry pts.,  
as well the place wh. they enjoy, as obs to ac-  
cept br Com.; whereas in G. A traff. is  
only in partic. pls., neither r by designed  
any partic. pls., as Porto r d Castle de  
la Mina

How to be  
destroyed by  
Spain

The Tr. is small & S<sup>s</sup> few; ∴  
6 or 7 S<sup>s</sup> of Port. will be sufft. to drive  
them out of G., ranging the coast for wherever  
they may find them

How Port S<sup>s</sup>  
recoup expenses

My project is, after their destruction, to  
Port S<sup>s</sup> stand over to Brazil, & be taken  
frts of sugar & oth rich Commod<sup>s</sup>, wh  
consider<sup>d</sup> safety of S<sup>s</sup> of war will ease expense

490

Dutch Tr  
in Russia

Eng<sup>d</sup> discov N. Russia as a pl. of tr.  
in 1553, & enjoy<sup>d</sup> abs<sup>t</sup> tr. for many yrs

the States encroached, as they have done in all  
of us. In continu of time, Holl<sup>d</sup> has inc<sup>d</sup>  
fr. 2 to 100 s<sup>s</sup>, as is appar<sup>t</sup> by so many as  
they w<sup>h</sup> send; & they have made a gr<sup>t</sup> use of  
A country th<sup>n</sup> to merchandise alone; for they  
have set up a tr of making Cattle & other commodities  
in such abund<sup>t</sup> that they outdo all other pls. in  
Baltic; & for hence they serve Spain directly  
w<sup>th</sup> the Commods; & because they feared  
pass thro<sup>g</sup> the chann. in time of war, they  
directed course N of Scot<sup>l</sup> & I<sup>l</sup>, to avoid us.

How Spain  
annoy<sup>s</sup> the Tr

The force Holl<sup>d</sup> has to guard the 100  
s<sup>s</sup> is commonly 3 or 4 of war, w<sup>h</sup> sus-  
pect no annoy<sup>t</sup> to Sp. I advise  
w<sup>o</sup> simply no less th<sup>n</sup> 30 s<sup>s</sup> of war, in order  
af<sup>t</sup> to man the Dch s<sup>s</sup> you have taken.  
Besides s<sup>s</sup> you shall pass. At Stockhouses  
&c, so that they shall never be able to restore them



Monson

Season for  
Sept to in  
Russia &  
away Dec

To be at St. Nicolas by July 10 or 12,  
for later on Aug 17 by Cant well abide the

x x x

Remembering that Monson was persecuted  
by Spain, it seems probable that these  
plans were drawn up for in that capacity,  
and from the following probably soon after  
peace w<sup>th</sup> Spain 1604.

Project of  
seizing Dutch  
ships at  
S. Nicolas  
(Archangel?)

" Let Sp. Com. be a care & summon  
any Eng S<sup>s</sup> to make no resist. in def.  
of Holl. S<sup>s</sup>, & let <sup>stand</sup> them in a friendly way  
how they r to carry business by arts. of Peace,  
wh. they may show them, & without tell them  
roundly, if they exceed the countr, & if  
justice will be req<sup>d</sup>. & the hands by the  
(Span) ambas<sup>d</sup> in Eng.

Also in Sp. Fl. let Genl go. assur.  
in no way & trouble or molest Eng S<sup>s</sup> or to.

Thus shall Sp. be enriched with 100 Dutch S<sup>s</sup> &  
the ladies, & it hit whereof is Cordage

Value &  
distribution of  
Dutch  
Fisheries

Mouson states the annual value of  
salt fish export? by Dutch, at £1,577,000;  
sent to the Baltic countries, including  
Russia, to the towns of the Elbe & Rhine  
and Germany generally, to Belgium,  
and to France.

The English export of fish very small  
not worth acct<sup>s</sup>.

Results of  
Fish Trapping

Holl<sup>d</sup> is to be commended in  
benefit made fr. fish; for whatever Commod  
any Country gets in exche, by transp. in  
to own s<sup>s</sup> into Holl., when by her a contin  
supply of all Commod bro't out of S., to  
be sent into all N & E Countries. The  
like by so out of N into S. to S<sup>s</sup> Contin.  
going & coming like Shuttles, bring<sup>g</sup> in  
profit.

Monsn

Eng. Incompe-  
tency Compar!

to Stahl!

If we comp. H's forecast wth ours.  
impugn of neglig. his heavy on us; for  
Russia, wth or advent., chyr, & Shiparick,  
wts first known to us, at trad. for many  
yrs. wth 8 or 10 s<sup>s</sup> yrly

think  
Chas I ?

About 20 yrs. past, the States en-  
croachd upon us wth 2 s<sup>s</sup>, & in contin-  
of time by brot us fr 10 to 2 or 3,  
& Oselus to 6 or more, and lately to  
100; the chiefst gain arising out of or  
fish & of Eng. commandd by fetch fr us.

Newfoundland  
Fish bought up  
on the Banks, by  
Dutch merchants  
from English fishers

Date

Newf. <sup>ld</sup>, we bring first discov<sup>d</sup>,  
his since bn got. lurch<sup>d</sup> to W<sup>m</sup> pts, &  
now Holls. have found or way to be, &  
sent in yr 1629 12 or 14 got s<sup>s</sup>, to  
very fish taken by H. M. Subj<sup>s</sup>; whereby  
not only does H. M. lose Customs, but  
H. M.'s subjects the £ 15,000 sh.

Effects  
thereof.

would be had for the carrying it

Other evi-  
dences of  
Dutch enter-  
prise &  
thrift

Besides the fish fisheries (on the banks)  
the Holls bring London W<sup>est</sup> Indies from <sup>furthest</sup> N. pt  
of Eng. ; also they pick up oysters for whole D  
an extent that makes oysters scarce & dear  
in Eng. ; as is the case also w<sup>th</sup> lampreys

517

The Dutch  
Carrying  
Tr

But a great Sch. nav<sup>y</sup>, & of most  
import. to our State, for maint<sup>n</sup> of S<sup>e</sup> of  
burden & strength, is w<sup>th</sup> St<sup>a</sup>, fr. Manilla  
as far as Venice. In its tr. I will com-  
m<sup>o</sup> but 60 S<sup>e</sup> of 200 tons ea, w<sup>h</sup> as  
many more w<sup>o</sup>ld<sup>d</sup> into Sp. Port., & S<sup>e</sup> pts

N.B



of Fr., & all w<sup>th</sup> Eng fish taken by  
St. M. subj<sup>s</sup>, viz: pilchard caught in  
Eng & I<sup>s</sup>, cod from Newf<sup>ld</sup>, & red herring  
taken & made <sup>cured?</sup> at Yarmouth

The Holls & almost absolutely m<sup>o</sup>st<sup>ly</sup>  
of these trades; what by Com<sup>o</sup>nie made w<sup>th</sup>

Monson

Details  
concerning  
Dutch carry-  
ing trades

wants to deal w<sup>th</sup> the K<sup>d</sup> of fish, & what  
the cheap of ft in the vess. wh makes  
Am sell cheaper

During the 18 yrs past, by the so  
said the man, at which before by had  
not above 2 or 3 to 5 of ft inside S<sup>F</sup>,  
within said 18 yrs by can show 10 of  
ft to 1 of ft, & merely by tr of  
fish; for true it is the is no Commod  
in word of 20 ft. bulk & small value,  
or it can set so many ships of burden to  
work

p. 576

N.B

Bucky & cheap  
Commodities  
mean deep ton-  
nage: either  
many ships, or big  
ships

577

It is enriched by the 60 s<sup>s</sup> ap-  
said wh. Tho. Comput<sup>d</sup>, by Carr<sup>r</sup> of the  
merch, as I will aft<sup>r</sup> demonstrate,  
621,750 l in the return out of ft

578

Progress of  
the Dutch in  
Nav<sup>y</sup> &c

The Holls., by th<sup>r</sup> industry & unimp<sup>ed</sup> care,  
he exceed<sup>d</sup> all o<sup>th</sup> nat<sup>ns</sup> in th<sup>e</sup> adv<sup>ts</sup> & Com<sup>er</sup>,  
& made all world fam<sup>il</sup> w<sup>th</sup> th<sup>e</sup> in Tr.

N.B.

They he us<sup>d</sup> no. of th<sup>e</sup> vess., by he.  
supp<sup>d</sup> world w<sup>th</sup> food, wh. otherwise w<sup>d</sup> he found  
ocarcity; by he add<sup>d</sup> to so abund<sup>nt</sup>, th<sup>e</sup> A  
wealth of subj<sup>s</sup> & A Customs of K<sup>g</sup> he found  
benefit of it; & lastly, by he th<sup>e</sup> prov<sup>d</sup> for  
H<sup>e</sup>lves, & all peop. of all sorts, tho th<sup>e</sup> he  
impot. & lame, & th<sup>e</sup> want suppl<sup>y</sup>, or th<sup>e</sup>  
& forc<sup>d</sup> to work work for th<sup>e</sup> maint<sup>en</sup>

516

Scarcity of  
Nat. Resources  
in Holland

Their Vess. & A inst<sup>rs</sup> of th<sup>e</sup> Holls., & r not  
produced of th<sup>e</sup> own country, th<sup>e</sup> yields nothing but  
th<sup>e</sup> own pain<sup>s</sup> & labor to further it

Wood, timber & planks by fetch out of  
d<sup>ist</sup> o<sup>th</sup> pls. Their win, hemp, cordage,  
barrel-boards, bread & malt, by & beholden  
for to several countries; & if at any time out of  
displeas. by & prohib<sup>d</sup> th<sup>e</sup> transport, th<sup>e</sup> r to seek a  
new occup<sup>at</sup>, for th<sup>e</sup> State fails

520

Monsoon

Compare bet  
Dutch & Eng  
ships

English ships are  
better manned,  
therefore more  
expensive, but  
safer from piracy

If we go further from home (On & Sound)  
you must <sup>stand</sup> At & H. ships so w<sup>th</sup> fewer  
men On o<sup>o</sup> occas<sup>n</sup> by slight bl<sup>l</sup> &  
tackling of o<sup>s</sup>, in comp<sup>n</sup> of o<sup>o</sup>; & as  
A<sup>re</sup> is 20 to 40 men diff. in sails them,  
the like diff A<sup>re</sup> is in A strength. ∴ A  
Merchant had better, for safety of goods, give  
50<sup>s</sup> to us than 30 to H<sup>s</sup>; his goods  
shall be better def<sup>d</sup> a<sup>g</sup>t. pirates by  
o<sup>r</sup>. 40 than A others 20.

The English ships,  
being stronger, bigger,  
and better manned,  
are less liable to  
the damage of the  
sea.

Hence the greater  
expense has an  
offset, even an  
equivalent, in  
greater safety from  
dangers of navigation

Eng. o<sup>s</sup> will doubt be shown, when  
o<sup>s</sup> will be forc<sup>d</sup> in foul weather upon rocks;  
cables & anchors of Eng will hold when o<sup>s</sup>  
will come home & break; Eng will be  
able to shut out sail at sea, when o<sup>s</sup>  
will take in; Eng, upon some acc<sup>ts</sup>,  
may come off ground by o<sup>r</sup> strength,  
without hurt, when o<sup>s</sup> will perish;  
Eng so deep in water, wh makes them

wholesome in the sea, & carry goods w<sup>o</sup> little loss,  
wheras they are laborious and damprous in  
storm, caus<sup>g</sup> get leakages of oil, wine, & such  
commodo, & get annoy of mucht; yea, get  
more on diff. of fort.

522

Effect of  
Fishing upon  
Nav<sup>y</sup> & Tr.

I have made plain to all wh<sup>o</sup> desire to know  
trud, that the inc. of S<sup>s</sup> in Europe is occas<sup>d</sup> by  
tak<sup>g</sup> and transport of fish; that 9000 A.  
vess<sup>l</sup> & kept by it, & all the rev. daily set  
to work; inasmuch that I dare to say "if the  
food of fish were prohib<sup>d</sup> by all X<sup>m</sup>, & duly  
observ<sup>d</sup>, it w<sup>o</sup> lessen no of S<sup>s</sup> 3 p<sup>ts</sup> in 5.  
∴ seeing of fish can make us happy, let  
nothing divert us fr<sup>o</sup> it.

526

Example of  
Narrow Sea  
Jurisdiction

The Sow, a rocky ground a league long, &  
six leagues off at sea Sto Ric<sup>e</sup>. This is prin<sup>l</sup> pl<sup>ce</sup>  
It serves London w<sup>o</sup> primest fresh fish, & the  
Fr. lately did encroach upon, under color of 5 boats licenc<sup>d</sup>



Juris dictio  
in Narrow  
Seas

by K. J. at request of Fr. K<sup>r</sup>, but his  
Subj<sup>s</sup> inc<sup>d</sup> to near as many scores as boats,  
till, by order of State, I reduced it to  
allowed proportion

531

English Adv.  
in Fishing  
Grounds

As to Fishing on coast of Holl<sup>d</sup>, Fr.,  
Flanders, Port, Spain, &c, where Sea  
affords fish, no gr<sup>t</sup> use is made thro<sup>g</sup>, more  
than for prest. food; for neither herring nor  
Cod r Ore to be found, wh<sup>r</sup> r staple  
& vendible fish for prof<sup>t</sup>.

N. B.  
The fishing grounds  
near Continental  
Coasts do not yield  
fish fitted for salting

Coast of Holl<sup>d</sup> yields least quant. &  
worst fish; yet fish are most laden  
of necessity, hav<sup>g</sup> so many peo. in that  
country & so little land for their sustenance.

The greatest store of fish it maintains  
are taken in the seas, & kept in well-  
boats, till brot to St.

531

Eng. Fishing  
in Newfoundland

Newfoundland, since its discov., hath  
proved most commod to us state, & most  
easie. & W<sup>m</sup> pts, by its yearly supply<sup>t</sup>. of  
two s<sup>s</sup>. thether

533

Effect of War  
upon fisheries

The Eng. h<sup>o</sup> had more absol. t<sup>e</sup>. w<sup>th</sup>  
Newf<sup>o</sup>ld since yr. 1585 than ever bef; for  
in that yr war broke out bet. us & Spain;  
whereupon Q. E. sent s<sup>s</sup> to take Biscayners  
& Port<sup>o</sup> wh. fished there; a service of gr<sup>t</sup>.  
conseq. to take away s<sup>s</sup> & victuals fr<sup>o</sup>  
Enemy's subj<sup>s</sup>. Since that t<sup>e</sup> by h<sup>o</sup> almost  
aban<sup>d</sup> fish<sup>s</sup> thetherabouts

533.

Portuguese &  
Spanish fishes  
abandon  
Banks of Newfoundland  
1585

Accusations  
agst. Holl<sup>o</sup>

Was it discret<sup>n</sup> in o<sup>r</sup>. statesmen, aft. o<sup>r</sup>  
had engag<sup>d</sup> us in war w<sup>th</sup> Spain, that o<sup>r</sup>. s<sup>s</sup> were  
arrested, o<sup>r</sup> goods forf<sup>td</sup>, & fr. o<sup>r</sup>. Ancor<sup>s</sup>! prohib<sup>d</sup>  
tr., yet to supp<sup>r</sup> Holl<sup>o</sup>. to contin. as absol.  
t<sup>e</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Sp. as in peace, & to supply o<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup>  
amm<sup>n</sup>, shipping, marmion, & intell<sup>l</sup> agst us?

Charges apt  
Dutch in War

Monson

By this, by Express & entire tr. into Br  
hands, and if our Kg of Sp<sup>s</sup> Army in  
Flanders, or Armada in Sp, sh<sup>d</sup> he want<sup>d</sup>  
powder, or o<sup>r</sup> necess of war, they wd be  
suppl<sup>d</sup> him; for all the aim was no more th<sup>n</sup>  
to keep us serv<sup>t</sup> to Spain, & to prolong  
war for benefit of Br Crow & tr.

Trading with  
Spain in war

|| This was begin<sup>g</sup> their rise & Br. ruin

Manning  
Spanish Navy  
in part

Again: when K of Sp. employ<sup>d</sup> a Fleet  
agst Eng, or upon def. of his own Coasts,  
he had 5<sup>s</sup> men, & prin<sup>l</sup> marmis, Holl<sup>ds</sup>  
either prest. in Sp. or serving willingly

Carrying  
Spanish goods

Again: Was it not fraud to us, when  
gr<sup>st</sup> to of Sp<sup>s</sup> & Ports. into W. I., Guinea,  
& Brazil, was in N. 5<sup>s</sup>, wh<sup>ch</sup> def<sup>d</sup> Sp.  
goods fr. Eng, with more slaughter to  
Eng when by encount<sup>r</sup>. Or even we rec<sup>d</sup>  
fr. Spain. How by suppl<sup>d</sup> an enemy by Nature  
to injure a friend by fact & proof

Charges of  
Imprudence &  
Unwisdom  
against  
Eng Govt.

Was it, or is it, security for us to suff.  
uply 3000 ves of Brs to fish upon H.M. seas,  
& uprise H.M. laws of Eng & Scot? in  
wh seas they r bound to ack sov? to the Kgs.  
of both Kgdms ?

Is it safety, when we caused how (by  
multitude of Br ves inc? out of fishing,) )  
they insult upon us at our own home &  
abroad, as in E. I. ?

Is it good & beneficial for us to  
see Hol? enjoy or absol. tr. of world,  
& first discov? by us ?

N.B.

Renewed  
Insistence  
upon the fact  
that the Dutch  
continued trade  
with Spain, after  
surrendering England  
in war with  
that country

By its false nos? , that Eng's safety depends  
upon Hol's prosper? , we were driven to war w<sup>th</sup>  
Sp. , & by that war & depend on com. , for they  
never <sup>took</sup> notice act by sea agst. Spain till  
oblige by necessity that they had lost the tr. But  
first mischief of all was. withdrawing the fishing  
wherby S's are inc? out of P. hands into Brs

Guineas  
agst  
Holland

## Mouson

Mouson, besides & preceding has many other counts of Complaint against Holland largely known of taking trade advantages by dealing abroad, or even that, but not so anomalous as the Contraband trade with Spain during war

Significance

The principal interest of this is as indicative of a jealousy already ripe & which led to the wars of the Commonwealth, & to the Navigation Act. The latter indeed is foreshadowed in several of Mouson's suggestions

See -

For the hist<sup>y</sup> of a World, a decisive event  
of a epoch, (Henry VII) was rapid rise of Fr.  
monarchy, wh. aft it had freed itself of Eng. in-  
vasions, became master of all the hitherto sepa-  
rated terr<sup>ies</sup> of a gr<sup>t</sup> vassals, and lastly won  
of Brittany, & rapidly began to make its pre-  
ponderance felt on all sides

x x x x x x

Some c<sup>d</sup> be advised H. VII to attack himself  
uncount<sup>ly</sup> to House of Burgundy. Duke Char  
widow still alive, wh found unendur<sup>ing</sup> at  
No. of York, where the spring sh<sup>d</sup> be determined  
fr. its triumph maj<sup>ty</sup>

Her son in law was Max<sup>imilian</sup> of Austria. H VII  
c<sup>d</sup> not really wish Brittany to be lost to Charles VIII  
and pass to Max. his sworn foe, so that he might  
be threat<sup>ed</sup> fr. the gr. at every moment

At its crisis Fr<sup>ench</sup> Cath. offered H. an  
alliance & Counex<sup>ion</sup> by marriage

## Ranke

Ferdinand's  
motives

That wh induced Ferd. to do so, was  
above all Char VIII invas. of Italy, & Cong<sup>t</sup> of  
Naples, & wh. Cr. of stragor had just claims  
Ferd's plan was to move to consol<sup>d</sup> power  
of Fr. a fam. all. w<sup>th</sup> Aust. Burg<sup>d</sup> Ho.,  
2 Portugal, 3 & above all w<sup>th</sup> Eng<sup>d</sup>: he  
woud do w<sup>d</sup> react on Italy, woud & adhere  
to most powerful party

Betrothal of  
Kath & Arthur

Ferd off<sup>d</sup>. & H marriage bet. his  
younger daughter Kath & Pr. of W. In  
Eng Priv Council many object<sup>d</sup>, prop<sup>d</sup>  
marriage w<sup>th</sup> a Pr<sup>d</sup> of Ho of Bourbon  
It was on H's sole responsibility match  
was arranged. On Aug 15. 1497 Ceremony  
of betrothal at Woodstock

Henry VII's  
motives

That wh impell<sup>d</sup> H. is suff<sup>ly</sup> clear.  
It was his relat<sup>ns</sup> & Scot<sup>d</sup>, on wh  
Span<sup>d</sup> already exercised influence

Spanish  
Intervention  
in Scot?

Objects  
and  
Methods

Instances - Perkin Warbeck to p. 106.  
The object of Sp. was to secure Scot. for her self  
all with Fr, & Ot also by a fam. all. viz: it  
was an essent. pt. in the med. Ot & H VII, as  
he gave his son to Infanta, shd give his daughter  
Margaret to Jas IV. ~~With Spain~~ The understanding  
~~the~~ with Spain & Ot with Scot. went hand in hand

On another side all with Sp. was very use-  
ful to K. of E. Fred had married his elder  
daug. Juana to Max<sup>im</sup>'s son, the Archduke  
Philip (of Neth<sup>l</sup>) [Philip's son was Char V.]  
Philip ∴ c<sup>d</sup>. not uphold a Yorkist int<sup>s</sup>  
as zealously as his father & brother.

106

Dynastic  
relations

Maximilian of Austria married the heiress of Charles  
the Bold, D. of Burgundy, by whom he had Philip and  
Margaret. Henry VII treated for Margaret as his wife, but the  
affair did not come off. Philip married Juana, elder daughter  
of Fred & Isabella, the younger daughter Katharine marrying  
Henry VIII. The son of Philip and Juana was Charles, who  
through his father succeeded to Netherlands & through his mother  
to the dominions of Spain and in Italy



Ranke

Political  
Manoeuvres  
1490-1525

Especially 1509-  
25

It appears to me that the political manoeuvres & manoeuvres (1490-1520) are simply a more or less complicated balancing of power, intermingled with personal intrigues. I fail (as yet) to detect any great political aim or principle

Such aims as do appear are rather personal and shifty than endowed with far-sighted statesmanship. Wolsey wished to be Pope, and inclining first towards France, afterwards turned to Charles, now Emperor, who was disturbed at the prospect of alliance between France & England. At this time Henry was fully under the influence of Wolsey. The latter gave assurance that he wd. administer the Papacy for the sole advantage of the K & the E. He then thought of overpowering the French, and after completing this work he already in spirit saw himself directing his weapon to the East, to put an end to Turkish rule

117

At Emperor's second visit to Windsor the closest alliance was concluded. E.

promised to marry H's daughter Mary. Their claims to French territory they would carry out by combined war. & & So came to pass alliance between Tudor and Burgundy, the basis (aim) of which was to be the annihilation of the power of the Valois. In this Wolsey threw his word wide ambition"

Ibid

War began. English were unsuccessful in 1523 and in 1524, but still operated a diversion beneficial to Charles. In Feb. 1525 battle of Pavia, Francis taken. Henry then "reminded Emperor of his promises, and invited a joint attack upon France from both sides; they would join hands in Paris; H. should be crowned K of France but should resign to E. not only Burgundy but Provence & Languedoc, & cede to D. of Bourbon his old poss<sup>ns</sup> in Dauphiné. The motive H. alleges is extraordinary: the E. should marry his daughter and would at some future time unite with England & France to rule then be monarch of the world" But this was too much for Charles

Ranke

Preponderant  
Power of  
Charles V  
1525-8

Charles after Pavia, declining It's sug-  
gestion, broke off marriage with Mary, and  
took a princess of Portugal. It's power increased  
by the peace of Madrid and through victories  
in Italy, over the League of Ital.<sup>n</sup> Princes. He  
conquered Rome. Hence Charles had "a position  
wh. now did really threaten the freedom of  
all other nations. The necessary result was  
that Eng. & France drew more closely together"

121

Consequent  
Rapprochement  
Eng. & Fr.

The two Rs (E + F) hoped for papal  
support; that Pope soon might pronounce in  
Naples the deposition of the Emp<sup>r</sup>.

Remembering Ideas  
of Henry's Di-  
vores for Politic  
Reasons

"It was at this crisis in Eng.<sup>r</sup> situation,  
and when attempt was being made to desert  
Politics towards annihilation of Emp<sup>r</sup>, that the  
thought occurred of dissolving It's marriage," in  
order to open a way to a Fr. marriage.

"It was, indeed, feeling of the kind that  
family unions & political alliances must be hard  
in Road"

122

Complicated  
interests  
concerning  
Divorce

This project of K's device connected itself with the desired French alliance, but it found reason also in the apprehended danger of a female heir to the E. throne.

Katharine, however, refused in any and every way to facilitate her own removal; and in consequence the affair, being ecclesiastical & spiritual, as well as political, fell into the hands of the Pope, who was between the influences of the two parties - the Emperor, who was opposed to alliance between Eng<sup>d</sup> & France, and who was nephew to Katharine, and the English K., with his minister, Wolsey.

It was upon this situation, and when the greater power of the Emperor, together with ecclesiastical scruples, was determining the Pope to at least not act positively for the device, that Anne Boleyn made her appearance, & excited Henry's passion.

Political

Conditions  
which favored  
Separation from  
Rome

Ranke

"It was plainly told to the Pope that, if they saw the E. had ascendancy in his Councils, the nobility of Eng<sup>d</sup> with R at their head, would feel themselves compelled to cast off obedience to Rome. \* \* \* There was to be an independent Pontiff for this very reason, that right might be done in the quarrel of princes without respect of persons according to the state of the case. It clashed with the very idea of Papacy that alterations of political relations exercised such a decisive influence as they did in this matter."

"The circumstances were very favorable. It was the time at which some German principalities and the Kingdoms of the N. had given themselves a constitution which rested on exclusion of hierarchic influences of Rome - the K could reckon on many allies in his enterprise. Moreover, he had no dangerous hostilities to fear so long as jealousy lasted between Eng<sup>d</sup> & Francis. Between them Henry

needed only to revert to his natural policy of neutrality

134-5

Favourable  
Precedents  
in British  
history

To the easy transfer of power to the  
K the way had been prepared by the pleni-  
potentiary powers as legate enjoyed by  
Wolsey during many years, during which  
he was also practically the K's pleni-  
potentiary as well. That is, such a condition realized  
practically the assumption of ecclesiastical  
and civil power in one hand which the  
King was about to make formally, on  
his own motion supported by the petition  
of the Parliament

To this also contributed the previous  
experiences and attitude of the nation on  
various occasions - notably in the days of

John of Edward III

After Henry assumed the headship of the  
Church, he appointed Cromwell his Vicar General  
to occupy in ecclesiastical matters the place towards King which  
Wolsey held towards Pope

Cromwell  
Vicar Genl

Head

## Ranke

"The succession statute (illegitimizing Mary) made a most disagreeable impression on Emp<sup>r</sup>. 14<sup>2</sup> saw in it a pol<sup>l</sup> loss, an injury to his house, & indeed to all sov<sup>n</sup> families, and a danger to the Church. To oppose it, he formed plan of drawing K of F. into an enterprise against Eng<sup>d</sup>. Propos<sup>d</sup> marriage of Francis' 3<sup>d</sup> son, D. of Angoulême & Mary<sup>++</sup> and at same time closest dynastic unity of two houses by a South marriage - What in the world w<sup>d</sup> he not have obtained, if he had won over Gr. to himself. His combination embraced as usual, W & E., Church & State, Stat<sup>n</sup>. German & N<sup>n</sup> affairs"

Mary had good cause to prepare to meet sup<sup>n</sup>. pow<sup>r</sup> of Emp<sup>r</sup>, with wh she had so decidedly broken. She c<sup>d</sup> have no want of allies. Under these circ<sup>s</sup> he entered into relations w<sup>th</sup> powerful demagogues who from Lubek as centre were laboring to transform N., and to sever it fr.

all Netherlands - Burgund<sup>n</sup> influence. But two  
still more imp<sup>t</sup>. for H. to form alliance w<sup>th</sup> Prot.  
princes & estates of Germany proper who had gradually  
become a power in opp<sup>n</sup>. to Pope and Emp<sup>r</sup>. "

"The German Prot<sup>o</sup> made cond<sup>n</sup>. of alliance  
w<sup>th</sup> Eng. & the sh<sup>d</sup> be full agr<sup>mt</sup>. on doctrine

Was this altogether poss<sup>ible</sup>?

"If we compare the Church mov<sup>ts</sup> & events  
that had taken place during last yrs. in G. &  
in Eng., the diff<sup>erence</sup> is visible at a glance. In  
G. mov<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>as</sup> theol<sup>ogy</sup> & popular, correspond<sup>ing</sup>  
to needs & wants of a territ<sup>orial</sup> state; in Eng  
it w<sup>as</sup> juridico-canonical, not connected w<sup>th</sup>  
appeals to peo. or w<sup>th</sup> free preaching, but based  
on unity of nat<sup>n</sup>. x x x In G. the movement  
was now that of a minority - the Prot<sup>o</sup> party.

In Eng, on contrary, all proceeded from plan  
of soon<sup>er</sup> & resolut<sup>ion</sup> of Part<sup>is</sup>, in wh<sup>ich</sup> the bishops  
of Arelus, with few except<sup>ions</sup>, took pt. Perhaps a



Ranke

more deep seated ground of diff. may be at  
G. Bishops were more independent on E., &  
At an Emp. was the ruling whos, being at  
same time K of Spain & Naples, troubled  
himself little about unity of G. in par-  
ticular; whereas, in Eng<sup>d</sup> a newly formed  
strong pol. pow existed wh made it  
nat<sup>l</sup> interests its own & upheld them on  
all sides

154

See.

The overgrown dominions of Charles V  
and the great successes of his early life, with  
the influence obtained over the Papacy, nec-  
essarily, and by an impulse of self-pres-  
ervation, forced France and Eng<sup>d</sup>. to-  
gether; made them potentially & probably  
allies against any attempt by Charles against  
either. Thus Ranke says: Soon after his  
accession to the K. of F., Char perceived

Ranke

See

that he c'd not win him over to his side. In the Spanish Council of State, they took into consideration H. VIII, if aught <sup>taken</sup> was agst him, w'd at all times be R of F on his side" (p. 161)

An origin of the peculiar fear and hate of Eng? towards Spain

Now when after Char's death his dominions were divided, Spain remained both the most powerful and most Papal. The Empire though R.C. was opposed by a large body of Prot. states. Spain, compact in herself and with military power still great, owned also the Nlds, Naples &c, and had the revenues of the W. I.

Nature of Henry VIII's hold upon his subjects

"He recog'd w't quick penetrat<sup>n</sup> successive pol. necess., and followed th<sup>r</sup> guidance. The most charac. of about him is th<sup>t</sup> he always seem'd to belong, body & soul, to the tendencies, however by diff<sup>d</sup> fr ea oth<sup>r</sup>; he let th<sup>m</sup> be estab<sup>d</sup> by laws contradictory to ea oth<sup>r</sup>, & insist<sup>d</sup> on exec<sup>n</sup> of the laws under him, Eng appears a Commonwealth w't a common will, from wh no deviat<sup>n</sup> is allowed, altho itself moves forward, inclining now to one side, now to oth<sup>r</sup>." 167

Eliz - do.

Ranke

Henry VIII  
Held on  
People

"He w<sup>d</sup> be neither Prot nor Cath,  
& yet both; an unimaginable thing had it  
only concerned the Princes; but he retained  
his hold on nat<sup>n</sup>, because his plan of  
separating Country fr Papal hierarchy  
system, without taking a step further than  
was absolutely necess., suited to people's views"

167

Henry VIII's  
Transmission  
to his  
Children

This was a strong power kept in check &  
fermenting elements, & set on a law wh might  
not be broken. On the antagonism, by force or  
restraint on, he estab<sup>d</sup> his strong system of  
public order. In Henry VIII we remark no free  
self-aband<sup>t</sup> & no inward enthusiasm, no real sympathy  
w<sup>th</sup> any living man; men are to him only in-  
struments wh he uses & he breaks to pieces;  
but he has an incompr. energy devoted to a great  
interest, he combines versatility of views w<sup>th</sup> a  
will of unvarying firmness

that which  
Stuarts rec<sup>d</sup>  
& lost

169-70

Henry VIII &  
France  
Transient &  
Permanent  
Policy

" Towards end of life H. once more drew sword  
agst Fr. in alliance wth emp. What urged him  
to this was not Emp's interest, but the support the  
party hostile to him in Scot? rec? from France.  
Moreover, he did not trust himself to bring about  
decis. result bet. 2 two grt powers: he was  
content wth conquest of Boulogne

He had revolted to his father's policy and  
resolved not to let himself be drawn over by any  
of his neighbors to their own interests, but to use  
their rivalry for his own profit & security "

168

Incipency  
of Union  
Eng & Scot

" In 1542 H VIII had agreed wth some of  
powerful nobles of Scot, H in H country also Ch.  
shd be up, all relats wth Fr broken off, & the  
Young Qn brought to Eng, in order, if poss., to marry  
his son Ed some day. The scheme broke down, ow' to  
all kinds of opp'n, but the idea of uniting Eng & Scot  
in one grt Prot Kgdm had thus made appear- in  
world & cd. never again be set aside. The ambition to  
realize it filled soul of Somerset" in summer of 1547

176

Somerset's  
Prot. plans

Somerset "gave th Eng govt. a Prot. charac.  
He connected wth th not merely A Union of  
Eng & Scot<sup>d</sup>, but a yet further idea of fut. import.  
to Eng. itself"

179

Charles V's  
Pos<sup>n</sup> in  
Germany,  
& as to Protest<sup>n</sup>

Somerset's fall was welcome to Char V. "for  
what result c<sup>d</sup> be more displeasing to him th th  
Protest<sup>n</sup>, wh he was putting down in Germany,  
sh<sup>d</sup> he gain'd at same moment a strong pos<sup>n</sup>  
in Eng<sup>d</sup> x x x But it bro't Emp. no adv.

x x x Northumberland found necess. to make  
peace wth Fr. by wh. Boulogne was given up &  
Scot<sup>d</sup> abandon'd to Fr. influence. One article of  
Treaty cont<sup>d</sup> indirect recogn<sup>n</sup> of marriage bet  
Ed<sup>d</sup> & Mary Stuart. And this treaty also was  
to Emp's disadv. Since it set Fr<sup>n</sup> free to  
renew hostil. agst<sup>n</sup> hm. x x x They allied thems  
with German princis wh found Emp's yoke  
intolerable

Pol. Effect  
of the 39  
(42) arts

The Eng. articles of Relig<sup>n</sup> drawn up under Ed. VI  
have "not this" (political) "value, that by them Eng  
attached herself most closely to the Prot. com-  
munity on a Cont."

184

Power of  
Law in  
Eng. Pub.  
Opinion

"It reads no impression (upon public) that  
at the proclama<sup>n</sup> (of L. James Grey) men were reminded  
of the proclama<sup>n</sup> of Pro<sup>ts</sup> Mary and her intent to restore  
Papal pow<sup>r</sup>. Relig. discord had not yet become so  
strong in Eng as to make men forget the fundamental  
principles of right on its account."

189

Again: "The great Eng nation had no <sup>inner</sup> pow<sup>r</sup>  
of resistance; as a set a course of events &  
public opinion by no will of their own."

191

This w<sup>d</sup> be better put that they have no inner  
power of resistance against Conscience's Condemna-  
tion by the Law

## Hunter

Effect of Estab  
of Ott. Emp

On the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, the mediterranean  
commerce bet. Europe & India was for a time blocked

17

When Turks threw barriers across ancient paths  
in 15th Century A.D., a great necessity arose in Christendom  
for searching out new lines of approach to India  
& the quest hastened of modern commerce. Dates

The prize for which Euro. Powers contended  
during next 3 centuries was magnificent & to a  
Prince who fitted forth a fleet to seek India in  
W., and sent de Gama to find it in E., one  
of seemed clear: possession of As. tr. led in  
memorable ex<sup>s</sup> marked high water in history  
of Europe; its loss had marked ebb of tide

17-18

Commerce  
& Strat.  
Import.  
of Phoenicia  
etc

The coveted Syrian seaboard formed an  
As. Palatinates for ever shaking under tramp  
of armies & & & E. G. By conquest of Phoenicia  
& the Ion. Co's, Persia became a med. power,  
threatened sea commerce of Athens, & bred struggle  
bet. Greece & Asia fought out at Marathon,  
Salamis & Plataea

27-8

Effect of  
Crusades

Crusades blocked for time Syrian route.  
But a crusades + + + were speedily organized  
for trade purposes by Med. Rep. The ports  
of Venice, Genoa, & Pisa, victualled & armies  
of A-croas + + and divided Ar. spoils. Under  
X<sup>th</sup> Kingdom of Jerusalem Syrian trade route  
revived (1099-1291)

30

The Seljuk  
Turks

About 1038 Seljuk Turks burst upon  
Persia. Two cent. later Mongols found one  
Asia (1206) ravaged Poland and in a few  
years assisted Russia back to barbarism.

+  
Mongols

In 1258 Bagdad went down before Mongols,  
& Saracenic caliphate was shattered. The  
tidal wave of devastation spread over countries  
of Syrian trade route. + + + In 1403 Timur  
Dorr Kuto Hosp<sup>l</sup> from Smyrna to Rhodes.

{

By that time Mongols & Turks had partly  
blocked middle E. route from Pers<sup>n</sup> G. to Medea  
& were preparing to seize N. route by way of  
Blk Sea

31



## Armenia

Blk Sea      The route by Blk Sea supplied chiefly Constant  
Route from      empire, but also to Europe by Danube & by Crimea  
E.  
Character &      The E. trade by this route long formed source of  
Effects      wealth to Byz. Emp. to wh. contributed also  
unsettled cond. of Syria, between X<sup>n</sup> & Saracen,  
and the business push of Ven. merchants in  
Const<sup>le</sup>. On the re-estab of Byz. Emp (after  
Latin) in 1261., Genoese took place of  
Venetians; they had estates in Crimea &c  
History &      The tide of wealth which set towards Venice  
and Genoa from Blk Sea procured for  
them a period of splendor scarcely less  
striking than that of Saracen, or of Jewish  
K<sup>g</sup>, in their ascendancy of our Syrian  
But their rivalries made impossible to  
secure X<sup>n</sup> ascendancy against the Turks  
By the middle of 15 century, the Mongol  
and Ottoman hordes had blocked both  
Blk Sea & Syrian routes

Red Sea  
Route.

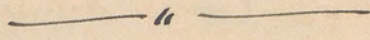
Characteristics

History

The Red Sea route had less ancient origin, & its development was hindered by maritime conditions - notably of winds. Alex. Gr. perceived the capabilities of Nile Delta as the natural outlet between East and West. Alexandria built 332 B.C.; its A. trade grew with improvements in A sea passage. Various artificial modifications made, but the great final change was when the monsoons were scientifically utilized for the facilitation and acceleration (expedition) of voyages. (41) "This monsoon route became the chief channel for the Indian produce of India; it enriched the ports along its line & made Alex<sup>a</sup> Com. metropolis of R. Emp. Pliny lamented the vast shipments of specie sent from Europe & pay for A. prod? (42) "From this time (about 6<sup>th</sup> Century 535-47 A.D) China plays a distinct part in Indo-Eur. trade Ceylon had become famous as the meeting place of merchants E & W, of galleys fr. Egypt & Pers<sup>a</sup> G.,

Hunter

with A heaven links from China 44



Bacon  
Struz VII

Margaret, second sister D.R. Edward IV,  
had been second wife of Char. the Bold  
Duke of Burgundy. By whom, having  
no children of her own, she did with  
singular care and tenderness intend the  
education of Philip & Margaret, Grand-  
children to her husband by his former

Grand child  
of Charles  
Bold, Duke  
of Burgundy

wife (Children of his daughter Maria)

Margaret <sup>as a Yorkist</sup> hated Struz VII, and

aided the Linnel business, by sending  
2000 German mercenaries, with the  
Earl of Lincoln, & Dorland p. 83

Relations of  
Brittany to  
England

"If it be the French King's (Char VIII) pur-  
pose to make a province of Brittany & join  
it to the crown of Fr., then it is worthy the  
consideration how this may import England  
as well in the increment of the greatness of

Bacon, Henry VII

87

France, by the addition of such a country, that stretch  
the his boughs unto our seas, as in depriving this  
nation & leaving it naked of so firm & assured  
confederates, as the Britons have always been. For  
then it will come to pass that, whereas not  
long since this realm was mighty upon  
the continent, first in territory and  
after in alliances, in respect of Burgundy  
& Brittany, which were <sup>coupled</sup> ~~dependent~~ indeed, but  
dependent confederates; now the one being  
already cast <sup>partly</sup> into the greatness of France  
and partly into that of Austria, the  
other is like wholly to be cast into the greatness  
of France; and this island shall remain  
coupled in effect within the salt waters,  
and girt about with the coast countries  
of two mighty monarchs

Version of King's speech to Parl? p 121

Allusion also made in same to danger of  
Eng<sup>d</sup> swallowing Scot<sup>d</sup>; Spain, Portugal - pro-  
bably exact facts

Recommendation of trade legislation  
Ibid

## Amulet

Egyptian  
Route

Egypt had passed to the Saracens 640,  
but under its Caliphs & sultans the Indo-  
Egypt trade cont<sup>d</sup> to flourish & probably  
flourished rather than lost by interrupt of  
Syrian route during Crusades. Ibn

History

Batuta (1304-77) declared Cairo greatest  
city in world out of China & Muscovy  
Alex<sup>a</sup>: as one of 5 chief ports he had  
seen: Soldania, in Sumatra; Koulam, in India  
and Calicut in Ind., Cheichen in China  
All these fed by Indian or Chinese trade

48

Turks in  
Levant

But Turkish avalanche was also to  
descend on Egypt. Venets. on expuls. fr. Const.  
in 1261 transferred E<sup>u</sup> Com. to Alex<sup>a</sup>, &  
after Capt. of Const. in 1453, Egypt for a  
time enjoyed almost monopoly of Indian  
trade. "Monsoon passage in fact was the  
one channel that remained always open

Hunter

Progressing  
Superiority  
of Turks in  
Levant

from India amid the Venetian and Turkish  
 Concessions on the caravan routes. But in  
 1470 growth of Ott. navy began to imperil  
 Med. outlets of Indo-Eur. trade. Venice in  
 vain made peace w<sup>th</sup> Ott. in 1454, and tried  
 to secure pass from Adriatic @ Alex by fort-  
 ifications & island strongholds on the route. She  
 had ruined power of Genoa, and the depen-  
 dence of Rhodes by Kpts in 1480. C<sup>d</sup> only delay rest-  
 avert Ott seizure of Med highway. In 1470  
 Turks wrested @ Negropont from Venice, &  
 upon ten years Az squads swept Ad. &  
 ravaged Ital. coast. To this contributed  
 the Barbary Corsairs. While Mahomedans  
 held Southern Spain treaties between them  
 & X<sup>th</sup> prince tried to restrain the pirates  
 and Az ports; but on the overthrow of  
 Moorish power, the scourge of African  
 pirates was let loose on Med. A reign  
 of terror reached height under Az Corsair adm<sup>r</sup> in 1504  
 Yet, during 25 yrs by Az final devlop<sup>t</sup>, & galleys of Afr<sup>n</sup> Mono  
 outflanked Gen. & Ven. fleets in W. Med<sup>n</sup>, & Az strong threat @  
 Turks in struggle in Levant

Effect of  
Barbary  
Corsairs

## Hunter

Turks  
achieve  
supremacy  
in  
Levant

By 1500 Sea of Marmora + Eux. had become  
Turk lakes. T. fleets <sup>+ ports</sup> dominated Hellespont,  
Syrian coast, Bk harbors, + most of id trading  
stations of Aegean + Levant. The rise of Ott.  
sea power blocked Med. outlets of Ind. Egypt  
trade as rise as land port had obstructed Ind. - Syria  
+ Bk Sea routes. Or seizure of Egypt in 1516-7  
was merely finishing stroke of Cong<sup>s</sup>, by wh. in  
preceding cent<sup>s</sup>, command of old Ind. - Eur.  
highways had passed to Turk hands.

Conquest of  
Egypt

Effect on  
Trade  
Great, but  
only partial

We must not exagg. extent to wh. these  
old ways were closed. \* \* \* The route dispatchers  
of silver great luxurians. The period of avalanche  
passed; the rest of Ind. trade for exports to  
Eur. remained intact as ever. Turks were  
not indiff. to taxes upon a traffic. As. com.  
whether by Syr. or Egypt, was now wholly  
destroyed. Genoa + Ven still distinct for  
Eur. wares, tho in impeded flow, & Eur. Nations  
Famagusta became Venet. headquarters, in

Succ<sup>a</sup> & Alex<sup>a</sup>. It did business w<sup>th</sup> Egypt under  
 Mam. Sultans until 1516, & resumed intercourse  
 w<sup>th</sup> them when Nile valley settled down, after 1516, under  
 Ott. rule. For nearly cent<sup>y</sup> it remained leading  
 Empor. of Levant, until italy taken by Turks in  
 1570-71

The Ott seizure of trade routes bro't disast.  
 not only on Med. Reps., but on a whole system  
 of Eur. Com. The Hanse League had develop'd in  
 13 & 14 cents into a set organs. for trade in N.  
 & Cent<sup>e</sup> Eur. At beginning of 15<sup>th</sup>, settlements  
 from Russia & Thames; Augsburg became  
 central depot of Eur., & her banker weavers,  
 Fuggers & Nisers swiftest mercht. princis of  
 Ven & Gen. Brugs, N.W. depot of H. League.  
 The Ind. trade formed imp<sup>t</sup>. contrib. to this  
 Hanse com. When E. com. began to dry up,  
 its Eur. ~~emporiums~~ declined; when Cape  
 route was substit<sup>d</sup>. By continued away  
 In first yrs of 16<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>y</sup>, Ind. Eur. trade of Middle  
 Ages less strangled in grip of Turks.



Bacon, Henry VII

Yeomen  
farmers.  
Legislat<sup>n</sup>.  
H. VII

Bacon speaks of a law of H. VII, which was apparently in force in his time, viz: "That all houses of husbandry, & h. were annexed 20 acres or more of land, should be kept up and maintained for ever; together w<sup>th</sup> a competent port<sup>n</sup> of land to be used & occup<sup>d</sup>. w<sup>th</sup> Am, and in no wise to be seized fr. Am."

This was more fully enacted under H. VIII concerning As, B. has a remark to effect w<sup>ch</sup> & maintain a well to do middle class of yeomen - the best class for infantry in those days by reg<sup>t</sup> armies. But he has a more pertinent remark, & may mind, that he had a effect of maintaining a middle class in Eng<sup>d</sup>; "whereas in Fr. & Italy, and some other parts abroad, in effect all is noblesse or peasantry (I speak of people out of towns), & no middle people."

It wd. be interesting to know the effect of this upon taxation, & so upon the tax

93

bearing down of G. B., and of Fr. temp. L. XIV.  
For Mersum Bacon's remark is true for all  
time, but certainly in Bourbon Fr. viz "The  
men gentlemen (- i.e. landed great proprietors  
not farmers) even the town books of subsidies"

143-4

Nav.  
Act  
1489-90

"For the better maintenance of the navy, ordained  
That wines and woads from Gascony & Languedoc  
should not be brought but in English bottoms;  
bowing the ancient policy of this estate from  
consideration of plenty & consideration of  
power: for it almost all ancient statutes  
invite by all means merchants strangers  
to bring in all sorts of commodities; having  
for end cheapness, and not looking to the  
pt. of state, concerning naval power

145

Therefore (because Philip, D of Burgundy & F  
refused to deliver Warbeck) the K for that  
banished all Flemings as well as persons as Dr

Interruption  
of  
Flemish Trade  
1493

were out of his Kingdom; could his subjects  
likewise, and by name his Merch. Ad-  
vent<sup>rs</sup>, which had a residence in Antwerp  
to return; fraudating & more wh. did  
commonly follow English cloth, unto  
Calais, & embargoed also all further trade  
for a future. For H K well knew H O  
subjects of Flanders drew so great Com-  
mod<sup>ty</sup> for a trade of Eng<sup>d</sup>, as by Hs  
embargo they wd soon wax weary of Perkins,  
& at the turnments of Flanders wd be  
so recent & so fresh, that it was no time  
for the price to displease & people

222

x x x

Restoration  
1495

By Hs Fine, being 11<sup>th</sup> Mo of K  
H VII, (1495) a interrupt<sup>o</sup> of trade bet.  
Eng & Fleming began to pinch &  
merch<sup>ts</sup> of both nations very sore,  
wh. moved Hm by all means they  
cd devise to dispose or soon<sup>ly</sup> re-

spectively to open intercourse again x x x What  
 most moud A K was th, loving treasure,  
 he c<sup>d</sup>. not endure th<sup>e</sup>. trade sick, nor  
 any obstruct<sup>n</sup> to contin. in th<sup>e</sup> gate-vein,  
 wh. disperseth th<sup>e</sup> blood. And yet he kept  
 state so far as to be first sought unto.  
 Wherein the M<sup>ch</sup>. Advent<sup>s</sup>. likewise  
 being a strong Co. (at that time) did work  
 out bravely; taking off th<sup>e</sup> commod<sup>s</sup>. of th<sup>e</sup>  
 Kydon, ~~ough~~ by lay dead upon th<sup>e</sup>  
 hands for want of event

258

Intercursus  
 Magnus

A perpet treaty was concluded bet<sup>w</sup>. of  
 amity and intercourse bet. K & A.D.;  
 containing articles bet<sup>w</sup>. of state, Commerce &  
 free fishing. This is that treaty wh. th<sup>e</sup>  
 Flemings & this day call (1624) Inter-  
 cursus Magnus

260

Bacon's Henry VII

Trade  
Regulation

Early in 1497 "then pass'd a law, at  
A suit of A Merchant. Advent<sup>r</sup> of Eng<sup>d</sup> ag<sup>st</sup>  
A Merchant. Advent<sup>r</sup> of London, for mono-  
polizing & exact<sup>s</sup> upon A Trade; wh. it  
seemeth by did a little to save Amsterd<sup>m</sup>,  
after A hard time by had sustained by  
want of trade" (after the interrupt<sup>n</sup> of preceding  
page) "But those innovat<sup>n</sup>s were taken away  
by Parlt.

- 263

Henry VII, replying to Popes requisit<sup>n</sup>. At  
all X<sup>n</sup> p<sup>r</sup>incipes should come down against  
Turks in Levant replied among other  
things "that neither the manner of  
his ships, nor<sup>ly</sup> no galleys, nor the expe-  
rience of his pilots & Mariners sh<sup>d</sup> be so  
apt for Ase seas as Ase" (i.e. the Med<sup>t</sup>.  
Principis

314

1499

"At this time the King's estate was very prosperous: secured by the amity of Scotland; strengthened by that of Spain; cherished by that of Burgundy; all domestic troubles quenched; and all noise of war going upon Italy"

324

Philip  
K of  
Castile

Archduke Philip of Flanders (son of Maximilian also K. married Maria daughter of Chas the Bold) by the death of Isabella (1504 ~~etc~~) was at this time K of Castile, in right of Joanna his wife

331

Hensley's  
wealth

"It was a strange thing to see what golden showers poured down upon the King's treasury at once. The last pay<sup>ts</sup> of marriage money fr. Spain. The subsidy. The benevolence. The recomais. The Redemption of liberties of City of London. The casualties

The K at this time had but one son and one daughter unbestowed

336

Bacon's Henry VII

Possible  
Changes of  
Policy  
upon Isabelle's  
Death

"Henry did never in his mind of  
a state of X<sup>th</sup> might by this late ac-  
cident have a turn. For whereas by the  
with Arragon & Castile (On one) & a  
amity of Max<sup>n</sup> & Philip his son, & A.D.,  
was far too strong a party for France;  
he began to fear it now & French K,  
(who had got interest in & affect<sup>n</sup> of Philip  
K of Castile), & Philip himself now  
K of Castile (who was in all times  
with his F.i.L. about present Gov<sup>t</sup> of  
Castile), & 3<sup>rd</sup> Max<sup>n</sup>, even varieth  
w<sup>d</sup> all three being potent princes enter  
ind some small league & confeder<sup>n</sup>,  
whereby, so he sh<sup>d</sup> not be endangered  
yet he sh<sup>d</sup> be left to a poor aunt of Arragon;  
{ & whereas he had heretofore been a kind of  
Arbitr in Europe, he sh<sup>d</sup> now go less &  
be overtopped by so gr<sup>t</sup>. a conjunction"

Ferdinand  
held on  
to Castile

99  
"Ferdinand did usurp the gov<sup>t</sup> of Castile,  
as admin<sup>tr</sup> and his daughter Joan, by & title  
of Isabella's will, & partly by & custom of &  
K<sup>d</sup>om (as he pretended); & & all mandates  
& grants were expedited in name of Joan  
& himself as Admin<sup>r</sup>, without mention of  
her husband Philip. F. however he  
did dismiss himself of & name of K  
of Castile, yet meant to hold the K<sup>d</sup>om  
without account & in absolute Command

340-1

Effect of  
Philip's arri-  
val in Spain

Philip arriving in Spain and attaining &  
pos<sup>s</sup>: of K<sup>d</sup>om of Castile without resistance,  
Ferdinand who had spoke so great but was not  
diff<sup>y</sup> admitt<sup>d</sup> to speak w<sup>th</sup> his S. i. L., who  
nevertheless sickened soon after & died; yet after  
such time as there was an observ<sup>n</sup> by & wisent of  
the Court, & if he had livid F. i. L. w<sup>d</sup> have  
fained upon in the sort, & he w<sup>d</sup> have gov<sup>d</sup> his  
councils & designs if not his affect<sup>n</sup>. By his death  
All Spain returned in pow<sup>r</sup> of H.

347



Gardner's  
Bacon's Henry VII

Ireland  
1487-8

" Domestic peace was now (after  
Simnel, 1488) tolerably secure; but  
it remained a question how to deal  
w<sup>th</sup> Ireland — a country wh<sup>ch</sup> had lent  
itself so readily to the designs of Eng.  
fact<sup>rs</sup> and foreign intrigue. \* \* Sir R  
Edgecombe sent — " sailed from Mount's Bay  
Cornwall June 23, & reached Kinsale  
27<sup>th</sup>. Thence sailed to Waterford wh<sup>ch</sup>  
had always preserved its loyalty (it was  
then, or in neighbor<sup>'s</sup> harbours at Eng  
exp<sup>ts</sup> had always landed). \* \* \* The Earl  
Kildare, wh<sup>o</sup> had supported Simnel " was  
liberal in promises; but rather on firm  
securities for future conduct, said he wd  
become Irish every man. " A part of Ireland  
had to be left in hands of those wh<sup>o</sup> had most  
actively promot<sup>'d</sup> rebellion, & it scarcely req<sup>'d</sup>  
prophet to foresee it in any future trouble I'd  
wt. later leading part

Analog<sup>y</sup> to  
1689-91

of  
N.B. to present  
day

Louis XI 1461-83  
Edw. IV 20

Maximilian  
of Max<sup>?</sup>,  
K. of Romans  
to  
Flanders

"What influence Max<sup>?</sup> had in Europe was due to his near. w<sup>th</sup> his late wife, Mary, daughter of Char B<sup>?</sup>, wh. patronizing he now administered as far as independent spirit of a Fleming wd allow him to rule. A man of Ghent & Bruges ack<sup>d</sup> only a author<sup>?</sup> of his son Philip, & nearly 11 yrs old, wh. he had recog<sup>d</sup> as duke at his mother's death, when he was a mere infant. He took poss<sup>n</sup> of his person, used him freely as a puppet, & ig<sup>d</sup> his father's author<sup>?</sup>"

70

Dealings of  
Louis XI  
with  
domains  
of  
Burgundy

"Seven years before (in 1461-2) when Louis XI began a game of intrig<sup>?</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Max<sup>?</sup>'s rebellious subjects, Max. had bn. compelled at treaty of Arras to sign away Philip's inheritance in Co. of Artois & Burgundy, & app<sup>t</sup>. on down of his daughter Mary. wh. it was agreed Char, dauphin, shd marry her of age

74

Gairdner's History VIII

Affairs of  
Britanny

Defeat of the Duke's forces at  
Battle of St-Aubin July 28. 1488

64

Duke of Britanny died ~~Aug. 21.~~ ~~three~~  
weeks after signing peace on Aug 21. 1488.

65

Spain, Eng<sup>d</sup> & Max<sup>n</sup> all averse  
to the absorption of Britanny by Char VIII

65

The prospect of vicinities independ.  
of Duchy had caused improv<sup>d</sup>. (Sep 1490)  
A sense of common interest h<sup>d</sup> drawn  
toget<sup>r</sup> Eng Spain & Burgundy to support  
Ar. Reix & Anne (heir<sup>ess</sup>) were effectual  
An league. Max<sup>n</sup> & Anne married  
by proxy <sup>she less than 14</sup> & the Duke assumed title  
of L. of Rouens early in 1491

83

Nevertheless within the year all was  
reversed. D. Albert, Lord of Guyenne

who, during the difference between D. Reux,  
guardian D Anne, and the latter, had sided  
other hand and sided with D. Reux, found  
means D de la in Nantes to Char VIII, who  
entered the place Apr. 4, 1491

Max. was busy in the E. having been  
a disappointed candidate as R. of Hungary  
& was at war with the success. candidate  
Ladislaus, R of Bohemia. Fred & Is.  
were busy in South, and the Eng being  
worsted, Anne on Dec 6 repudiated  
marriage w<sup>th</sup> Max & married Char.  
"From that time, Dec. 1491, Britany  
was merged in France" 86.

D. of Montaigny  
merged  
in Crown of  
F.

Sept. 20  
w<sup>th</sup>  
Spain  
1488-9  
for  
Marriage  
Alham

The negotiations for marriage of  
Arthur, I of W., & Kath., began in  
June 1488 (see M. 91 & 64) The Spanish  
sows "ship" was D recon from Fr. the Co.  
of Roussillon & Cerdagne, at E. end of Pyrenees  
wh. formed key to Catalonia, & w<sup>th</sup>.

had been mortgaged by Ferd's father to Louis XI. And it was hoped that N. VII wd. enable them to attain that Obj. as an all. wd. & 2 pow<sup>rs</sup> by Castile & Aragon wd. strengthen his weak pos<sup>n</sup> on thron. Such an alliance wd. sure be popular in Eng, being quite in accord w<sup>th</sup> traditions of nat<sup>l</sup> policy; & if it involved breach w<sup>th</sup> France, it might not be less pop. in th<sup>e</sup> acct.

91

The treaty of marriage & terms of alliance were concluded by English envoys at Medina del Campo in Spring of 1489, but were not ratified by N. VII until Sep. 20, 1490 which was not three days after the proclamation of a truce bet. Eng, Spain & K. of Rome on Sep. 17. The latter sums up the intricate negotiations bet. Eng & Spain, each striving to get the better. (It was not however accepted by Spain 96) 92 - 4

Popular  
Feeling  
&  
Policy.  
—  
Eng.

Date -  
Marriage &  
Alliance  
Eng & Spain

Nov. 22. 1491 H. made another effort to fix Ferd. & some precise terms of Cook? He drew up two new treaties w<sup>th</sup> Spain; our binds both pt<sup>ies</sup> to declare war formally w<sup>th</sup> Fr. by Apr. 15 following, & to begin host<sup>s</sup> by June 15; the oth binding Ferd & Is. to send Kath<sup>erine</sup> to Eng as soon as Arthur sh<sup>d</sup>. complete 14<sup>th</sup> yr, & to pay stipend down of 200,000 crowns

Just a fortnight later Anne married Chas. & Brittany was lost past recovery.

Henry however crossed to Fr. to Calais Oct 6, <sup>1492</sup> and laid siege to Boulogne. No assist rec<sup>d</sup> from Max. nor from Ferd who was secretly negot<sup>s</sup> for a sep. peace w<sup>th</sup> Fr.

The result was Chas agreed to pay H. a large sum of money & H. raised siege & Chas only followed policy of Louis XI in hopes of Eng assistance. The landing of a foreign enemy stirred up internal Commotion, wh<sup>ch</sup> had been a chief aim of L. & C. to cause & to strengthen the internal order of R<sup>eg</sup>na

Ferdinand gained little at the moment by his separate negot<sup>n</sup>; but Charles anxious for quiet withdrew his Ital. Enterprises at length agreed to his demand & restored Rouen & Cardigan

98-107

At the beginning of Henry's reign,

"What I hv. on the value of an Eng alliance to any consid. State? Eng had lost her old poss<sup>n</sup>. in Fr, her throne was insecure, and what-  
ever force she poss<sup>d</sup>? was more in danger of being wasted in civil wars than likely to bring any access of strength to an ally. No Eur. Sov<sup>r</sup>. was likely to offer high terms for so precarious an adv. Nevertheless, the state of Eng itself was matter of concern to all nat<sup>s</sup> & chance of its ruin scarcely of less importance"

France hoped from her aid to Lancaster & France to be left undisturbed. && "Spain, on the hand was more anx<sup>i</sup>. to appeal to a nat. sentiment of Eng<sup>ness</sup> & to form strong ally apt. F. about

Reat<sup>n</sup> of  
Eng to  
Europe  
H. VII  
access<sup>n</sup>

passing too dear, for the adv."

132

"Cong. Granada was achieved beginning of 1492  
the yr. in wh. A married Fr (Siege Boulogne).  
Card Morton invited a large ass. at St  
Pauls to celebrate event 133

Treaty of Barcelona, Jan. 19, 1493.  
Fr & Sp. obtaind success: Roussillon etc, &  
agreed, in violation of the phrase to H., to aid  
Fr. agst all enemies, espec. Eng, & not to  
marry any child of roy. fam. Eng without  
express consent of Fr. K. 134

"Spanish merchants in Eng subj? & new  
restricts., " apparently as a coercion 134

New Spanish envoy - De Pantoja - early  
in 1495. " Altho but 2 yrs since Sp. sove  
abandd Eng., & made secret league wth Fr.  
agst her, by now aux to remove Sp, & to  
gain Eng. admission to new league forming agst  
Fr. Success Char VIII's invas<sup>n</sup>. Maty had  
completely changd aspect aff<sup>s</sup>, rousing jealousy  
of his neighbors, which he impudenc<sup>e</sup> aberrat<sup>d</sup>



Gairdner's Henry VIII

of friends in Italy etc. had invoked his assistance" Henry indignant, as being more affair of Cont<sup>r</sup> than of himself 136

Henry  
League

The league was made at Venice, Mar 21, 1495, bet. Pope Alex. VI, Max<sup>2</sup> Fr<sup>2</sup> & J., Venice & Milan. After concluded Fr<sup>2</sup> & J. made every effort to persuade H. to join 137

It was clear at all<sup>ts</sup> Eng<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Fr. at the time w<sup>th</sup> he was very serious danger to Holy L. Fr. on the hand, always desir<sup>g</sup> Eng<sup>ts</sup> friendship, w<sup>th</sup> making some news and very adv. offers for a strict alliance, w<sup>th</sup> marr. of P. of W. to daughter Duke of Bourbon. Even if H. only neutral Fr. w<sup>th</sup> will<sup>g</sup> in some way to reward neutral; but if he took pt. w<sup>th</sup> her, Fr. K<sup>2</sup> c<sup>d</sup> probably induce Scotch K. James IV not to join Warwick, a most border. these things H. sugg<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Fr. ambass<sup>rs</sup>. 137-8

109

Two marr. all<sup>ies</sup> at this time Spain & Max  
1 Philip & Juana 2 Max's daughter Mar-  
garet (formerly betrothed to Char VIII) to John  
Lore & heir of Ferd & I.

Ferd at this time had more need of Eng  
than Eng had of him.

One pt. diff<sup>s</sup> was Max. harboring &  
aiding Warbeck, fr. wh. Ferd in vain  
tried to turn him. At least under pressure  
by pt members of League, he sent word  
to Sp. ambass<sup>r</sup> in Eng. ample instructions  
for rec<sup>d</sup>. H. with League, on cond<sup>n</sup> of his  
undertaking to attack Fr. As H. would  
not engage to. It w<sup>d</sup> be a grt. adv. to I.  
if H. had divert<sup>d</sup> Char by such an attack  
in rear from a renewed invas<sup>n</sup> of Italy;  
but exper. warned him w<sup>t</sup> these allies &  
he w<sup>d</sup> be likely to find all Spain on his hands.  
x x x Finally, "A dismissed a Fr. Embassy  
req<sup>d</sup>. Char to evac. Naples, restore Ostia to Pope,  
and to forbear disturb<sup>t</sup> peace of Eur. & x x x

143

Gaudner's Henry VII  
finally sent envoy to Rome agreeing to  
enter League, with an exemption fr. certain  
spec? Oblig<sup>ns</sup>, wh. ot members allowed.

N. B.

Importance

This was done July 18, 1496

144

Eng & Em.

alliance

agst

Fr.

Isabella now very anx. to press  
on betroth. Kath & Arth, as guarantee  
of perman. alliance. Fr, do not fail to  
hr. won N. so far, could not yet satisf,  
& if he c<sup>d</sup> not make war Fr at once, he  
at least must assist Sp. vessels at sea

tc tc

145-

Don Pedro de Ayala now sent  
Amb! to Eng. His skill so prevailed  
with H & wd Jas IV that there resulted  
marr of Kath & Arth., and also alliance  
bet Eng & Scot by marr of Jas IV &  
His daughter Margaret - when James,  
VI of Engl Scot & I of Eng

146-7

Relations of  
England  
&  
Holland

111  
" Even before H. joined L. resumption  
of comm. intercourse bet. Eng & Holland  
had been found necess. on both sides.  
Philip sent embassy to London, & I  
Intercessus Magnus was concluded  
Jan. 24. 1496

147

Effect of  
League in  
Chas VIII,  
after H VII  
joined it

The following July, when H. had  
entered L., he found himself completely  
surrounded by a circle of coupled pledges  
to keep him out of Italy. Chas was obliged  
to sign treaty & vac. Naples, & somewhat  
later to make a truce with Frd., whose  
armies, now in possn of Rome, were  
harassing S. frontier of F.

Thus Fr. muzzled for a time, &  
peace of Europe seemed secure till  
sudden death of Chas VIII creates  
new conditions

148

Gardner's Henry VII

Ireland  
1494

Sir Ed. Poynings was apptd. L<sup>d</sup>. Deputy  
Sep. 12. 1494

Poynings  
Acts

Had Parlt at Drogheda, where passed  
the Poynings Acts, wh last<sup>d</sup> for nearly  
3 Centuries. By these no laws could be passed  
by Irish Parlt, without previous approval  
of the K's Council in Eng.; and 2 laws <sup>the 2</sup> enacted  
by that time were ext<sup>d</sup> to Ireland also.  
Thus Irish legis<sup>n</sup> was wholly depend<sup>t</sup> on Eng.  
Irish Parlt<sup>y</sup> had no pow<sup>r</sup> & orig. anything.

Analogy in  
Eng<sup>d</sup> itself

It shld be rememb<sup>d</sup> that H VII merely  
sought to do in I. wh. he practically  
already did in Eng. Legis<sup>n</sup> was not the  
consid<sup>d</sup> chief business of a Parlt. Re-  
sponsibility for framing new laws lay  
chiefly, indeed entirely, w<sup>th</sup> K's Council

Other Con-  
current Acts

Besides these two, sev<sup>l</sup> o<sup>r</sup> meas-  
ures pass<sup>d</sup> in this I. Parlt, w<sup>th</sup> same  
end, viz: to estab in I. a system of  
Eng. gov<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> direct resp<sup>ns</sup>. to K.

113  
in Eng. & & & A pt. matter was that Eng rules  
shld be really enforced, & that all wh. held  
empt. Offices shld be respons. to central Govt.

Immune of I.  
castles

Principal castles in I shld be always  
under com. of an Eng.

Concerning  
Harborage  
of  
Rebels in I

A very significant statute was also  
passed to annul wh. wh. declared to be "an  
usurpation or pretended prescription" by  
wh. I. wh. supposed to be asylum (sanctuary)  
for Eng rebels (like foreign country) wh. were  
not + harbored there in defiance of K's  
writs sent out from Eng. This theory had  
gained force under weak rule of H VI, when  
D. of York - regarded as a rebel in Eng -  
held under shield author? in I. From this  
precedent idea came support given to Simon  
& Warbeck

Limited Sphere  
of Auth? in I.

Legis? however, did little to enlarge  
sphere (not depn) of Eng auth?, wh. was scarcely  
recog? beyond Pale; & it lay with vikars of 4  
counties - Dublin, Meath, Kildare & Louth - to pre-  
vent or border agst wild Irish

Gardner's Army VII

Henry's  
loquit in  
Poliz of Europe

Warbeck now ( ) in Scotland  
had been disowned by A. D., & Commanche  
was restored to Flanders by Int. Magnus.  
No Eng. vob. could be harbored more in North  
even in lands of D. Margaret; & with  
except: of Char VIII & Max. (whose intts.  
were opposd & were sure to keep ea of in  
check), there was not a Pr. or Cont. who  
did not carefully cultivate friendly relat<sup>s</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Eng.

156

Feeling of  
K. and of  
his Subjects  
as to Money  
in K's hands

It was a consid obj w<sup>th</sup> K to secure for  
self an ample reserve of treas. w<sup>th</sup>out  
burdening his subjs. <sup>at large</sup> w<sup>th</sup> too severe tax<sup>n</sup>.  
The desire of Eng<sup>n</sup>, even of statesmen & judges  
like S. J<sup>r</sup> Fortescue, for a whole gen<sup>l</sup>. &  
more, had been to see Dr K<sup>r</sup> live of his  
own, so as to make Par<sup>l</sup>. grants unnecessary.  
& H. realized more clearly on any  
previous occ<sup>n</sup>. the money was a source  
of power

152

It may here properly noted that the anxiety of Parl<sup>t</sup> about legislation, & rights of subject, arose chronologically some time after the grievance about taxation was felt

See -  
?

Or. otherwise worded, the first great grievance was the money grievance. The right of the people at large & personal immunities, & control of legislation came later

Changes  
Conseq. on  
Death of  
Char VIII

See.

Meanwhile, death of Char had created new conditions in Eur. His only son predeceased him, & his widow still D<sup>ss</sup> of Brit. in her own right. To her she actually ret<sup>d</sup>, & acted as D<sup>ss</sup> as bet. The new K, L. XII, however well knew what an indep<sup>t</sup> Br. meant & H. Crown. He meant to assert claims by adv<sup>t</sup> by him, when D. of Meaux, & D. of Melan; but how adv<sup>t</sup> it be, if for pro took alarm



Gairdner's Henry VII

and he had an indep<sup>t</sup>. hostile Pr. in his  
rear w<sup>th</sup> Eng & Spain coming to assist it

Louis XII  
policy

L's first care was to secure friendship  
of Eng. not only to prevent interf. in Pr.,  
but to promote div<sup>n</sup> among Couped in  
the Holy L. He detach<sup>d</sup> Eng., wh. had no  
immed. int<sup>s</sup>. in Italy, by first gaining  
Pope, by making Caesar Borg. D. of  
Valentinois. The Pope then allowed L to  
divorce his wife (Daug. of L. XI) & marry  
Anne. This brought Brittany again  
into union w<sup>th</sup> Fr., & made Pope  
friendly to L. Strozza had become a  
small acct. Venetians were prepared to  
follow Pope's ex. H. VII saw none  
of Ital. power could be depended on.

Louis also won over A.D. Philip  
as an ally, which P's father, Max, re-  
mained hostile fearing, wh. evidently wd  
soon happen, a 2<sup>d</sup>. No descent upon

Italy wh. the Ital. pass. Ex. Storza,  
 seemed disposed to welcome

44 Most one of the Confeds (in Holy L) had  
 much regard for B of A, Ex King of Spain;  
 & even these two each agreed to speak w<sup>th</sup>  
 Fr. on terms approved by the King, rather  
 better terms in H's case than those exacted fr. Chas VIII

So away we chanced for L. to avoid  
 Italy & make work his claim to Milan

169-71

James IV. of Scot<sup>l</sup> was <sup>espoused</sup> ~~married~~ to Margaret  
 daughter of H. VIII, first by proxy, Jan 25, 1503  
 & afterwards ceremony by parties themselves  
 at Edinburgh, Aug 8. same year  
 183

Isabella the Catholic died Nov 26, 1504  
 191

Crompton argues that the unity of  
 Europe had consisted in the acceptance  
 of two ideas - first one from the King  
 one secular one religious - the Papacy  
 & the Emperor - as sovereign over the King

## Crichton's Wolsey

an institution, represented by a person - the Papacy by the Pope, the Empire by the Emperor (MS also the conflict between the two - the incompatibility - the contradiction implied in bi-céphalism.

Crichton well remarks: "The Empire & the Papacy had harmonised w<sup>th</sup> a feudal conception of a regulative supremacy over vassals who were free to act within the limits of or obliga to or sup<sup>r</sup>-d<sup>o</sup>." p. 4  
This again is quite analogous to Mrs. J. R. Fox's remarks upon the local independ. of the feudal town, a borough; that also acted freely within limits of its obligations, a manifestation of local self-gov<sup>t</sup> of a singular character.  
As the Papacy and the Empire failed, as unity in subord<sup>n</sup>. & an in-

119  
stitution, or to a person, disappeared - a  
period of uncertainty - of lost or disappeared  
unity - succeeded. To this followed a new  
conception of unity in the predominance  
of a nationality over all others. A unit  
more extensive and more complex than  
a localized institution such as Empire  
and Papacy was growing, organizing,  
and as an incident to its develop-  
ment began to succeed a universal  
sovereignty, central and exacting con-  
trol among various localities

Creston says again: "When the old  
Sup<sup>ty</sup> was no longer recog<sup>d</sup>, the idea of a  
supremacy still remained; but there was  
no other basis possible for that supremacy  
than a basis of universal sovereignty. It  
was long before any state was suff<sup>ic</sup>iently  
to venture on such a claim, but end of 15<sup>th</sup>  
century saw Fr & Spain united and powerful

# Cervantes' Wolsley

Position of  
France, Spain  
& Germany  
c. 1500

Kydon, ... Germany, so nominally  
it recog<sup>d</sup> our ruler, had sac<sup>d</sup> its  
nat<sup>l</sup> Ky<sup>sh</sup> to a futeh claim of the  
Empire. The German pers. states  
refused to lend Emp<sup>r</sup> help to fr.  
reality & his high sound<sup>d</sup> claims  
unconsciously to Orelas, a ruler of  
Fr. & Sp. were preparing a attempt  
extension of the pow. over rest of Eur.  
France first. The Ital exp<sup>d</sup> of Char<sup>s</sup> VIII  
marked "not was" end of a Mid. Ages  
because it put forth a scheme of nat<sup>l</sup>  
affair. Wh was foreign, & medieval  
Concepts

Effect of Birth  
of Marignano  
on  
Ferdinand

5-6.  
Ferd. of Aragon died Jan. 1516. The  
news of B. of Marignano, Sep 1515, had so alarmed  
him with fears of Fr. preponderance that he aban<sup>d</sup> his  
purpose of making his 2d. gr. son, Ferd, K of Spain & changed  
his will in favor of A. D. Charles (after Char V.)

Death of Ferd

Charles died Jan 12. 1519 (p. 52) <sup>44</sup>

Betrothal of  
Pr<sup>o</sup> Mary

Peace 1578  
Eng & Fr

Universal  
Peace

Position of  
Emp<sup>r</sup>

Her  
aims &  
Interests

Alvi & Francis I born Feb. 1578.

Betrothal of Mary (after Mary) Peace bet.  
Fr & Spain Eng. "Fr. bought back Tournai  
for 600,000 crowns, & entered into close  
alliance with Eng., wh. cut it off fr. inter-  
fer. w<sup>o</sup> app<sup>r</sup> of Scot<sup>s</sup>, wh. w<sup>o</sup> included in  
the peace, so long as it abst<sup>nd</sup> fr. hostis.  
Wolsey insisted th<sup>t</sup> this sh<sup>d</sup> be basis of  
a universal peace. Pope, Emp<sup>r</sup>. & Germany  
were all invited to join, & all did - but  
unsuccessfully

49

The obj of W.<sup>s</sup> for. policy had been  
attained by a universal peace of 1578.  
Eng. had been set up as a mediator in politics  
of Eur<sup>e</sup>. The old claims of Emp<sup>r</sup>. & Pap<sup>e</sup> had  
passed away in a conflict of nat<sup>l</sup> & dyn<sup>y</sup>.  
interests, in wh. Pap<sup>e</sup>. & Emp<sup>r</sup>. were both in-  
volved. Eng. by virtue of insular pos<sup>n</sup>, was prac-  
tically outside of W.<sup>s</sup> of unim<sup>d</sup>. amb<sup>ts</sup> wh. dis-  
tracted Cont<sup>t</sup>; but Eng. Comm<sup>l</sup> int<sup>l</sup> made her  
desires of influence

## Errighton's Wolsey

Position of  
Engl. in con-  
sequence of,  
+ after, peace  
of 1578

"So long as the K<sup>d</sup> be exalt<sup>d</sup> by peaceful  
means, the good of Eng<sup>d</sup> is promot<sup>d</sup> at  
same time. The pos<sup>n</sup> of Eng. as pacifier  
of Europe is one well qualif<sup>d</sup> to develop a  
nat<sup>l</sup> consciousness of great duties to  
perform; and it may be doubted if a  
country is ever great unless it has a  
clear consciousness of some great omission"  
p. 57

Suggestion  
for  
Preface

Say - or substitute - "race" for "country"  
in this last sentence; and consider  
how far the phrase might be a suitable  
exordium for preface declaring the  
leading purpose of intended book

Electin to  
Empire  
1579

"The election to  $\delta$  Emp. next with 7  
electors,  $\delta$  Chief Ps of Germany.  $\times \times$   $\delta$  Emp  
had for a century been in H. of Austria,  $\delta$   
Max had schemed eagerly  $\delta$  it sh<sup>d</sup> pass  
to his gr. son Charles

Francis entered list w<sup>th</sup> Charles 52

Charles was elected Emperor June 28, 1519  
Ap 55, 61-3

Working  
between  
Charles &  
Francis

The ill-will it had long been simmering  
bet. Fr. & Char had risen to surface, & a  
long rivalry bet. A 2 monarchs was now  
declared. Each looked for allies & the  
most imp't ally was England. ++ W.  
wished to keep alive, about Satist, the hope  
of ~~sett~~ both, & so acted still more secretly  
& pers. of Eng as hold. balance of peace in  
Europe

55-6

Attitude  
of  
Katharine

Katharine was overjoyed at the removal  
of intimacy wth Spanish Court (Emp. Char.  
visit there in Eng) to whose interests she  
was strongly attached & tried to prevent  
a understanding wth Fr.

Popular  
Sentiment

In her dislike of the Fr alliance Q.  
Kath. expressed a pop. sentiment. The people  
had long regarded Fr. as the natural enemy  
of Eng, & were slow to give up the prejudices. Nobles  
were & more discontented wth W's policy, wh by  
did we can't understand

60



# Crichton's Wolsey

Age & Death  
Mary of Eng

In 1520 Mary was 4 yrs old (h. 63) therefore  
born 1516; died 1558 act 42.

Wolsey's Policy

up to 1520

&

Modif<sup>n</sup>  
Change after

Cloth of gold

After Cloth of gold "Wolsey's ideas  
remained domt., & pos<sup>n</sup> he had mark'd out  
for Eng was still maint<sup>d</sup>. He had been com-  
pelled to chge form of his pol<sup>y</sup>, but its  
essence was much<sup>s</sup>? . Europ. app<sup>r</sup> c?  
no longer be directed by a univ<sup>l</sup> peace  
under a guarantee of Eng<sup>y</sup>; so W. sub-  
stituted system of sep. alliances w<sup>th</sup> Eng,  
by wh. Eng. ex<sup>t</sup> a mediating influence  
on pol<sup>y</sup> of th<sup>e</sup> 2 Mon<sup>s</sup>, whose rivalry  
creat<sup>d</sup> breach of Eur. peace

64

Result with ach<sup>on</sup>, th<sup>e</sup> pos<sup>n</sup> was pre-  
carious, & req<sup>d</sup> Court-watch<sup>g</sup>.

65

Circumstances

Chas & Fr.

1520

It wd take little to provoke war bet.  
Fr. & Chas. But Chas was weak owing to  
want of unity of int. in his scatt<sup>d</sup> dom<sup>ns</sup>  
Germany disturb<sup>d</sup> by Luther, Spain by  
revolt of cities against long misgov<sup>t</sup>.

Char was not unity for war; Francis little better  
Both poor 66-7

Birth of James V

Q Margaret (H. VIII's sister) got with to a son (James V., father of Mary 2. of Scots) a few months after her husband (James IV) killed at Flodden in 1513 69

Wolsey's Policy towards Scot 1520-22

Owing to unsettled country in Scot, "the surest way for Eng to keep Sc. helpless was to encour. forays on border." Under Wolsey's wish, "Ld. Dacres, Warden of West Marches develop'd a savage & sept. war fare, in shape of Border raids, purposely meant to devast. Scot frontier, so as to prevent serious invasions from Scot. Still, H. VIII was most desirous to keep Scot. sep. fr. Fr.; but treaty wth Sc. expired in Nov. 1520. W. w. gladly have turned treaty into perpet. peace, but all his c. activity was prolong. to 1522. Scot. still cling to Fr. alliance. Fr. I was induc'd to urge Scots to sue for peace, & to accept as favor wh. Eng was only too glad to grant 70

Crichton's Wolsley

Wolsley's  
policy of  
peace guarantees,  
mediation,  
alliances

Chas. & Francis continuing on verge of  
war, thro. W's urgency, they consented to a  
conference at Calais, June, 1521, W. & Fran-  
side, resp. of 12 mon. to appear. But thro  
a combin. of causes prosp. of peace suddenly  
dark? just as W prop! & stand forth as  
mediator of Eur. x x x Since his first prop.  
(see ante) had failed, he still hoped to  
maint. Eng's influence by alliances. x x  
But first of all, all wth. Eng must be  
made firm, & Eng. gov. basis of demand?  
At this shld be purchased by breach wth Fr.

Relations of  
H. VIII to  
Chas &  
to France

If war in ev., Eng had most to gain by all.  
wth. C., to wh. also its friend. c. offer substant.  
adv., as Eng, in case of war, c. secure to C.  
means of Commun. bet Neth<sup>s</sup> & Spain,  
wh. w? be cut off by Fr. w. hostile &  
Channel barrd. by Eng. ships. Moreover.  
prosp. of marr. Mary & C. was gratif. to  
H. ; also Eng sides? wd suffer by any

break with North, while nation of whom we  
Fr. we still pop. in Eng 75-6

Wolsey at  
Cont. of  
1521.

The conf. dragged on 3 weary mos. W.  
rem. true to his 2 prin<sup>s</sup>: care for Emp's interests &  
a desire for peace. He secur<sup>d</sup> protect<sup>n</sup> for  
Chan-fisheries in case of war, & strove to  
lead both ptis to see the adv. in mak<sup>g</sup> a truce  
if they cd. not agree upon peace. xxx Really,  
both sides were only gaining time & their eyes were  
fixed on events in field, rather than in Conf.

79

Wolsey's  
Miscalculations

W. left Calais Nov. 25, 1521, disapp<sup>d</sup>  
& worn out. xxx Dec 1. Emp. Capt<sup>d</sup> Tournai,  
& news came fr. Italy that Milan had fallen & arms  
of Emp. & Pope. xxx Time for diplomacy was  
pass<sup>d</sup>, quarrel must be decided by sword

W. saw his est. designs thrown away  
because saw Eng had nothing to gain by  
war. xx He had hoped from Dip. men that  
Dip. can do. Advice & influence can do  
something to prevent war when war is not

Crichton's Wolsey

When Media-  
tion is fruitfull  
+  
When not  
is not very seriously des<sup>d</sup>; but in pro-  
port<sup>n</sup> as ext int<sup>s</sup> are concerned, attempts  
at med<sup>n</sup> are useless unless back<sup>d</sup> by force.  
Eng<sup>d</sup>. had no troops by wh. C<sup>d</sup>. pretend<sup>d</sup> to en-  
force her counsels

Wolsey's  
Experience  
Repeated in  
later  
Eng. Hist<sup>y</sup>  
W. was only 1<sup>st</sup> of long series of Eng.  
Min<sup>s</sup>. Wh he met same disappoint<sup>t</sup> for same  
reasons. Eng, in his days, had same sort of  
int in app<sup>t</sup> of Cont<sup>t</sup> as she has had  
ever since. W. 1<sup>st</sup> taught her to desist.  
At int. by pac. counsels, & so long as it  
was on poss. Eng. has. on. purp<sup>l</sup>. But  
when a crisis comes Eng. has soon be slow  
to recog its inevitableness; & her habit of  
hop<sup>n</sup> for peace agst hope. he placed her in  
undignif<sup>d</sup> att. for time, he drawn upon her  
approach of duplicity, Tho involved her in  
war agst her will

Date  
Francis I

82  
Born 1494; succeeded Thomas 1515 (Jan)  
Died 1547

Dates

Born 1490 Ascended 1509 Died 1547

Henry VIII

Treaty of  
Chas V.

W's failure at Conf. 1521 due to obstinacy  
of Chas V who showed unexp<sup>d</sup>! readiness to  
cancel his oblig<sup>ns</sup> to his dom<sup>ns</sup> as a whole, by  
refusing to abandon Fontarab. last only to the  
Brit. Sp. people. It was his capac. for large  
consider<sup>ns</sup> that gave C. his pow<sup>r</sup> for the future. His  
motives were hard & discov. but they always  
rested on basis of his entire oblig<sup>ns</sup> & were  
dictated by reasons known to himself alone

84

Death Leo X

Leo X. died unexpectedly 1521, April 4<sup>th</sup>.

85

War Eng & Fr.

Duke of Albany went back from Fr. to Scot<sup>l</sup>,  
& in begin. of May Fr. ordered eig. of goods  
lying in Bordeaux for ship<sup>t</sup> to Eng. This led to  
retreat & war was declared May 28, 1522

89

Popes

Adrian VI

Clement VII

Adrian of Utrecht, who had been tutor to  
Chas, elected Pope 1522; <sup>1588</sup> Died 1523 (99)

Clement VII (Giulio di Medici) elected

Nov. 1523

98-9

Crichton's Wolsay

Disaffection  
of Constable de  
Bourbon

The sole survivor of a great feudatory  
was unwisely afft<sup>d</sup> by F<sup>r</sup>; not only afft<sup>d</sup>  
but a lawsuit treaty to deprive him of  
grt<sup>r</sup> pt. of his poss<sup>s</sup>? Bourbon c<sup>d</sup> bring  
6,000 men into field. He op<sup>d</sup> negot<sup>s</sup> w<sup>th</sup> C.  
1523 94

Plan of Cam-  
paign, 1523

Chas w<sup>th</sup> 20,000 into Guernsey;  
H. w<sup>th</sup> 15,000 Eng, supp<sup>d</sup> by 6,000  
Neth<sup>ds</sup>, thro' Picardy; 10,000 Germans  
to Burgundy; & Bourbon & head  
dissat<sup>d</sup> notes in Fr. F's poss<sup>s</sup> seem  
hopeless - his people's money squand<sup>d</sup>, &  
he unpop<sup>r</sup>; W's dip<sup>ty</sup> wd help<sup>d</sup> win Swiss  
to Imp. all.; efforts to detach Ven. from  
France to Imp<sup>r</sup>. 95

Seizure of  
Ven. Gallies  
1523

W. now descended to act of overbearing  
insol. Some Ven. Gallies trad<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Fran.  
put in at Plymouth in storm; & were  
laid under embargo & det<sup>d</sup> under many  
flimsy pretenses. Probably W. wished to  
show Ven. & its trad<sup>d</sup> into. Neg<sup>d</sup> friend<sup>sh</sup>

of Eng. At all events, were not released till Ven  
on pt. of joining Emp. all.

Venice & Rome  
agst. France

Ven. joined Emp. & Pope Adrian also sent  
into defensive League agst Fr. Thus Fr.  
entirely isolated 96

Infatuation  
Henry VIII

NOTE H. VIII's infatuation as to his chance  
of becoming ruler of Fr., and futurity of  
Emp mil? Spectacles 96-7

Correctness  
of  
Wolsey's  
Policy

W.'s policy of neutrality & mod. fully  
justified, 1522-3 x x x So long as Eng has,  
she cd pursue her own ints, but her threats more  
effective on her partisans 98

Scotland  
&  
England

The subjugn of Scot to Eng was hindered  
not helped by all wth Emp, wh. only drew  
Scot? nearer to Fr., & kept alive old feeling  
of hostility, intensifd by border raids. 99

Papacy of  
Clement VII  
Effects

The Pope came to off. aimed at expect? on  
Clement VII, & flew more entirely disapp'd. C. H. &  
W. united in greeting him wth joy. In brief space he  
suff. humil? from Char, caused downfall of W. &  
drove H to severe bonds bet. Eng C. & Holy See. How  
detr? (perhaps) if W. hope 100



# Crichton's Woolsey

Of late yrs tax<sup>n</sup> had become oppressive

(1523), & exp. of late campaigns were diff

King's revenues  
&  
Taxation

"No diff<sup>ce</sup> bet<sup>h</sup> state revenue & royal  
rev. in W's days. K. took all he c<sup>d</sup>. get

and spent as he thought best; if he went  
to war he exp<sup>d</sup>? help. & pay. In an ord?

Methods.

way K was well prov<sup>d</sup>? for by his feudal  
dues & proceeds of customs, t<sup>un</sup>se & p<sup>l</sup>ge  
& tax on wool, wool-fells and leather.

When extraor. exp. incurred, Parl<sup>t</sup> was sum<sup>d</sup>?  
& grant<sup>d</sup>. taxes. Their vote was rack<sup>d</sup> on

an old assist<sup>t</sup>. of the 10<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> of a  
val. of chattel poss<sup>n</sup>? by baronage & Comm<sup>s</sup>;

& when Parl. made to grant cler<sup>y</sup> in Com.  
granted 10<sup>th</sup> of cler. incomes. Value of

a 10<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> was £30,000, of a cler. 10<sup>th</sup>  
10,000; so that usual grant in Emer<sup>y</sup>? was

£40,000 fr. Whole realm.

In exp<sup>n</sup> of 1573 it had off<sup>d</sup> a vote of  $\frac{2}{10}$   
and  $\frac{2}{15}$ , besides a subsidy of a graduated  
income & prop<sup>y</sup>? tax which was estim<sup>d</sup> a

133  
revenue £160,000, & to be supplemented by  
a further grant of  $\frac{1}{10}$  &  $\frac{1}{15}$  in 1575

102-3

Supplies  
Differ

" & W's demands in 1523 it was replied,  
in kt, At sudden withdrawl of so large an amt. of  
ready money wd. seriously aff. currency & was in  
fact impossible "

104

Wolsley  
Difficulties

Wolsley labored always for peace, in order to  
strengthen Eng's posn. of strength & mediation. He had  
to contend with K's inclination to war w<sup>th</sup> Fr, trad<sup>l</sup>  
friendship w<sup>th</sup> Emp, K's love of display, nat<sup>l</sup>  
inclination to war w<sup>th</sup> Fr.

Summary by self

James V.  
accesses

In Aug. (1523?) James V was set on  
as R in Scot (born 1513) & Scot. Parl<sup>t</sup> app<sup>t</sup>.  
of proposed <sup>mar.</sup> bet. him & Mary of Eng.

108

B of Pavie

Battle of Pavie, 1524, Francis capt<sup>d</sup>

109

W's Task  
in raising  
money

W's needs for K's expenses drove him  
to many illegal expedts 110-113

" The conditions of the people were one of a  
period of social chge. The old nobil<sup>ty</sup> had declined,  
& old form of life founded on feudsm was passing.  
Trade was becom<sup>g</sup> more imp<sup>t</sup> than agricult.; &

Crichton's Worsing

Economical  
Changes &  
Difficulties

growth of wool more profit. On pt of corn. It is  
true that Eng as whole was growing richer, & stand  
comfort rising; but the was grt. displac<sup>t</sup> of  
labor & conseq. discontent. The towns had driven  
out exp. of country; & in later yrs was w<sup>t</sup>  
Fr. had hindered trade w<sup>th</sup> Neth<sup>s</sup>; The  
custom duties had dimin<sup>d</sup>. The drain of  
bullion for war exp had crippled Eng Com.  
The had been succ<sup>m</sup> of bad seasons; every one  
had to dimin. estate & look carefully  
after exp<sup>s</sup>.

114

Henry VIII  
concluded peace w<sup>th</sup>  
Fr

Amersforth (1524) N accep<sup>t</sup>. W's  
views of peace w<sup>th</sup> Fr. +++ This resolution  
made grt chge in Ki's dom. relations.  
Kath. c<sup>d</sup>. not conceal Sp. sympathies &  
had not that to conceal disappointment

115

Treaty Peace  
Eng, France,  
Scotland

W. knew peace w<sup>th</sup> Fr. unprofitable, but  
was deter<sup>d</sup> his master sh<sup>d</sup> see its adv. in  
substant<sup>l</sup> form of ready money w<sup>th</sup> good securit<sup>y</sup>  
Treaty was signed w<sup>th</sup> France Aug 30

Truimph  
Willy's  
Diplomacy

1525(?) & included Scot. as ally of Fr. Scot?  
left unprotected as bound to follow Fr & in Jan?  
1526, peace was signed with Scot. to satisf of both  
countries. W. cd comprat. help on a result of his  
work. Again he had won the Eng strong posn, by  
setting her in forefront of opposn & overruling  
fear of Empire. Again he had Eng's act = done much  
& restore equilit of Eur. This had been achiev?  
only by W's dip<sup>y</sup>. Char V. had rec<sup>d</sup> blow wh  
he cd neither resist nor parry. Treat<sup>y</sup> of  
Fr. & Eng deprived. Char of means of ex<sup>h</sup>. dis-  
sistent press. on Fr., & encour<sup>d</sup> Ital. states  
& from alliance w<sup>th</sup> Sp<sup>ain</sup>.

Embassas-  
ments  
Charles V.  
1525-6

Char gained little by vict. Paris.  
His hands were again full. Turkes invaded  
Hungary. Fr. joined L. of Ital states w<sup>th</sup>  
him. He still had every motive good terms  
w<sup>th</sup> Eng, & W. had no desire to precipitate  
119-20

N.B.

"If W had succeeded in his pol. aspirations Eng wd  
have led the way in a deliberate settlement of many questions  
which concerned the well being of all Christendom" 126

W's failure, ∴ showed Eng back on her insular  
pos<sup>n</sup> & characteristics

## Crichton's Wolsey

Sackings of  
Rome

In Sept. 1526 a small force of  
Mamuids, aided by pt<sup>rs</sup> among Roman  
barons, surprised Rome, sacked papal pal  
& terrified Clement

In May 1527 imp<sup>l</sup> troops under  
Bourbon & German genl. Frundsberg capt<sup>d</sup>  
& plundered Rome & took Pope prisoner

121

Treaty  
w<sup>th</sup> France

April 30, 1527, formed close  
alliance w<sup>th</sup> Fr. wh. must lead to break w<sup>th</sup>  
Emp. Fr I to marry Mary, perpetual peace,  
and annual pension of Eng K. & c

Wolsey's  
Aims

doubtless Wolsey intended A's peace  
w<sup>th</sup> Fr sh<sup>d</sup> form basis of univ<sup>l</sup> peace, wh  
he never ceased to pursue, Success of C & V  
in Italy & subseq events at home rapidly  
dispelled A's hope

122

His Method

W. endeavor<sup>d</sup> to assure Eng. par. in Cont.,  
not by war but by skill<sup>l</sup> dip<sup>l</sup>. In doing  
A's, he had to guard countr. relats of Eng w<sup>th</sup>  
A's, & he also show<sup>d</sup> imp<sup>l</sup> will of  
K who pursued fantastic personal affairs.

This  
failure

When he began his career he hoped to see  
Eng long before Os (1527) peaceful & powerful  
the arbiter of Eur. affrs, a pattern to all kgs<sup>d</sup>  
dealing honestly & sagaciously w<sup>th</sup> pressing needs  
of times. x x The end was as far as com. Yr.  
1527 saw Eng exhaust by useless wars, &  
Eur plunged in dire conflict. Estuige. 124

Pol. changes  
passing  
on  
Eur

Eng passes thro social changes wh. ne-  
cess? readjust<sup>d</sup> old instit<sup>ns</sup>. Decay of  
feud<sup>sm</sup> in W. of Rozes had profound results.  
In sphere of govt<sup>l</sup> check ex<sup>d</sup> by barons on  
Crown was destroy<sup>d</sup>. N VII carefully depressed  
baronage & spared pockets of peop. Ase  
wore will<sup>d</sup> to be cond. of affrs in hds. of K.,

{ so long as he kept order & guarded Com<sup>d</sup>. int<sup>s</sup>,  
wh. were absent's more & more Nat<sup>l</sup> enemies.  
Nat<sup>l</sup> wished str<sup>g</sup> govt<sup>l</sup> to put down anarchy &  
disorder - to maint order; but nat<sup>l</sup>. was not  
will<sup>g</sup> to bear cost of strong govt<sup>l</sup> on Const<sup>l</sup>  
principles. N. VII soon found he might<sup>d</sup> do as he  
pleas<sup>d</sup>, prov<sup>d</sup> he did not ask money; he  
might gain supplies by uncounted exactions

Magnus's Wolsy  
on individuals; prov. he did not embrace  
back of mid. cl. who were busied w<sup>th</sup> trade.  
Kings, rich landowners, wealthy merchants, were  
left to K's mercies; so long as rights of  
Courts were undisturbed, by troub<sup>d</sup> Assens  
no further

125

Political  
Changes  
Henry VII

All he tended to pur. of R. H VII  
recog these cond<sup>ns</sup> & looked class privi-  
leges, which cautiously heeding popular int<sup>s</sup>.  
Thus he estab<sup>d</sup> royal pow on strg. basis,  
& carried govt. thro' cap. off<sup>rs</sup>, who rec<sup>d</sup>  
inst<sup>s</sup> fr. hself. Some old nobles held  
office, but were grad. reduc<sup>d</sup> to same level  
as old off<sup>rs</sup>. Par. of old nob<sup>l</sup> pass<sup>d</sup> silently away

Social Changes

To this pol. change correspond<sup>d</sup> a social  
change. Barons of former yrs were g<sup>t</sup> in  
prop. & no. of retainers & strength of castles.  
Now retainers were put down by Star Chamber;  
so feud. ld. was turned to County feud<sup>l</sup>.  
Land changed h<sup>d</sup>s rapidly; opulent  
merchants poss<sup>d</sup> estates. Face of County

assumed new aspect; for new landlords did not desire numerous tenantry but a large income, and a grt trade of Eng. w<sup>o</sup> wool, exp<sup>d</sup> & Flanders. Hence, tillage lands were thrown into pasture; small holders found it hard to live on holdings; complaints arose at County w<sup>o</sup> being depop<sup>d</sup>. Eng. was slowly pass<sup>g</sup> thro' economic chge wh. involved displac<sup>t</sup> of pop, & conse<sup>q</sup> moving to lab<sup>r</sup> cls. No doubt are w<sup>o</sup> grt. increase in nat<sup>l</sup> prosperity; but prosp<sup>r</sup> w<sup>o</sup> not universally diffused at once, & men were keenly conscious of present diff. Beneath surface of soc<sup>y</sup> are w<sup>o</sup> wide spread discontent

Economic  
Changes

Moreover the new movement of thought, critical spirit, introduction of classical studies.

Intellectual  
Movement

Thus Eng. was passing thro' crisis, pol., soc<sup>l</sup>, intellect<sup>l</sup>, when W. undertook management of aff<sup>rs</sup>



## Crichton's Wolsley

Pardonable  
Miscalculation  
of Wolsley

We must regret that W. put foreign  
Wolsley in first pl. & reserved (i.e.  
postponed) his construction meas. for  
domestic affs. This view was for  
get a chance ahead, & W. hopeful of success.

He may be pardoned for his Wolsley as-  
pirations, for, if he had succeeded,  
Eng wd have had way in a deliber. settle-

Consequences

ment of many questions, wh. con-  
cerned well being of all England

But success eluded W's grasp

126

Wolsley's  
Political  
Conceptions

"Wolsley behind at a restab. of Eng's  
pos. on Cont<sup>l</sup> was necess. for an increase of  
Eng trade, & was a prelim. for a wise solution  
of the quest<sup>n</sup> wh. were most urgent in domestic  
politics. He was a last Eng statesman of old school  
wh. regarded Eng. not as a sep. nat<sup>n</sup>, but as  
integ. pt. of W<sup>o</sup> England. He did not look on  
? as being solely Eng ?; he did not aim  
merely at reforming Eng. Mon<sup>y</sup> or asserting a

new pros: for Eng Ch. But he thought - Ht Eng was  
 ripe for carrying out reforms wh had for long  
 talk'd of, and removing abuses long lamented,  
 & he hoped Eng in these respects w'd turn as model  
 for rest of Eur. Only if Eng was in full accord  
 wth Eur. sent<sup>ts</sup>, was powerful, & was respected,  
 cd be done"

217-8

Relation of  
 Wolsey's  
 work to  
 that of Henry VIII

When W's power ended no min. cd as-  
 sume his place, or pick up threads wh fell to  
 his hands. It was left to H. VIII, wh. had learned more  
 from W than any one else, to direct Eng's fortunes  
 on a lower level of endeavor. We may admire  
 his clear head & strong hand; we may even prefer  
 the results of his admin<sup>n</sup> to those W. w'd. have wrought;  
 but we must confess that pers<sup>l</sup> motives held  
 a chief pl. in his mind, & that consid<sup>n</sup> of com-  
 mon weal came only in 2<sup>d</sup> pl. For H. aban<sup>d</sup>  
 W's idea of Eur. settl<sup>ts</sup> of Eccles. 2<sup>s</sup>, & grad  
 undertook a natl settl<sup>ts</sup> on lines drawn only  
 wth ref. to his own desires & ints. In its simpler  
 matter twas poss- for him to enjoy some meas-  
 of success, & as was chiefly due to a prep<sup>n</sup> W. had  
 made. x x x W. was creator of a force wh worked  
 a grt chng in Eng in 16<sup>th</sup> centy. He obt<sup>d</sup>

of W's work to  
 rest of 16<sup>th</sup> Centy

# Crichton; Wolsey

Points  
of Wolsey  
Work

for Eng a post in eastern of Eur. wh he meant  
to use for direct<sup>n</sup> of Eur generally. N. VIII  
used it post<sup>n</sup> for a asset<sup>n</sup> of Eng's st. to  
settle its own aff<sup>s</sup> for itself; & th<sup>o</sup> was proud  
strong enough to ward off for. interf. & to  
carry Eng safely thro 1<sup>st</sup> period of a  
dangerous crisis. It was because W. had  
laid a sure found<sup>n</sup>. At Eng emerged for her  
sep<sup>t</sup> post<sup>n</sup> "isolated" (insul-ated) "it is  
true, but not excluded from Eur. influence"

220

Prominence of  
Eng. Towns  
in  
Com<sup>d</sup> Affairs

The necess. of act. & coop. of towns in  
Ext<sup>r</sup> com<sup>d</sup>. matters was so clearly recog<sup>d</sup> at when  
N. VII in 1495 made league of peace & fr. trade  
w<sup>th</sup> Burgundy, the treaty was sent to all chief towns  
in Eng. At mayor might affix city seal, "for  
the equalty & stableness of a matter". 226  
burghess sat in Parlt. beside a 24 knights of a  
shire. While a 40 lds. w<sup>th</sup> or armed bands  
of ret<sup>s</sup> absol. ruled elect<sup>n</sup>s in shires, in  
spite of all statutes of Parlt., towns asst<sup>d</sup>  
freedom to elect about par or town, & sent a  
N. of Commons the members who most prof<sup>d</sup>

in Parlt

At time of? A people

4-5

Concentrated  
Life &  
Spirit of  
The Towns

In the towns, too, long by a great natl. impulse  
of later cents. but Eng & a Centl. Pers, exalt'd  
patriotism & its highest order, men were already  
inspired wth vision of Eng natl. hold' its post  
of a world, & by a passive allegiance to its  
grt. destiny; and in every market & harbor  
a love of country was quick'd, by a new com  
with its giant arm'd & win for Eng a dom<sup>n</sup>  
of a seas, by its fed<sup>n</sup> of markets held together by  
a desperate struggle for supremacy, & by its  
hordes of pirates who swept the ocean wth a  
wild joy of the Norse ancestors. There is  
no break in our history when the old world  
merged into a new, for a spirit of 15<sup>th</sup> century  
as a spirit of a 16<sup>th</sup> as completely as it is  
a spirit of today

10

Transformation  
of  
Eng. from Agr.  
Nations to  
Commerce

It was by a very slow & grad. process  
that Eng was transformed from a purely agricultural  
country, wth its scatt'd villages of dep<sup>t</sup> tillers  
of a soil into Eng we know today - a land  
of industrial towns com<sup>ing</sup> where agr<sup>l</sup> int<sup>s</sup> are

Lyons Town life

Insignificant

Origin of  
Eng Towns

in

Time of Norman  
Kings

— " —

Partial Exchanges

Inland

Seaports

— " —

Beginnings  
of  
Growth

almost forgot in summing up Nat! wld.  
 Our mod<sup>n</sup> towns, indeed, can almost all  
 trace back to history into obscur<sup>n</sup> of a very  
 dist. past; but to record, as we find it  
 in Domesday, or under the Norman Ks,  
 is simply that of little country hamlets,  
 where a few ag<sup>l</sup> laborers gath<sup>d</sup> in to poor  
 hovels, tilling by turns the Ld's land &  
 their own small holdings; or of somewhat  
 beggin villages wh. lay at branch<sup>n</sup> of a  
 a great road, at river ford, or at a cross<sup>g</sup>  
 meeting pt. for fair, & to grow into some  
 little town as centres of small local  
 trade. Along coast, also, a few seaports  
 were just begining to draw merchants with  
 their wares to a land that had long been forgot  
 by the traders of the Cont. It was not till 12<sup>th</sup>  
 Cent<sup>y</sup> that our boroughs began to be an ind<sup>t</sup>  
 municipal growth; from the time, that is, that  
 a growth of wool trade under H. First &c. On  
 a new com<sup>l</sup> life, & the org<sup>n</sup> of local govt  
 under H. Second op<sup>n</sup> for the way into

Gradual  
Advances

into a new world of pol<sup>l</sup> expt. From its time  
all went well w<sup>th</sup> A munic<sup>l</sup>. for 300 yrs. In  
course of 13<sup>th</sup> Century got major<sup>ty</sup> of towns abt<sup>d</sup>  
rt<sup>s</sup> of self-gov<sup>t</sup>, until finally these came to  
end because there were no enfranch<sup>d</sup>. Ts  
left. x x Some Ts allowed to elect the mayor  
before 1200, others did not win the st. till 3  
or 4 cents later. But A for<sup>d</sup> most<sup>ly</sup> never  
ceased; every vict<sup>or</sup> count<sup>d</sup> for his<sup>l</sup>. The  
burghers went on filling the purses on one  
hand, & draw<sup>ng</sup> up constit<sup>ns</sup> for the towns  
on the other, till in 15<sup>th</sup> Century they were in fact  
the guardians of Eng<sup>l</sup> w<sup>l</sup>d, & arbiters of Eng<sup>l</sup> politics

Grand  
Result  
in  
15<sup>th</sup> Century

10-12

Gradual  
Indications  
of  
Bettering  
Cond<sup>ns</sup>  
— " —

"At first municip<sup>l</sup> life, even at its best,  
was on a very humble scale. It was not till  
middle of 14<sup>th</sup> Century that A & Ts, as they ent<sup>d</sup> on a  
large industrial activ<sup>ty</sup>, began to free themselves  
fr. A indescrib. squalor & misery of A early  
Med. Ages; but fr. the time we begin to detect  
signs of stirring prosp<sup>ty</sup>" wh. gradually  
spread & increase

14<sup>th</sup> Century

# Green's Town Life

General  
Description

Prospects

Illustration

Colchester

Ramifications

Woolman?

With the beggar boroughs were enjoying  
a harvest of blessings that things, the small  
seaports & market T's also got in the share  
of a good good part. by wh. all Eng<sup>d</sup>. enrich<sup>d</sup>  
13-14

Colchester, at time of Conq<sup>t</sup>, 2200 found  
means & live, but in 250 years, (to circ 1300)  
had near added @ nos. x x x But in  
course of 14<sup>th</sup> centy, makers of cloth came  
to settle beside the tanners & butchers.

Card-makers, combers, clothiers, weavers,  
fullers, dyers got @ T, & spread  
the trade into neight<sup>9</sup> villages. Wool-  
mongers pushed the business, till in 1373  
A barliffs made a Wool Hall for a

couce of dealers &c. 14<sup>th</sup> Centy closed  
pop<sup>n</sup> had more than 2<sup>d</sup>; poor houses  
swept away & replaced by better h<sup>o</sup>s  
& shops

14

Evidence of ~~wool~~ accum<sup>n</sup> in 15 centy -  
gats on every side. The labor & cultivation  
wh. in earlier centy, had cov<sup>d</sup>. Eng<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup>

castles, cath<sup>dr</sup>, & monast<sup>ry</sup>, as now absorbed in  
work of cov<sup>er</sup> & w<sup>h</sup> new towns. "Numerous  
improv<sup>em</sup>ts & us<sup>ed</sup>

18

Political  
Movement  
1200-1500

Mrs. Gurn also notes that "from the  
narrow dominion of trade much human energy  
was made a way to escape" & energy in political  
expt<sup>ment</sup> and change

20-21

Apt Movement  
at which  
Boroughs  
summoned  
to Parlt.

1265-

By a happy coincidence, the boroughs  
were called to take part in a gr<sup>eat</sup> mov<sup>em</sup>t by  
wh. H. of Commons was created, at a time  
when local discipline & expe<sup>rience</sup> in self-gov<sup>ern</sup>ment  
had prep<sup>ared</sup> them to ex<sup>ert</sup> very real influence in  
moulding Eng<sup>lish</sup> Const. into pres<sup>ent</sup> form. H<sup>ow</sup> far  
great pt. secured <sup>fundamental</sup> ~~lib<sup>erty</sup>~~ just by S. de Montfort  
in 1265 summoned mid. cl. to take part  
in work of Parlt., & hav<sup>ing</sup> str<sup>ong</sup>ly for pos<sup>ition</sup>  
during all a 30 yrs of Ch<sup>ar</sup>l<sup>es</sup> I's Councils & ten-  
tative expt<sup>ment</sup> wh. followed, by saw the  
report<sup>ing</sup> of the Boroughs def<sup>initely</sup> estab<sup>lish</sup>ed in 1295  
the very yr. apt. Country Rep<sup>resent</sup>at<sup>ion</sup> had bn at  
last perfectly ack<sup>nowledged</sup>

Consummation  
of the  
Process

24



## Green's Town Life

Growth  
Influence  
of Burgers  
in Parl<sup>t</sup>

Their Prop<sup>n</sup>  
of  
Representatives

Evidence of  
Their Power

of the burgers for the most pt. at first  
sat silent in Parl<sup>t</sup> "it still remains so  
in the cent<sup>y</sup> during wh. H. of C. was being  
fashioned members sent fr. the free  
self-gov<sup>t</sup> Comm<sup>s</sup>: formed almost  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  
14-18. Ed. I sent parl<sup>t</sup> writs to 166  
15, & in Parl<sup>t</sup> of 1399, 176 Reps. of  
Boroughs sat beside 74 Knts of & their  
silent to by were, signing lists show a  
steady growth of the imp, & away in wh  
statesmen had begun to appear. A new  
force was wh. growth had to reckon. By  
a close of 14<sup>th</sup> Cent<sup>y</sup> the influence was  
marked; & was doubtless thro the vigorous  
burgers of H of C. in early pt of 15<sup>th</sup>  
cent<sup>y</sup> laid hold of power it had  
never had before, nor was to be again  
for 200 yrs.

25-6

It is perfectly clear that wise rulers  
in these days saw the trend. Chafe it was

Effect upon  
Rulers

taking pl. in & bal. of forces of State, as  
even & most foolish felt that the power of the  
purse at least was passing from the country  
magistrates to the town merchants; & they were expressing  
to the country by a change in whole charac. of the policy  
to the statesmen & friends of burghers war,  
even in moments of quiet, daily becoming  
a matter of political consequence, to be bought at their  
own price

27

Fruits of  
15<sup>th</sup> Century

"Acknowledged as a period of W. of Roses may seem  
to superficial reader, no student has yet skinned secret  
of a age which made pass. for Eng. the mould of  
letters & the Reformation, which founded her Commonwealth  
of the 15<sup>th</sup>, which revolutionized the industrial system, which  
cast away the last bonds of feudalism, & laid the  
foundations of modern State"

36

Interest &  
Characteristic  
of the  
Generation

The int. of the Century: ... lies in the life of the  
Common folk. ... If it produced no great ad-  
ministrator or statesman, it did create a whole class of  
men thro' the country trained in practical affairs, doing an  
administrative work of local government, active, enterprising, resolute  
public spirited, disciplined in the best of all schools  
for political service

41

# Green's Town Life

Burgess  
replace  
Monks

The burgess now began to perform in a  
nat'l econ? the work wh. in earlier cents had been  
done by a grt. monas. soc<sup>s</sup>. The extens. of  
trade & mfg. had fallen into his hands; he was  
basid in fact? & storing a nat'l wlt. He gave to  
labor a new dignity in soc'l life, and a new pl.  
in nat'l councils" 43

Agriculture  
Stationary

Agricult. rem<sup>d</sup> stat<sup>y</sup> during 15<sup>th</sup> &  
16<sup>th</sup> cents. The real progress lay not in  
a country, but in a towns. 43 note

Founders of  
New Social  
Order

The Burgess laid in fact found<sup>rs</sup> of a  
new Eng soc<sup>y</sup>. A man of a new learning,  
a man of a Ref<sup>n</sup>, the men wh revealed a  
new world, were men wh had been formed  
under influence of 15<sup>th</sup> Cent<sup>y</sup>

Outcome of the  
Industrial &  
Comm<sup>l</sup>.

Revolutions

All its activ<sup>ty</sup> was a outcome of a grt  
ind<sup>l</sup> & comm<sup>l</sup> revolut<sup>n</sup> wh. was passin<sup>g</sup> over  
a country. Until mid of 14<sup>th</sup> Cent<sup>y</sup> (1350) Eng  
had been a Eng<sup>l</sup> what Australia is today - a  
country known only as prov<sup>s</sup> & raw mat<sup>l</sup> of  
Com. At close of 15<sup>th</sup> Cent<sup>y</sup> (1500) Eng had

Radical  
Industrial  
Changes

taken her pt. as a center of mfg., whose finished goods were distrib<sup>d</sup> in all the grt. markets of Med<sup>l</sup> & of the Northern Seas. No wonder that during a change wh. transformed the country fr. a land of agri<sup>c</sup> villages into a land of mfg. Ts, & sp<sup>d</sup>. for her the mighty struggle to become a carrier of the world's com, & whose energy of her people, thrown into a single channel, sh<sup>d</sup> be absorbed in accomp<sup>d</sup> her enormous task. Every one was honestly busy in learning either how to make or how to sell, & in com<sup>g</sup> & diff<sup>g</sup> the best traders as they strove to push their way into world's markets on equal, or if poss, more on equal terms w<sup>th</sup> competitors who had long held unquest<sup>d</sup>. supremacy

— " —

Resulting  
Commercial  
Development

— " —

Wool the  
Great  
Export

Fr. 12<sup>th</sup> Century wool had been the one grt. exp<sup>t</sup>. of Eng, & the one grt. source of w<sup>ld</sup> for monks, churchmen, farmers, even ks. So simp<sup>t</sup> was its sale that statesmen very early saw necess. of securing for Nat<sup>l</sup> Exch<sup>g</sup>. a share in profits of the main nat<sup>l</sup> trade; & in aid of a royal Treas. they devised in first  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 13<sup>th</sup> Cent<sup>y</sup> (1200-1250) a system quite pecul. to Eng - a org<sup>z<sup>n</sup></sup> of a

Government  
Measures

Sketch

## Current Lower life

The Staple

"The Staple was an app<sup>td</sup> pt. to wh. alone certain goods might be brought for sale, raw mat<sup>ls</sup> such as wool, wool fells, skins &c of wh. wool was far most imp<sup>t</sup>." Fix<sup>d</sup> for first 100 yrs in a fix. town - as Bruges, w<sup>ch</sup> chg<sup>d</sup> to Calais finally as most adv. pt. about 1390. 456

State Object  
in this  
Institution

In its forc<sup>e</sup> all & expt<sup>d</sup> trade thro one nation Chan. & first purpose of State was merely to provide conv<sup>t</sup>. mode of fab<sup>g</sup> Customs into Excheq; the result to much<sup>ts</sup> was yet in-

Results in  
a  
Monopoly

conver<sup>ed</sup> but in the end brought about a monopoly in this land. This monopoly was sust<sup>d</sup> by a rigid framework of reg<sup>s</sup>, preventing private trading by any exercise. "And since a gov<sup>t</sup>. body of a Staple had great con- trol beyond Calais itself over all Eng<sup>l</sup>, much<sup>ts</sup>, throughout Flanders, which by gov<sup>t</sup>. in Eng<sup>l</sup> by local off<sup>rs</sup> & part of a Staple ext<sup>d</sup> far and wide, & brought all scatt<sup>d</sup> much<sup>ts</sup> under one great org<sup>zm</sup>. "So powerful a body could bring pressure on rulers of Eng<sup>l</sup> & Burgundy.

Methods of  
the  
Monopoly

and by watchful management exclude & crush all rivals. "At last, agst & orig<sup>l</sup> intents of legislators by their pt<sup>s</sup> into their own hands & carrying of the export trade, & so long as wool rem<sup>d</sup> chief export of Eng, 80 p.c. of its trade passed thro their hands." 49

Fears about Scarcity of Currency

So far as State was concerned all its system for protect<sup>n</sup> of wool-trade had grown out of fund<sup>l</sup> concept<sup>n</sup> of Stathe as a fruitful source of supply for royal treas. A fixed sum was demanded yr by yr., whether trade was good or bad. "Buying was forced out of Eng into for. hands because of fear of 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>ry</sup> financiers that gold & silver wd become scarce, and Stathe was used to force flow of specie into Eng." 49

Monopoly of Export Discourages Mfg at Home

It was of course a bit of its monopoly & discour. home mfgs. "If Parl<sup>t</sup> like that of 1258, or a set statesman like Montfort, were at Eng become an indep<sup>t</sup> & self-supp<sup>d</sup> centre of mfg, the ruined idle words & monopolists dealing in wool w<sup>th</sup> command of world's market, & wh. saw no need to forsake their easy path to wealth at moment when great of mfgs in Neth<sup>l</sup> op<sup>d</sup> a vast market for Eng produce. In time of Ed III 30,000 sacks of wool shipped every yr

Wool's Town Life

England  
latter to  
manufacture  
wool.

Before ruin of Ed III closed, & exp<sup>ns</sup>  
of wool knew they had fallen on evil times.  
Trade began to slip fr. Am. & revenue they  
paid to Excheq. fell bet<sup>n</sup> 1391 and 1411  
to  $\frac{1}{5}$  its former value; & was still so calculat<sup>d</sup>?  
in 1449. Instead of 30,000 sacks y<sup>rly</sup>  
counted in 14<sup>th</sup> Century, they c<sup>d</sup>. not at close  
of 15<sup>th</sup> collect more than 8,624, and in last  
of N. VIII As had shrunk a 5,000. x x x  
At very moment when all Eng was being  
rapidly turned into pasture for endless  
prod<sup>n</sup> of wool, & great Co. of wool traders  
was irrever<sup>ly</sup> ruined. The wool in fact  
was being sold at home; for the great re-  
volution in trade was rapidly being com-  
pleted - by wh Eng was turned fr. a  
country whose chief business was exp<sup>n</sup>?  
wool into one whose ch. bus. was  
exp<sup>n</sup>? cloth x x x A farmer wh. c<sup>d</sup> sell his  
wool next door, did not trouble to send it  
with regular forms over sea to Calais

Mem. The abandonment of the overland route from Grown  
by way of Germany & Central & Med. was consummated  
if not initiated by the measures of Venice, prohibiting her  
sea carrying trade by forbidding the land transit - Grown  
Columbus pp 76 & 80

General  
Manufacturing  
Activity  
1400 - 1500

The activity in imp. of wool aroused spirit of  
imp. wh. show'd in many of branches. of wh instance  
pp 54-7 "Eng workers sent into market large quantities of  
A linen call? sold? for its 1st home. Traders no longer  
took skins over sea to be dressed, but had work done  
by Eng. at home. At begin 15<sup>th</sup> cent? beer was brought  
fr. Prussia to Eng; at close beer taken from Eng  
to Flanders etc

Growth of  
Wealth  
+  
Evidence  
thereof

Met wh inland & outward trade wh salt'd in  
hands of merchant wh bewild? rapid? x x x & whole  
country shared in trader's profit, fr. K. to peasant.  
It is calc'd. & in reign of H. VIII (?) exp't<sup>d</sup> so exceeded  
imp't<sup>d</sup> as to bring £50,000 yearly wh ch<sup>d</sup>, &  
bal. incl'd even more fav<sup>or</sup> in reign of H. VII (?) x x  
The goldsmiths in London were exp't<sup>d</sup> by a for. trans.  
to be more precious metal than Ore of Rome,  
Julian Florence & Venice took. In mid-cl. evi-  
dences of accum<sup>n</sup>? wh are wh found on every side,  
& a masses of the pop., in spite of war tax<sup>n</sup>, show  
in genl prosp<sup>n</sup>. In mid. 15<sup>th</sup> cent? Fortescue



## Green's Town Life

contrasts the prosp<sup>ty</sup> of Eng masses w<sup>th</sup>  
use of Ir., as manifested, in food  
clothing &c; & musty physical cond<sup>n</sup>  
57-9

Pol. Rev<sup>n</sup>; in  
Distribution of  
Pol. Power, &  
in class of  
interests that  
became prominent

This industrial revolut<sup>n</sup>, by raising  
mid. cl. toward the others wrought also  
a pol. rev<sup>n</sup>, by its advanc<sup>t</sup> in fear & suspicion  
Also, home pol. & for. aff<sup>s</sup> were discussed  
from the pt. of view of trade & mpt. ints.

fostering the idea of protect<sup>n</sup> wh. seems a  
first nat<sup>l</sup> impulse of a inexp<sup>d</sup> & un-  
educated mind. Bp Molyne's Libel of  
Eng Pol<sup>y</sup>: "Lays her head of fund<sup>l</sup> axon on  
& sole and undiv<sup>d</sup> concern of Eng in all for.  
relat<sup>s</sup> was a protect<sup>n</sup> of her Com., she  
maint<sup>d</sup> it so long as she kept tight hold  
on narrow seas bet Dov. & Cal., she  
might rule trade of world. For her all  
Com fr. N to S, and fr. S to N, had to  
pass a strait gate held by her sentinels on  
eith side; so it while mixed fate drew  
nat<sup>s</sup> into her net, Eng safely hidden behind  
her wall of defence, A stormy Chan<sup>l</sup>, need

Molyne's  
Libel of  
English Policy.

Published  
about 1445

he no care, so long as she looked well to her navy, kept it script to seize her prey, & strong to drive enemies back fr. looking over wall.

61-2

Another  
Liber, Anon,  
about 1475  
(man 1463, v. p. 67)  
advocating  
legal measures  
for protectn  
of internal  
industries

Thirty years aft. Motley's "Liber" setting forth the rising ideas about for. policy, we heard another liberal propounding the new ideas concerning home policy. "Probably the work of one whose converse had been w<sup>th</sup> work<sup>ing</sup> men rather than w<sup>th</sup> merchants & grandees." The "protection" reflects on talk in saying "the export of wool sh<sup>ould</sup> be restrained so that woolen & commerces might be work w<sup>th</sup> the full;" the working men must be protected by law in conduct of labor, so that "or poor living & address" might be allowed with w<sup>th</sup>, riches & prosper<sup>ity</sup> & be for benefit of whole realm

64

Both sets of ideas contribute to our new policy viz: Protect<sup>ion</sup> & Develop<sup>ment</sup> of Eng. Commerce & Mfgs.

Fr. Os time .: the w<sup>ord</sup> of Eng are a be of a grt. indust<sup>rial</sup> state; "It is, its for. pol<sup>icy</sup> & its internal, domestic pol<sup>icy</sup> were both, under the influence of a new ideas, arising from increase of com. & mfgs, to be directed to support & prot<sup>ection</sup> of these two

64

Spain's Town Life

Trading Community, relying upon their own right arms, were indiff't to state protect<sup>n</sup> & extension, outside limits of Eng<sup>l</sup>!

"Macht & Burger sind indiff't to mil<sup>it</sup> aggrand<sup>is</sup>ment such as conquest of Fr., so the aft. loss of Bordeaux in 1445 not a cry was raised for recov<sup>y</sup> of our lost poss<sup>es</sup>ions" (But with loss of external limits - went loss of trade accord<sup>s</sup> & mod. ideas)  
"Thus (mid 15<sup>th</sup> centy) might not look for ext<sup>er</sup> trade to ent<sup>er</sup>pris<sup>e</sup> of genius of trading Cos & pirates exact<sup>ly</sup> in freedom fr. royal restrict<sup>ions</sup>, & only calling on state for dipl. aid in case cond<sup>it</sup>.  
A w<sup>as</sup> a Com<sup>er</sup> Treaty x x x

Competition in Fr. Markets begins & breed houth

As yet (1450) Eng had awak<sup>ed</sup> no jealousy because never compet. w<sup>as</sup> w<sup>as</sup> w<sup>as</sup>? , but obvious trouble when the entered com<sup>er</sup> struggle of Cent. The wear<sup>er</sup> of Neth<sup>l</sup> had welcomed Eng trade when supplying raw mat<sup>l</sup>; twas another matter when Eng came as rival sup<sup>pl</sup>, laden w<sup>as</sup> w<sup>as</sup> w<sup>as</sup> of clo<sup>th</sup>, grudging the old supply of wool, & setting up his stalls in Flemish m<sup>ar</sup>ket.

Decline of  
Flanders  
Consequent on  
Eng. Competition

The Flem To An saw end of its prosp? & so  
became better in next. Brugs wh in 13<sup>th</sup>  
cent? had 40,000 looms, w<sup>o</sup> at end of 15<sup>th</sup> off<sup>ing</sup>  
city ship for a man to h<sup>o</sup> draw in habs & its  
drusted cloth. N<sup>o</sup>pros in 1408, had pop<sup>n</sup> of  
80,000 to 100,000, & fr. 3,000 to 4,000  
cloth workers; in 1486 only 5 to 6000  
inhab<sup>s</sup>, & 25 to 30 cloth fact<sup>s</sup>. Went but  
little better." Efforts at state protect<sup>n</sup> nat<sup>l</sup>.

Exclusion by  
municipal  
regulation  
from the land

followed by Neth? gov<sup>t</sup> & & Similar diff  
followed everywhere the appear<sup>ce</sup> of Eng  
trade w<sup>o</sup> his finished goods "The Hansa  
League drove him out of Denmark, & Teutonic  
Order from Prussia. Moreover, which disputes

Exclusion from  
transit by  
sea by open  
violence.

of m<sup>o</sup>ns kept A N in tumult, Council  
quarrels disturb<sup>d</sup> S., & Eng much<sup>t</sup> was.  
met A Gen. or A Ven. in A seas of Levant

Henry VII  
seeks solution  
by  
international  
agreements

to fight for carrying trade of Levant. As  
soon as set to private wars at rage to  
Syria & Iceland till N VII made his  
splendid attempt to discov. Aro international  
treaties the means of securing a settled  
order for the new Council state.

## Green's Town Life

Conflicts of  
Opinions &  
of Interests  
arising from  
the expansion  
of Manufactures  
and Commerce

—11—

Transition from  
Tariff for  
Revenue to  
Protection of  
Native In-  
dustries

The increasing magnitude of the home  
industries and interests involved in the  
extension of foreign enterprise on part  
of England gave rise to new conditions,  
and new conflicts of interests in England  
itself. "Under pressure of pub. feeling  
the govt. was grad. forced out of the  
early simplic<sup>y</sup> of its view of reg<sup>l</sup> Com.  
as financial exped<sup>t</sup> in aid of Treasury,  
(Tariff for Revenue) & began to concern  
itself about & prot<sup>n</sup> of ind<sup>y</sup> in & int<sup>s</sup>.  
of the Community (Tariff for Protect<sup>n</sup>)  
Cloth Mfg<sup>y</sup> now extends on period of  
prot<sup>n</sup> secur<sup>y</sup> such as Slippers (ind<sup>y</sup> ext<sup>n</sup>) & c<sup>o</sup>  
never known. It became necessary to  
trade & its prosp<sup>y</sup> was consid. an absorp<sup>n</sup>  
chge & Govt. "(66)" The great increase in  
amt. & expans<sup>n</sup> in distrib<sup>n</sup> involved in  
grt. for. mkt<sup>s</sup>. brought more<sup>er</sup> - but on  
Coun<sup>t</sup> & Mfg<sup>y</sup> side. "Never arose differ-  
entiation in both selling & in mfg<sup>y</sup>"

There was the producer of raw mat. & a  
 mfr; He was wholesaler and retailer; there  
 came specialization in processes, which  
 passed thro hands of sev. workmen instead  
 of all done by one. Differentiation of  
 action brought differ. of interests, &  
 conflict of interests engendered pol. steps,  
 the conflicts of modern days, but in a  
 crude and embryonic condition, unenlighten-  
 ed by the exper. of four centuries which  
 as yet have brought to us no certain  
 solution for general acceptance.

The Changes  
 analogous to  
 Modern  
 Problems

"The old industrial system in short  
 brought wth it diffes wh. bear to us a  
 familiar look of our own Coast & per-  
 severing visitors. + + To add to a growth  
 of mediev. legis<sup>n</sup>, a consumer of the days  
 who always insisting on his vested right  
 to a 1<sup>st</sup> course<sup>n</sup> of the gov<sup>t</sup>, as a ultimate  
 dictator for wh. benefit & whole colossal  
 structure has been raised"

The  
 claim  
 of the  
 Consumer

## Green's Town Life

Uncertain  
Direction of  
Govt. Action  
under new  
Conditions  
— " —

"Driven with + bit by a new conflict  
of pub. opin. + a pass<sup>n</sup> of rival units,  
baffled by a invol. prob. how to frame  
laws wh. sh<sup>d</sup> benefit equally all +  
claimants for its aid, Govt. hesitatingly  
felt its way along an ill-defined path,  
warring fr side + side under Ea impulse  
Even EA. IV had no fixed pt<sup>n</sup> of protection,  
but passed laws, now on its side, now on Ot.

Rapid  
Development  
of the System  
of  
Protection

But w<sup>th</sup> rap<sup>d</sup> inc<sup>d</sup> trade, + w<sup>th</sup> IV. of  
C.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of whose mems. were Burgher person.  
concerned in the ?s, twas imposs. to  
stand still; + a new mid<sup>e</sup>. legis<sup>n</sup> grad<sup>ly</sup>  
became a express<sup>n</sup>, not of a will of Rs,  
but of a self-conscious Govt. of a people.  
The new protect<sup>n</sup>, devised by burghers +  
macks<sup>ts</sup> for fast<sup>er</sup> ind<sup>us</sup> was altoget<sup>her</sup>  
diff<sup>erent</sup> fr. old prot<sup>n</sup> devised by a  
Court mainly occ<sup>up</sup> w<sup>th</sup> prob. of refilling  
an empty Treas. "

"No meas. was caused too heroic,

Far-Reaching  
Methods for  
Protection of  
English Industries  
— " —

Prohibitory  
Legislation  
— " —

Exclusion of  
Foreigners  
from Eng. Trade

Protection  
Fully Established  
by the time of  
accession of  
Henry VII

no detail too insignificant. + + + All native  
trades were prot<sup>d</sup> by laws wh. declared th  
value of th wares wh. Eng. cd. mf. at home  
might be imp<sup>d</sup> fr. for. pts. ; + th value of  
raw mat<sup>l</sup> (if used might be carried  
out unwrought, or even half finished  
to be worked up abroad. The whole pop<sup>l</sup>  
(w<sup>th</sup> few except<sup>ns</sup>) " must be rumply clad in  
wouset goods of Eng make ; + so save  
thselvs fr. wast, + Eng workers fr. pov<sup>r</sup>."  
The long dispute about admit<sup>g</sup> for<sup>m</sup> ind Eng  
to trade, wh. drew more + more req<sup>d</sup> in  
acc. w<sup>th</sup> wishes of Eng traders. Eng could  
to be th acq<sup>t</sup> host of guests wh. in th  
vulgar opin. came to thvrs on her col<sup>d</sup>.  
A deterr<sup>d</sup> visit<sup>er</sup> was declared as th  
th competit<sup>er</sup> of thvrs "

The theory of State prot<sup>n</sup> of ind<sup>y</sup> grew  
fast, + by time of H. VII its triumph was  
complete, + found<sup>ng</sup> of a new nat<sup>l</sup> pol<sup>y</sup> was  
firmly laid ; a pol<sup>y</sup> to be guided by ind<sup>l</sup> int<sup>l</sup> + to  
sup<sup>t</sup>. th claims of an elab. ind<sup>l</sup> org<sup>z</sup> estab<sup>d</sup> by law  
+ built into vast prop<sup>ty</sup> by internat<sup>l</sup> agreement



## Green's Town Life

Stages of  
Progress in  
Eng Sea Commerce  
Technically, in  
Eng. Navigation

Thro' 14<sup>th</sup> Century straits used to carry  
T to Eng along a 2 grt. com'l routes - a pass<sup>se</sup>  
by Gib O & harbors of Italy & Ace to Alex<sup>a</sup>,  
& a pass by a Sound & Baltic ports & Ace  
to Novgorod. All profits of transit as of  
barter were secur<sup>d</sup> by alien dealers who trav<sup>d</sup>  
thro' ctry in search of wool or cloth to fut.  
for. vass wh lay in every harb - vass.  
beggar & bitter blt. for com. An any Eng ships

84

Eng shipping  
outside of state's  
care

Eng shipping, so far as it existed at all,  
existed in spite almost of a law. There was  
no navy whatever in any nat<sup>l</sup> sense

85

Action of  
Private Enterprise  
in 14<sup>th</sup> Century

At first  
sporadic &  
individual

Eng. traders, however, did not sit idly to  
want for state prot<sup>n</sup>. Already in 14<sup>th</sup> century  
new life was stir<sup>d</sup> in seaports, & by long  
every 1 of them began to send a conting<sup>t</sup> to  
a host. It went out for conting<sup>t</sup> of sea. To big  
& little were created or strength<sup>d</sup> or fleets &c.  
Shipb<sup>ldg</sup> was dear in Eng from want of wood as  
well as of iron, cost<sup>d</sup>, by contempt. It<sup>s</sup> or, worth  
as much as in Fr. x x x Vessels are mentioned

sailing from Channel ports - part of Eng Ports export -  
Lydd, Romney, Lynnh(?) - but compound, so far as  
this invention goes to ports of North Britain, of the  
coasts of Eng, Ireland, Brittany, & Biscay ports;  
in a word, these ships of 14<sup>th</sup> cent? are not said  
to go the long voyages to Med<sup>n</sup> & Baltic.  
pp. 87-8

Individual  
Enterprise  
merging in  
Association

"The more imp<sup>t</sup> side of the movt<sup>n</sup> was  
growth of priv. enterprise as shown in the assn<sup>s</sup>  
of merchants formed in all the bigger Ts for  
trade purposes." Passing on details, the  
movement of ~~the~~ 15<sup>th</sup> cent? progress in the is  
seen; for "For twice the movt<sup>n</sup> spread till the  
brief tale of 169 merchants wh. had been counted  
up by Ed. III, when wanted to borrow money  
for him, had expanded twofold close of 15<sup>th</sup> Cent?  
with a list of more than 3,000 traders engaged in  
sea commerce alone"

Increase in  
numbers

89

Name:  
Adventurers

From whatever T they came the traders with  
fr. ports were all alike known to men of 14<sup>th</sup>  
cent? by one sign<sup>t</sup> name - Adventurers.  
For since the war but 1 port? ind? in Eng,  
the Staple, every merchant not a Stapler was  
<sup>at first</sup> Adv<sup>r</sup>. All trade outside the Staple was for his winning  
90

## Green's Town Life

Stages of Growth  
Eng. Navigation  
— " —

The Admiralty,  
perfectly free  
& perfectly un-  
protected  
— " —

Prevalence of  
Piracy  
— " —

Necessity of  
going armed  
on Seas.

The Adv<sup>ts</sup> was bound to no pl., no Co.,  
no gov<sup>t</sup>, no laws (an Ishmaelite of the sea)  
He was left to discover for himself a corner in  
the world's mkt., & to protect himself on  
land & on sea. A perfectly indiff<sup>t</sup> State  
g<sup>v</sup>. him no help, & vouchsafed no incour-  
agement. He sailed out of port into a  
sea of peril. Pirates of all nations - in  
~~the~~ Baltic & North Sea, of Calcutta &  
Britanny, the monopolists of the East,  
the merchants of the S. - lay in wait  
in every quarter. " Eng. ships were swept  
by redoubts, but " a State which was without  
any org<sup>d</sup> nav. force was powerless to estab.  
order: " In self prot<sup>n</sup> towns, vessels &  
merch<sup>t</sup> ships sailed in Cos. under an  
Adm<sup>t</sup> of their own, armed to teeth."  
Under such circumstances, of course, they were  
often robbers as well as robbed

Official  
Statements  
contrasted  
with  
Facts shown  
by unofficial  
Records

Under such circumstances, we can easily understand  
the view of the Century (14<sup>th</sup> ~~th~~) whenever a question of the  
English Navy emerges in Rates of Part. &c, we have a  
contemptible picture drawn in gloomiest colors. "Such  
judgments, however, should be read in light of  
the records which tell what English ships afloat on  
sea were actually doing at that time. For  
at that time the unofficial English seem to have  
boasted of their people possessed a great number of  
powerful ships on any sea; so that they were "Kings  
of the sea;" & if boast was premature, it  
was still nearer the truth."

Decision  
Gained  
"Navigation"  
in  
15<sup>th</sup> Century

"Even now the fleets of the Admiralty were going  
forth to conquer the seas, & the enterprise marks  
one of the great turning points in our history  
It was in fact during the Century that England raised  
herself from the last place among commercial powers  
to one of the first. At close of 14<sup>th</sup> Century  
as we have seen (this I put after) English merchandise  
was mostly borne in foreign ships; 100 years later  
English vessels carried more than 1/2 of all cloths exported  
from the country, & about 3/4 of all other goods; & the Navigation  
Act that failed Richard II, was put in operation by Henry VII

Nav. Act  
Henry VII  
1488-9

# Green's Town life

U  
E  
y  
12<sup>th</sup> Century

Trade in 12<sup>th</sup> cent? avoided the way of the Ocean, & followed a well known trade route across heart of Europe, & where land ended took shortest way over water to next pt. solid earth.

Development of Sea Commerce especially slow in England

Yet, slowly a Com. by sea developed in Eur, it dev? yet more slowly among Eng. All goods that came to Em fr. abroad were bro't by purful Caravans of trav? merchants who conducted it ~~fr~~ Cont? trade-routes of N. W. (? N. E.)

House of Cologne

1 The men of the Empire, or the Hansa of Cologne, masters of a highway of Rhine & of C. & set seaboard of a Empire, Com? whole E.<sup>n</sup> trade wh on for most pt passed thro Germany

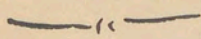
75

Flemish Hauss

2 The Flemish House of London, included all & set Ts of Picardy & Flanders, & poss<sup>n</sup> even Paris at one time, & carried over sea the wares that were gath<sup>d</sup> fr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Europe & the great fairs of Champagne

76

Two principal  
Trading Corporations  
dealing  
with England  
12<sup>th</sup> Century



Successors to  
the above

The Hanseatic  
League & the  
Statian Republics

It was thus the two set Cos. Eng first  
exch<sup>d</sup> the wool for cut<sup>n</sup> necess, as salt &  
fish, iron, wood, & for a few luxuries as  
silk & spices fr. E.

Later, when Com. swept beyond western  
seas, & passed away fr. House Col & H.,  
twas not Eng wh. took the pl. If waterway  
of Rhine was aband. by merchants of N. Italy, who  
now went by way of Gib & Channel and  
to Bruges; if fairs of Champagne languished  
then plains became battle fields, & caused  
decay of H. House, it still was not  
Eng<sup>n</sup> but for<sup>m</sup> to whom the new trade  
fell.

Com. w<sup>th</sup> E thro Med & Biscay w<sup>as</sup> seized  
by ships of Flor, Gen, Ven. The route  
of the N seas was claimed by H Ts of  
German Ocean & Baltic gat<sup>d</sup> under banner of  
Lubeck into a new Hanse League, wh  
broke supremacy of Col. Novgorod became  
center of Balt trade, as Alex<sup>a</sup> center of Med<sup>n</sup>  
& H merchants of Teuton Hans off<sup>d</sup> to Eng traded H skins  
& drap of E, w<sup>th</sup> skins & hump<sup>s</sup> <sup>naval stores</sup> & timber of Novgorod, & H medals  
of Bohemia & Hungary

## Genoa's Town Life

"The Med<sup>n</sup> much<sup>t</sup> us & get minister  
to growing lux<sup>n</sup> of medicinal Eng" x x x

Dependence of  
English King  
on Italian  
Companies

The K's of England need of loans fr. Ital<sup>n</sup> Co.  
led Am<sup>n</sup> to free much<sup>t</sup> wh. came fr. March<sup>n</sup> fr  
exercis<sup>n</sup> control of S<sup>t</sup> Steph<sup>n</sup>; allowed br vessels to  
enter Southampton instead of Calais, & br  
agents to buy & sell at will thro' Eng"

Flourish in the  
lead of Italian  
Commerce

Flourish led in first  $\frac{1}{2}$  14<sup>th</sup> century &  
lent large sums to Ed III for his wars; but  
when E declared unable to pay debts, ruin  
fell on Flor, trade paralyzed, Court disast<sup>r</sup>  
ended in pol. rev<sup>n</sup>. Lubeck bankers took  
the pl. of Florentines, and the trade was  
seized by Genoa. Flor. never regained  
lost supremacy.

Succeeded  
by Genoa  
& Venice

Genoa & Venice now contended. Till  
fall of Constant<sup>n</sup> Gen held stat<sup>n</sup> on Bk S  
wh. she made chief mkt of Eur cloth in E.  
Thence her fleets bro't to Southampton goods  
from Levant, from Archipelago, and from ports  
of Provence; and at South<sup>n</sup> took Eng cloth  
either back to Bk Sea, or to Calais between  
the bays

"The great fallings (galleons?) of Ven. were formed. rivals to ~~the~~ & caracks of Senega."

Elaborate and Successful Protection System of Venice

"Venice, hidden in Adria, w<sup>th</sup> nothing of its own to offer, showed perhaps in higher degree than any other state what might be achieved by a lavish system of state prot<sup>n</sup>. It was state of art. & merc<sup>t</sup> flts. The state leased vases. even up to highest bidder for trade purposes. The state ordered conduct of its business for a great pub. w<sup>ld</sup>, and a state prot<sup>d</sup> fr. combat<sup>n</sup> by forbidding its cits to send its species by overland route, or to receive in Ven cloth fr. any wh. had not come in Ven fallings by a long sea route"

Thus by best advantage Venice was made the Emporium of the Med<sup>er</sup> Fortune fav<sup>r</sup> & most astute of her woovers & showed in Ven. & coveted blessing of trade

80

Commerce of Hanse League

Like to Venice the merchants of Hanse L. Empressed com. of Baltic & German Ocean A double strength was given this by its union w<sup>th</sup> A Teutonic Order - an order wh. had orig<sup>l</sup> in Bremen & Lubeck & then settled on Baltic to create a trading post of Danzig & Elbing. These Prussian cities



## Genoa's Town Life

Extent of  
Hanse  
League

which owning Gr. Most of Teut. Knights as  
or feudal chief were still dep<sup>t</sup> on Lübeck.  
To them were joined a very great multitude  
of Ts in the Hanse L; all (with one  
doubtful except<sup>n</sup>?) within bounds of Holy  
Roman Empire

Power of  
the League

This mighty Confeder<sup>n</sup> dealt "as a nation"  
on = terms w<sup>o</sup> o<sup>r</sup> peaks; & in its united  
strength was far more formid. than the iso-  
lated & mutually jealous Rep<sup>s</sup> of Med<sup>n</sup>.  
"Denmark was laid at its feet by success w<sup>o</sup>."

Its dealings  
with  
Edward III

Norway held in sub<sup>n</sup>. Eng traders in N  
forced to bow to L's policy & pay at its  
bidding. So powerful was L. in 14<sup>th</sup> cen<sup>y</sup>  
that when Ed III had ruined Flor. Lübeck  
merchants became his money lenders. They  
(? as guarantor of loan) were made farmers  
of Eng wool tax; by united men<sup>s</sup> of N  
counties, & of tin works of Cornwall.  
The whole carrying trade of Northern  
seas lay in its hands

The Struggles  
of the  
Merchant  
Adventurers

It was in A. N. seas that the real stress of  
Adv's battle lay. There to every time banks  
of roving advent cruised fr. harb to harb to  
descrie. Wh. spoils of trade the ~~used~~ chartered  
muck<sup>E</sup> of Staple a House had left ungod,  
and how the enterprise of the Adv. unit  
shatter the old org<sup>2nd</sup>

Their  
Settlements  
in  
Respected  
Countries

The new muck<sup>E</sup> settled at Bruges  
& Calais, the Adv's then sought Brabant  
& Holland, & estab<sup>d</sup> bases in Antwerp  
wh. Stanlers had aband. When House muck<sup>E</sup>  
quieted Bergen under stress of Danish war,  
the Adv's slipped in br. Of Baltic Ts  
fell behind W. members of House, the Adv's  
flocked br so at 300 vess. were seen in  
Dantzic with cloth for every mkt in Prussia  
By close of <sup>14</sup>~~13~~<sup>th</sup> centy by hd so prosp<sup>d</sup> th-ly  
looked on large branches of trade as th own &  
complained of ods as intruders in Am.

New Stage  
in  
Their  
Advance

This began a new stage in the hist. The  
Adv's now proposed to enter decent ranks of recog<sup>d</sup>  
assn. & exchange for roving water for thm formal ag

# Green's Town Life

Must.  
Adventurers  
Chartered

grassin. In 1406 Henry IV granted  
him a charter for the prot<sup>n</sup> for all "meddling  
merchants." In this he took as the off<sup>r</sup> name  
them as the "Merchant Advent<sup>r</sup>."  
96

Chartered by  
D. of Burgundy  
also

In 1446, by Rob<sup>t</sup> also charter from  
D. of Burgundy, fixing the tolls, assuring  
full prot<sup>n</sup>, & an org<sup>n</sup> which lasted for the  
next cent<sup>y</sup>.

Patronized  
by  
Henry VII

When Henry VII on access<sup>n</sup> raised the  
tolls, they refused to pay & he yielded  
indeed, seeing in the success & triumph of his  
commerce, he showed the steady capt<sup>n</sup>, confirmed  
the privileges, & gave them at the desire of  
Calais a reg. org<sup>n</sup> after the pattern of the Staplers  
under Ed III. In later yrs they came a  
time when they forgot the adventurous  
youth & became vehement asserters of  
monopoly & state prot<sup>n</sup>  
94-6

and become  
"regularized"

Antwerp  
their  
great centre

Antwerp was the home & centre of the  
trade; for they in the 15<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>y</sup> they entered on  
an inheritance which had been left waste when

the much. premises of a Staple had finally re-  
 turned to Calais, that was practically abandoned  
 all direct trade bet. A. & Eng. to  
 private hands. The settlement in A. was  
 one of the most critical turning pts in Eng  
 ind<sup>l</sup> & Com<sup>l</sup> histy

97 (and note).

Privileges  
 and  
 Energy

Great privileges were given them in Ant-  
 werp & by so improved the opp<sup>s</sup> that by  
 1436 they had bought more  
 goods in Brabant Flanders & Zealand than  
 all other nat<sup>s</sup>

98

Rise of  
 Antwerp in  
 hands of the  
 Adversaries

Many legis. attempts were made by D<sup>s</sup> of Bur-  
 gundy & others to interrupt or destroy the trade;  
 but with a steady sup<sup>t</sup> of H VII, who was per<sup>ly</sup> dis-  
 rect<sup>d</sup>. to devel. tr. w<sup>th</sup> Burg<sup>y</sup>, & to bind Eng & Neth<sup>l</sup>  
into one Com<sup>l</sup> State, the prosp<sup>er</sup> was assured. By  
 close of cent<sup>y</sup> (1500) Antwerp, after 200 yrs struggle,  
 for sup<sup>er</sup> of tr., took its pl. as a cent. centre of Com.  
 in Neth<sup>l</sup>, while its rival Bruges sank into utter decay  
 When at last, after many ch<sup>es</sup>, Eng<sup>l</sup> in 1506 won thro H.  
 VII free trade in cloth thro all dom<sup>ns</sup> of A.D. Philip, save Flanders  
 by formal treaties actually better of the nat. much<sup>er</sup>

Green's Town Life

Strategic  
Position of  
Antwerp  
used by Advs?

Fr. or ant? stroghed at A. & Mount  
Advs maint<sup>d</sup> lively warfare to r. & l.  
on one side w<sup>th</sup> Staph at Calais, on o<sup>th</sup> w<sup>th</sup>  
Hanse L.

What drove  
Advs  
fr  
Bruges

It was pract? & real? of Staph & he  
first drove Advs from Bruges & no soon  
did by feel to st<sup>re</sup>th<sup>n</sup> by prep<sup>n</sup> to make the  
Emmer's pay for & old wrongs.

101

Necess. An.  
to join be-  
tween Adv?

Staph & Mont<sup>n</sup>

The Advs being debarred fr. all tr. in  
raw wool by Apri<sup>o</sup> of Staph, & into of  
the two enterprises necess. ant<sup>o</sup> <sup>to</sup>. It  
is needed here to note partic<sup>o</sup>

101

Power of  
Hanseatic  
League

The struggle w<sup>th</sup> N. League long &  
uncertain! Lasted two cent<sup>o</sup>. "For & first  
100 yrs. all went ill w<sup>th</sup> Adv<sup>s</sup>. The L. mono-  
pol<sup>o</sup>? whole Com bet Eng & Scand. Kg<sup>ts</sup>;  
drove Eng fr Schonen, & cent. wh all fishes  
of Balt & N. Sea gath<sup>d</sup> to salt, pack & sell;  
harass<sup>d</sup> Em w<sup>th</sup> fis & salt in Bergen, & Staph  
T. of N.; banish<sup>d</sup> Em fr. Pruss<sup>o</sup>. Ts of  
Tent. Ordn wh by were "dest<sup>d</sup>" w<sup>th</sup> the cloth,

I sought to ruin the trade by an order that no merchant  
of Hansa should buy any cloth out of Eng<sup>d</sup> itself  
1044

Recourse of  
Adventurers  
to Warlike &  
Smuggling,  
Supported  
by Violence, as  
against  
Exclusive  
Measures  
of  
League

To these means the Adv<sup>s</sup> could not oppose any  
help to the crown, for Ed III & A V were bound to  
the merc<sup>ts</sup> houses of Lubeck & Hansa by  
loans made for the Fr. wars, which A IV, who he had  
seen the dippies with his own eyes at Danzig,  
had not power to afford remedy. The Adv<sup>s</sup>  
could only meet dippies "with a hardhood &  
exact<sup>r</sup> course of y<sup>e</sup> ~~the~~ x x x They kept up steady  
brigandage on seas & a series of opp. attacks on  
Europe's outposts: Smuggling of course  
abounded, supp<sup>d</sup> wh. poss by violence, &  
by violence att<sup>d</sup> to be repressed - as always.  
"Bristol men found way to Iceland by help of  
compass, leaving the first record of its use in  
Eng<sup>d</sup>, prob<sup>ly</sup> in 1424" x x x "The N<sup>th</sup> had  
however was not all violent a lawless. Eng  
much to bought doubt. licenses fr. K's of Eng &  
of Norway; & in mid 15<sup>th</sup> Cen<sup>y</sup>, a Bristol  
merchant, Cannynge had in his hands chief<sup>r</sup>  
with N. Europe.

Compass  
first in  
Eng<sup>d</sup>

# Greeno Town Life

Effect upon  
Hanse League  
Growth of Scan-  
dinavian Power,  
& Consolidation  
of Burgundy

Internal  
Division  
in League Towns

Private Mari-  
time War

Row in London  
and  
Combined War  
on Grand Scale  
1469-71

Peace how  
determined

As Scan. Power grew strong, & D. of Br.  
Gundy was consol'd, & League's diffes  
inc'd, & brought down in Br Ts. At  
this time AD<sup>s</sup> demanded (H. VI) that  
favours a<sup>pt</sup> Am for the League sh<sup>d</sup> be  
discont'd in Eng? Lübeck & W. H. Ts  
were amicably dispos'd w<sup>th</sup> Os, for they were  
strong; Danzig & E. Ts, less confid<sup>in</sup>  
& count<sup>st</sup> strugg<sup>l</sup>, fav<sup>o</sup> maint<sup>ce</sup> of Br exclu-  
sive str by arms. The result was war  
most disastrous to Com (not formal war  
bet. states, but sea war bet count<sup>st</sup>  
antag<sup>sts</sup>) "At last in 1469 Eng quarrel  
w<sup>th</sup> Ger. traders in London, summoned Am  
by 4 Counts & imposed a fine of £ 13,500,  
while members of 4 Street Guild were taken  
in prison, & 4 corpor<sup>s</sup> nearly broken up.

The answer of Bremen, Hamburg & Danzig was  
g<sup>iv</sup> in a fluent w<sup>h</sup> g<sup>at</sup> a<sup>pt</sup> Eng<sup>l</sup> under  
leadership of Chas & Bold. But just on  
rev<sup>o</sup> in Eng. drove out Ed IV, & all g<sup>at</sup> trading  
bodies, H. League & Flem & D<sup>ch</sup> corpor<sup>s</sup>

Restoration  
of  
Edward IV

1470

—

His Con-  
cessions to  
German  
Traders

179  
seeing danger to the Crown. for a new pol. situ-  
cast aside minor quarrels & united to set Ed  
again on throne. Such a service demanded a  
great reward; & in 1474 treaty at Utrecht so.  
back to the House all its earlier privs, secured  
it in possn of Guild Hall & Street Ward  
in London, & its houses in Boston & Lynn  
The Ador<sup>s</sup> made a bold demand that Easterbys  
sh<sup>d</sup> remove st. of carrying wools & wool-  
fells fr. Eng, but did not succeed. They  
failed, however, some peace for the Dant. <sup>vic</sup> Cot<sup>s</sup>

108-10

Chas & Bord became D. of Brunsby 1467  
aged 34; Killed 1477 aged 44

Decays of  
the  
League

"The House L. had now (as above 1475-80)  
come to end of its triumphs. For the time, Eng<sup>s</sup>  
press<sup>s</sup>! On hand" Many restrictive meas fol-  
low<sup>d</sup> "Rhine wine c<sup>d</sup>. becess? Duty only in Eng  
ships." At last, for pub. odium, in 1490 a  
member of the House c<sup>d</sup>. scarce show in st<sup>s</sup> of  
London, but h<sup>d</sup>. to remain behind Street Ward walls  
(1490). Meanwhile internal divis<sup>ns</sup> on the lines  
(as above) of strong towns no longer felt need of combin<sup>in</sup>



Green's Town Life

Cause Con-  
curring to  
Downfall of  
Hanse League

I began to look for free courses of Trade.  
(Privileges have their correlation in obligation  
when the latter exceed & former become onerous)  
At same time the monopolies were attacked  
externally. "Prussia & Livonia Treat Am  
as enemies. At Dch fleet combat in Baltic  
A Danish Trade Co had risen to dispute mono-  
poly in DK. The Swedes excl'd Am. The  
Norwegians made intermit<sup>t</sup> expt<sup>s</sup> at indispen.  
At last in 1478 came a worst calamity of  
all befell Am, capt. of Novgorod by Muscov.,  
w<sup>th</sup> destruc<sup>n</sup> of its free foot<sup>h</sup> & ruin of its  
pos<sup>n</sup> as one of world cap<sup>s</sup> of world"

140-11

Fall of Eastern  
Trade through  
Novgorod

With loss of pos<sup>n</sup> at Nov<sup>g</sup> & conseq.  
dislocat<sup>n</sup> of E<sup>n</sup> traffic, & suprem<sup>cy</sup> of H.  
was shatt<sup>d</sup>, as suprem<sup>cy</sup> of Ital<sup>ys</sup> in  
S<sup>n</sup> tr. led on that 1/2 cent<sup>ry</sup> but by  
a cong<sup>t</sup> of Alex<sup>is</sup>. By Alex<sup>is</sup> saw in every  
fresh hour. of the river a new argu<sup>t</sup> for affm<sup>n</sup>  
& welcomed in H. VII a leader = to occasion  
H. VII had by found a better friend, or one who so  
finely interpreted & pak. interests of his time

Henry VIII's  
Sagacious  
Compromiser  
? Conditions

Union of  
Henry VII's  
Policy wth  
English  
Population  
Feeling

How completely his determination to strengthen by  
every means in his power the power of the Act in  
Ant. apt & these traders at Bruges, & to  
bind Eng & Burg. together into a united Coml.  
State, fell in wth needs & temptation of his people.  
was shown aft. a 2 yrs interruption of Com  
wth Low Countries caused by Pert Warburk  
affair. A burst of pop joy heralded a  
renewal of trade, & a enthusiasm of pop gave  
a Treaty of 1496 (Hannu Intercursus Magnus  
" 112

Gradual  
Develop<sup>t</sup> of  
Henry's Poli-  
cy for freeing  
Eng Trade

Henry in his innov<sup>n</sup> fav<sup>r</sup> Eng traders  
proceeded first slowly. + + + "The real campaign  
may be said to be op<sup>d</sup> by Nav<sup>n</sup> Act of 1489,  
when shipping to. was def<sup>ly</sup> taken under State  
Prot<sup>n</sup>; & wh. the S. Prot<sup>n</sup> implied was shown in  
a series of Coml. treaties wth almost every trad<sup>n</sup>  
Ctry of Eur. whether in St. or S<sup>n</sup> seas." H.

Depression  
of  
House

leance (Coml.) and treaties of free trade, directed  
apt<sup>ly</sup> the House monopoly. "Long negot<sup>s</sup> at  
Ant<sup>n</sup> from 1491-99, in wh<sup>ch</sup> for<sup>m</sup> was consist<sup>ly</sup> hum-  
bled by triumphant Mer. Adv<sup>s</sup>, all compromise re-  
flected so far as they limited freedom of Eng<sup>n</sup> to. & deap<sup>ned</sup>  
to accept terms ruinous to its into & disastrous to its  
tradition of supremacy  
113

# Green's Town Life

Struggle for  
Med<sup>n</sup> Trade

In Italian  
hands till  
circ 1450

First Western  
Ships

Fight for Ex-  
clusion &  
Inclusion

Commercial War  
English &  
Italians  
1450-1500

The North, however, was but a small  
thing to win unless Ar<sup>o</sup> c<sup>d</sup>. also loaded  
any vessel with cargoes of E & a tribute of  
a 1st Com<sup>d</sup>. cities of Med<sup>n</sup>. "Until mid 15<sup>th</sup>  
century, the E<sup>n</sup> Med<sup>n</sup> had been almost carried  
on by Ital<sup>ies</sup>." Only in 1432 did J.  
Coeur send some ships to take pt. in E. trade;  
& Levant was not really open to W<sup>n</sup> merchants  
until 1442 when Venet<sup>ians</sup> were driven  
out of Egypt, & mouth of Italy broken up  
It was soon aft. as at a Bristol mer<sup>t</sup>, Sturmy  
fitted out prob<sup>ly</sup> a 1<sup>st</sup> Eng ship to visit E<sup>n</sup>  
shores of Med<sup>n</sup>. But a newcomer rec<sup>d</sup>. w<sup>th</sup>  
better seal? Rival v<sup>ess</sup> fought for spoils &  
carried off booty like pirates. Genoese traders  
seiz<sup>d</sup> Sturmy's ship on return voyage &  
robb<sup>d</sup> its cargo of spices & pepper. In  
ortal? Gen. mer<sup>t</sup>s in London imprisoned

115

From this time many restrictive meas<sup>ures</sup>  
were vehemently advoc<sup>d</sup> by Eng mer<sup>t</sup>s of all  
cl<sup>s</sup> agst. Ital. traders. They did not nearly  
succeed in carry<sup>ng</sup> extreme meas<sup>ures</sup>, but

The Foreigners  
Loze  
Ground  
—

dispute supp<sup>t</sup>. of Rep<sup>t</sup>. K for loans, thro  
Lombards found & selms Court<sup>ly</sup> more harass<sup>d</sup>.  
"The grt. days of G. to. monop. were gone" Ed  
IV & Rich III laid heavy burdens on Am, & H. VII  
kept Am dep<sup>t</sup>. on his arbitrary will for any slight  
inc. in price  
116

Venice more  
Popular  
than England

At the time Rep<sup>n</sup> of Ven Rep. was bigger  
An ot of all Eng, & Eng traders led on hand many  
of app<sup>r</sup> the quar<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Ven. Nevertheless, the  
dispute did not languish "A struggle by  
social expressive means succeed.

Florence  
and  
Free Trade

"Meanwhile Florence had begun to doubt  
value of Hold Prot<sup>n</sup> of nav. prot<sup>n</sup> wh-  
she had shared w<sup>th</sup> Ven & Genoa, &  
in 1480 had frankly adopted a system  
of free trade " In 1490 H VII made

Comml. Treaty  
with Florence  
1490

Treaty w<sup>th</sup> Flo, one of most remark. acts  
of his reign " It was in direct<sup>n</sup> of free  
trade w<sup>th</sup> Fl., & fav<sup>r</sup> later at expense of  
Ven. The latter made retali<sup>ty</sup> act<sup>n</sup>, but was

Venetians  
Restricted  
1507

overpass<sup>d</sup> by Eng legis " The vict<sup>ry</sup> of Eng much to  
was finally proclaim<sup>d</sup> in 1507, when H. VII only  
consented to renew Charter giv<sup>g</sup> Venet<sup>ns</sup> rt. & trade in Eng  
on cond<sup>n</sup> that by G. & selms not to carry bet. Med<sup>l</sup> & Eng  
but to lv. it to West. Ad<sup>vs</sup>

# Green's Town Life

Development of  
Eng trade  
between Channel  
&  
Straits

At same time the Eng traders were  
breaking down monopoly of France & Italy, by  
directing trade in intermed ports: Biscay  
& Spain & Port. Fr. days of Becket  
Cant. had dealings wth S<sup>m</sup> wine growers.  
Bordeaux shps. seen in every Chan. port.  
In 1350, 141 shps fr. Bord. to London alone  
wth wine, which earlier wth of Bristol due  
to outraid wool & inward wine. These plant-  
country chgs. when Bord. in 1445 fell to  
Fr. But if burg<sup>m</sup> of 1450-1500 did not  
mind natl loss of terr<sup>n</sup>, they wd not lose  
trade; by turn. w Normandy - Rouen &  
Calais exchd. wool for N<sup>m</sup> wines &  
so devel. Norman mfgs, while use of  
Bord. decl.

Wool & Wine  
Trade di-  
verted Bordeaux  
& Normandy

Competition of Northern  
Louis with  
Bordeaux  
wine

Probably con-  
straining cause  
of successful pro-  
hibition of Gascon  
ships & wine  
Gascon wine & Eng

Henry VII, again, by succ<sup>n</sup> of Comd.  
wrestles, & by Nav. Act 1489, wth exclud  
Gascon shps fr Eng wine trade so Eng  
mucts in Bord. much prot. At efforts  
of Louis XII to enact a Nav. Act of his

result! disaster? Eng. mch<sup>t</sup>. went up & down Gascony, Coura<sup>l</sup>is wine, dist<sup>l</sup>er<sup>t</sup> fear of what<sup>l</sup>is

119-20

N.B.

Note, however, that such protection & development, especially at that early day, could scarcely have been given by state protection only, had not strong nat<sup>l</sup> energy at once demanded the rising & stood ready to fulfill the demand.

Self

Waynish Ports England & West?

Eng. vess on way to West. nat<sup>l</sup>. visited Sp. & Port<sup>l</sup>. in inc<sup>9</sup>. no. Old tradis<sup>l</sup> alliances were renewed w<sup>th</sup> C<sup>o</sup>rs wh. pts were such val. nat<sup>l</sup> pl<sup>s</sup>. There had long be. com<sup>l</sup>

Trade of Old England & Spain

treaties w<sup>th</sup> Catal. & Castile, wh. two com<sup>l</sup>ed for prot<sup>l</sup> of Carr<sup>9</sup> to Eng, Sp<sup>l</sup> <sup>fruit</sup> ~~wine~~ & wine along w<sup>th</sup> wood & wine of neigh<sup>9</sup> lands. N.

Claims of Eng. Mch<sup>t</sup> 1489

VII took acc<sup>n</sup> of treaty for Sp. marr. in 1489 to stipul. anew free trade & prot<sup>n</sup> for Eng & Sp; which at same time Eng mch<sup>t</sup> asst<sup>d</sup>. At by new Nav. Act & whole expt<sup>n</sup> to (fr. Eng. i.e.) was now or exclus. rt., & under plea of Dr ships c<sup>d</sup>

not make byp d Sp. unless cert<sup>3</sup> of Com<sup>3</sup>  
back well taken, forbade carr<sup>2</sup> of Toulouse  
wood + Gascony wine in Sp. (i.e. in foreign)  
bottoms." This accords w<sup>th</sup> later Nav<sup>3</sup> principles

120

Commercial  
War

These somewhat extort<sup>3</sup> claims stirred  
Span. wrath, + led to new coun<sup>3</sup> war by  
Edicts. "In our session 800 Eng s<sup>3</sup> were sent  
home empt<sup>3</sup> because part<sup>3</sup> Sp. dealers w<sup>3</sup>  
one acc<sup>3</sup> ref<sup>3</sup> wares d<sup>3</sup> a enemy"

Effect of  
expulsion of  
Jews

"Again fortune aided Adv<sup>3</sup> In 1492  
Spani drove Moors + Jews from her  
shores; but the bus<sup>3</sup> simply fell into a  
for<sup>3</sup> h<sup>3</sup>ds wait<sup>3</sup> d<sup>3</sup> rec. it, + Eng merc<sup>3</sup>  
flocked d<sup>3</sup> Sp. harb<sup>3</sup> now swept of the old  
natives + sailed back d<sup>3</sup> Eng laden w<sup>th</sup> gold  
of New World"

121

Trade Rela-  
tions of  
England +  
Portugal

"The traders of Lisbon + Oporto Eng  
had made Com<sup>3</sup> Treaty in mid 14<sup>th</sup>  
Cent<sup>3</sup>, wh. in ~~1386~~ 1386 was ch<sup>3</sup>! d  
include all Port<sup>3</sup>. But by some happy

Conseq<sup>o</sup> of  
Discov of  
Cape S. N.  
Route

disturbing wh. fav<sup>r</sup> stron<sup>g</sup> pt of Eng traders, by  
ask<sup>d</sup> t in 1458 obt<sup>d</sup> a revision of old  
agrec<sup>t</sup> so as to secure utmost adv. for th<sup>e</sup> own  
ints, & all to be completed just by  
discov. of C. route & Port. its enormous  
Nav. imp<sup>er</sup> & th<sup>e</sup>ren E<sup>m</sup> Com<sup>er</sup> into a new  
Channel. Quere<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Ven (ante) inspir<sup>d</sup>  
Eng new w<sup>or</sup> for new m<sup>er</sup>ts of speci  
te; & when Port. dealers invit<sup>d</sup> Port Eng  
mer<sup>ts</sup> to make bargains for E. m<sup>er</sup> in  
Lisbon instead of Ven, by salt<sup>d</sup> in such  
nos. to new empow<sup>er</sup> of Ind<sup>ia</sup> goods At  
th<sup>e</sup> own ships insuff<sup>t</sup> to carry w<sup>or</sup> off<sup>d</sup>.  
Am & led to this Port &?  
121-2

General  
Progress  
& Victory  
of  
English  
Merchants

Thus it was At in face of partial Comp<sup>er</sup>  
& Conf<sup>er</sup> in N<sup>or</sup> & S<sup>ou</sup> seas th<sup>e</sup> Eng mer<sup>ts</sup>  
were laying <sup>violent</sup> w<sup>or</sup> h<sup>o</sup>ds. on com. of world. In  
N. th<sup>e</sup> riv<sup>er</sup>s were vanguish<sup>d</sup>, which in 1 by  
had plant<sup>d</sup> th<sup>e</sup> same firmly in w<sup>or</sup> pt. along W<sup>est</sup>  
coast of Eur & Comp<sup>er</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Ital Rep<sup>er</sup> for carry<sup>ng</sup>  
tra<sup>de</sup>, not only of Eng, but of N<sup>or</sup> as well.  
If in reign of Ed III pract<sup>ly</sup> all Eng com. was carr<sup>d</sup>  
in for<sup>er</sup> v<sup>er</sup>s., in th<sup>e</sup> of H VII th<sup>e</sup> s<sup>er</sup>vice had pass<sup>d</sup> to Eng

Carrying Trade  
Temp H-VII



## Green's Town Life

The Struggle  
for  
Com. Supremacy  
in its  
beginning  
and  
its end

hands. Brit (Eng?) mer<sup>ts</sup> were found in every pt from Reykjavik to Alex<sup>a</sup>, & wherever they touched they left behind an org<sup>zd</sup> & firmly estab<sup>d</sup> trade. Their batt. for sup<sup>r</sup> in Com. in beginning had been fought by free traders & by pirates warring agst & orderly forces of orderly prot<sup>n</sup>; but a final vict<sup>y</sup> was awarded Am in its later stage of Co. of monop<sup>s</sup>. Sust<sup>d</sup> & cherished by the State.

The ? of how far prot<sup>n</sup> contrib<sup>d</sup> to the success of Eng or the loss of for<sup>ce</sup> is far from being a simple one; & in hist<sup>y</sup> of later 15<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>y</sup> is further complic<sup>d</sup> by the const. work<sup>g</sup> of these vast forces with matter or immater<sup>l</sup> forms of continents, & by the diverse policies of States, policies of prot<sup>n</sup> or of free trade, or of any other elab. product of human intell, are pursued as an army of phantoms

Municipal  
Narrowness  
in  
15<sup>th</sup> Cent<sup>y</sup>

Within a narrow limits of T, the temper's  
and so a polit<sup>e</sup> educ<sup>n</sup>  
expc<sup>n</sup> was rich varied. x x x The traders, too,  
intent on devot<sup>n</sup> of busi<sup>n</sup>, were concerned in all?  
aff<sup>y</sup> Com, & secur<sup>n</sup>. Comm<sup>re</sup>, or sp<sup>n</sup> new roads for  
to, or to org<sup>n</sup> of labor. In such matters act<sup>y</sup> co.  
neo-slep; for T's anticip<sup>d</sup> mod<sup>n</sup> nat<sup>s</sup> in fact  
At a adv. of 1 Com<sup>n</sup> must be inj<sup>y</sup> of ano<sup>r</sup>, &  
Compet<sup>n</sup> & jeal<sup>y</sup> ran high x x Put. feeling was  
summed up in an ard<sup>t</sup>. munic<sup>l</sup>. zeal." The confu  
sion of nat<sup>l</sup> aff<sup>r</sup> affairs prevent<sup>d</sup> any real<sup>z</sup>  
of pub. spirit outside the T. "Civil wars wa

Absence of  
Nat<sup>l</sup> Patriotism

swept over Troy left, & justly left, T's indiff<sup>t</sup>  
to any? saw At of how to make best terms for  
Oselus from win<sup>n</sup> side, or to use disast<sup>r</sup> of  
warring lords to ext<sup>d</sup> to own priv<sup>s</sup>." In conseq.

Disast<sup>r</sup>ous  
Ultimat<sup>e</sup>  
Results

of its narrow range of ints, he grew up a thoroughly nar-  
row spirit of townism, incap of combining w<sup>th</sup> others  
wh. ints were broadly alike, to requir<sup>d</sup> mutual  
self-sac. to attain end. From this defect, & T's  
self-dep<sup>t</sup>, unused to confed<sup>n</sup> for pub purposes, w<sup>th</sup>out  
generous spirit of nat<sup>l</sup> regard, and by a ign.  
& narrow<sup>d</sup> left helpless by w<sup>h</sup>os At went to usher in  
mod<sup>n</sup> World, saw ord<sup>n</sup> of the & of Constit<sup>n</sup> taken from  
Om, & the Councils degrad<sup>d</sup> by a later royal despotism  
into instr<sup>ts</sup> & sep<sup>ts</sup> of tyranny"

## Green's Town Life

Independence of  
Eng. Towns com-  
pared to those  
on Continent

15<sup>th</sup> Cent?

Each Com<sup>y</sup> had liberty to order its own  
pol<sup>y</sup> expt. In matter of Chos<sup>y</sup> burgesses, of  
panning or own soc<sup>y</sup> & fix<sup>y</sup> limits of its growth,  
& cities knew no law & recog<sup>d</sup> no auth<sup>n</sup> beyond  
town, & enjoy<sup>d</sup> herein a meas. of independ<sup>ce</sup>  
unknown in Cont<sup>y</sup> cities, with a purp<sup>t</sup> feud.  
system still barred every road & freedom

177

Advantages of  
Burgership

"It was no mean adv to be burgher in these  
days, when nearly all mat<sup>l</sup> crafts & legal aids  
& pol<sup>y</sup> etc were res<sup>ort</sup> for tax<sup>y</sup> cl<sup>ks</sup>, & when  
it was to be at op<sup>d</sup> for work<sup>man</sup> & shop-  
keeper a way to take the pl<sup>ce</sup> too among the  
privilege" x x x Numerous common etc &  
"all prof<sup>tn</sup> bus<sup>ns</sup> was res<sup>ort</sup> as monop. of the  
full cit<sup>zn</sup>" Privileges enum<sup>d</sup>. "If burgher  
trav<sup>d</sup> outside own T for tr. he carry<sup>d</sup> priv. w<sup>th</sup>  
him everywhere" &c &c

181-3

Obligations  
of Burgership

But all priv<sup>s</sup> were far fr. free gift  
to be enjoy<sup>d</sup> in calm secur<sup>y</sup>. To ea indiv B<sup>r</sup>  
franchise pract<sup>d</sup> meant a sort of barg<sup>n</sup>, carefully  
adv<sup>d</sup>, by wh. he compound<sup>d</sup> for pay<sup>s</sup>. Certain tolls  
by undertak<sup>n</sup> to do work for a Comm<sup>n</sup>" "

185

Class outside  
of Burghership  
in Towns

Diffy of  
obtaining  
burghership

Dishonour  
of  
Classes

From one cause or another groups of men were  
formed in midst of every T, wh. were shut out fr  
Civic life of Com<sup>y</sup>, & whose nat<sup>l</sup> bond of union  
was lost? to priv<sup>d</sup> cl wh. denied them a dignity  
of free cits, & refus<sup>d</sup> them fair Comp<sup>tm</sup> in trade.  
The B's who added to B's a few members wld<sup>y</sup>  
ens to buy a priv, while the inc. in enfranch<sup>d</sup>  
cl. wh had begun very early in T life proceeded  
by leaps & bds. Thus, presently, a bal. of forces  
in a little state was overturned, & an<sup>t</sup>. Const<sup>n</sup>  
of a free com<sup>y</sup> of = householders was alleged  
annull<sup>d</sup> & forgot, & a comp<sup>y</sup> small no. of  
priv<sup>d</sup> cits ruled w<sup>th</sup> a str<sup>y</sup> hand over subj-  
tractors & lav<sup>rs</sup> to whom they grant<sup>d</sup> need  
form no substance of liberty

196

N.B.

Note that jealous fear of Com<sup>mt</sup>  
which underlies prot<sup>n</sup> in all kinds here  
showing itself in the town system.

Self

Towns on  
Royal  
Demerit

In a fellowship of T's w<sup>th</sup> of K. under a  
uniform tenure, that of priv<sup>d</sup> grant<sup>d</sup> & any  
became model for neighb<sup>rs</sup> far & near. W<sup>th</sup> a-  
dusky progress<sup>n</sup> all the best T's won by grad<sup>l</sup>  
install<sup>ts</sup> complete local indepen<sup>ce</sup>. In one cent<sup>ry</sup> or

# Green's Town Life

Orderly Progress  
of Royal Boroughs  
to Full Local  
Self Govt.

in another Ks stop & acct. "constitutions" off,  
& grant? fact<sup>s</sup> solict<sup>s</sup>. Are do we find in-  
stances of adv<sup>s</sup> hast<sup>y</sup> serv<sup>ice</sup> & timidly withdrawn;  
no, until Rep. of Rich<sup>d</sup> III in the any sugg<sup>n</sup>  
on pt. of Ks of aux<sup>y</sup> to check a limit &  
free act<sup>n</sup> of Boroughs. Up to the time rulers  
seem to have had no apprehens<sup>n</sup> of peril to  
pub. ord<sup>r</sup>, of peace & tr. int<sup>s</sup>, of injury  
to adm<sup>n</sup> of justice, of poss. usurp<sup>n</sup> by a  
municip<sup>s</sup> wh. might by Arm into collision w<sup>th</sup>  
a armed force of world. For 300 yrs.  
statismen freely allowed. Grant of munic.  
aut<sup>n</sup> & so. full scope for devel<sup>t</sup> of all &  
various systems of local self-govt. The full  
imp<sup>er</sup> of these facts only becomes clear when we  
turn to history of T<sup>s</sup> under subj<sup>n</sup> & of lords  
An & nat<sup>n</sup> (i.e. & K) itself"

247-8

Continues unchecked  
through three  
Centuries

circa 1200-1500

Confined chiefly to  
royal boroughs

Summary of  
Difference of  
Essential Cond<sup>n</sup>  
in  
Royal & Feudal  
Towns

On K's lands & int<sup>s</sup> of Monarch  
new. came into coll<sup>n</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the of B<sup>r</sup>, &  
township found easy way to lib<sup>y</sup>. In time  
to time by pres<sup>t</sup> a petit<sup>n</sup> for freedom, brot  
to gifts, & joyfully rec<sup>d</sup> a new charter of

munic. priv. But cond<sup>n</sup> of Ts belong<sup>g</sup> to noble  
 or baron was doubtly depressed fr. standpt of the  
 happen<sup>g</sup> neigh<sup>t</sup>. Of sec<sup>d</sup> imp<sup>er</sup> in no., in old,  
 & in imp<sup>er</sup>, coup<sup>d</sup> to be on roy<sup>l</sup> demerit, & by  
 for most pt never emerged into real emerg. ; &  
 he ld the every reason to opp. growth of ind<sup>er</sup> in  
 his boroughs, & lacked o but req. pow. for its  
 complete supp<sup>n</sup>. New franch<sup>es</sup> were ext<sup>d</sup> for  
 weakness rat<sup>h</sup> than won for good will

Success in  
 Trade  
 Dependent on  
 Municipal  
 Liberty

Dispute intense because under cond<sup>n</sup> of  
 Eng<sup>l</sup> hpi control<sup>l</sup> was narrow<sup>d</sup> in field ; for  
 Bor<sup>s</sup> saw well At l<sup>t</sup>'s claim to sup<sup>er</sup> might  
 perman<sup>t</sup> fetter active com<sup>er</sup> of traders.  
 Their hopes of prosp<sup>er</sup> dep<sup>d</sup> absol<sup>t</sup> on vict<sup>er</sup>  
 To sup<sup>er</sup> & m<sup>er</sup> rule of alien gov<sup>er</sup> was fatal,  
 to did by vexat<sup>l</sup> checks & arbit<sup>er</sup> imposts,  
 & burthen hast<sup>d</sup> & quit T where prosp<sup>er</sup>  
 was stunted & liv<sup>er</sup> uncent<sup>d</sup>, & sought cit<sup>er</sup>  
 in more throu<sup>g</sup> Bor. The effects of imper-  
 fect freedom were always disastrous & farreaching.  
 There is not a single instance of an Eng. T. wh  
 rem<sup>d</sup> in state of dep<sup>er</sup> & was at same  
 time prosp<sup>er</sup> in tr.

Ed. Eggleston, The Transit of Wealth from Eng to Am (Appleton)

Tollan History. Exposed under King World (London)

McMurray

A History of British India

Longmans Green & Co

Feudal Lords  
Comparatively  
uninfluential in  
Eng.  
Why?

The strength of B's w<sup>o</sup> feudal lords was a matter of  
(comp<sup>o</sup>) little sign<sup>o</sup> in Eng, where since Cong<sup>t</sup>. feudal<sup>o</sup>  
fr pt of view of noble had so unsat<sup>o</sup> record. Fallen  
fr. high estate of his bro<sup>r</sup>. on Cont., despised of  
his. might by one stry K apt. and B, he saw  
himself condemned to play in Eng a compar<sup>t</sup>. modest  
pt. x x because his fortunes had sunk so low  
255

Political &  
Economic  
unimportance  
of  
Noble Class

For a moment (15<sup>th</sup> C.) the noble cl. was  
drawn aside by stry current of nat<sup>l</sup> hope x x The  
countries under wh. a grt. landlords were living at the  
time were sing<sup>l</sup>ly unfair. Not a new tr. they had little  
to do, & noble was really living fr. had to out on a  
harrow for fields & plunder fr. war. He scarce  
knew where to turn for ready money. The house-  
hold lived off land's produce; "but money, scarce  
everywhere was nowhere so scarce as w<sup>o</sup>

1450 - 1500

Reasons

landed prop<sup>ty</sup> who aimed extra display found  
 always on thing want - a few £s to buy old  
 debt or buy new coat. Many inst<sup>s</sup> - gain  
 "Landowners of 15<sup>th</sup> C." was usually more landed,  
 subsist<sup>g</sup> on rents & not int<sup>d</sup> in prod. of soil  
 except as consumers. It was only occas<sup>ly</sup> a habit.  
 The really impt<sup>el</sup> class were the new prop<sup>ty</sup> who  
 rented land for trad<sup>e</sup> purposes

257-61

258 with

Weakness  
 of Prop<sup>ty</sup>  
 in face  
 of the T

Monom, A weakest Corp<sup>s</sup> had an adv. in  
 its persist & continuous life over indiv<sup>s</sup> subj<sup>d</sup>  
 all chgs & ches of mental<sup>ty</sup>, and even in life  
 continually forced to long absence fr. scene.  
 Fr & mother of spirit of the T was in many  
 ways unequal. x x x On mth cl. too fell the  
 heavy conceps of the rebel<sup>ty</sup> & Civ Wars of  
 Wh. They were main supporters. The T's were  
 always ready to take adv. of distress of mth<sup>rs</sup>  
 in the times of distrust frst<sup>n</sup>.

264-66

More busy with Liverpool w<sup>th</sup> Ireland at the  
 time (Henry III 1229) ( ) Liverpool in 1296 had 168  
 inhabited houses. In 1544 "had wholly fallen into decay". In 1565  
 had but 138 inhab. houses, 50 prob<sup>ly</sup> 7 to 800 inhab<sup>rs</sup> & 12 vess. nav<sup>d</sup> on  
 an Arman by 6 men ea, total 72 steam



