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71-4

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Stutts. Social England (Trill?)
Rogers. Cunningham

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160 W. 86th St

1900 A

The number of cities boroughs & ports in Ed 1. were
was 166; the no. of counties 37. No each sent
two members the whole body at its maximum
would be 406

Plutarch II 235

N. B. The representation here is of cities
organized wholly - not proportionate to numbers
Resembling our Senate, not our House

N. B. Note the peaceful career of Nottingham
its immunity from devastation & alarms of war
as indication of the prevalence of the King's
peace & as contrasted with conditions
of the Continent - France especially

Greivis Town Life II 321

Some Compari-
sons between
Eng. & Cont.
Boroughs

Time End of
Norman Period
Circa. 1150

Might all Eng. charters contⁿ confirmⁿ
of good & free customs. Fr. are filled wth num^{rs}
of bad. Ength never in doubt to a time when,
in trade at least, they press^d all that is granted;
the Fr regard just. oppress^{ions} fr. wh. they r to be
deliv^d. Ength hv. anc. loc. constⁿ. Members of
wh. r receipts of A new grant; & Fr. com-
muna is a new body wh., by A act of a sworn
comp^{er} has wrong from its oppress^{ions} a deliv^d.
fr. heret^o bondage

422

The town life of Ger^{ny} pres^{ts} in mercth
dwell. a close parallel to that of Ength; but one
is not bit to 2 syst^s, & direct hist. conn^{ion}.
wh. are A long union of Norman, Angth, &
Poit^{ish} inher^{it} wth Ength crown, subsists bet.
inst^{ns} of Fr. & Ength. German hanza may
hv. be. deriv^d fr. Ength; & Communa of London
certainly wth fr. Fr. Hence for pts of Com-
~~int~~ high we must look farther back, to A town life
& mark. The later growth of Ger. city life, A
col^d charac. of A get^{ter} Sax. towns wth A artific^{ial}
patriciate & strict caste syst^m, A mid^{le} mercth

Municipal of Norm & Franconia & how
 paral^d in Eng

423

Development of
 Town Govt.
 from Commune,
 Guild & Town-
 ship ideas, in
Combination

Norman Period

— 11 —

The Commune of London, & of the rest
 Eng T's wh. in 12th Cent aimed at such a
 Const. as old Eng guild in new Fr
 garb; it was a anct. assn. but aiming
 now at municipal self & mercantile privs
 The mayor & jurats, & mayor & jurats,
 were a framework of the C, just as
 a aldermen & borgh. Const. a guild, &
 a men and goodmen the magistracy of
 a township. The system wh. resulted
 from a combin. of these elements, (the
 list of wh. lies outside pres. scope)
testifies to a exist of 3 in a Const.
 life of its own. Thus "London, & a municipal
 system gov't, has in mayor a relic of
 communal idea, in alderman rep^{ty} of
 guild & in a councilors of wards &
 succ^{rs} of vts. of a most anct. Trib. The
 jurats of com., a borgh. of a guild, a man of

A ward, the said, drink' altogether, or the latter forms
in which they can hardly be identified 423-4

Diffusion of
Mun. liberties
not great in
Norman Period

Altho imptce of the rising etc. was great
it was not widely diffused. The Eng. Municipi-
ties were not numerous, nor, except London, in
posn of much pol. pow + + + Still,
histy in 12th cent? is one of distinct &
uniform progress. The close of Nor. period
saw Eng. to the far adv. & aiming at faster
growt. " After the English ground secured,

Nevertheless,
Progress is steady

"A guilds were promoting a strong? cohes?
among the town; they satd freghtly in
their & drew up their own regns for
managt. of the; A leading man of guilds
possd, if not sole st of the, something
very like a monop of all merc. dealings,
& a claim to immuni? from tolls throughout
their or realm. Accordly, membership in
G is indispens to full status of Burgher

The tendency
of Guilds to
promote
association; i.e.

Concentration

Relations of
Towns &
Kings

+++ How well the unpaid confce in the Norman
by the King in history? As prior appears in histy
of N. II & his sons

History of
Towns.

Henry II, Rich I
& John
1154-1216

— " —

Charters

This whole per^d. one of gr^t. dev^t. H. II
& A mind of his was encour^d A gr^t of merc.
spirit, & reap^d benefit in gr^t. inc of re-
venue. Priv^s. of self-gov^t, & safe cust^y,
confirmⁿ of G^s, secur^y of corp. prop^y,
maintⁿ of anct. cust^y, were all of an
matter of Grant liberally bestow^d or sold
about usereⁿ.

Charters of Rich & Hen very numerous,
H. of 14. less so x x Charters of Rich
belong chiefly to earlier yrs, when raising
money for Crusade. Those of J extend
to his reign. They exhibit town constⁿ in
almost every stage of dev^t, & in every pt
of Eng^d. x x London, Winchester &c
appear as typ^l. constⁿ on model of wh.
priv^s are grant^d to obs, & to an obs are
referred in cases of doubtful interpretⁿ

Tendency of
Progress to pro-
mote community
of int^l interest
& action

Thus beside com. instⁿ wh wd lead
merc. communities. to act togth in cases where
no ground for riv^l, & besides com. priv^s wh
exempt^d from jurisdiction of wh. County men

Absence of
combination
between
English Towns

were subj, by poss^l in com. cert^o recent cus-
toms, wh. kept the boroughs of A Ky^m a cl. by
Assens, also by New. as in Scot & Ger?
adopt? Compel. bond of union, or reg^d Assens
in leagues

624-5

Important
basis in
Municipal
Self Govt

Free election of magistrates, indep^t.
Exercise of jurisdⁿ in their own courts &
by their own customs, & a dist^t neg^t of the
tax^o w^o off^o of Excheq^r were no unin-
port^t steps tow^d mun. indep^{ce}. Nor
was any such step retraced; every new
Ch. conf^t, & many rehearsed in detail the
cust^o allowed by the earlier grants wh. they
superseded

629

Obscurity
in
Details

Even the chart^r of London is obscure. We
can trace Ch^r in Const^o of Sheriffdom, we
know date of foundⁿ of Communa & Mayoralty
we can discern "this & that"; but still these
features scarcely blend into distinct pictures,
or furnish concise story

629

John Meo-
nisi Com-
muna, &
grants London
a Mayor
1191

"When in the midst of his struggle J.
looked out to the Commune of London & he
so. Complains & a mun. Const. wh. it is
prob. he long been struggling for recog-
nition? aft. the Conspir. we find a
mayor of L.; Sheriffs cease to be out-
ing off & become merely finan^e rep^s of
the city & it is a saying among the
citizens 'come wh. may, the L^{ds} shd be no R
save the Mayor' Henry Fitz Alwyn
first mayor was for life. Two years
aft. his death, a month by G. Charter
J. grants L^{ds} right of electing their
mayor annually. This priv was spec con-
firmed by May Car.

Further An-
cession of
an Annual
Electors

Significance
of these
grants

"The establishment of Corp. Charac. of city
under a mayor marks a vict^y of communal
prin. over more anct. their orgⁿ wh
rears early in Centy. D^{iv}. displ^d a
complic^d syst^m of Guild & franchise. It
also marks a triumph of the merc. over
the arist. element. H. Fitz Alwyn may be

Triumph of
Merchantile
Element in
City life

on an herd born of L, but many of his men succ^d
were chalyt traders. It w^d. be unsafe to argue
It cont^d for merc. pursuits off^d at its time
in Eng. It feeling was a growth of a fictitious
Chivalry of 14th Century. The men of L. had
made pilgrims to Pal, & fought for sea fight on
Away, in co. wth nob^l & Not. lds. Andrew
of London & his fellow cits in 1147 had done
good work for Kn^{ght} at a capt. of diston, &
only real succ. of 2^d Crusade; & in 1190

Deeds of
Merchant
Pilgrims
at histon
etc

Wm Fitz O. & Geoffrey the 2^d of L were
among a chief men of flt. wh saw^d
infant Kn^{ght} of Port^l fr. Morris Conq^t
The 7 struggle, so far as we can trace, was
not bet nob^l & tr, but bet. Territ^l
franchise & merc. gain. No was vict^y

Nature of
this
Victory

of Communa to any apprec degree vict^y of
Engⁿ over forⁿ. Popⁿ of L. was prot^d
less Eng An of of grt. Ts ++ The
form of a Communa in wh. a corp^t life ass^d itself
& its indep. was in fact foreign

Relation of
London &
Struggles for
English Inde-
pendence

"Fr. & begin of its pol imp^{ce} L
acts constantly as a nurse, sometimes as a
brain, never perhaps in its whole history as
a heart, of Eng^l. The vict of the Cⁿ is no
guarantee of freedom or fair treat^t for poor
cities. No sooner do we find C in an-
otherⁿ than riot of M. Feb 10. occurs &
more at an obj^t of nurse is as little
mercy as that of sword. The real imp^{ce}
of L. in its region of hist^y is that it
affords an ex. of local indep. & close
orgⁿ wh. serves as stand^d & model
for other Ts, rather than that it leads way
to attainment of gen^l lib^{ty} or peace^{ful} Eng.
obj^s. Still, its posⁿ & actⁿ of cities & Gov.
it is small pol. pow^r and no insig^t
pl. in hist^y

632

Ready
Coalescence of
Town & Country
Elements of
the 3^d Estate
in Eng^l?

The attractⁿ wh drew together a knot^h of knights
& burgesses in Par^l was not created by like
habits of life & thought but was suppl^d by
1. A joint procurator^{sh} charac 2. A com. actⁿ

Causes facilitat-
ing Union
bet. T. and
Country
+
Town & Country
Commons

in C^o. court, and 3 Com need of soc^l indep. & in
relatⁿ to & Lds. As time went on & # 2
branches of landed int. became soc^{ly} more sep^d
no doubt Towns were drawn nearer to C^{try} neighbors
Younger sons of C^{try} kept sought wife & occⁿ in
Ts. The leading men in Ts formed an urban
arist^y, who had not to wait more than 1 genⁿ
for recogⁿ. The pract. of knoth^d, of wearing
coat armor, as well as oral relat^{ship} or affini^{ty}
united sup^r: cls. in T and in C^{try}; & small
prebendar & small traders met on like terms,
and a uniform tend^{cy} of loc. & pol. sympathy
more or less balanced descript. tend^{cy} of cl. jealousy.
Such agencies must be reg^d as largely affect^d &
growth of 3^d Estate into conscious^{ness} of its Corp. ident^y
The pol^y of rais^{ng} tr. cls., ascribes to Ed III, may
be traced in actⁿ of Ed I, & is far more in
harmony wth his Statismanship. Despotic actⁿ
of these causes, both under Ed I, II, & III, & Rich II
& plan of a factot^o Chis^o must, in Eng as Cont,
be stud^d. relatⁿ of T & C^{try} pretty somewhat
uneasy

Raising the
Trading
Classes

Certain
Analogous
Conditions
of Clergy &
Merchants

The Merchant class possd. in pekul. nat
of its taxable prop^y & in its cosmopol. charac of
its prop^y, grounds on wh, like clergy, it
might be claimed cl. repⁿ. What the
to us - to one cl, & wool & leather was to it;
both had strong for. connex^{ns}, & monastic
orders, wh. with wool, formed a real
link bet it & 2. Nor was wool less
connected to it by its like Rich & John
The merc. wife of Flanders & Lombrd? might
be paral^l to eccles. infl. of Rome x & x
So long as it contin^{ed}? to royal wants were
made to bear charac. of a free gift, & were
asked & ser^{vy} bestowed, & merc. shared
with clergy & priv of being spec^{lly} consulted

191

Cities origi-
nally sections
of the shires
in which
they lay

The commun^{ities} of cities & boroughs, the
orig^{ins} wh. in for. constⁿ composed what
estate of Corns., present pts of anal. & of
contrast with Co. count^{ies}. Being in its origin
sect^{ns} of shires, & lying locally within its area,
they retain for most pt same const^{it} elements
& same adm. functions which were com.

Development
of City Charact^r
under the
peculiar
environment

to both by its own. Trained Bro Ar subway
career on a plan of prior & examp^l, Expro^l
far more than to others to intrus^o of for. ele-
ments & symp^l, & open to & influx of pol.
ideas wh entered along wth tr. of for merc^t,
& Ts were subj. to intl. jealousies & cl. div^o,
of wh. are were fewer traces in A Cos., where
loc. int^l of grt. lds. were chief div^o causes.

Differences
between
Town &
Town

Any complete gen^{er}ation when Const^l hist^o of
Ts is impos for its reason - As hist^o does
not start fr. 1 pt, or proceed by same stages
At time when they began to take the pl. in nat^l
rep^o, & cl. of Ts const^l countries in every
stage of pol. devel^t, and in ea stage of
devel. const^l on diff^t basis. 216

As, also, there were many types of T. Const^l,
so there were many degrees of completeness of
function. Some Ts were almost indep. reps.,
some were city Towns & were in most respects
still under infl. of shippers & Co. Count.

Boroughs
How summoned
& Parliament

Under the variant crisis of 12, Mont-
fort may well be best, in call? & com-
munities & Parl^t, whether to treat them
as pt. of their Count^{ies} or as indep bodies
He adopted latter, poss^{ly} from unim^{ed}. necess^{ties}
Same plan was followed on one occasⁿ
by Ed 1. & the inclusion of boroughs in
nat^l rep. was finally completed in &
the same process by wh. a final repⁿ of
& 3 estates was insured

English Towns
never independent
before
17th Century

The T^s of Eng, neit by H^{er}selm nor in
conjⁿ wth shires, were att^{pt}d by 17th Cent^{ry}
to act alone in constⁿ like a Scot.
boroughs, or in Corp^d. like German
cities. We had Common sep. assembly
like Convoc. of Uⁿiv, or G^{en}l Council of Boroughs

220

In the devel. of mil^l? ~~force~~ orgⁿ, &
13th Cent^{ry} is not less fertile. On it is in all
respects, nor is a defin^g & distinct. party
of Ed I less conspic. ++ The imp^{os} of

Development
of Mil^y
Organization
under
Henry III
& Edward I
—

Notable
rather in
Conception
than in
Achievement

The Great
Conception
of
Edward I,
finding scope
in different
Administrative
Spheres.

maint^d force of mercenaries, precluded existⁿ of
stay army; A loss of terr. Downs of Crown took away
pretext wh. H. II or Rich might be alleged; A
small terr^y left to K in S of Fr ws & only tried
for his warlike engis or mil^y skill. H III, An.
so far as he had need of army, and Ed I after
him, c^d only use & devel. mat^{ls} already exist^d,
i.e. feudal service due fr tenants in chief, &
nat^l militia org^{z^d} by H II under A assize of arms.
The mil^y meas^{rs} of the 2 r^{gn}s (H III + Ed I) w^{re}, however,
consider. int^l, both in anal^y wth oth r^{gn}s of royal
pol^y, & in the perm^{nt} effects on our mil^y hist^y.
The armed force of natⁿ ws divid^d by same lines of
sepⁿ wh were drawn in matters of land tenure, of judicⁿ
ture, council & finance. It was fix^d pol^y of A Ks,
fully dev^d under Ed I, to unite A whole peop^l
for adm^{ve} purp^{ts}, wh^{ch} by elim^{nt^y} A feud. dis-
tinctions, or by util^{zⁿ} A m^{ns} for A grad. obj^{ts} of
A gov^t; It, as A Parl^t. sh^d be whole natⁿ in
Council, & A rev. A joint contribtm of A serv^{ts}
estates, A nat^l def & its pow^r for aggress. war-
fare sh^d be concent^d, simplified & defined; &
As A host also sh^d be whole natⁿ in arms. Such a

Edward I's
Plans for
Military Reor-
ganization
ruined &
mainly frustrated
by strength of
Feudal Military
Tenure

consumption wd be perf^t only when K cd
demand immed^y, & on same plan, &
services of all classes of his subj^s; but the
doctrine of feud. obligⁿ was nowhere so
strong as in matter of mil^y service, &
Ed's design, so far as it failed to elim^{inate}
the imper^{fection} of tenure fr. the branch of nat^l
system, remained imperfect. It may be
2^d however, wd be with ext^{ra} mat^{ter}s, he
cd. be entirely dispensed wth feudal machin^e,
& whether wars of next cent^y & $\frac{1}{2}$ were not
needed to prove weakness of the machin^e &
to supply substitute in reg^{ular} mil^y system.

276-8

The Crisis of
Edward's Reign
1293-1297

While Ed. was succ^{essfully} estab^{lishing} his
feud. sup^{remacy} over Scot^{land}, troubles were brewing
bet. him & his over^{lord}. Phil Fair who used
a series of petty quarrels bet. Fr. & Gascon
seamen to press claims of feud. super^{iority}
like those of Ed. I towards Scot^{land}

"In 13th Cent^y no clear line bet.
lawful trade & piracy". x x During 1292

Joub's Ed. I

chronic host^y of Nor. & Gascon sailors assumed
fierce asp^e. Britons, Flemings & Normans on
one side, Eng & Irish seamen on the other, those of
Eng lts. conspire, joined the seamen of Gascony.
x4 The former got 200 s^g, & sailed thro Chan &
Bay Biscay Nov^r & cut off Gascon wine fleet
on passage to Eng. A great battle off St.
Mathé in Britⁿ. The Eng & Gascon victorious

Philip called Ed. to appear before him
in Paris. Upon refusal & aft some delay
war began, & Fr. occup^d most of Gascony

Ed. I now built up a Coalⁿ wth the K
of the Romans (Adolf of Nassau) wth prince of
Empire, Count Guy of Flanders, Ch. of Holland &
Brabant, Counts of Savoy & Bar, King of Aragon.
Philip also had allies

Edward had got diff^{er}ent^{ly} in raising
money, using many illegal & odious means

"Fr K's best hopes rest^d in the diff^{er}ent^{ly} of
Ed's stay & emp^{er} pol^y had raised in Britain.
His main trust lay in Scotch & Welsh. King

John's Edward I

Crisis of
1293-7

John had att^d Eng Parlt + even promised
to help agst Fr.; but Ed's encour^d Scotch
to carry appeals to Westminster had dis-
pleased not only Scot Lds. but K too.

Scotch
Assurance
of Self Govt.

"On K John's return fr. Eng Parlt., he
was subj^d to same treat^t by Scot. Lds. as
parlt^t at Oxford had imposed on H III.

Council of 12 Peers was set up, by wh advice

John was to govⁿ. This meant transfer of
govt. into hands of Ed's worst en^s. In

1295 formal alliance was concluded bet. Scot^t

+ Fr. It was a first beginning of that memo-

rable connectⁿ of Scot^d wth Eng's gov^t

en^d, wh inflict^d such incalc. mischief upon

all Britain for next 300 yrs." 185

Revolt of
Wales

"Meanwhile, a third revolt
in Wales in 1294. This was put down
by force causing famine among Welsh 186

Expedition to
Gascony
1294-5

While Ed was fight^g in Wales, expedⁿ
for Gascony sailed. "At Hsoun Fair

Eng. Defense
fleet in
the
Dover

a memo^{re} step was taken in lists of Eng. Navy
by Ed's app^{nt} 3 Admirals chg^d wth def. of Eⁿ, Sⁿ,
& Wⁿ coasts. Latter divⁿ includ^d Ireland & was
under a val^t Irish K^t. It was high time
something was done. Fr had begun by
burning Dover; but Eng. retat^d burning Cherbourg.
186-7

The Count^{ess} au Count^{ess} as usual ef-
fecting nothing

Edward I's
Scottish
Campaign
1296

After form^{al} ch^{er} all^{ies} wth Fr. Scot^s
reject^d all Ed's demands, seized & imp^{ris}
Eng merc^{ts} in Berwick, & threat^d Eng border
wth invasⁿ x x x Edward's campaign of
1296 - Berwick capt^d by sudden assault
Mar. 30. Successful campaign decided
by battle at Dunbar, April 27. Edinburgh
surrend June 14
189-90

Peace bet
Eng & Fr
1299, 1303

Note of formal peace was made
wth Fr. in summer of 1299. Ed. Au lastly
aband^d his Flem^{ish} allies, desiring to get Philip
to aband^d Scots. This Philip long refused
and on various pretexts kept Gascony

Tout's Edward I

Philip IV. (Fair) in his hands; but 1302 Flemings
 found it
 make peace
 with Edward
 now saw he had plenty work at home.
 especially as struggle wth Boniface VIII now
 broke out again, & there was danger Ed I
 might support Pope. This Ed. did
 not care to do, he? diff^{er} his own
 wth Papal see; but Phil so wary about
 Scots.

Definitive Peace
 1303

Gascony restored

"In 1303 def^{ve} peace signed bet. Fr.
 & Eng.; Gascony was restored, & an off^{er}
 def. all^{er} bet A & Ks agreed. For the
 rest of his reign Ed. went at peace wth
 A nation of Cont^t. The struggle for A
most? in Britain c^d. now he fought
out on Br soil, unkindled by for?
interventⁿ

210-11

The mar. Cost even under Ed I were
 liable for ch^{arg} of def^{en} coast, & found ways
 of Cost Ed.

The writ^{ts} & ch^{ar} of last-named force

Organization
of Coast Guards

Illustrates
that of
Army in
General

furnishing good illustrⁿ of int^l orgⁿ of army gen^l
The C.G. of ea Co ws under a knight; under him
an equis supervisor wh. man^d 12 or 200
wth vintennarii, & decennarii under him. The
great force of inf^y & archers was arr^d in
bodies of 100, ea under vintennarius constab^l, &
subdiv^d into twenties each under vintenn^l.
xx It wd. only be when us^d for loc defⁿ & int^l
c^d. contain loc. orgⁿ

Measures for
Coast Defense,
Edward I,
were foundations
of
Latin Navy

Meas^{rs} takⁿ by Ed I for defⁿ of Coast were
pt. of a syst^m on wh. he laid foundⁿ of later navy.
The attp^t made succ^l by John to create a fleet
of mercenaries wh. count^l wth force furn^d by pts,
wd. be match for any flt in Eur., hd not be renewed
by H III. Prob^l fl^{ty} of pts alone w^d be suff^l to
repel any attp^t. by fl^{ty} of Phil Aug^l & Lewis VI c^d.
his asst^l aft. John's death. Tho' r^{gn} of H III
whm s^{rs} were req^d, nec. no^s were impos^d by
sheriffs of mar. Co^s, or barons of C. Pts.
If wanted for transp^t, pts were summoned &
furn. a propⁿ of prop^r size & st^g. If desir^l
to take off, barons of pts might be empow^d

Particulars

Offensive
Naval
Warfare

to savage Fr ests + indemnify Arthur wth a
spoil. This was done by R. III in 1242,
& if rumor be true^d, by Edward in 1264

Coast Defence
How
Organized

The shores of Eng^d were nev. seriously threat^d wth
invastⁿ except in 1213, 1217 + 1264; & th
invastⁿ was prov^d in th former years by
John's fleet, & in latter by contrary winds

Bad Effects
of the
Preceding System

But in 1294 Ed saw nec^y of giv^g more
defⁿ orgⁿ to th most nat^l means of def.

The piratic habits wh. old system had
prod^d in seaport T's had led to a
series of prov^d quarrels wh. occas^d led
to a sea-fight; & by also imper^d observⁿ
of treaties wth for^e Pow^r. The Cing^l Port^s
wnt^d was wth men of Yarmouth, or wth
Hennep^s (indiff^{tly}) wth small ref^d to K's
peace or internat^l obligⁿ 287

Doubt as to
Unity of
Organization
in
Naval Affairs

It is uncertⁿ whet sup^{ty} of nav.
aff^r had bn as yet in hand of any
permt. off^r; or whet R, or th Justiciar,
had not bn & adm^l as well as gen^l. (In-
stances cited. looking both ways) "In th

Earlier yrs of Ed. 1 & offrs of C.P. seem to be
 ex? chf. adm? pers; & no attempt had yet been
made to unite dep of Cts, maintⁿ of flt of
 war or transp, & a genl. regⁿ of shipping,
 under one Dept. In 1294, however, when
 Const? storm was ris^g, when Welsh Scots &
 Fr were all threat^d at same time, Ed. instit^d
 perm^t staff of off^{rs}. He app^{nt} Wm of L. Captⁿ
 of all ptⁿ men & marⁿ of K's dom^s, & under
 him - warden of all fr Thames & Scot.

For manning flt. orders & sheriffs to collect &
 outlaw of fr ships w^o promise of wages & partⁿ;
 & besides, to chf. captⁿ empow^d to impress men
 vessels vict^{ls} & arms, pay^g reasonable prices.

288

Command
 of Coast
 Forces
 in Three
 Districts

Fear of coast raids caused K to instit. a
 syst^m of C. G. already described, rating th owners
 of mar. Co^s for its sup^t. "As a result of a
 gradual but rapid devolⁿ fr. 1298 to 1306,
 we find in latter years 1 a captⁿ & adm^l of a fltⁿ
 of a s^g of C. Pts and all o^r pts from Dorset
 Cornwall; 2 a captⁿ & adm^l fr Thames & Berwick;

Stubbs Vol II

3 a third off? of same rank prob? Com? on coast of Irish Sea; & the mar. jurisd? was arr^d until appt. of a single high adm. in 1360. The hist? of the jurisd? of these offrs is

Obscurity in the Development

of Centralized Maritime Authority

Cause of this Obscurity

Edward II's Claim to Dominion of Seas

(as yet obscure, both fr. a apocryphal charter of all the early records of the Adm? & from the nature of the author? , wh. author? was a result of a tacit compromise bet⁽¹⁾ - K. as Sov? & lord of the sea, entitled to demand serv? of all his subj? for off. & def. (2) the priv? corpⁿ of Seaport. To wth the pecul. customs & grt. loc. indep, and (3) the private adv^{ts} of indiv^s, merc^{ts} & mar^s, whose proceed^{ts} seem scarcely one degree remot^r fr piracy Some orgⁿ must have been effected by Ed. II ed. he claimed for self & his predecessors a domⁿ of the sea, or his son collect & arm a navy wth wh. he won Battle of Sluys - 1340 As a matter of admn., how-

even, a navy was yet in its earliest stage

Unity of
National
Action the
Object of
Edward I
in all his
Organizing
Efforts

"The design of Ed I, as interpreted by the result, was the creation of a natl Parl^t, composed of 3 Estates, org^d on a principle of concert & loc. agency & machin^g in such manner as to prod. unity of natl actⁿ, & to strengthen hands of R, who person^d the Natⁿ." x x x
"Wanted that he had in view a strength of the Ryl. pow^r, it was a R. Par in & thro' a united Natⁿ, not as agent it, that he designed to strengthen"

291

Effect of the
Wars of
Edward III
upon the Political Progress
&
Development
of
England

"If on the one side the divisions of Ed. III's energies to foreign wars was to the benefit of his people, on the other it was productive of vast amounts of suffering. The great history of the reign is full of strong contrasts. The glory & the growth of the Nation were dearly bought by blood, tears, & agony of many sorts. The long war which began under Ed III led Eng. in the forefront of Christendom; it gave her a new consciousness of unity & imp^{er}, & ex^h her power even while it exhausted her. At length he led men, to secure

one by one, steps in adv: wh were never
 retrand. Hence, whch Eng owes no gratⁿ
 to K for patsm, sagacⁿ, or industry, she
 owes very much to a reign

Edward III's
 Individual
 Position in
 English History

Edward III ws a last of a grt. Ks
 wh gov? Eng by a safe & undisput^d title.
 He was also a patriarch of a grt houses
 wh divid & desol? a land for a centⁿ; &
 it did not at once become clear to the
 following age that the present evils, wh.
 caused him to look back to the days as
 an age of gold, were all results of
 his foolish pol^y & self^l designs

375

Edward III's
 War with
 France is
Determined by
 assistance given
 to Scotland
 by
 Philip VI

In sev^l yrs after fall of Mortimer (1330)
 a ct^y ws fairly gov^d. Ed's ambitⁿ, &
 he had since 1328 entertain^d idea of claiming
 Fr. in rt. of his mother, ws still fixed on
 a redemptⁿ of Scot^d & Scot^d accep^d
 his attentⁿ & fr. scope for his warlike
 energy fr. 1332 to 1335. It was a assistⁿ
 wh. Philip of Valois lent to a Scot^d that de-
 termin^d him to engage in a grt^e war on wh
 his upⁿ crsts

376-7

Occasio
Bellii
+
Casus Bellii

The breach of peace came fr. Philip
who, not content wth protract^d irritatⁿ &
unmeaning negot^{ns} about red quarrels, con-
ceived a notⁿ of using Scots as arms in
side of Eng, & of winning Gascony by
battles fought on Eng British ground.
After contⁿ, in spite of remonst^{ns}, to supply
Scots wth s^o & men, he availed himself of
a pretext of Ed w^o helpⁿ Rob^t of Artois,
declar^d his determⁿ to help Scots, & invaded
Gascony. Philip's made war inv^o; Ed by
assuming title, K of Fr, made personal ir-
reconcilable

378

Sentiment of
English
People
and
French

Ed. contin^d to obtⁿ not merely a consent
but a hearty sympathy of his people. He
saw it as Phil us^d Scot^d, as he might use
Neighbors by wh^o Ph. w^o surrounded. Hand-
Merchants ers espec^{lly}, for the & merc^{ts} Co^s were at
war wth feud lds. The Count of Ft. was ally
of Ph, but a N. merc^{ts} were in close connectⁿ
wth merc^{ts} of Eng. whose supptⁿ Ed courted

Parliament
 supports
 War

with large
 grants

—

The growing
 importance
 of the
 Merchant Class
 &
 of Wool as a
 National Staple

The Parliaments of 1336, 1337, 1338 showed
 a serious strain & strain resources of Cr^{ty} &
 utmost & even to share & responsⁿ for &
 war." Repeated grants of $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{15}$. "The
 imposts on wool had now reached such
 impec^t & & merc^t again seemed likely
 to furnish realm wth a new estate; & Ed,
 justified by & pt wth H. occⁿ in his plan
 of oper^{ns}, revived Ed 1's expectⁿ of
dealing wth merc^t collecting apart fr.
Parl^t. He began to summon M^r. merc^t
 to wait upon Council", & directed various
 cities to send M^r. Com^{tees} from term to
 term. "The result of use & like
 delib^{ns} w^{as} to inc. customs on wool,
 to extend monop^s, & to enlarge priv^s of
 tr; but K also req^d advice of merc^t
 as financiers who, in absence of Jews &
 when forⁿ bankers were unpop., might
 bring or exp^{ce} to bear on man^{ifⁿ} of

Revenue. The return of Part. leading to the influence
In Sept. 1336 a custom of 40^s on sack of
wool expt by denizens, & 60^s from aliens.
March 137, impⁿ of for. cloth & exptⁿ of
wool prohib^d; but for workmen allow^d
to settle in Ctry & off^d spec. privs.

379-80

Dominion of
the Narrow
Seas &
Establishment
of Navy in
Force

And permt. result of a preparⁿ for
war was the removal of a fl^t & of a
meas. for def of Cstr taken by Ed I.
Ed. II had assert^d his claim to a title
of Lord of the English Seas, and the first
fruit of a labor, so lasting and all
empt in its effects for Eng, was vict^r
won by Ed III himself at Sluys, June 24, 1340

380

By irregular methods of raising supplies
in which the consent of the whole Part was
not obt^d, & in wh^{ch} a consensus especially
felt overrodden "on K's return in 1347

Illegal Im-
positions of
Taxes

Sumit and
Indirect

1345-1348

the City's treasure was nearly exhausted." It
was apparent to Ed I's Council of a united
Part of 3 Estates, was superseded as occ^r
suggested by dealing wth estates separately.
"Men had desired to do Ed wth for good work,
by means of; if he prom^d to go up a tax
he made arrests wth merchants by wh^{ch} the
share wth him profit of transact^{ns}. A
cost of wh. fell upon NAT^{ns}. x. There had
been in bankruptcies of a Bardi & Peruzzi
Florentine merchant whom K owed 1,500,000 gold
florins, an illustⁿ of a credit to be given
to Ed's proposals of oblige^{nt} & a warning
th^t, as for. supplies were to cut off, a
further burden w^{ld} fall on NAT^{ns}. Despite
all K's engage^{nt} to deal justly wth people.
on Mar 3. 1347, the King held a Council,
at wh. Commons were not rep^d, in wh^{ch}
a loan of 20,000 sacks was requested, &
merchants were soon after persuaded to

inc. customs on wool, wine & merch^{ies} " In consequence, in first part 1348 64 petitions - in wh. were spec^d as grievances & monopolies of wool & tin, & unauthor^d. impost on m^d cloth, & & inc. of customs without consent of Coms

398

Black
Plague
Destroys
Sheep

The Black Plague - 1349 - swept away the flocks as well as the shepherds. and wth the wool went one w^{ay} by wh. K had so long been able to raise money without nat^l consent, & in transgressⁿ of const^l limits by wh. his par. of direct taxⁿ were defund

399

King's
Success in
Circumventing
Commons

Nextⁿ wth merch^{ies} enabled K to inc. at will & custom on wool. The Com^s agreed to pay a maletote, but by secur^d & monopolies, & a diff^{er} of price came out of & p^{er} K^{ing} of & Coms. x x x If Coms in any matter proved obdurate, a negotⁿ with Pope or B^{ishops} enabled

Importance of
Commons in
face of King's
many ways of
raising money

to raise money, by tax or by loan, fr. & clergy. In such cases Parlt. knew its only
power was to protest but submit; redress
could not be enforced when K had so
many ways of raising money. Parlt.,
espec. & Coms, learned that by must be done

— " —

Or time

401

Relation
Parliamentary
Action of Lords
& Commons.

The baronage under Ed III, or at
least in the 30 yrs before his early death
& his later ones, had no great influence
but shared equally of Court & drew
Assembly to into of K. Hence, lack
of deft? nat? his fall mainly on Coms.
And its no doubt was one of second? Cases
of its growth in power & of its vehemence
in self-assertion?

Edward III

406

Ireland
under
Edward III

In 1357 K put? order for first
of J? x x Ed II had ord? At annual
parlts shld be held in J? From

As act, A with dates a more complete form.
 There is a vague attempt to extend to J^d & good
 govt of Eng, but A great impⁿ prov^d by the
 act is that J^d was in state of disturb. wh
 Ed was utterly unable to remedy

411

Burden of
 Taxation
 being
 gradually
 transferred
 to personal
 property
 & to merchandise

The common work of A Council in 1353
 & of Parl^t in 1354 was A order of A Staples
 This has consid. impⁿ both ^{const^{ly}} ~~part~~ & socially
The royal rev. now no longer dep^d directly on
land; & contribⁿ of a fractⁿ of pers^l prop^y
 had long been superseding A older forms of dist^t
 taxⁿ levied on A carucate, & hide, or A
 knight's fee, & both were now being complemented
 by a dep. share in mkt^{ble} prod of A ct^y
 - the wool, lead, ~~hunting~~, the staple Commerc^l
 of Eng. The grow^g merc^l int, so stimul^d by
 all^{ce} wth Flanders, needed both protectⁿ
 & regⁿ; & K & Parl^t recog^d in A need &
opportun^y of extⁿ hold on A Commerc^l & sch^l

Sketches Vol II

The System
of the
Staple;
or what founded

—4—

The system of a Staple, it w^d. seem, was a
combⁿ of a privileg of guilds & of a royal
priv of estabⁿ fairs & m^{ts}. The
merc^{ts} of Staple had monop. of purchase
& expt; the Ts of a Staple were centres
for collectⁿ, trial, & assess^t of goods

The growth of a system must date fr. Ed. I,
who had bought Antwerp fr. D. of Brabant

The History
of its
Development

& estab^d Ore forⁿ centre for Wool Trade
Under Ed II, merc^{ts} had forⁿ Staple first
at Antwerp, & aft at St. Omer; the
home staples at sev^l large Ts, as
Newcastle, Bristol, London et.c.

In 1328 a monop^y of Staple was
abol^d & to set free as it had been by
Magna Carta. Pub. opin. seems to
hav. varied as to propri^{ty} of Combⁿ
& system, & may perhaps be
determ^d to some degree by pol.

Privileges of
Staple
Merchants

relates to Haverham." Thus legislation varied
but "in 1353 system was consolidated. The
names & places of the staples are fixed, & the
or one custom is declared, & the acts & prices
of the markets are confirmed. The costs of
markets, of strangers, were like Jews under
K's special protection; like the officers of the towns

Political
Dangers
of the
System

by his own customs & trials, with which the King's
judges & sheriffs could not meddle. They
as towns, in fact, a subord. estate, with
which the King could not separate from the
commons. The varying fortunes of the
Staples during early years of Ed III perhaps
show some jealousy on part of Parli^{mt} as to the
status of the markets which had been too ready to
play into K's hands; & they may show
varying extent of merc. repⁿ in Parli^{mt}.

Deprivation of
Power to tax
Wool, without
Consent of
Parliament

In a Parl^t. of 1362 a grt. boon long
demanded was at length obt.^d It was enact^d
thenceforth no subsidy sh^l be set on wool
about assent of Parl^t. This most imp^t limi-
tⁿ of reg^t power of taxⁿ req^d. Was observed in
1371, but it marks a grow^g tend^{cy} to deprive
Crown, by very def. legisⁿ, of its power to levy
nat^l. cent^s & to raise money by indi-
rect ways, of letter of Const^t. law

414

Taxation
by vote of
One Estate

In 1369, after the hints of a
shin h^d dept^d fr. Parl^t, a Com^{rs} alom
cont^d for ano^r yr a custom of
tunnage & poundage - 2^s on tun of wine
& 6^d on pound of merch^{se} - wh^{ch} had
been grant^d by the protⁿ of merc^t.
navy. This was done at req^t of P of W
(Buk^{er}) wh. appl^d a wine & o^r merch^{se}
the same unconst^t. mode of negotⁿ (i.e.
with one estate) wh^{ch} had been forbid^{den}

in case of wool.

Collapse of
Military Power
1377

424

At the moment of Ed III's dth, & Collapse
of Eng. mil^y power seemed complete. French
were burning T's on S^m Coast

443

John of
Gaunt

1380-1389

A result of the Commons rising was a pro-
patriot as assoc^d wth John of Gaunt. The
knew to him proved by insults crushed any
hope of supplant. his nephew. + + + For his
ambitⁿ & love of rule he now found a more
convt. sphere in Gascony & Spain.

463

The dth of Pro^{cur} of W in 1385 - seems to
hav. given signal for outbreak of pol. quarrels,
wh. perhaps had been temp^rly headed by her in-
fluence. Fr. Aspt. of a struggle J. of Gaunt
wth Edward. At Easter 1386, he left Eng for Spain
& did not return until Nov. 1389

467

Gaunt's
Daughter
Marquis K of
Portugal
1389

John of Gaunt arrived in 1386 with 2,000
lances & 3000 archers & K of Castile sued for peace.
K John of Portugal pers^{on}l. adv. of all^{er} wth Eng, & on May 9
1386 was signed treaty of Windsor, by wh^{ch} a 2nd cross was to be all^{er}
formed. In 1387 he married Philippa, daughter of Gaunt
by his second marriage

Sketches Vol II

Distinction in
point of Poli-
tical Development
between 13th
and 14th Centuries
is that between
the spirit &
the letter.

The history of pol. design is not less interesting than
a registration of results. We may see that a great Chem-
pensis of 13th Cent. directed its efforts to the attainment of
an ideal which by failed to reach, & that a violent
struggle of 14th had its source & its obj. in factions
and factions divisions. In former Const. great
rather accord to spirit of liberators than on the lines
which sought to trace; in the latter Const. the
development was due to a conv., common to all
factions, & that a Nat. in part was a Const.
arbiter, if not a ult. judge of the quarrels.
There is but a 2^d difference: Former witnessed a
real growth of Nat. life, & latter a recog. of
formal prin. of Govt - prin. which all parties
recog., or, when conv., pretended to recog.
The 13th had the spirit without letter of a Const.
program; & 14th had letter without much of a
spirit

Contribution
of Edward I
to
Constitutional
Progress

The special work of Ed I had introd^d into
nat^l life the elements that gave form & attention
to pol. princ^ls. By Complet? & Constⁿ of Parlt
he perf? & inst^t wh he had wanted to Montfort;
by Complet? adm^{toe} mach^y he got a tangible &
visible real^y to a system for a control of wh
a K & a parltⁿ were henceforth to struggle.

573

The Knights of
the Shire
constituted
the
continuous
& conservative
element of
Constitutional
Progress

Both hist^l evidence & the nat^l of the case
lead to a constⁿ of a victⁿ of a Constⁿ was won
by a kn^{ts} of a Shires; they were a leaders in
parltⁿ debate; they were a link bet. a good
peers & a good Ts; they were a instructive
element of the H. of C, for they were the rep^s
of the local div^{ns} of a realm wh were
covered wth hist^l existence of peop. of Eng &
a intⁿ of wh were most dir^{ly} attack^d by a
abuses of royal prerogative. They are now
distinctly the depositaries of a Constⁿ tradition

Knights of
Mines

& its fact is one of the most distinct features
of our pol. histy, as compar'd wth most of nations
in wh rep. instns have been tried wth less success

574

Origin &
character
of
Customs

The histy of Customs is int^l & imp^t

The 41st art. of Mag. Carta empow'd all merc^{ts}
to transact th^r bus^{ns} freely wthin th^e King^{dm}
about any "maletoke," or unjust exact^{ns},
but subj. to certⁿ anc. rts & customs,
except in time of war, when merc^{ts} of host^l
nat^{ns} were disqual^d. The merc^{ts} of o
maletoke never show th^e such import
was not unusual, & th^e anc. & right
customs were suff^{ly} ascert^d. The taxable
commod^{ts} were of three sorts: wool, gen-
eral merch^{ds}, & wine. On wine th^e anc
custom w^{as} a 'Prisage', a royal st. of takey
fr. ea. wine ship when it land^d, one cask
fr. every ten, at price of 20^s. the cask

Customs on grain merch^{se} was levied in a
shape of $\frac{1}{15}$ or of a sum levied very much as
a toll or a licence to trade. The wool was
especially liable to be arrested & redemmed to
K's hands by a ransom, for wh^{ch} even merchants
~~was~~ too much a term but very prevailed in
whole managt. of customs till accessⁿ of
Ed I: & merch^{se}, except where secured by
royal charter, or by strength of their own confid^{ce},
being very much at mercy of K's serv^{ts}, &
prices of their commod^{ty} being enormous
enhanced by their risk of trade. The wine trade was
prob^{ly} the most secure, because of necessity of
keeping Gascony in good temper.

Origin of
Custom on
Wool

The vote of a Parlt. of 1275, wh. fr.
to Ed I a custom of $\frac{1}{2}$ mark on the sack & 300
wool fells, & 1 mark on last of leather, is
a legal & hist^l foundⁿ of a custom on wool

Stubbs Vol II

Indirectly
Unconstitutionality
Attempt of
Edward I
to raise
increased customs

In exigency of 1303, Ed I by a grant
of large privs & for. markets etc of Am &
promisi to pay, among o^r duties, a sum
of 40^l on sack etc etc. In fact, & K
avoided a direct transgress of a 'Confirm-
atio cartarum', for a persons wh under-
took to pay were aliens, ∴ not included
among cl^s to wh. confirmatio was granted.
But altho charter & money came thro for.
markets, it was really down to K's own
subjs; & price of wools was enhanced, & of
expts lowered by it. Accordly when a
Eng burghers refus^d to join in a bargain,
K did not attempt to coerce them

Opposition
of Burghers

The customs pd by for markets included
not only expts of wool & cloth, but
also impts of wools etc, on wh K had
by prescriptn rto of prisave, de, reg^d by

sep. arrpts wth & several bodies, Ea of wh had
Some Particulars its agency at & grt. pts. The charter of
of Customs 1303 reduced the irreg^d of imposts to a fix^d
under scale. Expt^d cloth was ch^g 2^s, 18^d, 1^s acct^d
Edward I to qual^y; wax 1^s on quintal; impt^d
wine, besides prisage, pd 2^s on cask, & all
oth impts 3^d on £ Sterling of value. The
same 3^d in £ was levied on all goods
summed up^d — wth these was included
the inc. on wool just described.

525

In consequence of Hines of Ed 1, on opposite
page, & similar attempts by oth monarchs, there
was a long struggle. "Finally in 1362, & again
in 1371, it was enacted by Statute, that neither
the merchants nor any of body sh^{ld} be suffered to set any
duty or subsidy upon wool without consent
of the parlt. The wearisome contest so long cont^d
for the mainteⁿce of the branch of prerog. Came
at last to an end.

529

Origin &
Development
of
Tunnage and
Poundage
to
Parliamentary
Control of
the same

The process by which denizens as well as
aliens became subij to customs on wine &
merch^{ties} is in exact analogy wth hist^y of
wool. x x x In 1308 Ed II persuaded
Eng merch^{ts} to buy off st. of prison by
pay^{ng} 2^s on tun of wine. In 1347 a
Council, under Lewis of Antwerp imposed a
tax of 2^s on tun, and of 6^d in the pound,
by agrmt^t wth merch^{ts}. This was cont^d. for
term to term by similar negot^{ns}; the same
rate was grant^d. by m^{ps} of Ts under the
influence of Blk Pr. in 1372, and in 1373
it was formally granted in part^l. From
that time, under the name of Tunnage &
Poundage it became a regular Parl^t. Grant
The exact^{ns} on m^{fd} cloth ex^{pt} were also subij^d
to control of Parl^t, after brief struggle by R

Constitutional
Importance
of the
Struggle for
Control of
Imposing
Customs

Whether Direct
or Indirectly

The hist^y of Customs illustrates the per-
tinenacy of Commons, as well as the various
pol^y of a supp^{tn} of prerog. It has a Const^l
importance out of propⁿ & its picturesque int^l.
If K had not been induced, or compelled, to
surrender his claim, & to abide by spirit
as well as letter of the terms of the Confirmation
it wd. hv. bn. in his power to, by alleging
himself wth a monarch entirely to crush
the trade & indus^{try} spirit of Ts, or, by
alleging himself wth merchants to tax body
of Natⁿ at his discretion. * * * No attempt
at unauthorized taxⁿ of merch^{ts} was
made aft. accessⁿ of Richard II

530

Amount
and
Stationariness
of
Taxable
Property

The amt. of tax^{ble} propⁿ did not vary
much during 14th cent^y. The annual £20,000
wh. wd. beclinal to us may inpt. item in a ref.
rev. wh. prob^{ly} did not exceed £80,000

535-6

Stubbs Vol II

Ordinary
and
Extraordinary
Revenues
1300 - 1450

We may perhaps infer fr. var^s data at bet. 1300 & 1450, £65,000 may be taken to rept. ord^y rev in peace, & £155,000 & exp^{tr} in war, when that was exp^t to almost. Var^s in price & fluct^s of curr^y in cent^y to wh^{ch} the calc^s belong cant be ex^{actly} estim^d x x but if the figs be accept^d as app^{rox} cor^{rect}, differ bet ord & extraord exp. w^o term from 90000 to £100,000., wh. ord. rept. contribⁿ of C^{try} at large, including add^l customs & subsidies of clergy & laity; & a rough computⁿ of sums der^d fr. the source leads to same conclusion. The gr^{est} varⁿ is found in sums raised in
Imports on wool x x

Amounts of
Wool at
two periods

In 1338 a grant of $\frac{1}{2}$ of wool of the C^{try} was estim^d at 20,000 sacks

In 1354 no of sacks wool exp^d was 31,657 $\frac{1}{2}$. Custom pd in Am & on 3665 wool fills w^o £81624 1^s 10^d

Fr. gen^l tenor of finant^l stat^{ts} in Rolls of Parl^t, we may infer the gr^{est} sum

Chrg. ed. raise under pressure was about £120,000
Parts of R. II declared at £160,000 was altogether
beyond the power

548-50

Yield of
Grants and
Subsidies

Of a Yield of a rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{15}$
no computⁿ aft. R III to be trusted; but
as amt. of Cler. grant was count^y takⁿ as
 $\frac{1}{3}$ whole subsidy, we arrive at £60,000
as app^{xn} to whole sum. Fr. 8th yr of
Ed III, lay asst. of his import took
settled form; & serv^d dist^s being rat^d. at
amt. p^d in that yr, partic incidence
being determ^d by loc. author^s & prod.
of lay $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{15}$ in 15th Cent^y was about
£37,000; & cler $\frac{1}{10}$ likewise much dimin^d.

Under Ed III, however, £60,000 perhaps right
A high $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{15}$ seldom suff^t in yr. when wool
sub^y not-granted. Vary^s in budgets during the
yrs of E III when pressure was great seem to have
caused rate by which not to alarm peop. wth prosp^t of
fixed & reg. imports than by any expectⁿ of Chrg^y & in-
cidence of taxⁿ

550-1

Ordinary
and
Extraordinary
Annual
Revenue

From the various data, we may conclude
that when K wd "live of his own", & in peace, he
had rev. of about £ 65,000; that for a natl. obj.,
or for pop. K, grants to £ 80,000 readily obt.^d;
that by grt. press., bring^g every source of income
at once into acct, £ 120,000 add to ordy
rev. might be obt.^d

552

Calculations
of expenditures
most
Difficult

Obscure as the calc^s of income may
seem, those of exp^{ts} much more diff^{ct}
& students to day approaches them wth be-
wilderment like that of taxpayer of 14th cent^s?

552

Popularity
of
Warrior
Kings

Complaints of exp. are far louder
agst. Ed II & R. II than agst. Ed III.
In the case we see how necess. twas for
powerful K to be warrior. Their inactⁿ may
be spared pk^{ts} of peop., but a light
tax. did not make them pop. For anything
it appears, Eng wd rad^r be on heavy tax for
war & see K spend time hunt^g & feast^g

at his own exp.

534-5

N. B
Importance
of Control of
National
Purse upon
Constitutional
Progress

The comm^d of the Nat^l Purse was the
wh. claims of Nat^l & the prerog^e of K. came
most aptly into collision, direct^{ly} & indiv^{id}.
The demand that K should live of his own was
most summary & most comprehensive of a
watchword by wh. a Const^l struggle was
guided, & the exigencies of succ^{ess}ful Ks & Min^{is}
was tasked to utmost to evade a rule wh.
recom^{me}nded itself to common sense of Nat^l.
But Nat^l & its leaders, when once awak^{en}ed,
look^{ed} no less fierc^ely on Rep^l pretensions &
legis., & resist reforms of admⁿ procedure,
to interfere wth ordⁱⁿary course of law, or to de-
term^{ine} by Rep^l fiat alone course of Nat^l Pol^y.
On these pts they had perhaps easier vict^{ories}, be-
cause a spec^{ial} struggle turn^{ed} grat^{efully} on a
of money; but to ease, was not less val^{uable}
There is, indeed, the diff^{erence}, at which some Ks

The Power
of the
Purse a
Predominant
Factor
in Growth
of Liberties

set higher val on oth upon the purse & on a
privog^s Council? & thm, money is indispens^{able}
to thm all. The admiss^{ion} of rt. of Parlt. to
legis., to inq^{ire} into abuses, & to share in
a guida of Nat. Pol. was pract^{ically} purchas^{ed}
by th money grant^{ed} Ed I & Ed III; also Ed I
had a just Gory of Nat. unity, which Ed III
ex^{er}. with more pol-foresight th prompt^{ly}
him to seek acquies. of Nat^{ion} in his schemes
It ho bn well said th th Eng Peop^{le} ho.
new bn slow to shed th blood in def. of
Lib^{erty}, most of th limit^{ed} wh by at diff^{erent}
times, ho. succ^{ed}ed in bind^{ing} Ryl^{er} pur^{ch} ho
bn purchas^{ed} w^{ith} money; many of thm
by stipul^{ed} pay^{me}ts, in th off^{er} & accept^{ance} of
wh next pt^{er} saw any shame. The confirm^{ation}
of charters in 1225, by th III Cont^{ent} straight-
for^{ward} admiss. of th fact. The charter of
th Nat^{ional} Lib^{erty} was in fact drawn up just like
charter of a priv^{ileged} T

Sustained

In 1297 Ed 1 in plain terms recog^d
price wh he had taken for new^r Charter
of his father. In 1301 barons, on behalf
of whole Commun^y, told K if he demands
were grant^d. By w^d inc. he gift from $\frac{1}{20}$
to $\frac{1}{15}$. In 1310 by told E 11 that he had by
a gift purch^d. relief from prizes & o^r
grievances. In 1340 & later yrs., a re-
hearsal in statutes of the country, on wh
money grants were bestowed, shows the
idea as famil^r. "The power of the purse" in
fact, furnish^d a pract^d soluⁿ of diff^rts?
wh in Eng^d were insol. K had rts as lord of
his peop, & peop had rts as freemen & as
the Estates of Realm wh. K. persont^d; the
definⁿ of rts of ea, in Eng^d most diff^rt,
became pract^d easy when reduced to ? of
bargain & sale

Presentation
of Demands
for
Redress of
Grievances
Preliminary
&
Money Grants

As year by year, royal necessities became
grt^r, more complete provⁿ was made
for declarⁿ of nat^l demands. The
presentⁿ of gravamina was invar^y prelimⁿ?
to discussⁿ of grant, address of Griev^{es}
was a condⁿ of a grant, & a act^l remedy,
a exⁿ of a condⁿ, a fulfil^t of a promis^e,
a act^l deliv^y of a st. purch^{se}, became a
pt. on wh^{ch} a crisis of Constⁿ progress turned.

xxx It was under Ed III that it became a
reg. form at opⁿ parl^t for Chancl^r to
declare K's will^{ness} & hear petit^{ions} of peop^{le};
xxx but petit^{ions} for redress of Nat^l Griev^{es} ran
back to earlier preced^{ents}, & use became,
almost immed^{iate} on completⁿ of parl^t
system in 1295, the most imp^t pt. of
a work of a session

Importance
of
Commons'
Increasing
Control of
Legislation
upon the
Contact be-
tween Parlia-
mentary Authority
and
Prerogative

In follow'g pts. it has been touch'd legis. rts of
Com! we may seem to have wander'd far from main
? viz: A contest bet. prerog. & parlt^y author?
The degree? is not for? to it purpose; the point
has two est. charac. features, — A growth of pow. of Com
& A growth of a pretensions of prerog. Whatcom con-
duces to former is check on latter. Every vindicⁿ
of rts of Parlt^y is limitⁿ of claims of Prerog.
Thus viewed, ea sero! step by wh Coms claimed
& obt^d by rt. takes away fr Crown weapon of of-
fressⁿ or cuts off means of evasⁿ; while full
recov^y of it rt. of initⁿ, consultⁿ on & assentⁿ
to a dissⁿ fr legisⁿ, destroys K's pow of
managⁿ p^ors & functⁿs of Council, & of their
indiv^y affectⁿ balance of pow among & Estates
so as to keep in our hands virtual directⁿ of
legisⁿ. When all is done he still poss^s in his
rt to say 'le roi le veut', or 'le roi s'avisera',
more pow than can be wisely intrust^d to an
obsequious off^r.

The impt^{ce} of claim of Louis. At^o K
 shall not undertake deed of war without
 coun. asst. of his baronage, & it in Partt.^o
 seems to be one result of loss of Normand
 & Angou by Wm. So long as K stood,
 as H. III & R. I at head of body of vassals wth.
 into on Count. were same as own, he had no
 need to ask permis^o or to consult baronage
 or pop by make & exped^o to Fr. x x His
 own will seems supreme as to peace & war
 x x but H. III in his few exped^o act^o. wth advic^o
 & suppt. of Partt., & Ed I Encl^o in no
 war about obt^o both adv. & subst. aid
 from partt^o & when barons in 1297 refused
 to go to Flanders, by based just^o in pt^o
 of law, not in saying that he had begun war
 without or counst.

Retention
of
Representations
and
People &
Frequent
Parliaments

The freq^t sessⁿ of Parlt. was in 14th centy,
felt by Natⁿ at large as burden rather than
priv. Counties & boroughs alike murmured
at cost of repⁿ. The borough rep^s in Coms.
& monast. in Upper H avoided attⁿ when
by ed; & freq^t parlt^s were regard^d as
synon wth freq^t tax^s. Our hand more
act. poltⁿs saw in rep^s sessⁿ of Estates &
best check on arbit^r pow^r of K, who was
to oblige & hear Compt^s, & might, if help
dealt judic^{ly} in money, be obliged to
restrain Or griev^{es}

613

Ratio of
Representation
Unchanged
in 14th Century

During 1st centy of exist of H. of C. no
attemp^t seems to have been made to alter nu-
mer. prop^{ns}. The no of Cos being fixed &
no of rep^s for ea being determin^d by a custom
order on a Courtⁿ of parlt. itself, there was no
colorable pretext for varⁿ. ++ The no of
Town Reps might no doubt easily have
compensated wth ++ But a borough element

Relatively
unimportant
Position of
Borough
Representatives
in
14th century

of part. ws. during 8th pt. of 14th Cent?
of very second imp^{er}; fact^s of 1 rep.
is rarely ment^d apart fr. pt of kn^{ts} of
shire, & seldom not^d in connectⁿ with it.
It is only from a subserv^t & illib^l actⁿ
of Rich II's later part? At we can infer
At borough rep^s occup^d more influential
posⁿ at close of reign than at its
beginning; & it w^d seem scarce worth
while for either royal or anti-royal
pl^{an} dur. attempt^d emp^t actⁿ thro
or means

OST

Cessation of
Parliamentary
Development
&
Growth
during 15th
Century

If a only obj. of Court? Hist were a
investⁿ of the origin & power of Parlt., a study
might be susp^d at a deposⁿ of R. II, to be
resumed under Tudors. Dur^g 8th pt. of interregⁿ
period, hist^y of Eng contains little but details
of for wars and dom^{est}ic strug^s, in wh. Parlt^y
institutions play little part; & to superfl^y view

As cont^d existence may seem due to insistence
among our expt^s of arms & political masses
Yet Parl^t has best^d of its own thro' this period of
turmoil. It does not dent any new forms, or
invent new mach^s; its special hist^y is monoton^y

The System
only exists
but does not
grow

detail of formal proceed^s, or use a record of
priv^t ass^t. Yet, under monoton. detail the
goes on a process of hardening & sharpen^{ing} - a second
stage of definitⁿ, almost impercept^{ible}, wh. when
new life shall be infused into the mechanism, will
be no small effect in determin^{ing} way in wh. the
new life will work. In the vic^{inity} of ass^t priv.
may be traced flashes of consciousness wh. show the
forms of Nat^l. actⁿ are no more forms, &

wh. illust. the cont^d of a sense of early fitness
& of an inst^{inct} looking toward a gr^{eat} dest^y. And
this is nearly all. The Par^{ty} Constⁿ lives
thro' the epoch, but its mach^s & funct^{ions} do not
expand. The weapons wh. are used by the part^{ies} of
16th & 17th Cent^s are not taken from armory of 15th
but fr. that of 14th w^h little attempt at improv^{ement} or adaptⁿ.

Parliamentary
Stagnation
in
15th Cent^y
is
Coincident
with
Several Impotent
Champs, in-
usual & Inhu-
manial.

Altho a 15th cent^y natⁿ preserved an
multiplied Parl^y mach^y & functions, yet
a same interval witnessed a series of ch^{ges}, in
natⁿ life, mind & char, in a relatⁿ of cl^g,
& in bal. of pol forces, far greater than Eng
has gone thro since Cong^t, gr^{er} in some
respects than any exp^d since it became a consol^d.
Xth Natⁿ. Of the Refⁿ, w^h attend^d meas^{rs}, w^h
gr^{er}est; but the were othrs w^h led to, &

— " —

The Period
through
rather of silent
growth than
of apparent
activity

result^d fr., & relig. ch^{ge} Such change
w^h it recor^d str^g of monarchic printh, w^h
seemed almost a necess^y anteced^t to a new
conformⁿ of Eur pol^s, & to a more Eng w^h
to later in Am. This⁽¹⁾ in Eng, result^d from
causes pecul^r to Eng, from exhaustⁿ of all
energies save those of Crown⁽²⁾; whilst abroad
it result^d from concentⁿ of gr^{er} territ^l possⁿ
in hands of a few gr^{er} Rs

A like ch^{ge} w^h in a liberⁿ of internal
forces, pol. as well as relig, w^h followed

A disruptⁿ of eccles. unity, & wh. is perhaps the
most imp^t of all the phenomena wh. disting^{ish}
med. fr medieval hist^y

Baronage
transformed
into
Nobility

Such was transf^r of a baron of early
Eng into a nobil^{ty} of later times, a transf^r
attended by Ch^{urch} in pers^{on} & pol. relat^s wh.
make it more diff. to trace the ident^y of
peerage th^{an} the contin. life of clergy or commoners.

The Church
separated from
nobility, tends
to depend
more & more
on
Crown.

Such is the alt^{er} state of Ch^{urch} - apart from
Ref. influences - wh. is another mark of a new
period. The Estate of Clergy, depriv^d of help
of old baronage - now almost exting^{uish} - &
set in antagon^{ism} to a new nobil^{ty} that is founded
upon spoils of Ch^{urch}, tends cons^{equently} to lean
more & more upon Ryl Pow^{er}, wh. in turn
tends more & more to use Ch. for its own
ends, & to weak^{en} hold of Ch upon Com^{mons},
whenever int^{erests} of Crowⁿ & Com^{mons} are seen to
be in opp^{osition}.

Crown
utilizes
Church for
its own
ends

Partly parallel to use, partly result of the

The
Developing
Power of
Commons
in
the 17th Century

Due to
its
inherent
weakness
&
Characteristics

It is also arising from fresh impulse of its
own, lib^d & dir^t by the causes, is a
chng^d posⁿ of the Commons - the Third Estate,
now crush^d, now flatt^d, now consol^d, now
div^d, now encour^d, now depressed, but
escaping a internecine sum? At last by
learning wisdom by its mistakes, & gaining
freedom when rid of its leadership; rising by
its own ^{growing} strength for a protest in wh. ~~it lay~~ lain,
it, with the 200 Estates, has lain at feet of
Tudors, all the stronger because it has only
itself to rely on & has in itself springs of
strength, wh. are not in its clasp or bondage.
Thus, the Est. of the Commons is prep^d to enter
on a inheritance tw^o wh. the 2nd has led it
The crisis to wh. the ch^{rs} are to tend is
to determine (i.e. be reached) in its struggle
bet. Crown & Commons wh. the last 2 Cent^s
has decided

These changes,
working through
the 15th
Century,
come into
clear light
in 16th

The causes wh. work'd these ch^{gs} began fr
op? 16th Cent? to display Archaism in more
dire^t & evid^t connectⁿ wth the old results. But
they led on work? long & deeply in 15th; and our
task (one obj. of wh. is to trace & cont^y of Nat^l
life thro' its age of obs^{cy} & ~~disrupt~~ disturban-
ces." includes some exⁿ into the actⁿ, into
the relatⁿ of Ch & State, of Crown & 3 Estates, &
bal. of forces in a corp. body, & the growth of
the sev^l Estates, by wh. bal. was made & vary wthout
breakⁿ up the union, or distⁿ ident^y of whole.
Hadⁿ (As) trac'd work? up & down at wh. the
new struggles of Const^l life begin, the pt at wh.
recor^d & med^l hist^y seem to divide, we shall
be accomp^d. the progress of our Jctn, & we trace
the origin & devel. of a Const^l Hist of Eng

Parl. Institution
Dominant Factor
in Const^l Develop^t
in 14th Century

During 14th Cent? parlⁿ instⁿ are the
main, if not the sole, subj^t of Const^l Hist^y

Maturing of
National
Life, rather
than Develop-
ment of formal
Institutions,
Characterizing
period follows
1400 up
to Tudor &
Stuart Days

From 15th pt (end of 14th Cent^y, A.D. 1400)
at wh. Parl^y Just as seen to be, a pt^y ext^y,
wounded 15th pt, & part^y ideas be ripened,
we shall be to return to our earlier plan, &
Endeav. to trace more gen^{lly} & work^{ss} of nat^l
life At gave subst. & real^y to the forms,
At lay quiet under 15th when they seemed dormant,
& At forgot in 15th when time came for it to
go down into & battle

4-5

Period from
Access of Henry IV
to Bosworth -
in 1485 - is
a fragment only
in pol. hist^y
of Constitution.
Its unity
lies not in that,
but in the dram-
atic struggle
for the Crown
This fragment is

The hist^y of intern^l pol^{it} in Eng^l fr.
accⁿ of H. IV to fall of R III does not pass.
a dist^t pol. plot court^y wth its drama of
dynastic hist^y; but wth its close begin^g of
1485
more prompt actⁿ of new influ^{es} wh. color
late hist^y. A more dist^t pol. plot, a
more def. court^e period, wd be found by
extend^g treat^t to & begin^g of & assumed
dictatorship of H. VIII. But I attempt^e it,

is an integral
part of a
Constitutional
Period, the
whole of which
comprises also
Tudor & Stuart
N. VIII's assumption
of Dictatorship

Line drawn at
Bosworth
between
Medieval
and
Modern
Constitutional
History

The Three
Lancast. Repts
are
a premature
testing of
Parliamentary
System

w'd. be (to pass beyond & dividing line of Const.
Dev't. in early & middle ages and) to trench
upon domain of later hist. wh. must be
read fr. a new stand pt. The Bat. of Bosworth
is last act of a long trag., a trilogy of unq.
int. & var. prop^{ns}, & unity of wh. lies in
strength of a qst. As for crown. x x x The
steps of Yk & Lane. is An allayed, & partic.
forces of the roused Anatl. Empire he exh.
Oxels. Fr. At pt. new agencies begin to
work, & origin & mature act^{ns} of wh. must be
left to other hands - that is an outside scope of
Nutt's undertaking?

5

The Hist^y of the 3 Lancst Repts has a doubt
int. It contains not only a found^{ns}, consol^{ns}, & de-
struct^{ns} of a fabric of dyn^{stic} Parr., but, paral.
wth it, a trial & fail^{ure} of a qst. Const^l Expt.
a premature test^{ing} of a stage of the Parl^{ty} Syst^m.
The syst^m does not break, but it bends & warps, show^{ing}
itself unq^{al} to a strain. Conseq^{ly}, instead of

From 1400-1547
Parliament sur-
vives only as a
form, an engine,
utilized by others
for their own ends.

arbit^r but of force, Part^r funds strag^r end
suspended altoget^r, or else reduc^d to man engine
wh. the obs can manip. at will x x x It is
strange th^t a machⁿ suffers so little in its process

5

Effects of
Diminished
Number of
Peers
Accession of
Henry IV

The chf. pd. results of a attenuation in
nos. of persons hd on to lodge Const^r pwr. in
far fewer hands, to accum. lands & dign^{ties} on
men strg^r not in pers^{onal} qual^{ties} & cuts th^m in
or coherence as an order, to make deeper &
broad^r a line bet. Lds & Com^{ons}, & to concent.
funds & seal^s in smaller circ^{les} in wh^{ich} they w^{ould}
be more bitter & cruel thⁿ by

#16

Conditions
1403

Battle of Tewkesbury, Hotspur slain
July 21, 1403. At th^e time "war w^{as} every-
where imm^{ense}. The British Island^s Coast;
host^{les} w^{ith} Fr. only kept off by ill-kept troops;
Welsh still in full force. When H. got^{to}
forces in Sept. ch. w^{as} more for want of supplies

41

Conditions

1404

The year of prepⁿ & anticipⁿ Fr. were
threat^d coast; & fet under Somerset, wo.
vindicⁿ at grt. cost & nat^l reputⁿ at sea;
& what gain? st^g & forming for all^{er};

45-6

1405

The year 1405 was perhaps the most cruel
in H's fortunes, & a turn^g pt. of his life
Also in it were accumul^d all the sources of distress
& disaster, it seemed as if they were now bro't
to h^d, to be finally overcome. They were overcome,
but out of his vict^{ry}. He emerged a broken-down
unhappy man x x x Strength he sat
more sofly on throne; his emp^r in arms less
dang^r; but his fault became aggressive, his
Council less managth

48

As
Money

From every dept. of State, fr. every Min^{tr},
fr. every dep^t, fr. Wales Ire^l, Gascon, Calais
from armies & pl^{ts}. came same cry for money.
K^d only say he had none & knew not when
to get any

52

Coast Defense
by
Murchts
1406

The protⁿ of a sea ws to be interest^d A
men^t wh. ready & undertaken on condⁿ of
rec^d tun^{ts} & pd^{ts} + $\frac{1}{4}$ of a subsidy on wool
52

Character of
Parliament of
1406

The Parlt. of 1406 seems to stand
almost as expt. of most adv^d prinis. of
mediev. constⁿ life in Eng

Fr. Relations
1406

Fr. relats during yr. Compⁿ? easy
Civil War in Scot^d prev^d host^s wth Eng.
The int^l. troubles of Fr., when D^s of
Orleans & Burgnd? cont^d for supⁿ?, made
unnc^{ess}. for H. to move on water app^{ro}?
Despite some disappⁿ at home, & some-
what improv^d actⁿ of Parlt^t?, pol. posⁿ?
of K. prot^d? str^{ng}? on by in origin

Revenue for
Life
Repeared

In 1410 K ask^d permⁿ? & coll^t?
an annual $\frac{1}{10}$ + $\frac{1}{15}$ when parlt. ws not
sitting. This ws. ref^d

Falling off in
Wool Trade

1460

In time of Rich II A subsidy on wool
had bro't Nat^l income up to £160,000;
now c^d. not be calculated. A wool subsidy
w^d be one £30,000, but was w^d
rise again

Calais

1410

The chief pt. of the pol^y was maintain^{ce}
of Calais, wh^{ch} w^{as} threat^{ed} by Burg^{undy}? & th^{at} Eng^{land}
had begun to drain resources of Eng^{land}

66

Burgundy

1411

It was at th^{is} juncture th^{at} D. of Burg^{undy}?
had press^{ed} by Or^{leans}, ask^{ed} aid of Eng^{land} (1411).
P. of W. supp^{ort} & appl^{ed}?; a mat^{ter} all^{er}
bet^{ween} hm & D's daughter set on foot; & K
H. furn^{ish}ed D. consid^{er}ed for a wh^{ile} def^{end} Or^{leans}
at St Cloud in Nov. & returned home

1412

Following up, apparently in conse^{quence}
of diff^{er} w^{ith} P. of W., K. trans^{fer}ed his
friendsh^{ip} from D of B. to D. of Or^{leans}?
& sent an army under his 2^d son Thomas
made on D of Clarence

69

Coincidence of
Events
1453

July 23, Earl of Shrewsbury was k'd
at Castillon & the whole of recent conquests
recov'd by Fr. Queen's family lost
During autumn K was attk'd by
illness, wh prod'd total mental derangmt
- for some time

Oct. 13. Q. Margaret bore her son
Edward 5

The final loss of Guicem disty'd
all hold of Govt on respect of Croy.
K's illness pl'd 2 & D. of York in dis't
swaying for regency; while birth of heir
cut off last hope of York of perceived
succⁿ d. H. VI.

164

Some Dates

Harfleur taken Sep. 22. 1415
Agincourt Oct 25. "
K. again in London Nov. 23 "

86

Burgundy

1416

In Oct. 1416, H V, dur^g short visit Calais,
made league wth D. of B^gdes, wh. he had conv'd of
his rt. to Crown of Fr

Burgundy
1419

In 1417 & 18 H. V. gained Normandy by succⁿ.
of Edward III & x x x Early 1419 Rouen was taken
In Aug, 1419 murder of Jⁿ of Bg^{dy} by Dauphin Arrou
wt of H^{is} decis.^{on} but vac^{ly} pers. on side of Eng; D. Philip
determ^d to aveng^e f^or & make com cause wth Eng.
Dauphin's crime pl^o fr. at H^{is} feet. By peace treaty, May
1420, K. Fr. acpt^d H. as son-in-law, reg^t & heir of Fr.
89

Burgundy
&
Gloucester

Humphrey of Gloucester (H V's youngest broth)
was evil genius of fam^y. His self^{ish} amb^{it} abroad
broke up Burgundian allce 95

H. V. died
Aug 31, 1422
Dying com^{it}

A stry com^{it} was laid by H V dying on his
bro^s not to make peace wth Dauph., not to quarrel
wth Bg^{dy}, or to allow D of Orleans to go free 92

Bedford &
Burgundy
1423
Gloucester &
Burgundy
1423

In Apr. 1423 Bedford concl^d? tot^l allce,
opp^o & def, wth D's of Bg^{dy} & Britⁿ, himself spons^r?
sister of Philip (Bg^{dy}?). In March Glouc. he cel^d?
his marr. wth Jacqui^e of Hainault, $\frac{1}{2}$ dow^{er} wife of
D. of Brabant, an heiress wh. claims were in-
concil. wth int^o of H. of Bg^{dy}. All H^{is} wth to
be. he gained by one marr. from away by H. The allc^{tn} of
Bg^{dy} began at moment when might he be secured for com 98-9

Burgundy
1431

The hopes of Eng in Fr. rap? waning. D. of
Bed? grow? tired of struggle, & Bedford's health
rap? go? way. D. of wife in 1432 broke stry^{at}-
tie bind? him to D. Philip, & a new marr. wh
he contrd. in 1433, inst? of add? to all^s, weak
he lived on Bed^{dy} x x x The two met at St
Omer & a covenant became quad. Ho by still
ld so get into in com At by cd not aff? to
brk all^{ce}

116

Burgundy

1435

Renounces
English Alliance

After conf. w^t Philip at Paris, Easter 1435,
Bedford was obliged, by press of Pope & his const-
of his own fail? ~~the~~ h^ll^t, to agree to join Sr? Em.
Cory. of ambass^{es} for purpose of arbit? & if poss
make? peace. The Eng saw At Bed^{dy} was going
to desert Am, & on Sep 6 withdrew from Cory.
Bed^{dy}'s desert? was last thing say? to break
down Bedford. He died Sep. 14. D. Philip,
relieved by D. of from every obligⁿ & temporizⁿ,
made terms w^t Char VII, & a week later
announced Eng all^{ce}

121

Bedford
dies

Act. 45

Finances

1433

The general state had now been less hopeful.

All exp^s were inc^d; all sources supply diminish^d
118

Legislation

for
Commerce

In 1442 wh. with legisⁿ? there was wh. was
Count^s wth promptⁿ. Tax & Loan, wh. fr. beginⁿ
Launceston period had been so prompt
128

Peace &
Commerce

1445

Peace wth Fr. upon Arvis marr. wth Marg^{erite}
of Anjou, Apr. 22, 1445. The restorⁿ of
Commerce wth Fr. was fr. boon
133

Dates during
War wth
Rozes

I have been surprised with short
duration of Wars of Rozes compared wth
my impressions before. As follows

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Duke of York chosen Protector | March 27, 1454 |
| First battle St. Albans, York Vict ^s | May 22 1455 |
| Henry VI recovers his mind | Feb. - 1456 |
| Battle of Bloisheath, York refuge in Ire ^{land} | Sept 23, 1459 |
| Battle Northampton, Henry taken by Yorkist | July 10, 1460 |
| " Wakefield, Lanc. Vict ^s York slain | Dec 29, 1460 |
| " Mortimer's Cross, Ed. of York (Ed IV) wins | Feb 2 1461 |
| Second of St Albans, Lanc Wins, A. et al ^s | " 17 " |
| Ed. IV. ack ^s ? K in Westminster | Mar 4 1461 |
| Battle Towton overthrow of Lanc ^{ast} | Mar 28 1461 |

Dates of
War of Roses

Margaret having ott? some help from L & 1
ret? Aug. 1463; on May 15 defeated
at Hexham

In 1469 civil war renewed, Ed. capt?
by Warwick, battle of Edgecote July 26.
Warwick & Edward momentarily reconciled

March 23 1470 Ed. makes proclⁿ against
Warwick, who flies to Fr, and returns
in Sept. Ed. forsaken, flies to Harfleur

Oct 3. 1470 18. vi restor? Edward's
power collapses completely. In March, 1471

Ed. returns - lands in Yorkshire. April 14

1471, Warwick & Edward meet at Barnet.

Warwick defeated & killed. May 4. 1471

Edw. defeats Margaret & her son at Tewkes-
bury. Young Prince slain. Henry VI. dies
in Tower, May 21, 1471

Marriage of
Margaret of
York & Bur-
gundy

In Oct 1467 it was agreed that
Charles (the Bold) should marry Ed. IV's
sister, Mary of York

Edward IV
favours
w^o
Towns

Matter & right of Courts, non H. extort^m w^h
& his⁹ prosp⁹ of C^{tr}y ~~were~~ well w^h when
serm d^hr. dam⁹? Ed's pop⁹? He remained
till he d^o & farthe of London, & of the gr^ot. T^s

217

Grant for
King's life

In 1465 ten^{rs} & p^os^o & subsidy on wool
were granted K for life; but as we aft^r. Hexham
had made him pract^l supreme. By these grants

Apparent
Revival
of
Commerce

Couns-prov⁹ & d^o r^ol^l asat. to sev^l. Court. Statute,
wh show that w^h str⁹ gov^t. tr. pursuits were reviv⁹?
& not! d^ond. follow⁹? line takⁿ under H. V & H. VI
best days of

199

Council
Activities

In part^l. 1478 Statute pass^d work of usual
Court. type x x Ed IV was himself grow⁹ rich
by mercth spec^{us} of his own

216

Richard III
and
the Navy

Rich III devot^d much attⁿ. & imp^ot of fl^ot
w^h w^h, despite some mishaps, he secur^d final
sup⁹ of Eng over Scots at sea

231

Hard
Expenses

Acc^o. & Fortific^o " & exp^o of Navy are
prov^d for ~~th~~ by ten^{rs} & p^os^o " 24

True merit in vague prom^s of N. IV. not in

def^t account^s of Fortson are to be found in
of & clear prin^s. or details of pract of Eng Constⁿ.

The Constⁿ now did not req^d defⁿs. The discip.

of 14th Cent^y, Culminat^d in frst lesson of rev^olⁿ,

had left Natⁿ in no ign^{er} of its r^{ts} or ab^{ts}.

The gr^t. law of Custom, written in hearts, & lives,

and memories of Eng^m, had been so far devel^d

as to include everything mat^l that had been won in

dirⁿ of pop. lib^s or even of par^l freedom

The Nat knew that K was not an arb^{tr} despot,

but a sov^{rn} bound by oaths, laws, pol^s &

necess^{es}, over wh^{ch} they had some control & x x

When K prom^d & obs^{rv} for lib^s, men knew in

gen^l what it meant, & watch^d to see how

he kept his prom. They saw ane. abuse dis-

appear; corrupt^s no more head of money rais^d

about Constⁿ of Par^l, or of illegal exact^{ns} by

means of Com^ms of Array & c^o

English Consti-
tution rests
not in definitions

but in

well understood
and generally

known Custom

Propriety of
having
money grants
to
Commons

The best? determⁿ of money grant to the
Estates collect^r richest but indiv^l poorest of
the 3, w^o consens^t. In com sense. More taxⁿ
fall on all in same propⁿ, Courts might safely
be trust^d - not to vote too much; spent. own
pkts^r by spend also b^e of Lds.
260

The Lancastrians
Keep truly
National in
their arms &
Policy

The case in fav^r of Lanc. Ks does not
dep^d on tech^{cal} By the desertⁿ & work of
Ctry, by the pro nat^lty of the arms, the
campus protⁿ of the mts of the Com, the
mainten^e of Unioⁿ, the protⁿ of the all^e,
the attⁿ & fl^t as a str^{ng} nat^l arm,
the first two H's, Bedford, Blount, &
in a less degree N V & Gloucester vindic^d
posⁿ by claimed as nat^l Min^s, w^o or only?
268

Their failure
Administration

But when Courts were upon N IV need
of better & str^{ng} gov^{nce}, by touch^d the real,
dark & fatal evil wh^{ch} in sud w^o to wear out

Weakness of
Administrative
Force
the Vici of the
Lancast. Regis

A paten of Eng, Also sound & faithful in Constl-
matters, Lane Hs were weak admors at a time when
Natⁿ req^d a strong govt. Constl^e progress had outrun
admⁿ order. Perhaps the very steps of Constl^e prog.
were gained by reason of the weakⁿ of Constl^e pow.
We made perf. order & Oro admⁿ of law impos
xx The Tudor govt, without half the Constl^e lib^s
of Lanc. regis poss^d a force & cogency, swiftness
& decⁿ. We were even more secure on law itself
under H. IV, Law^s were impos^d, & with improv^t came
ineff^y. Treas^{ry} was always low, peace new. well
kept, law new. well ex^d. Life & prop^{ty} were
secure; while distⁿ in perm^t alarm of
robbery & riot

268-270

Characteristics
of the Regis
of House of
Lancaster, York,
& Tudor

Eng. found no sounder govt. under Ed IV
than under H VI. H of York failed, as H of L
failed, to just^y exist. by wise admⁿ As to
Constl^e side of ?, case is diff^t. One good re-
sult had followed the constl^e formalism of the 3
regis - the forms of govt. sh. not be altered
But by might be overborne & pervert^d; & the

Char^{ter} of the Great Council is shared by H of York
& H of Tudor. H VII combined lead^{er}, char^{ter} of
the pol^{itics} of Lane & York; w^h L he obs^{er}ve^d the
forms of Const^{itution}, w^h York he maintains them in
his own ends. 273-4

Increase of
Commerce -
Significance of
The reign of Ed IV is the first in our annals
in which not a single enact^{ment} is made for the
lib^{erty} or secur^{ity} of the subj^{ect}. Nor can it be alledg^{ed}
that such were unnec^{essary}, when freet^{er} ex^{ports}, outrag^e
usurp^{ations}, & local riots form chief subj^{ects} of the courts.
Comm^{unity} inc^{reased}; the use of law attracts pub^{lic} confid^{ence}
but by no means just^{ice} pol^{itics} wh^{ich} arrests, rather
then invites such conf^{idence}; & Court^s act^{ed}, espec^{ially}
in such states of soc^{ial} as Eng^{land} was then passing
thro^{ugh}, w^h to some ext^{ent} a ref^{uge} of ex^{trane}ous fam^{ilies},
& a safety valve for energ^{ies} shut out of the prop^{er} sphere.

275-6

Edward IV
Practically
an
Absolute King
The benevolence of Ed IV were prot^{ected}? not univer^{sally}
ly felt, but they were unconst^{itutional}. They were adopted
with a view of enabling Sov^{erign} to rule without the ref^{erence}
to par^{liament} supply & audit wh^{ich} had become the lifeblood
of the Nat^{ional} lib^{erty}. A R w^h life rev^{enue}, & unchecked power
of exact^{ing} money for such is pract^{ically} an absol^{ute} Sov^{erign}.

Loss of Stat.
Liberty under
York & Tudor

The Statⁿ, which poor & exh^d as in his earlier days, or drovt^d self to the mist^d of pol^s, as in last yrs of York dyn^y, parts too readily wth its birthright & awakes too late to its loss

278

Rule of
Lancaster &
of York
Contrasted
as to
Constitutional
Influence

It may seem a halting conclusⁿ. to say that the attitude of York the last^s Constⁿ was oppos^d to that of Lane the last as a country, that as a Contradict^y. Lane dyn^y was not strong enough to maintain & dev. Constⁿ; York dyn^y was strong enough to dispense wth it, but not to destroy. Former act^d on heredit^y trad^s of baronage, later on her^y trad^s of Crown. Lane. considered about being able to survive. all that survived of early Eunoib^{ly} idea accord^d with. A nat^l life had so far adv^d. York anticip^d, about def^y formul^y, much of pol^y which was to mark a coming era, to grow strong, & to decay & vanish but renew^d force of nat^l life; a force which recover^d strength dur^g. & compels^d rest & peace enjoy^d under Tudors, & awoke under Stuarts.

The Influence
of the
Tudor Reigns

to conscious? of its identity with a earlier force which
 had guided earlier devel^t. [Then Launceston imp²
 yet adequately preserved the past, York foreshadowed a
future] Launc² was a direct cont^y, York
 was a break in contin^y, of Const^l devel^t. Both
 alike own stages in a disc^o of nat^l life.
 Neither tried its expt^l in good days. The
 better est^l had to work in times of decay & ex^h^m;
 the worse had a adv. of a new day spring, the
 renewal of life was a gr^t mark of Tudor period had
 begun under Ed. IV

Constitutionally,
 the English Nation
 had outgrown
 its strength

A period of
 rest & recuperation
 under
 the Tudors

There was in the per^d a dispa^r bet
 nat^l h^lt & Const^l growth & ex^h. The Const^l had
 in its growth outrun & cap^d of a Natⁿ. The
 Natⁿ needed rest & renewal, disc^o & re-
 form^l, but it c^d enter into subj^t of betterment.
 The present days were evil. We cannot look
 about pity and sorrow on a gen^{tn} of our
 fore^f whose virtues were expt^l in N. of Lan-
 caster, & its st^g in Edward of York

Trade Conditions
under
Henry III

The long & peaceful Reg. of H. III was not in any large sense an age of industrial prog. or com^l enterprise. The Stat^s we pass^d a stage of transi^o in self unfav. to com^l devel.; & whole syst^m of the regⁿ was provincial & archaic, in hands of local magnates, who vied wth Crown in impos^g & v^{er}^o & burdensome restrictions on merc^{ts}.

Revolutionary
Change
under Edward I

Wth acc^o of Ed I a new force comes to help of ind^o, in form of com^l legisⁿ, enact^d by 'wth consent & Council' of the Com^l x x Hitherto, simpl. meas^{rs} adopt^d for regⁿ of trade had been of most meagre charac. x x Nevertheless, to us no longer to be reg^d in int^r of gr^o land lords, but in the of subj^s at large; & latter, h^o found voice, used Am to some effect in Parlt^o of next (14th) Century. The benef^l results of the Com^l of trade is seen in proceed^s of Parlt^o preserved & us.

100

The author on traces anal^y to T^s, in the course of Natⁿ. As com. int^r of

Analogy between Town
Development
and that
of Nation

merc. com? D inspir'd a fairly exp. syst^m of self-
govt., so com? of ints. in the grt classes of com? com?
The C^{ty} devel? a similar representation of legisⁿ
in com. ints in Natⁿ. Thus truly a state in
adv., Comun^{is} concreted into Nation
104-1

This happy result was largely due to actions
& insight for-pol? of Ed 1 & his immed succ?
xxx & a com? pol? of the Ks in its turn also
prod! Const! crisis of a grt gravity. Thanks
to pers! desp^{tion} of H III, Crown had already assumed
nominal Control over for. intercourse of C^{ty}. xx The
posⁿ of Ed 1 & succⁿ took into of Eng com.
was ~~peculiar~~ remarkable. In the view into of Crown
& Natⁿ were incident. Jews were to be expelled,
& Lombards pat^z in the pl; & Fr. was to be
hemmed in bet. dep. Eng ally in N (Flanders),
& a flour? Eng prov^{ce} (Guineu etc) in S. To
meet the condⁿ which fisc. syst^m was to be revised
xx Ed. also insistd that he was free to buy & sell like
any other, & so justf'd his actⁿ in seizing merch^z at
his own fancy & way
104

Receipt of
Prosperity
of the
Intermunicipal
System
of
Trade

In regⁿ of Ed. I, heavy search for means of new ts,
the grt. count. cities of Eur. reached growth of Dr profitⁿ
& pol. pow^r, & intermunicipal systⁿ (as cont^d wth a
streets nat^l.) flour^d. in propⁿ. The carriers Tr &
Coy^s as in grt. meas in hands of ancient merchants;
& internal tr in use of Jews & Flemings; & all
3 were strictly controlled & licensed by crown, & to
them were now to be added grt. Count. Houses of
Lombardy - 2.9. Friscobaldi

101

How of
Commons on
Commercial
Questions

After Ed II, for. intercourse, so far as reg^d
diplomⁿ, was left to R & Council; but on
nat^l side, motⁿ of nat^l expt^s, taxⁿ of for
impt^s, & all count^l wth so-called 'balance
of tr.' was consid^d. fit for considⁿ of Com^t.

102

Some Particu-
lars as to the
Ordinance
of the
Staple

Wool, whether as subsidy or custom, was
secur^d. of finan. dealings of Ed³ wth forⁿ.
Capitalists, & for its devel. & Staple rec^d.
close attⁿ. of Crowⁿ.

(1353, p. 256)

By & order of the Staple, the Eng^l Tr^s were

assigned for exclus. sale of Wool. These were sent in
easy reach of Coast, & ea linked wth a const. pt.
In ea T a Court meet, & of app^{rs}. Then wool was
weighed & certf^d, & disputes settled; aft. wh wool was
conveyed. Dwt., & aft. test^d by K's app^{rs}, &
Customs & subsidy were exacted. No subi cd expt
wool, & every induc^t was off^d to alieni d^{pr} &
Eng markets. These app^l restrictions being incons^t &
grt. inc of smug^g? must^d, the Statute was
aft^r mainly fixed at Calcutta

106-7

Commercial
Policies
Forward
Aliens

The effort was to make aliens buy native
Exports, & the exclusⁿ of native expts, in order
that for. bullion might be kept in K^g^m; but
aliens strictly forbid^d & intl tr. of all kinds
Precaut^{ns} taken aft^r 'Coventry', secret agmt^t by
wh. aliens carried on the thro agency of natives.

Exceptions

Still, many concess^{ns} in so were made by C^{ms}; &
A most imp^t however, being in fav. of Assam
merch^{ts} & Calcutta Statute, as rep^d Col. ints of
Eng. Even House tr^{ds} ceased to employ old form.
Pursuit of nat^l w^lt began to be ass^{er}? w^l growth of

Rules

nat. pov. The far? German (Namen) trad^s of 13th
cent? shand fate of A Ditch in 16th
112

Depopulation
by the
Black Death

By the Black Death & Plague of England,
and other alike, the prot? lost from $\frac{1}{2}$ to
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of pop? England was not again so pop.
until regⁿ of Eliz.
136-7

Rise of
Wage earning
Class
England & Continent

By middle of regⁿ. of Ed III the had risen
a new & inc? numer. cl. of laborers, who worked
for wages, & so not leg? free, work so far own
maist? At by sought work where by cl. find it
This ch^{se}, wh on cont was not even init^d till
some cent^{ies} later, was in most ct^{ies} not
complete till after Fr. Rev. In Eng it had
begun spont? & inc? rap^{ly} up to 1348, with
fair promise of devel? and lib^{ty} of entire cl.

Then effects of Black Death in both ways

137

In latter $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14th Cent^{ry}, "Papacy was becom?
more & more consid^d as templ^e inst^{ce}, wh.
act? might be j^{ud}g^d like act^{ns} of ord^{er} templ^e

Growth of the
National
Sentiment
in
Western Europe

pers, + wth pt. featⁿ because of usurⁿ wth fr.
Fourteenth (14) Cent^y movement with remark. growth
of Nat^l sentiment in Western States of Europe.
Each Natⁿ resolv^d to manage own aff^{rs} about ext^r int^{er} ⁱⁿ

159

Character of
Commercial
Legislation
1350-1400

Com^l legisⁿ, 1350-1400, wth not work of men
dom^d. by a set of econ^l princ^{es}, wh^{ch} by believ^{ing}
cd. teachⁿ th^{em} to overcome all diff^s. in way of prog.
Princ^{es} of actⁿ. now axioms had th^{en} th^{at} found by
painful exp^{er} ce. * * Legisⁿ w^{as} necess^{ary}.
largely empiric^{al}, wth wh^{ich} in pt must be
attrib^d frag^{ment} & bewild^{er} changes

252

Mutual
Dependence
of
England &
Flanders

Little exp^{er} ce, however, needed to show
mutual dep^{en} of Eng & Flanders. Death
of Eng wool stopp^d fl. looms; when mkt^g
of fl. cloth w^{as} stopp^d prodⁿ of Eng, Eng
wool growers were threat^d wth ruin.

In 1341 Bruges became staple for Eng wool

In 1346 Eng had to export wth Bruges &
shunt for Eng^l & prodⁿ. Lombards to buy Eng wool;
obj. being to keep down price by secur^{ing} month for ahead

253-4

Social England V R II

Commercial
Effects of
Black Death
Temporary only

— " —

So far as for. Com. was concerned, effects of
Blk. D. were mixed, & temp. only. It
had none of the far reaching consequences in its sphere
of Econ. act. which made it a turning point
in agric. histy

French War
of
Edward III
not an
unmixed evil

— " —

The War was not unmixed evil for Com.
Wool subsid., purv^g of ships, subordⁿ of tax
for. pol^y, insecurity of transp., & ruin &
havoc of Fr, withdrawal of artisans from
or home occ^u, no doubt checked in pt.
Econ. prog. But indir^y C^o gained. E. G.

Reasons

Flemings prob^{ly} wd. not so read^y w^o accept
Ed's invitⁿ to settle, if our C^o had not
be much less secure on Eng. Poss^{ly} same
cause enabled Eng^l m^{fg} to prosper less disturb^d.
Capt. of Calais (1347) follow^d by def^t of pirates
in Chan secur^d & Eng. Com. adv^o wh^o to
some extent outwisp^d evils of the war. Was
as small gain to comm^{er}ial part. of robb^{er}s & th^{ief}s
for Eng. trade. Risks of trad^e were dimin^d &
Eng. merc^{ts} enjoy^d. Our comm^{er}cial secur^e route

into Cont. Mkts. x x Ed's Const. need of money
imposed on him need of effect. Cust. of $\frac{2}{2}$,
A adv. of wh. was great, even to his 'expectations'
means of it were scarce. Need of money
made him more dep. upon his peop., &
whether he could for devel of Com, he was
obliged to pay more regard to int. of the
cls. Prot? Fr. War best? a Com. devl.
wh. in ord? Course of evts, wd be in long
delay.

Necessity
for
New Commercial
Measures

Thus time was ripe for new meas^s in
Com. pol^y. x x For. staples, & trade
without staples had been tried unsuff? x x
Calais aff? Easy access to Fr., & wool was
so indispens. to Fl? At by wd be forced to
take it on a condⁿ Eng. improv^d. When Staples
was out of Eng., twas improv^d for his efforts to
secure a flow of w^ol necess^y to his efforts for
Fr. War. Hence Great Order of the Staples

Ordinance of
The Staples
1353

Endurance
of
the System
of the
Statute.

The broad features of Ed III's Com. p^ol^o shown in Ord^o of Statute remained subst^o un-
ch^od for nearly 200 yrs. At one occas^o of
grt. wool grant of 1338, Ord^o were app^od
Statute 7s w^oth Comm^o p^ol^o : 7 in Eng, 1
in Wales, 4 in Ireland (is Draghead a port)

The details I omit. "All merc^ots h^od lib^o to buy
& sell goods in any pt. of Ctry, prov^o they were
taken^o a Statute." x x Eff^o of bullion was
prohib^o except for merc^ots might take back
at thy port in & h^od not exp^o in buying.

At
Death Blow
in the
Capture of
Calais
1558

Statute 7s freq^o ch^od, & also details of Ord^o; but
gen. policy ex. treat^o of for merc^ots rem^o same
until capt. of Calais in 1558 for d^o blow
& syst^o of Statute x x The merc^ots of Statute
were all those wh^o, trad^o in a spec^o Com^omod^o
h^od taken sw^o oath of obed^o to K's off^ols

At the time a merc^o of for^o w^o buy w^o
grt. on the of Eng^o to for the.

Foreign
Merchants
have much
the greater
share of the
English
Carrying Trade

Eng. mercs? did not go far fr. home. They br^g + A
marks of H^o, & were to be found in Med[?], but
dur? As per? (1348-99) A bulk of for. tr. was
in hands of bodies of for. mercs x x The
'Flanders galleys' already sailed fr. Venice, &
visited Eng. ports, bring^g m^o of Ven, & prod
of Persia & India, & br^g back staples of Eng.
Thus all kinds for. commod^s found way to get
Eng ports, whence dispersed

First
Navigation Act
fruitless

The first Nav. Act, under R II were
imitated few yrs later in Scot[?] They failed,
prob^{ly} for want of pow^r & enforce; more
prob^{ly} because time not yet ripe. Gov^t
cd not call into exist pow^r marine simply
by Act Parl. Comper^g on Eng shippers a
monop^y exclud^g for[?] For. mercs? cont^d
to resort to Eng, & to carry away staple commod^s

Jealousy of for[?] however continued
& was reflected in legislation. King^s appeared
to have viewed them with more favor than did their subjects

Subordination
of the
Towns of England
to the
General Power
of the
Country
1348-1399

At the time of Bk D & two already settled
At Eng we are our Kgd^m, in a sense in wh
we are copy of ~~Eng~~ Europe at that time was.
The danger was already past at London was
from an imperium in imperio, such as Ven &
Florence had done in that way Expressly called
Italy, in that way the way from a confedⁿ as
indep of gov^t. at Westminster as House
was of Holy Roman Emp. Yet outwardly
we were little diff^r to be except but a two
kinds of municip^s; tho the power of London
equalled, & its immunities were even wider
than of Cont^r to

At that time, & till 18th centy - , a power
of reg^ts crafts & tr^s seems to have been wholly
int^r. to municip^s; but already customs
and both exp^t & imp^t, & trade in wool, had
become matters of nat^l control. x x x Above
all, coinage was in Eng as it never was on Cont^r
entirely a nat^l & nowhere a private concern

1348-99

Prof. Freeman said "The history of Exeter is a
lesson in the Art of Warehousing only because the
history of Eng is part of the Art of Germany"

260-61

Townships
Commercial
&
Industrial
concentrated
in certain
localities

At this time a whole world of inland action
of Eng lay in the wh-dotted E. & S. coasts
fr. the Wash to the Cornish headlands. N. of
the inland lay Hull, Newcastle, & debatable
T of Berwick; and to W. two lay the port
of Bristol & the less imp't Milford Haven,
with two embark'd passages for S. & perhaps
already pilgrims to St James of Compostella.

But towns fr. Lynn to Falmouth to the real
township of 14th Cent Eng. was concentrated at
the Thames, like a silver wedge driv'n into the
heart of the strip of Coast, sep'd. E. assoc'd
to fr. Eng. P. to prop. & to W. deprec.

261-2

The com. of Eng grad'ly inc'd, tho no long
ways were made; but poor Coast? to the W. In,
the roads being bad, water fr. best carriage

x x A large to. w. done w. Fr. H. & Almain
Stacy & Venice, not always, in some sort
to adv. of Eng.

Trade &
Piracy
1348-1399

There was grt. fear of piracy & Eng. towns
made expeditions (addressed to own groups, or
initiated groups) on Norway, Prussia, H^o
Scots, Sp^a, Genoa. Coasts were very
unprot. Not till reign of H V d. our
merch. vess go safely, because he was first
Eng K had effect navy

288

1399-1485

Growth of
Manufactures
in
England

The rise in stand of comfort & growth
of capt. in its per. led to grt. demand of wool
mfs. Eng. cloth had been exp^d as early as 1265, &
by its tenor demand must have been consid. 399
But two not only in course of prodⁿ of m^f. prodⁿ
in 15th century. Catal. of prodⁿ tr^s under
Ed IV & R III shows grwⁿ demand for other nations
commods

401

Amongst other signs of growth of capt. findⁿ

Significance
of
Merchant
Adventurers

in 15th Cent^y, rise of Merch^t. Adv^t is one of
most imp^t. Offshoot of Mercers Co of
London, by its 1st charter in 1407 & 1413
rap^d. The appear of body of Eng merch^t Eng
wholes in expt. of wool w^o, clo^t, (not raw w^o)
shows how demand for Eng clo^t h^d ext^d since
Ed III. For 300 yrs As Co played imp. pt in
Com. Hist^y of Eng.; & it was type of sev^l o^r
Co^s in 16th & 17th Cent^y, & thro its hist^y was
assoc^d w^o growth of A^mer^{ic}an syst^m. Their
trade chiefly w^o Neth^l when they had went first
at Bruges, aft^r at Antwerp (see 1st ser^{ies}.) Even
dur^g £1 per^l. Ore was sign of Aqueducts w^o
for^g merch^t & Staplers, wh. in 16 cent^y grew to
such height

401

Forum &
Carrying Trade
still
chiefly in
Foreign
Hands

Eng for. tr. was still mainly in hands of
Staplers & var^l body for^g merch^t, such as Hansa
& merch^t of Venice whose fl^t known as "The Gallies
of Handers Gallies" period^l visited Southampton &
other ports

402

1399-1485

Smuggling

From Acts Part^r, wd seem that Statph Act was success. evaded by priv. m^{er}ts In absence of adeq. Supervis^r, Cr^m like Eng wd creek & quiet havens affords pt. facilis for contraband to.

402

Treaties

Sur? As per? many treaties to secure m^{er}ts for Eng goods. & The most imp^t are dealing wth the bet. Eng & Flanders. That of 1467, one of long series leading to Magnus Intercursus in 1496, gives good example etc

Stimulations given

404

Prosperity of Norfolk
15th century

There can be no doubt that if any part of Eng wd. prosp^r in 15th Cent^y was the Co. of Norfolk The ascent. wd. g^o the st. of any o^r Co, ~~except~~ (London being excl^d from the rating of Middlesex)

408-9

Communism
—

Happy Contract
of 18th Century
England, with
that of the
14th & 16th
—
1399-1485
—

Relative
Prosperity
of Laboring
Class
under
Henry VII
1485-1509

Communism two: end of 15th century, con-
forms happy condⁿ of Eng. Com? Comp! wth base
of Fr., fr. a side of his nature fr. exp^{er}, spec?
remarks at a Civ. Mass were not of a kind to
touch a domestic peace & prosp^t of Natⁿ x x
Fifteenth Century Eng had recover^d fr. calamities
of preced^t, & had not yet plunged into base of
a 16th

414

Though not "a golden age for labor", it is
prob. that a mass of Eng peop were better
suppl^d. wth bare necess^s of life under H VIII
thⁿ in any of reign by H of Victoria x x &
grad^l abolⁿ of serfdom, & end^l of War Roses had
dim^d some evils fr. wh. poor suff^d & all
rule of H VIII estab^d unusual amt. of secur^y
order. Tho his govt. was grasp^y, & in
some ways oppress^d, his exact^{ness} scarce aff^d
mass of peop. He distinctly fav^d ind^l cl^s. He
saw the prosp^t might bring him money & so
grow^d ind^l. help^d the prog^{ress} of wool^l & England

Social England Vol II

1485-1509

England still chiefly agricultural

was still mainly agr. Chief industry still prod? wool & other raw mat. wh. for? workd up. But we had already begun to mfg. our own cloth

550-1

Progress of Cloth Manu- factures

As early as 1331 Ed III had invited the weavers to settle in Eng, & by acc. of R VII our artisans were able not only to supply home demand, but to sell to for? Ag. cloth by wh. arable land turned into past sent many lab. into Ts where they found emp. in mfg. Thus cloth began to rank wth wool, hides, lead & tin, among chief exp. Eng.

Arable Land to Pasture

Export to. still chiefly in for? hands; but

Export & Carrying Trade

still in foreign hands

in R VII we see further ext. dev. of Eng carrying trade. In 1505, Merch. Act got a charter, & we have evidence that by 1497 it had monopol. much of the wool of Fl. A petition of it says that Eng markets were finding way to Spain, Venice, Holland & to most of chief ports on Atlantic, Med., Eng Channel & even Baltic. Nevertheless, our for. trade was still chiefly in hands

1485-1509

of Stat^{es}, 1474 & almost all of the House

552

House
Considers
Baltic trade
in exchange
for other
advantages

1474

In 1474 The House made arrange^{ment}
wth Ed IV by wh. Eng^{men} were allowed
to trade freely wth Baltic ports. In re-
turn by rec^{iv}: various concessions
Their colony in London, site of
present Cannon St Station, set. center of
prop^{er}: trade causing much jeal^{ousy} in
Eng^{men} Not abolished till 1577

552

N. B
Surprising
Effect of
Discovery
of
America on
localization of
prosperity
— — —
Essentially
Sea Power

Among & ultimate eff^{ects} of Discov. of
Am. sh^{ould}: be noted & adv^{is}: wh. it g^{ave}
to & more N^{or}:ly nat^{ions} of Eur. Hitherto &
cross round Med^{iterranean} h^{ad}: be most adv.
pl^{ace}? for Com. Some h^{ad}: nat^{ions} become A
richest & most prosp. of Eur. nat^{ions}.
But now Spain, Port., Fr., Holl^{and} & Eng^{land},
adv^{is}: rap^{idly} to front, & Spain at much New^{er} &
the were best hit^t for Com^{merce} wth Am.
Eng^{land} was & last to profit by its new adv^{is}:; but

Social England Vol II

in long run she outstripped all her compet^r.
Even by 14th & 15th cen. were many signs that she
was out^{er} per^{cent} of ~~com~~ ^{nant}! act^{ion}

553

Henry VII's
Commercial
Treaties

Int. taken by 15th cen. in grow^{ing} Com. of Eng
is indic^{ed} by prove^{nce} of var^{ious} Com^{mercial} Treaties
Henry 7se, w^{ith} Denmark (1490) Florence 1490
& w^{ith} Flanders 1496, for exempt^{ion} of free
trad^e bet. & pt^{ies} e.g. Intercursus
Magnus 1496 (Elseneur 1497)

His
Navigation
Acts

Another side of H. Com^{mercial} pol^{icy} illustr^{ated}
by fact that bet Eng & S. of Fr was
limited by law to Eng ships & Eng sailors
xx (See elsewhere Bacon 15th cen) In long run
As prot^{ective} pol^{icy} not only strengthed, but enrich^{ed}
Eng^{land}. She c^{ould} scarce hr att^{ain} her mar.
pre-emin^{ence} w^{ithout} a Nav^{al} Act, of wh. Henry's the first

554

Internal
Trade
15th Century

Int^{er} to Eng in 15th Cent^{ury} still carried
on largely by fairs, at great centres, lasting
many days; Stourbridge for a month

Fairs

In days when popⁿ small & scatt^d there were natly few shops, & one seldom well stocked. Mod. org^{zⁿ} for distribⁿ not yet grown up, by shops; & fairs prov^d chief opp^{t^{ns}} for all but the simplest Com^{ms} transact^{ns}

556

During Lanc & York per^d darkn^d features in agric^l hist^y, the Tipton at first, kept inc^d as 15th cent^y adv^t.

Arrest of Progress in Agriculture

1400-1550

The point to be ment^d is the absol. stationary char. of the farming methods. During days from Wat Tyler (R. 11) to revolt of peasants under Ket(?) in 1549, hardly a single import^{nt} introd^d. x x x 545

Causes surmised

Causes of the stand-still somewhat uncertain. P^{oss}. e.g. 1 Extensⁿ of leases & consequ^t absorption of landlords. 2 Turmoil of civil wars. 3 growth of Com^{ms}, & absorption by it of all the enterprize of the C^{try} 4

Last, & apparently g^{ost}, decay of domestic houses, & g^{ost} & most progress^{ive} landlords

Social England Vol II

Enclosures

15th Century

During 15th Century there was grad^y pass^o over agric. a ch^g which tended constantly to throw more & more peop. out of employ^t.

This was count^d extⁿ of sheep-farming at a exp. of tillage. This was count^d w^o scarcity of labor apt. BKN D^t, one of chief adv^s of sheep farm^y being that it req^d fewer hands. In 14th cent^y as never before alarm^y prop^o, was not till 15th that it began to rouse ^{much} oppⁿ.

Upon this ensued the gradual laying of field to field by purchase, or by assumption of rights, actual or assumed

548

Label of English Policy (see System)

shows

Label of Eng Policy (about 1436, but see Green)

1. Commods of Spain & Flanders & Comm. bet the two; with remarks that wool of Sp. would not be wrought by Fl^o without admix Eng, & that tr. bet the 2 was precarious, if both

Summary of
Contents

Label of
English
Policy

were not at peace wth Eng. In other words, Eng.
by com^o. of seas, might impl^e two most
powerful nations of the day

2 Second Chap treats of Commodore &
the wth Port^s. Port^s, he says, were always
our friends, & good to be always subs^d bet.
us, the stream in his day begins to desert to Fl.
Speaks of com. & piracy by vessels of Britain
& by outriggers on Eng coast, espec^{lly} Norfolk

3 In fourth Chap treats Commodore of
Scot^d, & its trade wth Fl. Scot's wool, like Sp.,
not fit for wrought till mix^d wth Eng. Further
many manuf^d arts were taken back on return
voy^{age} by Scot ships; ∴ Eng, poss^d of Narrow
Seas, might always awe Scot & Spain by a
interrupt^{ed} of com, wthout wh^{ch} they could not exist

4 In Chap V. trade of Hanse T^s, Germany
Prussia & regions dep^t.; in VI, trade of Genoa,
then carried on wth Af. & India; in VII Venice
& Florence; & in Ea shows the imp^{ce} of Eng of

Social England Vol II

seapower. In Chap VIII, deals wth Fl.,
and tells complete of Low Countries about
misce of shipmasters of House of
Chap IX eulogizes misce of wth & Com. of
Ireland to Eng. & trade of Scarbro &
Bristol wth Ireland. In XII he exhorts
Eng statesmen to consider misce of wth he
has said, & to rememb duty of preserv^g
sov^{ty} of a sea, upon wh., he declares,
a peace, plenty, & prosper^y of the island
depend

345-7

At this time (1274-1348) North-

keeping wth wth & most profitth let of
farmers; for the Eng had a monopoly of
wool tr, & the wth inc^d demand for
fleeces, wh were exp^d. for a loom of Fl.

97

Label of
English
Policy

Circ 1436

English
Monopoly
of
Wool Trade

1274-1348

Distribution
of
Wealth
1503

The acc^t of 1503 throws int^l light upon
distribⁿ of w^lth & ind^y among T^s & Co^s of Eng.
London, of course, far richest. Bristol had more
than 2^d pl. This no doubt due to frst of the
w^lth S. of Eng; for discov. Am^a can't as yet
be prod^d consid. inc. in popⁿ & w^lth of
B. Same cause explains why Gloucester (in West
Hood 5th) of Co^s Oxford next to Middlesex,
prob^{ly} on acct. of rich pastures. Norfolk 3^d in
Co^s; not even its m^{fg}s & extens. to w^lth Fl.,
d. outrun by Oxford pastures. Cumb^a, North?
& Lanc. the very poorest Co^s in Eng, & W.
Beding of York almost as poor

Yves's Town life
makes an int^l con-
tract bet. Jacques
Coeur, one great men-
chant with vast inter-
prise, & the more
moderate, yet nu-
merous & widely
distributed body
of English merchants.

Vol II 81-83

Was also commu-
nism, materialistic
character of Eng^l heads
84

556

Effect of
Extension of
Commercial Enterprise
upon
Gold System

The growth of for. tr. struck severely at
whole gold orgⁿ. No very extens. of w^lth,
and in divⁿ of labor, inc^{ly} diff^{er} to reg.
wages & prices by any force save Competitⁿ
& got intell^l reviv^l, & Renaiss., tended to make
men break thro bonds of custom, & trad^l ways

of doing bus.

Decay of
Towns
due to
Restrictive
System
of the Gilds

Fr. Early in 16th Cent^y many Compl^{ts}
of Decay of Ts. Prod^y due in pt to spread
of mfs. of linen & wool into rural dist^s
to avoid restrict^{ns} of gilds. Fr. var^s

Act. Parl^t. 1515-1545 we got to large
port^s of Eng Ts were decay^d. On o^r hand,
may note rise of Cap. artisan, one who
employs himself, wh. indic^s consid.
accumⁿ w^old in lat^r cl.

Trade
Interests

558
Henry VIII's normal relatⁿ to Fr var^t
fr. real^y & intrigue to open war, which into of
tr. & (till 1525 at least) sense of relat^{ship} kept
them normally in all^y w^o Ch. V.

Vol III. 3

Mary &
Louis XII

Mary, H VIII's sister, married to
L. XII 1514. He died 3 mo^s later,
leaving H. again free to intrigue

Reasons for long
Peace with France
1527-1544

— " —

Marriage of
James V

Results

In 1527 H was taking his way towards divorce
This?, & Conseq. estrang^t. fr. Ch. acct. fr. the
the war was with Fr. On the near close
of H reign.

In 1538 Jas V. of Scot^d, by marriage,
introd^d Guse infl., wh. in 1542 led
J. to invade Eng. The result - Eng vict^d
at Solway Moss & J. killed. A Scotch
union was always & accomp^t. of a ruptⁿ
with Fr. & in 1544 H VIII invaded S.
& capt^d Blenluc, wh. was held till 1550

England's
Position
in
Europe

D. Brown has maint^d that as affairs
pol^y needed a arouse Eng fr. unaid. isolⁿ,
& that effect was to raise her from 3^d &
1st rate Pow^r, mak^g her arbiter of Y^dorn
More acc. to call her makeweight & arbiter
Knew her into her resources entitled her
to such off. int^{er}poⁿ in steps of two Pows,
Ea vastly her sup^r in pop. & rev., & still
more in orgⁿ & mil. eff^y. Such pol^y

Social England Vol III

England's True
Policy, Internal
& British Isles
Ch. Serley
— " —

devoted Eng. fr. her real work, wh. wo, &
for 50 yrs wo to remain, & neutral^{ty} of Scot
& pactⁿ of I. d., & assimⁿ of Wales

At most, & urg^t (milⁿ) need of
Eng wo creatⁿ of an eff^t flt. Henry
VIII's & most wasteful keep in Eng 14

King's
Life Income

H. VIII's reg. & constⁿ. sources of in-
come were consid. In first Parl^t. wo
granted, ten^{re} & p^{re}se; wth subs. on wools
for life 7

Combined
Causes of
Want of
Money
1523

The K's extravag., wth ambitⁿ for par^lty,
constⁿ! wth fall in value of money, owⁿ
to influx of bullion fr. Sp. Am^l. into
Eur., compelled Wolsey to summon Parl^t. 9

Evidence of
National
Prosperity

The taxⁿ. wo great & oppressive, but
th. nat^l prospⁿ. wo in no wise impaired,
from th. wth & elastⁿ of Natⁿ. 11

Wealth
Get
Discontent

The great displacement of lab. & the extent of grave
discontent were not incompat. wth inc. of
Emp's wth as Nat.

The odium of a amic. loan fell on
Wolsey. Bad harvests aggravat^d discontent.
caused by a war wth Ch. Wh. stopped the
& incour^d merc^t. It is int^d & not^d the
loan had been wth drawn mainly thro' oppⁿ
in Kent that Co had always taken in-
dep. line. Mem^y of Wat Tyler & Cade
still lurked abt, & as soon as loan
revolv^d, Kent threat^d mut^y.

14-15

Commons
Concerned
not about
Constitutional
Right
but about
their own
Pockets

Wolsey had imag^d that Nat. wd contract
will^d to ryl. necess^s, whereas, so K might
raise money by unconst^d exact^s levied on
rich indivs, twas only Court^s failure to em-
bar. a buck of mid. cl^s, besides wth to,
by endeavor^s to put on the inc^d. burdens. W.
did not approve. A nat^l. feeling wh wd fr. K free hand
so long as R^{ts} of Com^s untouched

16-17

The part of
Tudor Despotism
in
Development
of
England

W's min^r cov^r per! when pur of Crown was
free fr. Const^r lim^s thⁿ in any way but.
His term saw calmⁿ of a att^{pt}, made by reg^t
pur. under Ed IV, to dispense wth Parl^t
The meet^g of P. in 1523 was def^t blow to
two W's th^t, th^e unconst^r syst^m ended; but
not till E died Parl^t. Europ^e fr. part^r of tool
of Crown. The Tudor despot^m had done its work
when Eng had been safely steered thro^u a pol.
soc^l & relig^l revol^u of 16th cent^y

17-18

Analogous
Experiences
to arise on
Continent
— " —

As nations of Eur passed fr. feudal^{ism}
to mod. mould, th^e was imper. demand
for str^g cent^r part^r in Ea to watch over
a transⁿ; & Eng was now taking wh. Fr &
Sp. had already exp^d.

Conditions
Special
to England
1509-47

Two o^r factors contrib^d to H VIII's pur
Oru, Const. expectⁿ of att^k upon Eng by
Fr. or Scot., or both; th^e o^r, & extrⁿ skill wth
wh^l H. m^gd. pub. Opin, or at th^e least
anticip^d it

26-27

A Court which
places
the feudal -
as in
Court of
Louis XIV
of
before
— " —

New
Nobility
Dependent
on King
— " —

Middle Class
and
Sea Power

In the earlier pts of K's reign, the exclus
road to promotion lay thro pers. serv. to K.
Similarly, all imp. offices in dept. of State,
in A & N, were filled by men who had been
in pers. serv. to K, who were serv. of Crown,
& as intd. in extens. of prerog. as K himself
Thus created an arist. of diff. kind to
old feudal & with diff. sent.

As time passed ranks of nobil. of
to merc., lawyers, magistrates &c - then
a nob. who owed all to K (grants
fr. mon. lands)

The rise & fall of mid cl. in
pl. of gentry of race, contrasted to chap
bal. of Const. x x Old gentry, improv'd by
Civ Wars, were mostly ruined by extens. of
Court of N VIII. Fell in debt, pawned estates,
& were succ. by opul. merc. cl. who derived
income fr. discov. of Am., fr. vast extens. of
Com. & fr. inc. desire for lux.

Social England Vol III

Characteristics

the Times

1509-47

Commerce, science, & naval Enterprise
were the real activities of the life 1509-1547
35

The spirit of the Times was introd^d, not only
into agric but everywhere, A mod. idea
of competⁿ. The germ of its idea had bⁿ

Competition

— " —

introd into Ctry wth growth of the 15th century,
& a struggle over enclosures
only marks one of stages by wh. Eng was
grad^{ly} transf^d into Com^{pl} Ctry
118

Promotion of
Trade

The strong posⁿ of Eng after peace of 1515
was p^{ro} used to promote tr. His all^{ies} was
desir^d by rival powers, Fr. & Sp., & he was
to enat^d to get many priv^{ileges} for Eng merch^{ants},
espec^{ly} in N^{orth} Am^{erica}. This illust^{rates} ext^{ensive} char^{acter} takes

Expansion

by
Sea

119
pl. in pol^{itics} of Eng. For cent^{uries} past
our k^{ings} had desired to ext^{end} dom^{inion} on Cont^{inent};
his amb^{itions} now to be aband^{oned}. After 1515
His pol^{itics} was pract^{ically} limit^{ed}, in Eur^{ope}. to
hold^{ing} bal. bet Fr. & Sp.; & a nati^{onal} love of

Sea Power
in
Expansion

Conquest soon began to take form of wishing to acq.
possession in ~~the~~ ^{distinct} lands. It has been reported that some
of the advisers said "if we will enlarge let it
be by sea." Within time a net, as expressed
correctly represents the new trend, a growth of
a colonial spirit

119-20

Rise of
Prices
How caused

The descent of coin doubtless chief cause
of rise of prices in first $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16th cent. The
great discov^s of silver in Mex + Peru,
tended in same direction

At discov. Am 1492, the calc^d. of
total stock of coin in Eur was equiv^t
only to £ 34,000,000. Bet. 1491 - 1545
this amt inc^d by about 50 p.c. then
came op^s of mines of Cerro & Potosi, &
in next $\frac{1}{2}$ cent^y £ 100,000,000 pound
into Eur, quadrupling total stock of money
This went first to Spain & only grad^{ly} diffused to
other states x x x It seems doubtful \therefore whether
prices Eng were much aff^d by silver from Am

till some yrs aft. E's accⁿ; but rise
in prices began in 1520, & proceeded far
more rapidly than rise in wages. By
end of N VIII, while wages rose 50 p.c. prices
rose nearly 100 p.c.

125-6

Increase of
Population
1485-1547

It is estimated that from various causes, popⁿ
of Eng. rose from 2½ mill^{ns} at accⁿ
of N. VII, (1485), to about 4 mill^{ns}
at ad of N VIII 1547 - 62 years

Eng. had never seen so rap. inc, except perhaps
in yrs. immed aft. Black Dth.

129

Fundamental
Effect of
Discovery of
America
upon
Commerce

The real result of Discov^y of Am, & of a
far more impt (?) sea route to India by Capⁿ,
was to make Com. oceanic inst^d of riparian
London & Amst^d, Cadiz & Lisbon, were to be
what, I's of narrow seas & Mid Ages, Lubeck
& Venice, Wisby & Genoa, had been. x x x The
abund. mass of spice to season food in all
when nearly no veg^s made spice almost profit^l

Trade of Britain

Of Eng Ts as a whole were somewhat behind
in its chge, Bristol from first was in very
vanward of A advce. Even in 1480 two ships
sailed from B. W! "to find the I^d of Brazil"

and
upon
Commencement
Center of
Gravity
in
England

The general effect however was to shift
the centers of maritime enterprise, & conse-
quents of Com^{er}, & even sup^{er}? as well
to the Western ports & inland districts
near them. Queen Ports York &c
decaisi - West Indies Bristol, Manchester
Plymouth coming up. Bristol now second in Kingdom
137
131-133

Casuals!

A. B. Sea Power and the Middle Class ad-
vancement - closely inter-related.

2 A traditional aristocracy of land and of
local power - feudal - succeeded after 15th
century by a new aristocracy of wealth and of
personal attendance at Court. An aristocracy

Casuals.

locally strong succeeded by one of diffused strength, requiring to a greater degree combination & organization, but, that firm, of power greater than the first

3. In the establishing & maintenance of Crown Despotism under the Tudors, there is observed the preoccupation of the Commons with money-getting — with nascent manufactures & growing trade & Commerce, as well as also their political crudeness, & inexperience in making their strength in combination felt. To this should be added the keenly and universally felt need of the one strong hand — the military ruler — to maintain order after recent relaxations of administrative officiousness & the consequent anarchy

4. The effects upon Morale, and
upon military power of the State, which was
apprehended from Enclosure. Reminds one
of the apprehensions felt as to the supply
of Seamen for the Navy if Navigation Laws
were not enforced

5 Towards end of 15th century, Guilds
had outlived their usefulness, just as
the monastic system had. Both furnish
examples of organizations at first formed
naturally from the conditions &
necessities of the time of origin, then
reaching maturity by healthy develop-
ment, becoming case-hardened & un-
progressive, fettering life instead of
supporting it, & thence lapsing into decay
among conditions to which they are no
longer fitted. So all life. Vic transit

Guilds
were seized
by Somerset
under Ed VI;
and by H. VIII

Casual.

It might be advisable — and certainly possible — to trace some of the early commercial routes, their subsequent modifications or abandonments, and the positions or other reasons of results — effects and causes — using such account as illustration of the more particular and detailed character of the Supremacy of Sea Power, as given in book

Bank of
Venice

The Bk of Ven. was founded 1171.
Ven. wh. cared for new Pope an Emp., except in so far as it cd. get adv. fr. eit, had an almost monop of tr wth E. It natly fought Crusades, & founded K^{g^{dm}} of Jer^m, but V. trad^d wth Xⁿ & Paganism. x x x Ven took sold^d, val^d & discount^d all coin, & ticket

to depositors &c

Bank of
Genoa

Its prosperity

Bank of Genoa founded 1407. x x Decay
of Papal Power at this time "The power of the Inc.
was just then in the Bank on the coast Italy
had good prospects. Prior ext? Bank by Gen.
govt., till Bank became an emp^m in emp^o,
wh made cong^{ts} of own, & negot^d indep^d wth
fr. P^{ow} x x x This 15th & 16th Cent^{es}
rem^d flour^d. Trade wth E. thro Alex^a very
pros^d during 15th. In Med^a, & all appear^d
exceed^{ly} rich & powerful dur^g 16th. The
fall of Pope occurred with 16th, & when P^{ow} ||
fall pros^d Port^l (1580) wth its Ind^a resources
& resources, P & Ind^a rem^d destin^d to
dominate Eur. & human race. x x Gen. Bank
& merc^{ts} competed for P's paper. When it
repud^d debts in 1596, ruined ^{Gen} Bank, also merc^{ts},
and left Spanish in luck wth help of Orland

Its ruin

Rogers

Passage to
India
1600

Import & export in cost of pt. is
matter of recent exp^{ce} In 1600 when Eng
E. I. Co was formed, it took more than 2 yrs
to double Cape, collect cargo & return. Now
a journey back & forth in two mos.

256

English
Silver
Supply

Eng. till rise of prices at begin^g
17th cent^y, when cert^y supplies of
silver came from Am, suppl^d herself wth
silver; for silver is rarely found in Eur
save wth lead, & Eng did not, as shown by
its acct^s of tr, import lead at all, but
on contrary suppl^d Wth of Eur. Fr. at least
it ext^d its supplies, & I have no doubt that
Wth Eur, esp^{ce} Fr & Nth also its procured
for main supplies x x The evid^{ce} of a price
is conclus. It was a reg. outflow of
Eng silver into Wth Eur, till a new

Source, fr. Mex & Peru made cost of export
of Eng silver too great 258

Prices of
Food and
Labour
17th - Cent^y

In the 17th century occurs an exaltⁿ
of prices on gr^{eat} scale. It is due to one
cause only & immediate of Am. silver & a
marchⁿ of tr. And besides the dom^t. cause
are are indicⁿs from time & time of the
laws wh^{ch} govⁿ prices & prodⁿ? per^t
The same plagues of 1603, 1625, & 1665
seem to have had no compens^o per^t, & in last
first more than $\frac{1}{5}$ Lond. popⁿ? died, &
in last $\frac{1}{4}$. It is always hard to wage
to keep up wth prices, & & and it w^old have
imposs. in 17 cent^y Wheat rose 209
p.c. over a comp^o high prices ^{first} of $\frac{1}{2}$ Else;
went 184 p.c.; which price of labor up a
1642 rose only 32 p.c., and for whole
per^t, & the only fr. & rise during Com^olt,
100 p.c. During the cent^y, too, some

Rogers

deaths. The first 3 yrs 1595-7. 1608
+ 1630, yrs of famine. In 5 yrs, 1646-50,
Contin? scarcity. In 1661, wheat 100^s
4 q^r, a price on unheard, + new parol?
by close of 18th cent^y The yrs 1692-8
were comp'd. to 7 lean yrs of Egypt.

High Prices
in
17th Cent^y

— " —
}

The 17th cent^y fast? pauperism on
a Eng. labor^r. man

Better
Conditions
in 18th
Century

The 17th cent^y was an epoch
of high prices — that is, superabund?
money — due entirely to cheap^s. of
metal money, + unheerd in any
grt. degree by the o^r two causes

The first $\frac{1}{2}$ 18th cent^y was epoch of
low prices, due almost wholly to
second cause viz: Econ^y in cost of prodⁿ;
to a 3^d cause, viz Econ^y in cost of transⁿ

Causes

— freight cost — was carried on by construction
of canals, improvements in shipping, &
in navⁿ.

266-7

Cost of freight
1889

The port to U.S., as I learn from Am.
pub. rept^s is at least, in the terms of cheap
transport, 9^s a quarter = $\frac{1}{7}$ ^d per ton per mile
271

N. 13

You can't separate, save in thought, & the only
with no little risk of confusion, Econom^l & fact^l
& pol. facts
281

Slowness of
English
Invention
due to
Agricultural
Character

The main check to inventⁿ, I imagine
& to adaptⁿ of mfgⁿ in Eng, was prop^{er} &
prog^{ress} abroad, was a gen^l agric^l charac. of Eng.
It cont^d only 1 large city — London, but 30 & 40,000
inhab. York next, 11,000. Bristol 9,500. Cov-
entry 7,000; Norwich, 6,000; Lincoln about 5,000
No other Engⁿ had over 5,000. In poll-tax
1377, no T worthy of enumerⁿ in Bedford, Surrey,
Dorset, Westland, Rut, Corn^l, Bucks, Herts, Hunts, Bucks

Rogers

England
Agricultural
1300-1500

& Lancashire. Popⁿ of 42 Ts is given, & propⁿ of City & T popⁿ in last $\frac{1}{4}$ 14th cent^y was 14 to 1. This indic^s a urban popⁿ available for ext mfg. or tr. In Colchester, 72 yrs by poll-tax - (1305) about 2,000, of wh 140 householders, desig^d as mfg^r & tr^r. In 1377 Col had 4,432, but Eⁿ Ts were very prosp^s during 14 & 15 cent^s

283

Mercantile
Position of
Norwich

Norfolk is in close connⁿ wth Fl. The small craft of time went across to Eⁿ coast, & hugged shore, German O. being gen^l calm to port of Norwich, but espec. to Lynn & Blakeney. Norwich was villia mercatorum. This Norf. wares came much ^{more} sold at ext fair of Stourbridge near Cambridge, & ext. mart of Eⁿ Eng. & even of all th^e Sⁿ Cos.

282

Comparison
between
England &
Flanders
1467-77

Let us comp. Eng wth Fl. when at height
of com^l & mf^l prosp^r i.e. during Chas.
A Brd (1467-77) Seaboard studded
wth large, fort^d, & w^lty cities, poss^d. of
grt. mun. privs, whose B^{rs} were th^e mf^l.
of Eur. The tr wth E., so far as its prod^s.
were accessible to W. Eur., centred at Bruges,
& exchange of Eur.; nept^r of merc^l bills
centred at Antwerp. Diff^{er} of val. bet.
gr^o wt. of wool & piece cloth mf^d to
th^e wool, was 8 fold; & of its prod., as
far as for tr went Fl. had monop^y.
The C^{try} so densely pop^d. & c^d. not be
maint^d. on own prod. It imp^d barley
largely fr. Norfolk; 2 grt. N. towns - Has-
b^l & Cromwell grew rich by th^e traffic.
Fl^{es} ∴ had a mkt, coast^l exp^o, as long as
th^e c^d. fit raw mat^l for th^e looms, and
customers for th^e prod. It was impos^s. to

Royce

Flannix
Held upon
Their Markets

to exclude H. goods fr. mkt. by duties,
because harb. many, vess. light dft, &:
prevent. service impress. Two cents later

1467-77
etc

Colbert, wish^d a stim^l ind^{tr} of Fr
saw it a subventⁿ might work, but
prohib. duties impract^l

Progress slight
Yet Effectual

The prog of H in mfg^s, tho' abstr^d.
slight, was very real thn. It lay chiefly
in extensⁿ & mult^{pl} of ind^s, in perf^{tn}
of prod^s, not in Econ^y of process; tho'
devel^t of spec. skill, w^h w^h it invar^{ly}
implis, a divⁿ of empl^{ts}, is a real
Econ^y & a virtual inventⁿ

284-5

The
Ruin of
Flanders
& what
Doe

H. ruined by 4 wars of Religiⁿ Thous^{ts}
of weavers smig^d. Came d Eng & Fr spec^y
apt 1567, but stream incess^t under
Aloa, Parma & A Ds Exch^g of Ant^h
transf^d & Amsterdam. Tr wth E, by

England
still
unprogressive

wh. cities of Rhine & Bosph. had been swiched, w^o
desty? by Capt. Egypt in 1576, & by discov^y of
Cape Passage. But to H. disaster, Eng
made little prog^y. in 16 cent^y & only
began to wake mid of 17th. The same
cause was again at work as b^y. In 16 H.
swains annih^l, in 17 of Germany.

Conditions
of
Germany
1618 & 1648

We know causes of 30 yrs War; we know
also insid^e purposes of Fr., matured by Rich^l
pract^d by Richelieu, & persist^d in till
collapse of Fr. 1870. But we do not
know Econ. condⁿ of Germany b^y 1619;
so we know too well what was in 1648.

England in same yrs as in midst of
own troubles, & in war laws of Econ. prog^y are
as silent as b^y of Constⁿ. The first $\frac{1}{2}$

of 17th cent^y was miss^e. time for Eng people
showing crowded may be in w^o get men
& events. If Commonwealth had not been

Rogers

Emergence of
England
after Prot-
ectorate

peace, gr^t prosp^t at least foll^d a cessⁿ
of war. The tot of lab^r w^o lightⁿ, for
wages rose 50 p.c. The pol^y of Eng
Cong. & tr, st of assur^s. a sole mkt
for imp. & mer^t, so vicious, w^o dis-
gusted by a success not due to a pol^y.
Dur^g Prot^t, Eng became again one of
first of Eur. Pow^{rs}, wh it had ceased
to be since mis. Reign of H. VIII

287

English
Progress
Consequent
upon
Manufacturing
Development

1650-1700

From birth apt. mid of 17th cent^y,
Dudley's proc^t w^o Cast-iron stopped Eng
depend. on for iron-mast^r. At end of
cent^y by welcome for a Aug^t. Eng
temp^rly prosper^d. It took mid^y, & went far
to merit^e proj^s of Colbert. Rock Salt ref^d
But a cap^t fact of last $\frac{1}{2}$ 17th cent^y w^o
devel E. I. tr., w^o home prodⁿ of arts

wh. shld be exchd wth 2^d goods, & 1st demand
 of clth to, & wth it supersession of sp. clth
 impts. Then Eng, no? imp^{ort} m^{er}ch^{and}is, & growth
 of col. to followed, notably wth S. Am. plantns
 & wth use of Leeward Ids, espec^{ly} Jamaica & Barbados
 Eng had now learned how fit her climate was for
 m^{er}ch^{and}is of wool & linen, wth a^d apt^{ly} Cotton. + + +
 The migration of wool to illust. Burmets remark.
 It went fr. Norfolk, driest Co in I^{ndia}, to W.
 where rainfall twice that in E; apt^{ly} N. where
 climate damp & coal cheaper
288-9

Character
 and
 Results of
 Wars
 of
 18th Century

In 18th Century Civil world had adopted
 pol. of balance? to secure by arms a
 safe m^{er}ch^{and}is. 290
 The Seven Yrs War really created
 union of S. Am. plantns & fr. Am means
 for War of Indep. 291

Rogers

Effect of
American
Independence
upon English
Conditions
&
Policy

Also a ack^t of Am. indep^{ce} cut off
 $\frac{1}{2}$, & at a most hospitable $\frac{1}{2}$, of a sole
mkt., & Eng were equal to & occasⁿ
They discov^d. At a sole mkt. as by no
means so absol. a good as by imagⁿ, &
by began. to build new col. Emp., more
vast than at by had lost, under newer
& far truer maxims, & to follow the

291

Characteristics
of
European
Peace
1815-1854

The peace of Eur. fr. Waterloo to
Crimea, was peace of languor The Eur
Nations recov^d from 18 yrs. of blood
& waste. Per^h Char^l by invent. steam,
suggested by obvious adv. of cheap^r frt.,
one of the econ^t. in prodⁿ. in wh. I have
already commented. It was Eng^l, because
in Eng alone, so frt. as prodⁿ. of Cent^r, as
& accum. of cap^t, & its expend. on prod^{tion}
works of deferred prop^{ty}, pros. 292-3

Indirect
Effect of
Crimean
War
on Corn
Trade
& Values

Indirectly, Crimean War, followed as it was
by Am. Civ., had a similar effect on values.
It caused the remark inc. of agric ~~with~~
rent, (26½ p.c. 1854-1879) which has been
prime factor in agric ruin of today.
Russ. corn to. nev. succ. collapse of
Crimean War, & natly took ruin & demand
elsewhere, & in interval high prices
prevailed & stim^{td} an agric system
wh. has been carried to perpetⁿ, exhibit
in keep^g farmer's accts. I do not find
that Ind Mutiny had much effect on
Eng mps. & to; but had it happen^d was
too! as the tax diff^r, for the wheat exports
of India were at that time (Mutiny)
non-existent

Rogers

Eng slow
to Maritime
Enterprise

As Eng were slow to mount, so also slow
to mar. enterpr. Th. Ks hd. for near 4 cents
consid. trans. persons, & the were lost, recover?
lost again, recover? again & finally lost wth gr^{at}
fac^{ty}. Of perso^s & Ks. had dist^{inct} persons
much longer; eg. Sp. Notes & the Aust^{rian}. In
Comp^{te} Eng. seem destined to win, not to keep

319

Commercial
Enterprise
also
limited

In Com., for many cents, & merc. m^{erch}.
of Eng, the consid^{er} end to excite envy of
neighbors, was by no means venturesome. Ac-
ct. gov^{ern} of it at begin^{ing}? 15th cent^{ury}. Companies
it to Balt., to Fr as far as Bayonne; & so
some ships may have coasted Biscay & even
reached Lisbon. In mid 15th it seems
that limit of trade were not ext^{ended}. * *
In 1488 Eng vess went a little farther
but they did not enter Mex^{ico}, or for any
purpose of the bold mar. enterpr^{ise} wh. was to
change. end of cent^{ury} 16th

319-20

Cause of this
Backwardness
Industries were
Agricultural
not
Manufacturing

This lack of com. entrep^{re} was, I believe,
due to causes by ment^d. Eng prod? next a
nothing for fr. tr., & he :: not? shipping to
traffic. Its ind^{ustries} such as by work, were for
self wth small surplus of coarse goods for
neighbors. This indic^d by a more entrep^{re} of
Drake & Co, buccanniers not traders

Derivation of
Sugar Cane to the

Europe fr. sugar cane & cotton plant
to Am; rec^d. from it maize, tobacco &
potato x x x Va tobacco much cheaper than Sp.
& in few yrs expelled it fr. Mkt. For a
time the two were mixed, but soon only
col. was imp^{ort}. In a few years prod. of Br.
Col^{ies} supplid & world. It became basis of
a new fiscal system, a compact bet Eng &
Am. Col^{ies}, & was pressed into service of the
Coul^{ts} scheme wh. was thought to be highest
wisdom. This was the market theory

Rapins

The Sole Market
Theory Defined

The doctrine of Cowd's prosp^r of Croy
depends on creatⁿ manner & extent. of a
sole mkt. for its prod^s & supplies, prevented
fr. descri^r of Am. & of Cape Passge down d
war of Am Indep x x The theory was
origⁿlly in Col. Syst^m wh. Adam Smith
demolished. But the dream still poss[?]
Germans & Fr

323

English
System
with Ireland

Eng. Govt. adopt^d wth Col[?] pol^y wh
by adpt^d wth Ir. mps, wh. it also prohibit^d
but wth no diff^{er}ence, At by disarmed Irish
fr. hav^g any trade wth Eng, wth Am., or
wth any for. Croy. They wish^d a ex^{tr}actⁿ
wth one exceptⁿ, every Irish prod^t, & d
const. Hence the mps^r for I^d They
allowed only linen mfg. of Ulster. Irish
were able, wth no exceptⁿ, agric^l only,
but they were d. be disarmed fr. selling
for. agric prod in Eng. or elsewhere. Pract^{ly} denied it.
to trade

325

Policy
towards

Colonial Manufactures

In Colo, mfgs. were not forbid^d at all, or
or exp^t & imp^t within Colo. were burdened wth
such excess. duties, as pract^d to compr^h
mfg., if it exist^d, to a scanty home supply
x x Then ∴ War of Indep. broke out, Am Colo^{ts}
were agric. only, & since also most of Colo
interrupt^d Br. tr., & wth sigⁿ. of other nats. to
by might now enter Com. fr. wh. had beⁿ
rigidly excl^d. This I am persuaded had
as much to do wth assist^g fr. U.S. by
many Eur Gov^{ts} as any desire to remove 1763

Question of
Superiority

331

Trade
follows
the Flag

The doctrine, it follows fl^o, put into
a dry langu^{age} of econ^{om}, is that habit, rd ties
fam^{ly}, soc^l, pol^l, will correct the narrow & selfish int^{er} of
self in new settlements Superiority

333

Canadian
Tariff
Policy

Eng Parl^t has spent hund^{rs} of mill^{ns} in maint^{ing}
pol. indep. of Canada & guarant^{ing} front^{ier}. Issue is Ot. C. by
adpt^g strong Prot. tariff agt. Eng, & seeks close ally wth
an equally Prot^{ect} neighbor

334

Rogers

Concession
as to Pruss
of annexing
Dutch
Colonies

It is very likely, I cannot dispute, nor
do I mind, at a point? (of seizing all Dutch
Cots 1803-12) was not only timely, & of
grt. strat. imp^{ce}, but h^d. an Econ. &
Coun^t. defence, at least temporarily

335

Verify

In 1772 what of Am. W^s w^d. will?
w^d. contrib^d to Imp. Excheq^r. They knew they
had to prin^{cl}. favour by T. of Paris, & that
debts had to piled up by G. B. beyond all
prev^l. exp^{ce}, & as we believed, beyond
Capac^y of Br. taxpayers

337

Successive
Characteristics
of
European
Wars
from 1335 to
1878 -

(1) The early wars of Eur were W^s of Conq^t. Such
ours w^d Fr. Such & extensⁿ of N.E. Germany by Teut.
Kn^{ts} at exp^{ce} of Slavs of old Prussia & Lith^{ua}, & of
Hansa League. After that (2) W^s of Religⁿ. from the
Insurrⁿ of Neth^l (1555) to Peace Westphalia (1648)
Fr. At day to now (3) Eur W^s w^d. be waged on behalf
of bal. of Pow. & prin^{cl}. mischief maker being Fr. The
Eng, Fr. & Dch were & competⁿ in W^s for sole Mkt^t
(4)

An Analysis

324

Exclusively
Agricultural
Character
of English
Six centuries
ago.

Five or six centuries ago, $\frac{3}{4}$ of Eng people
were husbandmen, cult^r of small farms. There
were always cert^o no of agri lab^r who sought
work in villages. Clear & dur^g harvest all
but a very few men of leisure were employ^d in
of field labor & x x Almost cert. of artisans were
dur^g pt. of dur^g also husbandmen. Tho. some
freq^t wid. of do

Fifteenth
Century
Date
Prosperous
State of
Yeomen

21

History of

It is clear that yeomen dur^g 15 Cent^{ry}
were thri^v. They accum^d wld, by bought land.
Tr, too, was carried on succ^g; many a fam^{ly}
of auct. gentry was creat^d of Com. & Mf^s. In
partic, Norfolk, the princip^l seat of wool &
linen mf^s, was pop^l & prosp^l. x x These
mf^s (of Antwerp) were prot^d or controll^d by
pref^t. acts of legis.

4 (Vol IV. Hist^y Ag.)

Intellectual
Stagnation

The 15th Cent^{ry} per^o of almost abso^l.
intell^l. stagnation in Eng

Fifteenth
Century
Material
Prosperity
Moral & In-
tellectual De-
gradation
— " —

The Eng. Natⁿ, I mean those who work'd & hard
was sing^g prosp^y during per^d on wh. I am
dwelling. Sectarism was indeed punished wth
fire & fagot; there was no zeal, hardly any character,
no learning at all, no history; but there was
solid, substantial, unbroken prosp^y. The 15^m

Cent^y & early yrs of 16^h were th^e golden age of
the Eng. husbandman, art^z & lab^r. + + The
war of succⁿ. (Roses) was as dist^t in its
incidents, & seemed to be in eff^{ts}, as summer
lightning

The war of Roses
does not
affect the Com-
mon Classes

23

Confiscation of
Glebe land

The councilors of Ed VI loaded themselves wth
wth & titles. Their first act was to confiscate
the glebe lands, & to dest^y wh^{ch} were the benefit
soc^{ies} of artizans in T^s

24

Importance
of the
Eastern Counties

Northumberland, Fitz Lady Jane Grey
set out to secure Eⁿ Co^s, at the of Eng^l wh^{ch} had
always a moral emp^t, aft^r London to Amaliate, wh^{ch}
had secur^d cred^t of Ed's VI head, & wh^{ch}, 100 yrs
aft^r time now in Amaliate, was ass^{es}ed in order

to support par. of Paul^t & to break pt of Carthage

32

Misery of
Mary's
Reign

The regⁿ of Mary one of almost unbroken
misery (1553-8) seasons were unpropitious
famine prev. The Q. w^o helpers, & Philip
w^ork pains & drag Eng. down its misery &
weakness into war wth Fr. + +

Nothing thro^o whole hist^y ever so increased
Eng. pop^l as loss of Calais. Disastersⁿ of France
It had lasted 200 yrs, & made Fr. & Eng.
en^o for 300 more (?)

33

Condition of
England at
Elizabeth's
Accession

At Eliz^{'s} accⁿ, condⁿ of Eng. down to
for cent^{ies} Cities over flour^d had decayed dur^g
evil days of N VIII, Ed, & Mary. Exch^g so
poor It const^{ly} needed prod^{uce} to make of
plena^r meanness in order It got^t might be
carried on. Natⁿ too poor to assist. Crow^d

Due to
what Causes

For causes, the condⁿ of Eng. pop^l was one of al-
most monst^r prop^o up & end of 1st V^o of 16th
cent^y Then, violence, profuse^s, & disputes of N VIII, & an
utter reckles^s, wrecked the prop^o & reduced Eng. to
3^d rate Par^t.

36

Rogers

Casual

N.B.

Would it not be accurate and apt,
as well as pretty, to say that the whole
progress of humanity is involved in that
which the labor of the individual pro-
duces in excess of his own necessary
expenditure on food, a sustenance
Produce converted into profit.

Respect for
Property
in England

Before the Black Death & the 14th century, the
K to serf cultivated land for own profit.
Impossible to imagine any social condition so sure
to breed reverence for law & property as this: Every
one possessed property which, unless property was
everywhere respected was so open to marauders
as agricultural produce is. No doubt the impulse
respect for property in agricultural produce which is distinct
the Empire of the 14th century, & onwards, had a great
deal to do with the formation of English character. & even
in severest times, rare the farmer produced was stolen
& even during Civil Wars of 15th & 16th Centuries

Ore was little unrauding. In 1461, N^o army of
Mary took to pillaging & Ed was instantly called
to throw

24-5

Casual

Rogers implication seems to be that the
habit of respecting property of agricultural kind
bred a general respect for property - as such. It
may be remarked that this property was English
property in civil war. There is no reason to
believe that in France they especially respected the
agricultural property around them (?)

Prosperity
of
Laborers
Henry VII

Atus fine in Eng. here the earnings of
lab^{rs}, interpreted by the purchasing pow., were
so consid. as to be indic^d by the Act of 11
Henry VII - 1496

34

Importance
of
Studying
Course of
Legislation

Cannot study hist^y of any (Ctry to any profit
about taking note of its laws; still less of Eng^l, in wh
legisⁿ seems so much a matter of Comprom. & im-
med. expedi^{cy}, & ∴ more immedi^{ly} connect^d wth its
hist^y. In & Econ^l interpretⁿ of hist^y Law is to
Asoc^l stat^e, what Chron^l & Geog^y are to Spol^e
Estimate of a nation

34

Rogers

Impending Ruin
of
Laboring Class
1500

At the very best age of the workman
(end of 15th Century) a ruin was impending, & causes
of wh. I sh. be able to collect.

Causes

These I have noted (ante) the downs of 1488
the robbing of the fine lands by Northumb^d &
Somerset; "Wages rose 150 p.c. & labor wages
remained almost stat^y. Wages do not
rise wth prices

37

Provision for
Peasant
Tenure

The Allotments Act of 31 Eliz, 1588-9,
prov! th^t no cottage sh^d be built, unless 4 acres
were attached for peasant to work in his own
acct., & forbade th^t more thⁿ one farm^l sh^d
inhab. - same tenement

42

Exposure of
the Agriculturnist
to
Oppression

"The husband", in early stages of his craft,
when not forced to occ^y barren land, can cover
wth rudest tools prod. more thⁿ suff^t. for
self & household." It needs must be so
as he is most defenceless of all workmen, so
th^t either on pretence of def.ⁿ him, or by
late^r ransom for abstⁿ fr^m robbing him

he will be to pay toll to armed persons who
confront him his superior.

47.

Casual

The exposure of the agricult^{ist} is in the
fact that the class is scattered, not aggregated
like artisans in towns &c, that the produce
is *non D. viciis*, not capable of concentration,
and is of the first necessity to men

Twelve the
Multiple
for converting
prices of 14th
to those of
19th Century

In 14th cent^y money, wt^d iron cost £12
a ton. Twelve is grate fair multiple for prices of
at time, when we comp. *om wt modⁿ exp^e*.
Why has iron fallen in price fr^m £144 to £4, but
by discov^r & adaptⁿ of nat^l laws

Causes
of
Increase of
Population
17th
Century

The interpretⁿ of the facts of 17th Cent^y is
not easy. In no per^t of previous record history
was scarcity so prolonged & recurrent. x x But my
little notice is taken by contemp^y writers of the suff^{er}
of poor. x x But dur^g 17th cent^y popⁿ cent^y
doubled - due partly to immigrⁿ fr. Fr, H, & Germany
refugees fr. wars of Religion & persecⁿ, partly to gr^t devel^p
of woollen ind^y, mostly to settle^{mt} of Eng N. of Forest

Rogers

W^h began aft. union of 2 Crowns & peace of
Border. By end 17th century, N. of Eng was
nearly as pop.^s as S, so far poorer &
more feckl!

57-8

Obiters

By the 18th century the old manor
of Eng wool had passed away

It is cut? At aft. Dissolⁿ of Monast^s
roads set out of repair.

I have already said & where everybody
was husbandⁿ, everybody was int^d in & keep^s
of a peace

62-3

Conditions
in times of
Richard II

In early yrs of R. II, a persp. war time
of a war, not impo^d by it. Lab^{rs} great
prop^s x x There was consid growth of mffs in
Eⁿ Cos, due to miningⁿ of H^l & these mffs
were spread^s over rest of Eng.

78

In Eur. histy, discontent w^h exist^s
relig. inst^s & acceptⁿ of heresy on spec. topics
be always charac^d. mff^s & prices

79

America's
Strong in
Manufacturing
Repairs

It was in Eⁿ Cos at Lollardy was popⁿ?, & &
Repⁿ of Ed VI's twin flourⁿ?, & martyrs of
Mary came, & ~~republic~~ & Eliz Compromise
was org^d, & Purⁿ & Indep^t mov^t were
consol^d. &c &c

Earliest
Trades of
England

84
The earliest trade of Eng was wth Baltic
& Neth^l. For more than 2 cent^l Eng h^d
imp^t poss^{ns} on S.W. coast Fr, for wh^{ch} she
exp^d wine & salt former of wh^{ch} c^d not
be prod^d at all in Eng, & latter not so adv^{ly}
at St Jami. The princip^l diets wth wh^{ch} Eng
tr^d in early times were Ts of France, wth
H. cities (An princip^l region of weedⁿ m^{fg} &
& carriers of Eⁿ goods) & & Duchy of Guisim

Results
from
These Facts

The trade wth H^l began early & was of highest imp^t
to Eng & to Neth^l till H^l was ruined by Sp. war
& Sp. Ingⁿ. Friendly relat^{ns} wth Eng of highest imp^t
to H^l, & on oth hand Eng h^d which trying to Conq.
Fr. saw necessity of wth H^l or its rulers as & ally
This explains proph^{ly} of E III wth Albrecht, &

Rogers

allies of N. Y. wth D. of Burgundy, who in that day had almost all Nth by marr. or by usurpⁿ,

Results of Burgundian Acquisition of the Low Countries

& York allies wth Chas Bold, & Intercursus Magnus of 1476

The influence of H. of Burgundy has made what we now call Belg^m & bath fr^d of Eur fr-days of Phil II to use of Cont^l War. Its Com^l sister has passed, but pol. imp^{ce} still ext^s & it is believed to be in no small degree a key to a Wⁿ situⁿ

101-2

Objects of English Intercourse with Flanders

Woolen prod of Fl. wth var^s kinds of silk & linen mf^s, were occupⁿ of most of Ts. Land so densely pop^d that, like York^s Cent^l later, c^d. not suppl^y own peop. & imp^d large quant^s of wheat & barley, latter usually from E. Co^s of Eng. Iron most of Engⁿ prod. Specis of fr-fruits ext^s in de mand & were bought ch^{ly} at Bruges. In Fl. too, espec. at Antwerp, was carried on to. in Bills of Exch^g

102

Particulars
of English
Trade
13th to 15th
Centuries

Baltic, H. Ts, & Fr. seaboard were
limits of Eng. mar. entp^{ce} to near end of
15th Cent^y. In close of 15th C^y, Sp. Ho of Aragon
& Cast, h^d conqu^d all Moorish princip^s
in S. Hence Eng^m passed along Sp. & Port.
coasts, & tr^d as far as Seville. They do
not seem to have ent^d Medⁿ, still less to
have expl^d upon visit^d by H. of Port^l
x x But Eng^m did penetrate N^d. Fishing
gr^d near Iceland h^d long been visit^d by York
nav^{strs}. In 15th Century Bristol merchants
trading wth Compass, reach^d same part
thru Siberia. x x A paper prod^d in 15th
cent^y bet loss of Bordeaux (1453) & dth of
Chas VI (1461) allows the merc. mar. of Eng
to be large & active, & the Eng^m h^d gr^t. geog. posⁿ for
to wth Baltic & S. W. Eur, but Charles piracy
on Fr. Sp. Dan^e & Scot. vess^s; asserts Eng^m with to
approp. to. of world, divides on imp^{ce} of Fr. prod^s to
Eng^m tr., & enact^s a string^t. Nav Act. This act is
to my (Rogus) mind more instructive than stories

An old Change

Rogers

took about mar. decay of Eng in 15th century, & fibres of Fl^o on downfall of Eng. Sup^{cy} on seas.

100-103

The Influence
of the
Turks

upon Trade

It was not till aft mid 16th cent^y that Engress. ent^d Medⁿ. Even then for long time the wd capric^s & disapp^{ty}. The Turk c^d destroy but c^d. not renew a tr; much less create. This upon his exploits (at height of Cent^y & W. Eur^e towns, at old centres of tr were abandoned, or fell into decay, & at new course was found in wh energy of W. nations & action

104

Sanuto's
(1321)

Account of
Course of
Eastern Trade

The first def or acc. inform^{er} wh. we get as to course of tr. fr. E to W. is from Sanuto a Venetian, & Pope John XXI, in 1321, xx Acc^{ty} to him, & anc. depot of Ind. prod^s was Bagdad, wh is confirmed appar^{tly}, by other writers. But in latter Cent^y Asia was overrun by barbar^{ians} & Caravan routes interrupted. Two of the known & named by memory. One from Bagdad

by Mesop. & Syria to Sicily, prod. being
brought by princip^l mar cities of Italy -
Ven. Gen. Pisa, Flor. This wd early destroyd.
A second route, also starting from Baydat,
follows Tigris, &c by Armenia to Trebizond.
This more diff^{er} but safer; used only in
summer. This also wd be interr^upt^d in Sarrator
time - when, so he tells us, E^{ast} prod was
coll^l in 2 pts of gr^{at}. Penin. of origin, wh^{ch} 2
he calls Cambetta & Mahabar, & be shipped
to certⁿ pts. on Persian Gulf & Tigris. A
smaller ptⁿ sent to Aden for transit thro
Egypt. In conse^q interr^uptⁿ of two pts, Aden
wd become only pt, & Egypt only route. From
Aden 9 days journey to Chus, on Nile.
Thence 15 days by river to Cairo. From C.
to Alex^a, & c^o to Eur, apt being tax^d to
 $\frac{1}{3}$ its value by Sultan. Price wd inc^{re} &
qual^{ty} deter^{mi}ed by the mixed sea & land passage -

Rogers

Exchanges
of Products
at
Alexandria

At Alex? specis of E exch^d for Eur
prod. Art? most demand com metals, wood
hetch coral and amber. Egypt not ctry of
var? prods. Samud^r ∴ concludes At if all
Com^r intercourse wth Eg. were forbid, & a
suff^{ly} large navy ass^d. to meet pres.
resent^t of Sultan, he w^d be a noise
tariff & old route to India be revived

Samud^r's rep^{ts} were misapp^d; but pr.
fall of price in 15 centy, reasonable
think Sultan found necess. to reduce
his squeeze. Pepper, & most imp. of
Eⁿ specis, w^d grade at low price dur^g 6
cent^y

105-6

Opportunities
of the
Discovery
of
America &
Cape Passage

The discov^y of Sp & Port, not a day
too soon. By 1516 - Balta of Pyramids -
Selim (Sult. Turkey) had overrun Mesop
Syria & Egypt. Fr. wth Alex. w^d dest^d

Produce of E, not yet brought suff^y by new (Cape)
route rose to famine prices; & Ital, S Germany
& Rhenish cities were improv^d; & for long time
H. marts were deserted

106-7

Date
of
Charter

The charter of Eng E. I. C got^d last day
of 16th Cent^y. Dec 31. 1600.

The Dutch E. I. C. founded 1603, 40
Capital at least 8 times that of Eng^l.

108

Mistake of
Dutch
Exclusion
Trading

The Dutch, striving for an exclus. mkt.
prov^d the only way to check Competⁿ is to
lower prices. In expectⁿ of one large profit
on ea transactⁿ, by succ^d in mak^g a small
profit, or even a loss, on the whole transactⁿ but
lost; because cost more to prov. a purposely
narrow tr than to estab^d & Cont. a purposely
wide one. In brief, by narrow mkt & so
narrow profit^s x x x I will not say Eng merts
were the best, but they did not get opp^s for
such extravagant blunders?

110

Rogers

Details of
Methuen
Treaty

Methuen Treaty, 1703. Was imp^t
to allow to br. accⁿ of Port d'Am, & recip.
imp^t d'Ports Port d'Am. only 60 yrs old,
& ? br legit^y. The all^y gr. allied sup^t.
to a Port succⁿ (Braganza) Besides, as
second Port E. I. fr. Sch aggression, the
Holland was profoundly concerned in war
in it as well as Sch frontier. Now
Treaty was pass on basis of recip. monop^y.
Eng. was to exclude Fr. wares & latter Port.
Port fr. free trade in Eng woollens

The Methuen Treaty remained a type
of Comm^l dip^y nearly to end 18th cent^y

112

Accepted
Principles
of
Taxation

The Econ^l prinp^l wh. sh^d. reg. taxⁿ
are ever the same. They borrowed by Smith
from Juris^t are:

- 1 Taxⁿ sh^d. be equal
- 2 sh^d. be certain, not capric^l
- 3 sh^d. be taken at time when most com^l
paid

4. Will be coll^d. as soon^{ly} as poss.

115-16

Project of
Edward I

Ed. I was engaged in a great project —
the complete subjugⁿ of Wales & Scotland. The
former he may be said to have effected; in
latter failed. Of course his purpose was to annex
Scot. S. of Tay.

122

Export Duty
on
Wool
14th Century

After estab^t of Calais in Steph. King's reign.
discovery that wool would become a principal source
of occassⁿ revenue. They were besides under
impressⁿ. At export duty was made assist
home mf. of wool goods. Hence, one &
one duty? 2^d was of success at Fr., taxes
of 100 h.c. laid on wool & wool-fells,
& borne without diff^y. Which exp^t hides &
bear but small duty. Eng^l had pract^l
monop^y of wool, not hides & leather

130

Wealth of
London
1640

In Brit. Rebellⁿ, Parli^t had fr. first gr^t adv. in
at London, wh. had more than $\frac{1}{2}$ & avail^l wld of Kg^m —
was on its side. At first supplies came almost
wholly from L.

Rogers

Manufactures
in
England
14-15
Centuries

In early times, was custom^d for the hus-
band^s to sow small plots of hemp & flax
Under H. VIII, as was enforced by penalties
Besides domestic mfg (home ind^y) there were
shred one Wash Id. spec^d mfg^s of linen
& wool cloths. Orig^l home of the wool
a Co. sh. - 12 early, cont^d & close relate^d wth
Flanders. This weav^g w^{as} carried on
all over Co. x x No doubt the settle^t of
textile ind^{us} in N. w^{as} due to great prof^{ts}
of H. ; for wool not otherwise well suited
to weaving, climate being drier in Eng^l

Comparative
Wealth
of
English
Counties

The Eng. midland, Eⁿ, & one of Sⁿ.
Cos - Kent - were richest pt^s of Eng. They
cont^d. largest amt. of nat^l pastures &
easy arable land. The poorest Co^s were
Wⁿ. - on Wash marches - & the Nⁿ. x x They
remained backward nat^l prod^{ts} being used
& protected by Border warfare x x x York
then, as consid^d T, occas^l took rank next

apt London; but most of Eng. N. of London
was backward scanty pop. & unscarred. Manchester
& Liverpool no number fair sized valleys

144-5

Decline of
Wool

The Sup^y of Wool in 14th cent^y due
to local mfg. in W. The kind Sup^y & all other
Wool. In 1800 under the Income Tax
Wool stood 25 out of 37. Its anc^t ind^y
was almost entirely unexported

149

Distribution
of
Manufactures
in
14th - 15th
Centuries

The centers of modⁿ Eng. & Ireland were
in 14 & 15 centuries wild barren regions. The
Mersey a silent estuary, the Dore &
mt. stream. The hills & valleys of W. Riding
now with 1,000 ind^y, then had a little to
do in Bradford & Leeds, & made mfg.
of steel weapons at Sheffield. For part
of W. is prod^y for now, & the trans
over world, & Eng of 14 & 15 cent^y, dep^d
on Baltic, Hanover, & Spain

150

Rogers

Some
Facts
about English
Towns
1350-1450

In 1341 A Contractⁿ of London to work
tax was less on $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessmt. of Norfolk
In 1453, it contract^d more on N. & charge of
the archers. But in first $\frac{1}{2}$ 15th centy.

London made remarkable progress

The ports of the Avon & Severn were
early and actively engaged in trade with
Sp. & Port.

150

Influential
Factors
between
1503 & 1636

Between 1503 & 1636 I have
made a kind sketch with assist. from the
facts necessary & caused in connection with:
The dissolⁿ of Monast^{ies}, & decay of T's,
& stint of agric., & extenⁿ of sheep-farming,
& growth of native wool mf., & debasement
of currency, wars of Religⁿ, & prostratⁿ
of Flanders, & immigrⁿ of fl. weavers, &
rise & consolⁿ of Dch Rep. Later comes
the most disastrous pt. of 30 Yrs War &
utter impover^t of Germany

151

Some of the for. & dom. events just named
are admitted to be get^{ly} aff^{ly} distrib of wld in
Eng, & all must have had some effect.

157

Probable
Origin
of Customs
on
Exports

The Defense of
Narrow Seas

In old times, all goods exp. & imp. alike
pd. customs. Syst^m prob^{ly} arose fr. theory of UK as
C. I. C. of nat^l forces had duty of def^{dy} narrow
seas, & indeed Eng came. Whenever it went. In time
Customs became pt. of private rev. of Crown, &
mar. def. was impos^d on Aug^{ts}, & on whose
merc. mar. of King^{dm}, they ship money on &
inland Co? x x

It was diff^{ct} to get rid of Customs on exp^t.
Natus overrate for own imp^{ce}, & are apt to conclude
that when for^{tr} wishes to do bus^{ness} he represents
for^r. necess^y, inst^d of prosp^t of mak^{ing} prof^{it}.
Besides, there had been time, in wh. demand was a
necess. & Eng^{cl}. carry on war wth a wool tax,
which consum^{er}? C^{ost} paid (to nat^l & native Eng^l.)

398-9

Rogers

Financial
Expendits
Demand
from
Dutch

Like every fin^l. exp^t of a time (Napoleo's)
A idea of bonding goods was deriv'd fr. Dch,
in a days of the com^l prosp^y. But by
As time Prus & Brit monarchies were
doing best to ruin Dch to, credit, & finance
At last by succ^l, & the grace of the Crisis

The
Meaning of
Excess of
Imports over
Exports

x x x
You now know that if a country has credit
enough to get into debt, & cannot pay in gold,
it pays by exp^t of securities, wh. are simply
pledges to pay at a future date. We in
Eng. however, have been constantly importing securities

400

Casual
The Education
Effect of
the Environment
& Conditions
of Netherlands

The financial forwardness of the
Dutch, here noted, & another resulted from
their commercial forwardness, & this in
turn naturally followed upon the necessities
of a community, cramped for room, & populous
in excess of its own agricultural productions,
& compelled to supplement its inadequacy
by producing, through manufactures, materials

Contract with
England &c

to exchange. This was reinforced doubtless - this
propensity, by their not being insular, but co-
terminous with other communities large and
small that pressed upon them intellectually
as well as materially.

Remarks on the educative effect
of the conditions which pushed the
Netherlands ahead of other peoples
in early times; but which from their
very narrowness & severity prevented
their retaining the lead

United
Kingdom
an Entrepot

The Chy wh. has a largest exp^{ts} is U.S. To
A U. K^{dm}, in 1885, it exp^d nearly £87,000,000
& imp^d £31,000,000. In some years, disc^{mp}
away is ten per cent. Now for much of the U. K.
is only temp^{ry} port, & commod^o purch^d being
transhipped and distrib^d. " 403

The particulars here go^d by Rogers' facts. Now
partic. int., in view of remarkable change of last
decade - See again 403

Rogers

Balance of
French exports
and imports

Curious fact about Fr. balance sheet
is it oscillates bet. expts & impts. Fr.
1862-5, expts gently in excess; from 66 to
71 process reversed; 72 & 73 expts
again exceed. But a differ^e is slight
in first pl. Fr has small shipping, in
tonnage only $\frac{1}{15}$ of G.B. No ctry
wh. depends for carry^g to. on other nations can
show large margin of impts over expts,
unless, indeed, it is extensive creditor to other nations

404

Inevitable
excess of
imports over
exports in
settled countries

Apt. all deduct^{ns} made fr. aggrs of
impts, every ctry fully settled, & in wh
war[?] of oper^{ns} are nat^{ly} & necess^y. — not
artificially — carried on, will show excess
of imports. The difference is due to a
profit wh. & traders make in br business

406

Definition
of
Raw Material

Raw material, in language of econ^{ts}, is any
prod. of human labor or skill, wh. is destined
to be further manip^d by human labor or
skill. x x x Thus to a tanner leather is
finished goods; to a shoemaker raw
material

408

Estate of
the Crown

Very large

In early Eng histy, the Estate of Crowⁿ x x x
cont^d many manors & estates, many T's &
rentals of T's, besides large & almost indef
rights of a casual or extraord nature. The
K's land rev. was many times in excess of
that of richest subjects. x x x It was, however
with also a very serious charge (413 Q.V.)

Under serious
charges.

Second Conquest
that of
Henry II

I believe I am right in say^g that by the accⁿ of
H. II. most nobles of Conq^t had been extirpated
But thro the dark per^d. the Estate of Crowⁿ is a
subst^l fact, for the record, for date of second
Conquest, that of H. II, is cont^d in the doc^s
known as Pipe Rolls.

The Sov^r not only as expect^d. & maintain his
estate & auth^y. from the Estate, but also to

Rogers

The Crown's
Estate

provids for his descend^{ts} Mus. 1811
fr. & Rich Guerin; & Geoffrey, Butcher
an dep^{ty} of Normandy; & Wm, Lord
of Ireland.

Land the
Principal
Source of
King's revenue
from his
Estate

From all this is seen that land, &
charges upon land were principal sources of
rev. in King's Estate. When King had manors
he cultivated them by baronage, as King did,
& like King desired to see peace kept; not
only in course of own auth^y as King of State
but as a producer of corn &c. This remark

General Inter-
est of all Eng-
lishmen in

Agriculture
& the Effects
of this interest

the habit of early Eng life, in wh. all cl^{ss}
fr. King to peasant were int^d. in succ. pursuit
of agric., was, I am persuaded the chief
reason why soc^l order was so well maint^d
in Eng, & outbursts on prop^{ty} so rarely
recorded. At 2 parts of Eng. Econ^l hist^y
A prop^{ty} cl^{ss} did great service to agric.
In 13th & 14th cents they were the cause of

Development
of the
Wool
Industry

alone among Euro. nations, Eng^d was gr^t breeder
of stock, espec. sheep, & ∴ became a gr^t
source of wool, & selectⁿ of wh, Rules of Parlt^t
tell us hd in 1454 already become precise
& varied. In 18th cent^y the prop^{ty} again
took up progress agric. wh by carried to
perfectⁿ in Eng - not in Scot or I?

Land almost
the one occu-
pation & the
one source of
wealth, in
England, from
1250 to
1600.

During a long per^{iod} wh. intercourse bet. &
Europe authentic records of Eng agric. - i.e.
fr. mid 13 cent^y, - to the beginning of 17th, land
and its products were with much the only
source of wld, & by far largest pt. of popⁿ
who engaged in culti^{ve}. Soil excellent, which
was occasionally occp^d in some way
to univ^{ersal} an occpⁿ. we see not only a fact
at land was, accrd to our exp^{er}, a scanty
productive, but also to its very general
distribⁿ. Every one owned or occp^d land.
Even in 75

Why.

The main source of Crown's rev. ∴ was fixed
dues & rents aris^{ng}. fr land, & its rev was

Rogers

inelastic ; what was pd in 3^d grant^s

Inadequacy
of Crown Revenue
from Estate duties
necessary Par-
liamentary grants
This emphasizes
in popular
consciousness
the necessity
of keeping the
Estate intact

of Plant^s being identical in amt. w^h w^{as}
pd in 2^d grant^s of Tudors. This fact
rebuttes the common idea as to the effect
of united changes in currency (that is
as I understood it, the increasing embar-
assment of Rs as regards income was
due to fact th^t the Revenue remained
same in amount of money, when that
money had lost in purchasing power)

During the reign of Mar & N. III

Loss of
King's Estates
under
John and
Henry III

when pt. pt. of Crown Estate on Cont.
was lost, discontent was general ; the
people were called on to make up
deficiencies

From these times, extraord^y grants
being req^d to meet Rs extraor^y necess^{ties}
the impetus of keeping Crown Estate intact
became

Henry IV
Crown Estate

Henry IV was necess^d in diff. But his troubles
do not seem to me to acct. for his singular straits
I can acct. for it only the way: he had to prov.
for num^s fam^s, & he had^d rev. was inadeq. to
meet the and his oth. exp^s:

Henry V.

H. V. added to Cr. Est. lands of which
he was; but his Fr. war necess^d consid.
extraor. grants

Henry VI

It was dem^d regn. of H. VI that Cr. Est was
reduced to lowest pt., & fr. oth. causes the
war x x x It is plain that, besides cadets of
Ryl H., many nobles had quartered soldiers
on rev. x x x There can be no doubt that
the plunder of Cr. Est, & reserpt. of the exclu^d
fr. shar^s, devel^d & kept alive feuds of
15 cent^y x x x The War of Roses essentially one of
partisans. The proof that did not aff^t mass of
peop^l is to be found in a singularly prosper. condⁿ
of Eng in 15 cent^y, & a total absence of compl^t
of loss or disturbance from the military events

The Wars of the
Roses do not
affect the
general prosperity
of England

Cunningham I

(1)

176. "Com. 12th - cent^{ry} municipal
rather than national - " Faded
therefore & concentrate in TS, and TS
to open comm^{on} with one another

N.B. Country concentrates into cities,
cities into provinces? cities
into nations. [Municipal Hypothesis]

180 Efficacy of King's Peace in Eng. Con-
tracted with France (note 1)

The first step, with their direct private
relations with King & freedom from

Town Magna Remind one of the monks &
priors (relig. orders) & bishops

182-3 Similarly the privileges of gov^{ts}
merchants resident remind one of the
exemptions & priv^{ileges} cont^{ra} of Europ.
residents in Est countries & King

185 English wool (circ 1200) taken to Italy²
via Genoa Rhone & Marseilles. This
again presents an analogy to the south-
prod. coming via Italy & Rhine.
[In this context note direction of currents as favoring
passage N to S.]

185 note - First part of Ven. galley
to Eng. 1317 (2)

186 Venice by Po to Paris - by
alpine passes to Germany & Fr.

186 Bruoa cramped by manners of Saracen
sea rovers " ? In Spain

188 Fav. condns of Jews evidence tax-
political conditions due - in short - to
the King's Peace

211 La T. with other a gold market secur? a place
in the circle of intercommunal Commerce

215 } The man was an Econ. unit org^d by itself

N.B. } So too was each town

215 ³ The thread which bound the diff. units together
were their common relations & laws

Relations defined by Exchange proceedings

215 Manorial industry in its results repre-
sents agriculture; municipal com-
merce trade & manufactures

Casual

227 So far as burgh authorities had an econ. policy
they wished to promote communal prop^y. Nat^l
prop^y was beyond their purview; indiv^l prop^y
into them only as contributing to communal

240 Medieval usury was unlike that of pagan & Eⁿ
countries, for it was prevented from preying on the
industrial resources of Country. The comfortable classes
& churchmen were those who suffered most by being occa-
sionally forced to apply to Jews when they needed cash

241-5 Very interesting read again & again. The work of
Wm. as compared with Et I (242) suggests the
Rinife & the threefold cord - not quickly broken

Cunningham (5)

258 Steps parts really 'parts of unity'

The distinctive feature of Ed I's Comm. legislation is that it organized - attempted to organize - the commerce of the country as a whole, superseding by the method of consolidation & organization, the hitherto local developments of charters &c -

1. Institution of ports of entry with corresponding interior centres
2. Regulations concerning collection of tolls
3. Regⁿ " currency

This took the place of inter-municipal commerce

267 Ed I expels Jews 1290
but final expulsion (completion of process) 1358

272 Speaking of 1272-1307, "municipal regulations were not sensibly weakened by general legisⁿ, because they were reinforced, & their scope extended
Both powers working harmoniously"

273 ⁶ Tenth + Fifteenth Definites, fixed 1334

274 From assessment of 1334, no subject
one required, + from that time $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}$
became a mere fiscal expression for a
grant of about £ 39,000.

275 The study progress + prosperity of 12th + 13th
century was checked during 14th; the leading
causes being the strain of 100 years war
and of the Black Death

304 note - Thorold Rogers conclusion as
to there being only 2,000,000 + units
in terms of Ed III is traversed a
at least uncertain; but it seems
conceded that in ~~Edward I's~~ ~~time~~
hope was pretty nearly stationary
at over 2,000,000 from 1377 till
Edward

352 Genl. policy of Ed III to set against his
shipper, the statute of 14. Com on d
business as not imposed

Amunham 7

361 Steady increase of shipping in 15th Century -
Coincidence, labor diff^y in agriculture
with increasing profit from sheep farming

371. C. conforms the general impression from
Ruyss that Eng trade, 1399-61 was
mainly with Baltic, France, & Italy -

380-81 Some particulars of Genoese & Ven
trading - Note "the Flanders Gallies"
from Venice first sailed in 1317,
visited Syracuse, Majorca, coasts of
Spain & Port. - then Southampton &

Prussia

386 Evidence of protective legislation
throughout this chapter

418-19, 425-6, 427,

489, 490

436 Note Cromwell's apparent part in XVIII century of
navy ~~action~~ as shown in terms of Act

438 Beginnings of Eng Com in Med - Florence
(1490-1500) & thence to Candia & Archipelago. 1573 &
1530

440 Evidence that private enterprise was becoming a more potent factor than gov't patronage

443 Nathan M VII and VIII realized importance of fisheries sufficiently to seek to control them

72
20

1540

Rogers (T) I

146, 7, 152

569, 70, 74

Estates, Muncies
would break through
barriers

Cunningham II 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 13-14, 14
15-16, 17, 18, 19

Cunningham I: 2, 4, 8, 8-9, 12, 14, 137-8

N.B.
139-40 (Fr), 141 analogy note, 165 (Sugar)

173, 174, note that growth of Colonies
in north, and of statⁿ cities in S., connects
between two a natural tendency, centers

Casual ² of 'i' took
with monast: + sold land
by Somerset in 1500

L. 9. The provision for agric
labour & for the artisan

See P. 37

Prosperity of 15th - century 66

Four stages - 1. Plough himself ^{cultivates}

land

2 Stock and land lease 1550-1500

3 Lease for term of years - 1450 -
1600

4 Rack rent 17th - centy

Giffen p 8

Madox 13

(Sanuto Vol 1. p 35
Somerset 145
92

Markham

~~21, 24, 25, 34, 37, ³⁸42, 43, 47, 49~~

~~57, 62-3, 78, 79, 83, 85, 100, 102~~

~~103-9, 109-16, 119, 122, 130, 136, 144-5~~

~~154, 157~~, 196, 197, 199

According to Rogers the ruin of
English prosperity ~~is due~~ was due
in 16th century to the exhortation
of Henry VIII, debasement of
currency, quarter sessions
assessments ⁽³⁸¹⁾ Couplet also
the worst ^{first} 17th Century (371)
The gilt lands, the benefit societies of
and also also obtained by ~~the~~ Somerset
over

Rogers. Tables Book ~~IV~~ ^{IN}

p. 102, 105, 106-8, 109, 110

note re in price both of grain &
of sheep

115, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139-40 141-2

Act of 32 H VIII - about 1541 - is
interesting because specifying the articles
of trade & countries with which traded

152 and later, 158, 635

~~642 (606) to 644, 653, 4, 5, 6, 7~~

667, 668 note 675

It is important to determine when the overland
route by Muscovy & Rume, was supplanted by
water carriage from Med. & Channel.

Rogers

Medieval and
Modern
Rents

Forty is a moderate multiplier of
Medieval units into modern money
430

English Kings
Sources of
Revenue

~~The King did not borrow~~

The Eng. Sov^{ty} was ch^g! wth mainteⁿ
of domestic order, call^d emp^{er}? R^opeas,
wth admⁿ. of law, & wth ch^g. of Ry^l Hon^{or}.
To carry out these duties Cr^o. poss^d.

- 1 A gr^t. Estate, in lands wh^{ch} it cult^{iv}?
or let, as conv^{er}s. sugg^t?
- 2 Anc. r^ovs. fr. v^{er}? of tenants, &
most imp^t. of wh. obt^d. fr. enfranch^{is}? boroughs
- 3 Fees of Ry^l. C^o.s, includ^g escheats
and forfeitures
- 4 Feudal dues, fr. Crown tenants
- 5 Casualties; such as tenants' lives.
- 6 Receipt of Customs, wh. app^{er}d to
be gr^t. for short per^od, as Comp^{er}? for
duties of prot^o. narrow seas with a
Comp^t. Navy

To the great sources of rev., Lanc. Ks
added those of the very extensive & scattered Duchy.
This was made a separate estate of Ryf Fam^y,
but was not part of the whole Estate of K
in his regal capacity, & origl. dimensions of
which had been defined & described in Domesday.
After the Duchy was united to the Crown by Ed IV, it
remained, and remains a sep. admⁿ.

The theory of Constⁿ was that, except in
extraordinary emergencies, the K should live of his
own, & not trouble the Subj^s with demands
in Parlt. for extraordinary grants.

Rogers (T) 157

The Dutch War of Indep. essentially of
traders & people (?)

Dutch Financial
Methods

Dutch did not borrow till he exp^d every
penny of finan. exp^t x x so natⁿ was born so
much in taxⁿ without flinching x x x But he was
free; for he knew that to prevent trade from coming forward
to Dutch ports was a crippling very large of com^l people.
So Dutch finance was charge on consumption, levied at
purchase, an income tax which dealt with all exp^{ts} at times

Rogers

A expense was incurred. But trade was
 free, and Amsterdam wth oth cities were markets
 fr. wh all oth Eur. cities took prices, at
 wh all oth towns compr^d. 435-6

Health of
 London
 15-18
 Centuries

There is no reason to believe h^{lth} of London
 oth gr^d. It is better in 15 & 16 cents. Or in 18;
 & we know oth dur^d? latter deaths in L. reg^d?
 & gr^dly exc^d births, & oth popⁿ in large Ts is
 maint^d by fresh immigrⁿ.

(T) 102

English
 Habits
 15 & 16
 Centuries

Every winter wth dur^d? 15 & 16 cents. Com-
 ments on Eng habits, ment^d? propose diet
 & unclean^d? of habits 7. 105

Decay of
 Towns
 1515

In 1515 compl^t. is made of gr^d.
 decay of Ts, & of growth of pastures. Act
 states oth in centⁿ pl^s, oth used to be one
 200 persons, occp^d & liv^d by grow^d? corn
 & grain, herding cat^t & vic^d. Sustenance
 fr man, the no. now gr^dly less^d, husbandry

gr^{ly} decayed, churches desty? &c &c

Summar complaints 1535-6. In 1547
an inc^d list of gr^{ly} decayed T's There is
scarcely a T in Eng not disct^d as in same
declining countⁿ.

It is plain At countⁿ of cry folk h^d
gr^{ly} chg^d for worse since Tⁱⁿ when agric
was so thri^{ng} & ~~the~~ kept gr^{ly} opulent;
& as the ways remain high & price of food
inc^d slowly - for every decade up to
mid 16 cent^y marks inc. price wheat
from 5^s 5¹/₂^d, 1501, to 15^s 7¹/₂^d, 1560.

T 106-9

Rise of price
Great for
for sheep &
wool
than for
grains

From preamble Act 25 H VIII (1534-5)
rise in price sheep prodig^s, as in wool also;
conseq. husb^{ry} abandon^d, & great dearth ensued
Preamble states some indiv^s keep sheep, 24,000
20,000 etc, & enact^d that no one keep more than
2,000. Sheep raising more profit^{ful} than agric, espec as im-
portⁿ of wheat & barley fr. Baltic h^d become consider^{able}
competed wth Eng grain; whereas sheep farming had

Rogers T

had pract^l monop. of wool, except for
Span. supply

109-10

Decay of
Towns a
sign of
decay in
Agriculture

The T^l bet 1515 + 1544 had bn declin^g,
+ declin^g urban pop in unfill. sign of
declin^g agric, or at least of distress in
work? etc.

115

Increase of
& Population

In former vols, I have stated my opinⁿ
that pop. of Eng in Mid Ages c^d not hv. exc^d
2,000,000 + w^o prob^l less.

121

Cum gratia }
Cuningham questⁿ As, wh Rogers admits
he cant demonstrate

Population
in
16th Century
almost wholly
Rural

The popⁿ in 16th cent^y w^o almost wholly
rural. There were only a few T^s of any size,
London perhaps count^d 80,000 at time of
St. Andrew's, to judge from estimate of alt^h
bodies seen within it. Rem^d T^s, Bristol
Norwich, Newcastle or Tyne count^d small places
In early per^o? Are were nearly 11.08 acres
per inhabit^r; in 1871 about 1.86.

133

Agriculture.
No progress
1259-1482

No progress was made in art of agric. as
pract^d in Eng during the 324 years, 1259
to 1582 inclusive. In fact, dueⁿ to the fact,
Eng imp^t - largely some of mat^{ls} absol.
req^{td} for agric.

135

Elizabeth's
Difficulties

Diffic^s of Gov^t. R^{gn}. Eliz. Everything
Cr^o h^d to pay for serv. State deam^s; but
proceeds taxⁿ less. Clergy Quilms from
Subsidies long since fix^d at amt. wh^{ch} c^d not
be inc^d, were grant^d gradually, & p^d slowly.
For. tr. hardly any, for great pov^{ty} check^d
demand for imp^t, & oth ct^{ies} were now
more opul^t & energ. In Eng.

There was also vis. gr^t decline in
style of living

137

English
Trade
Early 15th
Century

In early pt 15 Centy, tr of Eng wth W^m
Eur. consid^d & varied. Chief exp^s: agric^t &
mineral prod. Wool almost wholly fr. Eng,
for sp^{ts} was not good exp^s for mt of time or
about elds, & ∴ was mix^d wth Eng^h. So imp^t

Relations of
England
to Flanders
& the Channel
1400-1430

was to the M^o, & they were bought cap^{ts} of
controlling imp. of Flanders, if by w^d ref. to
own mkt for prod, by compelling all bus^s
to be cond^d at Calais staple, & by ex^o efft
polici over narrow seas. It was thought

that as long as Eng poss^d. Calais, it^s bet^t &
& Dover might be claimed as Eng, for passage
of wh dues mgt. be demand^d; or at least
wh mgt avail^d & reg. tr. fr. S.W. Seaboard
Eur. & N.E. regⁿ of France.

Coasting
Conditions

Coast^l tr. of 15 C^o most imp^t. Com.
of H. time. France to the S. shore of Baltic
& Wⁿ Coast Norway. But there were few

settle^{ts} on sea, but W. of Denmark & the
M^o. Nⁿ pts Fr. in possⁿ. of Eng, & were

highly val^d; for when held by Fr, they were
retreat of corsairs, as base of Brittany
always were. Fr. Louis & Bayonne, Eng

were masters, they were on friendly terms
with Porte, with whom had close com^{ms} relations

Inside St. of Lit, to us in hands of Ven?

Genl. & Florentinus

The "Letter of Eng Pol^y", (date a little later on siege of Calais, 1436) insists that

Importance
of Dover and
Calais in
Fifteenth
Century Opinion

Dover & Calais were the keys of the Channel,
& a guarantee that Eng Navy wd. be employed
most eff^y to prot. Eng Coast, & to control
Coast of the Cont. This hd. on clearly seen
under Ed III & H V, but was now neglected
& conseq. Cont^y infl. of Eng had declined
So total as decay of Navy, & H^os jested
that Eng had better get rid of ship from
sold work & carry sheep 139-40

Commerce
of
Spain &
Flanders

The prod of Spain dried fruits, wine
oil &c &c; chief mkt Bruges.

Princip^l art^s of H. mf. exch^d for Sp.
goods are Sp^{ish} linen (best made) fine cloths &
woolens gent^l; & mat^l being sent by Eng. It
is by tr. & mps., says author, that H. exch^s; it

Rogers T. IV

does not grow corn and wheat in holes
for one month

England's Relations
with Portugal

Britanny

Baltic

Mediterranean

Decline of
Merchant
Shippers (1436)

Ireland

1436

By same "Liber", Com^o relations of
Eng & Port^o were intimate. Britanny
to a west of water there is supplied salt
& wine cloths &c. - canvas. Particulars
also of North Germany, Baltic &
Med^o trades; but, the author says,
as much of depence had fallⁿ into
decay, so there. more of Eng far behind
wh. it had be, & got. pt. Eng goods
carried in for. bottoms.

141

The writer of "Liber" sets got. store by Nat^o
resources of Irel^d, & expresses much desire of
nat. pop^o sh^d be civ^o. Quoting author^o of
Earl of Ormond At cost of much yrs war in Fr
wd. suffice for complete redⁿ I^d, wh. wd. be
followed by marked comm^o adv^o.

141

Holland's
Carrying
Trade

The Act of 32 R VIII (1541) seeks to foster more
mar, by issuing scale of chgs on frt. Fr the in
Holland, tis evidt. It, not being all prod of the ctry,
but sev^l imp^d fr Spain & Levant, N^othd at that
time poss^l primp^l carry^d to. A poss^l of H.
of Austria, w^o net by the month of Sp. prod.

Noteworthy It is Act does not mention any
prod. of Am. 144-5

Trade
with North
Germany
&
Eastwards

Trade fr. London & Danube, by wh
seems to be meant all dist. fr Hamburg
Denmark & Scandin^a. Chiefly woolen & rabbit
skins. This ctry (Eng) depended for wine, tar,
flax on its N^o Eur. 145

Malaga
Norfolk
&
Channel
Traders

Malaga was the furthest range & wh
Eng. ships were ext^d to go

There was consid^l on E. coast of Eng
espec fr. Norfolk, many persons w^o account. w^o
by to the N^oth & Germany. So again S^o pts of
Eng full of small craft wh. plied along coast
or across Chan. But Bristol seems only port on W

Rogers T IV

Donator
&
Vicinity

Callers

W. which rose to gr^t imp^{ce} at early date
Rivers Severn, Ouse & Avon were navigable,
& goods car^d by water to Tewkesbury &
Evesham. * * * Carriage of coals by coasters
had bn (1541) long vern pract^{ce}; mention
of it made in Act 9 M V (1422)

146

Dependence
of
England
upon
Antwerp

Dur? 16 C^y when riv^{rs} still maint^d
bet. Ven (old) & Port (new), Eng was suppl^d
wd Eⁿ prod, As at gr^t cost, thro Antwerp
By mid Eliz Regⁿ Port was 150 rapidly
becoming entreat^d Eⁿ Com. Acc^{nt}. &
Guicciardini, center of the 1550 was Antwerp
& chief prod of its man^{uf} wh Eng suppl^d
was ^{wood &} left, as in Fin^{al} A. VIII

150

Quess: Co creat^d by Charter dated Feb 6,
1554. Was oldest of reg^d Cos. - that is of
Cos in wh by whs were admitted & priv^l
of tr. carr^d on bus^{ne} wd to own cap^l.

152 + note

Up to 1582 Eng had virtually no com wth
East E. or W. I, & a quarrel wth Sp. wth a
occassⁿ for settle^t of Am plant^s

153

Eastern
Trade
via Italy
to
Rhin

At a begin 16 C^y Turk's presence
almost severed Eur. fr. E. Only means
by wh^{ch} a vast frontier occup^d c^d be closed
wth by most. a sea. (via Cape)

The com^l decline of Ital^y & pres
German cities near sources of Danube
& down Rhine begins wth conquest of
Egypt by Turks. The stream of com
wh. pass^d thro Egypt as far as Antwerp
— Heuven rivulet so it was — had been very
fertile to all on a banks. The Turk
druid it up.

The distributⁿ of prod. of E was great
effect^l by carriage over the passes & pres
cities of S. Germany & Rhine. In 15 C^y cities
like Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Mayence & Cologne

were at height of or prosp^{ty}

654

Dutch seize
Portuguese
E.I. poss^{ns}

Fortun^{ty} for Dec, Phil II seized Port^l
in 1580, & its poss^{ns} in E. Itens became
prize of war & his revolted subj^s

656

Effect of
Conquest of
Egypt by
Turks upon
prices

The effect of conquest of Egypt, (c. 1517) may
be seen in the dur^{ty} 20 years, 1521-40, a
marked rise occurs in all arts of Est prod. The
prog. of Turk^h arms in Wst Asia & Est Eur, as it
dammed old chan^{ls} of tr. & drove com. to Egypt^{an}
route, had cont^g dur^{ty} 50 yrs height^d prices;
but sharpest rise after 1520 - about 35 p.c.
on pepper, 40 on cloves &c &c

Pepper at high
rate 23⁵/₂
per doz lbs

Sugar more stuck^g still. In latter pt.

Prices of
Sugar

1380-1520

14th c^{ty} sugar 19^s per dozⁿ lbs. Still dearer
till 1/2 15th c^{ty} - price on 24^s per dozⁿ almost
prohibit^g. Bet. 1490 & 1510 price rap^{ly} declines
Bet 1495 & 1503 2^s 9^d per dozⁿ. After Conq^{ty}
Egypt - these last prices more than double

656-7

Sources of
Sugar
Supply
before Am^a

Sugar in these days mfd. at Sicily, Cyprus,
Crete, but espec. at Alex^a, wh last is named
as its origin. Conq^t Egypt killed both mfd & tr, &
left Eur dep. upon other sources, till passage Cape
became common; but this devel^d. slowly, & to
its delay prob^{ly} due Willoughby to Archangel 1553,
to search new route to E, via Volga & Cent^l.
Asia. Resulted in Russian Co

657

Trade in
Currants

Nothing seems done (Russo) to indicate
more clearly growth of the Wth E., dec^{ry} 15 & begin
16 C^{ts}, on freest. use of Currants & declining
price. This not due to demand diminish^g, but
it is clear that supply had become abund^{nt}, &
to Wth Levant whether in Eng or for hands was
plainly evid^{nt}

667-8

Sugar from
Madeira
or
America

I have no proof, but am sure, that up to 1520
sugar ind^{ly} grew stead^{ly} in Alex^a. It was introd^d
into Madeira early in 15 C^{ts}, & into Am soon after
the discov^y. Was an ind^{ly} of Brazil & Mex early in 16 C^{ts}.
But which supplies the market? by did not stop rise in
price due to Conq^t Egypt

675-

Rogers T 1

Localities
of
Cloth & linen
Manufactures
1259-1401

England during per^d. 1259-1401 w^{as}
not without clo & lin. m^{fg}, espec. of course;
but of finer were imp^d fr. Ntho^s Saks
were all for. m^{fg}!; prob^{ly} fr. Italy and N.
Coast of

146

Prominence
of
Norfolk

The gr^{est} & well known center of the
weav^g ind^{ry} (textile) w^{as} & 2 N. Est Co^s.
Norfolk & Suffolk. Prob. th^{at} m^{fgs}. were
carried on long by earliest centr^{al} routes.
It is cert^{ain} th^{at} in th^{is} per^d m^{fg}. w^{as} extens.
& very flour^{ish}g. In 1341 Norfolk was, after
Middlesex - including London - the richest Eng Co

569

West of
England
Manufactures
&
Ireland

Now w^{as} extens^{ive} W. of Eng destitute in
the 14th c^{en} of a clo m^{fg} for wh. apt^{ly} famous
In earliest times too Irish woollen m^{fg}.
not only for home m^{kt}, but for Eng^l b^e
being purch^d. at dist Southampton

570

Ireland

It w^{as}. seen th^{at} even as early as 1326
linen m^{fg} w^{as} estab^l. in Ireland

574

Cunningham I

English
Products
in Norman
Times

In Norman times tin & lead were
chief min^l w^l, & raw wool & hedis staple
arts. of tr for many succ^l generat^{ns}. We had
hardly any m^{fs} to send to for m^lts., but
we sent raw mat^l for obs to m^l.
2

Definition
of
Capital

Capital means store of w^l wh. can be employ^d
in one dir^{tn} or obs as prosp^l of amunt^{ns} an
more or less fact^l. It is pt. of very nature
of Capital that it is fluid; it is cont^l being
exp^d in tools, wages or mat^{ls} & repl^d by sales
& its affords const^t opp^s for inc^d. or dimin^d
invest^l.
4

Industrial
Considerations
Inferior
to Political

Pol^l, moral & ind^l ch^g are clearly
count^d & react, but we shall understand
ind^l ch^g most truly if regard^d them as sub^lts
to & obs. Of course, pol. gr^{ts} & high civ^z
imply ind^l prosp^l, & sound ind^l cond^{ns},
if they are to be stable; but after all the p^l is
more on meat. Ea Natⁿ takes pl. in world, not by
w^l only, but by use made of it. Ind^l prosp^l does
not by self prod. nat^l gr^{ts}
8

Cunningham I

Economic
Conditions
must form
National Policy

Our nat^l policy is not the direct
outcome of our econ. cond^s; whereas time
after time our ind. life has been dir^{ly} &
permeat^{ly} aff^d by pol. affairs. Politics
are more imp^t on econ^{ics} in England

This rather traverses Rapin

9

Characteristic
of the
History of
English
Industrial
Movement

The history of Eng. Ind^y is not one of
cont^s change in one dirⁿ - days of inc^{re} indiv^{id}
freedom. It is hist^y of growth & subsequent decay
of diff^t econ. org^{ns}, as they were ea in turn
aff^d by pol^t, moral, or phys^l cond^s

The story then is not one of progressive
devel., of improvt^t only, but of growth & decay

13

Classification
of the
Same

1 In early times little, indiv^{id}, & self suff^{ic}
groups were united into villages, or large
households, where cont^d exist^{ce} of growth
was & aim of a econ. admⁿ

2 Again, later, we find a diff^t type
in a more comp^l life of Med. Ts, wth or org^{ns}

ind^y & better Govt. measures; in the ambⁿ of
cit. we not to accum. much w^{ld}, or to rise
fr. own cl, but to attain honor^d pl in our
gild & among men of our cl.

Later followed att^{pt} to orgⁿ. which
ind^y & Govt of C^{try} in such wise as to
control to maint^{ce} of Nat^l pur^{se}; wth the
merc. syst^m domin^g over private int^s

Ev of the diff^t types of Econ orgⁿ
flour^{ish} in Eng, & thro ch^{ng} in pol^l.
framework, or thro new discov^s - phys^{ic}
ch^{ng}, or moral ch^{ng} of opinion, or
thro all the comb^d, Ev in time decayed

14

Non Existence
of
Capital as
a Recogniz^{ed}
Factor
Before the
15th Century

Till the 15th C^y, tho there were many merc^{ts} wth
large cap^l, ind^l cap^l hardly exist^d eit^h in T or C^{try},
except as stock in tr. of work^g men. As a fund w^{ch}
c^d. be transf^d fr. one emp^l to oth, or as an ind^l factor
composed of mat^l, tools, or ready money for wages, Cap^l
c^d. not be recog^d. till an emp^l's cl. arose, wh. had com^d
of Cap^l & used it in ind^l pursuits.

Soci^{al} agri. also

16

Cunningham I

Isolation of
England
after Roman
Departure

Fr. Time when Romans left Britain, till days of Alfred. Eng had been almost isol^d fr. civ^l world; & occas^l visits of merc^{ts} & eccles^{es} were few & far between. It was not recalled till twas about^d in 9th Dan^h Empire & made to share com and adv^{ts} of Norman. Nor. Conq^t. surpr^{is} imp^t on Dan^h, not because introd^d new & fresher element, but because bro^t closer contact wth & best in X^{dm} of that day

Importance
of the
Norman Conquest

It was chiefly because Eng had become poss^{ib}. It was drawn fr. isolⁿ to take its among Nations & share life of X^{dm}. 137-8

Difference in
Solidity of
Royal Power
in France &
England
in and after
Age of the
Conquest

In Fr. & Ryf. Pow. had not withstood been eff^{ct} felt. Anarchy like that of Stephen was normal condⁿ of aff^{rs}, since priv. war bet. barons now ceased. It's peace was not respected, & there were no reg^l tribun^{ls} & punish^{er} breaches. Whatsoever secur^y was gained for husband^{ry} was gained by Ch. maint^g peace of land, estab^d sev^l days in ea week, & many weeks in yr. In Fr. the Eccl. Customs decl^d when, wth growth

of royal power, need was no longer felt; for precisely
similar answers by had never been reqd in England

139-40

Action of
Papacy

The Papacy, inst^d of using it its opp^s, was
dragged down to level of secular policy of the
day. Realms were treated as fiefs wh. Pope
grant^d to Ks on def. terms. There was no fun-
dam^l diff^{er} bet grant of Inv^o & N. II on
cont^d of pay^s Peter's pence, & any sim. grant
to lay baron fr. K

141

Balanced
Estimate
of Conditions
in 15th
Century

Cloth mf. was br^{ch} of ind^l wh. devel^d most
rap^{ly} in 15th C^y, & approx^{ly} to mod^l type. Under Ed IV
carried on by cap^{ist}, much as in 18th C^y. This fact shows
demins. to ind^l now ass^d, & demands spec. attⁿ for
devel. to be. is one bright feature in Econ. hist^y 15th C^y.
Most contra^{ry} opin^{ions} express^d as to char. of the per^{iod}. On
one hand called unbroken prosp^{erity}, on oth^{er} unrelent^{ing} disast^{er}
poor^{ty} & mis^{ery}. That last is exagg^d, evident fr. vast bld^{ing}
op^{er}ns. On oth^{er} hand decay of tillage, lack of rural employ^{ment},
den^{ied} 15th C^y rest on good evidence; also decay of T^{own}.
Proof of much suff^{icient} war^{fare} pts C^{try}. But at same time
coll^{apse} of cloth-ments ind^l; wages fr^{om} by tm reacted to raise
agric. wages, & so make tillage more diff^{icult}, so oth^{er} laws

Cunningham I

Balanced
Statement as
to Prosperity
of 15th Century

Compelled youth all to follow textile mfg.
to labor inst^d in fields. We may as find
in growth of cloth tr. a solutⁿ of apparent
contradictions. For many of rural popⁿ,
twas time of abound, not because Agric wd
flourish, but because they found it empty^t
in mfg^y.

393-4

In that there was much displac^t of
labor from chg^d count^{ry}, & as in all
such cases some gained there suffered

Differs
with
Rogers

There is reason to believe that twas mid
15 C^y there was caused inc of popⁿ, unacc^d
by any imp^{ro} in prod^y & conseq relative over-
popⁿ in sev^l Eur^o coun^{try}, & there is little
doubt - as was case in Eng^l T^s at least

395-

Casual

The character of the changes noted by
Cunningham & Rogers is somewhat difficult
of generalized precision of statement. It is
complex, varying not only in manifestation,

but in time. The decay of the towns, with an attendant division of their industries to villages not fettered with gild organizations; the decay of agriculture and lapse to pastoral life - for it is a retrogression in the light of the usual forward movement of the race; the decline of the corporate organization and regulation of manufacture and of trade, known as the gilds, and the appearance of the capitalist individual, who acts alone or by free association with partners; the self-emancipation of the apprentices in whole or in part - How reconcile the tendency and causes of these contemporaneous - and even partly simultaneous - movements, under any one formula of explanation?

Of course there are external causes, circumstances of advantage or disadvantage, which impel to action; but it begins to seem to me that the great underlying principle of the metamorphosis which manifests itself in many ways is the growing sense of individuality

Casual

with the inevitable accompaniment & concurrent
of impatience of artificial restraint upon
personal liberty of action. In the religious
sphere this was taking the form of the
sense of personal responsibility, formulated
in the Conscience; In the intellectual
world the Renaissance impulse utilized
the same growing sense of individual
freedom to promote freedom of thought
& of criticism. In the workman's world
the sense of personal liberty made men
feel, as before they had not, — or rather
had made them realize what they had only
unconsciously felt — the falling yoke
of minute regulation, to which they were
subjected not by the necessities of the
case, but by artificial regulation to which
they had no share in framing, & which
their moral and intellectual sense refused

assent. In every direction men were seeking
to break the yoke that cramped their personal
action, to obtain personal liberty corresponding
to the growing sense of personal rights of body
mind and action. Political liberty was yet
to seek for the sense of need if it had yet
to arise. Economical bondage comes closer
home, is matter of daily experience, either
in positive falling prices, or actual want
through artificial dearthness, or by prevention
of free action in the pursuit of betterment.
Break this yoke, and in time, as Economical
liberty becomes habitual, & the mirance of its
loss disappears from memory, there will follow
importance of political bondage & the demand
for freedom in those particulars which more
indirectly and remotely affect a man's welfare,
and which therefore, like indirect taxes, do not
so easily arouse attention & provoke resistance
There would therefore naturally be a period, in

Casual

the political progress of any organized society
when men would be content under a govern-
ment politically despotic, so long as, &
provided that it gave them quiet
surroundings & economical freedom to
dispose of their personal industry as best
pleased their individual wills

Of course such freedom, inasmuch
as it consists essentially in removing
checks upon personal will, opens the
road at once to collision between indi-
viduals. The essence of the old system
was, in pursuit of its particular idea, to
constrain all individuals to a common
standard in their various classes, with
the object of avoiding dissensions and
revolutions in the interest of the ^{municipal} common
weal and order. The decadence or
rejection of this system, by letting loose

the individual will, and to the extent to
which it does this, allows collision, or compe-
tion.

Also of course such transition would be
gradual in any healthy body, or healthy
process. Some considerations will to the
end condition the degree of liberty allowed
the individual; absolute it can never be,
at the least the constraint of another's liberty
must be denied for the common, general
good. But that common good, concrete
in the state, also demands sacrifices of
individual liberty - in the shape of service,
of time, of taxes and otherwise. Such sacri-
fices may be actually necessary, or they
may only seem necessary to the particular
understanding of the time. In either event
the community will exact them, and in
so far as the exaction represents the general
conscience of what is due & necessary for

Casual

the common welfare, there is no transgression
of political morality. The question is different
when the exaction is in the interest of the
individuals; whether it takes the form
of an exaction, or in the more indirect
shape of privilege to another. The privilege
of one, obtained by superior force, such
as that of government, is exaction from
some other.

I apprehend that in the history
of the Mercantile System I shall find,
what I have here drawn out as fore-
shadowed by the incidents first
enumerated - Decay of Towns &c -
that there is a progressive loosening
of the bands of the individual, bonds
political and Economical, proceeds
in proportion as the State declines

Birmingham I

that relaxation is not injurious to the individual
and possibly may even be conducive to the
common weal.

After Discover Good Hope Lisbon bore
away palm fr. Ital. cities & became grt. Com^d
depot for Wth Eur. x x The unimed. effects
upon Eng com. were small; but still events of
As time form & grt. shock in Eng Com^d hist^y.
For fr. Medⁿ, Eng merc^s took little pt in tr.
of World. They sold Eng prod^s & catered to Eng
tastes, but had no oppⁿ to act as intermed^s, or
carriers. Fr. Indor took Eng tr. assumed the
charac., & wth ever inc^d success. Eng had on
in a side eddy (?) but discover^s of 15 Cth pl[?]
her in main stream. x x The change lies
deeper in modⁿ of pol. life of the country; for
it aff^d world as a whole & Eng as one of nat^{ms} of ⁴¹⁴ Xth
x x x By the grt. com^d revⁿ, ind^y & com. had on
viewed chiefly wth ref. to int^l cond^s of Cth; Com^d
pol^y. was aff^d by facilities for collectⁿ & a prospect

Effects of
Discoveries of
1490-1500
upon English
Commercial
History

Substance
consequent
widened views
of
Commercial
&
International
Relations

Cunningham I

Transition
from
Provincial
to
National
Conceptions

of vic² customs, & exptm. of goods plenty,
& of secur^{ty} more simply^t. for peop^l. Local
int^l had indeed fallen more into background,
so that Parlt^l legis^d more & more for Eng.
as a whole; but his fr. time of the est^d
discov^{ry} & Com^l nav^{ty} (15-16 C^{ts}) At Hy
came to see At of prosp^{ty} of Eng^l wd. to be
preserved, Hy must take wider survey.

From
National
to
International
Conception

The idea of Nat^l interest, already growing,
was now consciously grasped, & domst all Com^l
pol^{ty}. Our statesmen consid^d Com^l & progress
of Eng^l. no longer by itself, but relatively to
At of o^r nat^{ns}. They desired to hold or own
among peop^l. of World. The object of o^r amb^{ns}
became to vic. A pow^r of Nat^{ns}. The one leading
idea wh^{ch} caused so much nat^l rivalry &
led nat^{ns} to attack so much imp^{er} to
balance of pow^r. was o^r aspir^{ns} aft. Nat^l pow^r.
or relative sup^{ty}. It was bro^{ut} into str^{ng}. relief
by rise of o^r nat^{ns} in Eur - Spain, France

Balance
of
Power

and also by 1st. struggle of 1669

423-4

Effect of the
wish for relation
Power upon
Commercial
and
Industrial
Legislation

Hence arose desire to strengⁿ pow^r of Eng
ag^t all rivals, & to aff^r Court & un^d legisⁿ
in every partic^l. Priv^t. adv. led to yield to duty
of strengⁿ natⁿ (424) Pol^{ty} of 16, 17, & 18th cent^{ies}
of 18th cent^{ies} agreed in trying to reg. all Com^{er}. &
un^d so st^r pow^r of Eng^l relatively to oth nat^{ns}
might be promoted, & in doing so hesitated
not to trample on priv. int^s of every kind

Results in the
so styled
Mercantile System

Power was conceived to lie in (1) accum. of
Treasure, (2) in devel. Shipping, (3) in manitⁿ
of an effective Popⁿ; & these objects c^d. only
be att^d by careful regⁿ of Industry &
Tillage. Such in brief is the rationale of the
so called Mercantile System, wh. had grad^{ly} be

Constitutional
Considerations
Subordinated
to
International

com^d into opⁿ. since R 11, & wh. survived wth much
vigor in some of its pts till Cobden & Bright (circa 1850)
xx Now since shipping & treasure as handmaid of Pow^r.
has become main obj^s of imp^{ce}, we are compelled to
look, not so much at main changes in Constitutional (i.e.
in internal) structure, but at changes in political (i.e. inter-
national) relations 427

The Conception
underlying
the Mercantile
System
persists through
all
Constitutional
changes up to
Nineteenth
Century

In course of the predominant influence
of this Conception of Nat^l Power as depend^t upon
Crown & ind^l legisⁿ, with changes of admⁿ &
gov^t — Elizabeth & Stuarts, Charles I & Com^{wlth},
or at Restorⁿ — made very little differ^e in ind^l
app^s. Tho all a similar pol^y, founded on the
conceptions, was carried out. The chief effect of
the sweeping ch^g in Constⁿ lay in altering our
pol. & trad^e relat^{ns} wth o^r nat^s.

Consequent
Government
Distribution
and Periods

For the reason Epochs which form most
convent^t div^{ns} of hist^y of Mercantile System are

1. Accⁿ of Eliz, & entire breach wth o^r
rulers of Flanders — that is, wth Spain
2. Accⁿ & fall of Stuarts, coinciding wth
bitter rivalry wth Dutch
3. Revolution, mark^g begin^g of w^{ar} & o^r
struggle wth Fr. for sup^{cy} in E., & in W.
4. Revolt of Am. Colonies which was beginning
of the end of the Merc^l System; & which I
may add sprang largely out of Merc^l System
itself (?)

Effect of
Mercantile
System
upon
National
Aspirations

From accⁿ of Tudors we hardly hear of serious attemp^t
of Eng^l to acq- s^t. cont^r poss^{ns}; for & ambⁿ.
took a diff^t form. They felt c^d. ex. pass. sway
over Eur. by hold^g bal. bet. rival Pow^{rs}

So far as they desired to extend their pow^r, they
were kind wth ambⁿ. to share in riches of
New World (here again Sea Power)

428-9

Development
of Capital
in
England

Capital had been employ^d in com. for time immemorial;
& had begun to be felt as pow^r. in cloth m^f in Eng^l in 15th C^y, but
for Eliz on the formatⁿ of cap^l, & applicⁿ. of it to ind^y, & to directⁿ
of resources, went on wth inc^d rap^{id}. xx Fr. begin^g 18th C^y, &
monied int^r. overbal^d. agric. & Fr. accⁿ. Eliz, & struggle
was over, & ind^y and com were org^zd in full accord wth mod^{er}
pol. cond^s & soc^l. ambⁿ; in Eng an active med. cl. was
coming to front, able to insist on its say in dirⁿ. of aff^r

At same time growth of nationalities in Eur was pro-
ceeding apace. Middle Ages were passed away.

VOL II pp. 5, 6, 10

Flow of
Silver
into

England

Eliz regⁿ. also marked as begin^g. new era by the silver
from Am. which now found way into Eng^l as to old story Total amt
obt^d. in $\frac{1}{2}$ cent^y. 1500-50 not very large, & the regular flow began
only aft. Potosi opⁿ. xx The debasement of coinage under the VIII pres^t
merely brought silver; but it stopped, after 1561, silver came in large

quantities, & price rose wth unexampled rap^{id}. The ratio of rise appears to be on 2.40, 1540-82, and 2.23 fr 1582-1642

13-14

Formation of
Capital
Facilitated
by
Flow of Silver

Formⁿ. of cap^l. Easier fr flow of silver
No prod. can be hoarded wth loss of bulk or
qual^y; but bullion when plentiful can be
laid up, & so saved, & be ut^d as cap^l. In begin^s
16 C^y tenants rarely had more than few shillings
ready money; at close, despite inc^d rents, they
lay by consid^d sums, & the inc^d supply made
formⁿ. cap^l. easy & gen^l. Mfg. introd^d &
managed by cap^lts, & manufc, were practic^{al}
& at same time money was avail^{bl} for forⁿ tr.

14

Duration of
Elizabethan
System of Commercial
& Industrial
Regulation,
Consequent upon
its Wisdom and
Flexibility

Eliz^a era one also of legisⁿ, syst^{ic} & effect.
The success of Eliz^a laws due to this: legisⁿ syst^{ic}
was so far flexible as to admit const. modifⁿ
Parl^t. did not merely fix hard & fast rules; it
creat^d a nat^l mach^y for regⁿ of ind^y & Com.
Sovereignty was mach^y framed, & it regard^d un^d
thro 17 C^y & 8th pt. of 18, & was only slightly
modif^d fr. time to time; & Eliz^a Newⁿ Laws,
& corn laws, & regⁿ of ind^y & wages, & Eliz^a
incorpⁿ of new emps, & new Act for trs &

Eliz syst^m for poor why had its ground thro all struggles of
pol. pties Expansion & Declⁿ. Here was, but the syst^m was
maint^d; it broke down at last under a combined strain
of a great pol. struggle, & of unexampled seasons of distress,
loos'd wth rapid migratⁿ of ind^y.

15-16

The rationale of this Great System was the
Deliberate Pursuit of Nat^l Power. It is commonly
spoken of as the Mercantile System. Treasur was the
direct means of securing power; hence Ind^y & Trade
were to be so managed th^t Treas might be obt^d. But
power of Eng almost equally dep. on shippⁿ; hence th^e
Nav^y Laws, care for fish^{ing}, & for supply of naval stores
Manag^t of Ind^y, espec^{lly} plant^{ing} new mt^s made tr. more
profit^{able} for acq^{ing} Treas; loos'd wth tithing, it g^{ave} supply^t
& necess. aids for reg. life of popⁿ, & sav^d internal
opinet. Hence Corn Laws

Since Adam Smith th^e pol^y is denied. Still
wisdom as means to end is just^d by striking down
of Nat^l Pow^r during its continuance. The Pol^y wh^{ich} Eliz^{abeth}
statesmen had won att^d vor^{acious} Great Position among Nat^l
Powers, & mainteⁿ social order

16-17

