

THE TALLIES, A TANGLED TALE
and
THE BEGINNING AND THE ENDING

two essays by **David Hstle**

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1. A brief study of the Tally Stick as instrument of State Finance and Account as without cumulative debt, in former times.
2. A glimpse at the activities of the Money Changers during the so-called Middle Ages, and at the Acts of the English Parliament which they had influenced into being in the 17th Century, and by which they brought about the misappropriation to themselves of the essence of Sovereign Power: the prerogative of money creation.

Including an abridged copy of the Charter of

"The Bank of England"

(A virtually suppressed document)

"For money has been the ruin of many
and has misled the minds of Kings."

— Ecclesiasticus 8, Verse 2

ESSAY No. 1

A BRIEF STUDY OF THE "TALLY STICK" AS INSTRUMENT IN EARLIER DAYS, OF STATE OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNT; ALSO MENTIONING ITS USE IN PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

September 15, 1997

By **David Hstle**

The origins of the Tally Stick as an instrument of State Finance and Account are probably buried in the deep recesses of man's history. The origins of the word "Tally" go back also to very ancient days. According to Webster under the heading "Tally", it derives from Latin, and he gives: "A.F. "Tallie"; Fr.-Anglo-Latin; tallia; Fr.L.:talea (a stick); see Tailor; of Tail, a limitation; Taille, Taillage.

I. Formerly, a piece of wood in which notches were cut as marks of number. It was customary for traders after notching a stick to show the number or quantity of goods delivered, to split it lengthwise through the notches, so the parts exactly corresponded, the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. In the English Exchequer were tallies of loan, one part called the counterstock, or countertally, being kept in the Exchequer, the other, the stock or tally being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to the Government. Certain tallies were used in the Exchequer as late as 1827, but all were destroyed by Act of Parliament, 1827."

Although it appears that the system of record keeping and also as adjunct to State finance by the use of tallies, so far as the King's Exchequer went, entered Britain in the reign of Henry I, there cannot be any doubt that it had previously been in use on the continent, both in Normandie, Anjou, Guienne, and probably in all the Plantagenet Domains and other States in Europe at that time.¹ That it was definitely known to have been in Sicily, suggests that it had been known to the Saracens. That this instrument was also known as relating to State finance in China is suggested by the book by Ta Nien Weng.

¹ Alexander Del Mar: "History of Monetary Systems", p.233.

entitled: "Ku Ping tu K'ao" on the subject of the emission of tallies as a means whereby a General in the field might finance himself and his army.

Returning to Norman days in Britain it would be an absurdity to imagine that a wilful and ruthless ruler such as William II (Rufus), who did not hesitate to punish his kinsman, Richard de Ou, for treason against the throne, by having his eyes put out, and his testicles cut off,² would not avail himself of such a simple and costless method of finance as that to which the tally loaned itself. It is almost certain that knowledge of the intrinsically valueless moneys of former times, still existed,³ and that money, to function as such, did not depend on the material on which its numbers were recorded.⁴ The King's advisors, learned in the ways of money, while able to gain audience with the King before the great Nobility,⁵ lived in a certain measure of fear, and would support the best interests of the King for the greater part.

"The tallies proper in use at the Exchequer were a primitive form of chirograph or indented writing, recommended by their superior durability, from being composed of seasoned wood instead of parchment or paper, an advantage fully borne out by the perfect condition of such as have survived, on which every mark made by the knife stands out as clean and true as on the day when it was cut by the Chamberlain's Sergeant more than 600 years ago."⁶

Thus, this matter of the tallies, though obscured in the relatively recent pages of history may very well be considered to be of more importance towards understanding of the structure of State Finance in Olden Times in Britain without cumulative debt to private persons, particularly from Henry I onwards, than the historians seem to have realized, or wish to realize. If gold, silver, or base metal coinage (potin, lead,

² T. Madox: "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England", Vol.I; p.8.

³ Alexander Del Mar: "History of Monetary Systems", p.216.

⁴ Aristotle: "The Politics"; I.9.; "The Ethics"; V.5.

⁵ Joachim Prinz: "Popes of the Ghetto", p.30.

⁶ Hubert Hall: Antiquities of the Exchequer; p.118. Hall probably is referring to one of the 13th Century Exchequer tallies found about his time of writing in the chapel of the Pyx in Westminster Abbey.

copper, billon, etc.), was that which appeared to be the monetary circulation, whether emitted from the Royal mints, the principal mint being in the Tower of London, or emitted by the great nobility or by the Ecclesiastical Lords, the Tally Stick, particularly in the case of the King's Exchequer, was the heart and soul of the Exchequer. The tally stick assisted in a very efficient system of accounting, and also via a "Promise to Pay" at a certain date being recorded thereon, there cannot be any doubt that it constituted a negotiable instrument. In exactly the same way as the banker's paper notes until recently were inscribed with the legend: "Promise to pay to the bearer on demand", it is possible the tally stick could also be inscribed with a "Promise to Pay" without a definite date of redemption, or definite description of how the amount indicated was to be paid, although, it is true, there is no sure knowledge of this happening in those days. The tally system was also the heart and soul of the Manorial accounts, and such accounts were largely kept by its use.⁷ In this case the tallies were known as "Dicae", and much private business was conducted by their use, particularly loans to private individuals etc., by the money lenders, as the tally of loan of 30s by Jocsy to Godesire in the Public Records Office will show.

In Madox: "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England", published in 1711, only 19 years after the foundation of "The Bank of England", so-called, though therefore possibly suffering some influence from that event, and the forces that gave rise to it, there are quite a few references to the tallies functioning in one capacity or another; one such instance being as follows:

"Phillip de Willeby, a baron of the Exchequer, came before the Barons there, and acknowledged that he had received certain treasure trove at Melton, Leicestershire: to wit: silver plate, clippings of old money, which he sold for xvlxxd halfpenny, which sum he paid at the Exchequer by tally now produced."⁸

That the Sheriff (in medieval times) was obliged to render his accounts at the Exchequer "in money or in tallies" at

⁷ R.H.I. Palgrave: "Dictionary of Political Economy"; Vol. I, p.576.

⁸ T. Madox: "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England"; Vol.I, p.42.

Michaelmas, when he was summoned to the Exchequer,⁹ need not necessarily imply that the tallies surrendered had to be those that he had received at the Easter Summons to the Exchequer, against his proffer of 50% of the total due for the year as made then. His actions would be very much linked to the needs and consequently the wishes of the Money Lenders who, no doubt, would not be far behind him.

In regards to the tally as an important negotiable instrument, there is no doubt whatsoever. While most records of their use have either been destroyed, or just have disappeared, or, indeed were never kept as was the case with the records of the Bank of England for its¹⁰ first hundred years, sufficient remains to make this point clear. Black's Dictionary of Law states of the tallies: "By the custom of London, sealed tallies were effectual as a deed. Liber Albus 191a. They are admissible by the French and Italian codes as evidence between traders. It is said they were negotiable. See Penny encyclopedia, and Hall's 'Antiquities of the Exchequer', p.118."

Reference to payment by tally exists in "The Dialogues": Richard FitzNigel: 1.6, p.193; 1178 A.D.:¹¹ "The King's yachtmaster was paid 1s. per diem by tally issued by the chamberlains." Little, if any, study seems to be available on the full functions of the tally stick in relation to State finance (without cumulative debt) in the many hundreds of years of its use in England prior to its final ending in 1834. So far as Library of Congress is concerned, unbelievably, nothing seems to be available on the subject of the tallies other than the book written in Chinese previously mentioned in this essay.

As a consequence the "Economists" may have very good reason to be evasive on the subject of the tally stick, or to ignore its previous existence. This attitude of course would be

⁹ R.H.I. Palgrave: Dictionary of Political Economy, Vol.I, p.780.

¹⁰ A. Andreades: History of the Bank of England; p.xxviii.

¹¹ R.L.Poole: The Exchequer in the 12th Century.

Also the King's jester was a salaried position, and his payment was by tally. In fact all who served the King were paid by tally. The King's yachtmaster would be a person of high rank and importance. With 1s. per diem (£18.00 per year) he would have been able to maintain a fine home and support both wife and family with servants!

most desirable for what, from the 17th Century onwards, was a growing group of persons described as "Bankers". The possibility of the State financing itself without cumulative debt would not fit in with the system it is clear they had in mind, in a world which they could see could come to be, under which King and State, imagining itself to be tied hand and foot by debt held by themselves, became their willing servant, and would not act in any way without their will and permission.

Earlier economists such as Madox (1711), Davenant (1771), Adam Smith (1776) in their works were semi-independent in thought, though possibly with the exception of Adam Smith, and probably thought of themselves as loyal members of their race and class. However necessarily they had to be influenced by the stream of events following the rise of the goldsmiths in London throughout the Tudor period and into the 17th Century culminating in the establishment of the so-called "Bank of England". Such gentlemen as the Earl of Anglesea,¹² and a little later, Bishop Berkeley,¹³ were aware of the true significance of these events, but of course, they were not "Economists" and they remained unheeded.

According to Richard FitzNigel in "The Dialogues" (1178 A.D.): "the old name for the Exchequer was 'the tallies'"¹⁴ which would further suggest that the tallies were the heart and soul of the Exchequer itself. It could also be that one of the functions of the Exchequer was, besides the issuing of tallies for one purpose or transaction or another, the expansion or contraction of the money supply by further issue or by redemption as against payment of taxes of those Exchequer tallies that were negotiable and that were in circulation. The Exchequer was the place of the filing of the counterfoils and as such it functioned as the King's memory. It is true, tallies were not money in the sense suggested by

¹² Alexander Del Mar: *History of Monetary Crimes*; p.26.

¹³ George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne: Particularly distinguished for his statement in "The Queries" (1735): "Whether it be not a might privilege for a private person to create a hundred pounds with a dash of his pen," and "Whether it be not evident that we may maintain a much greater outward and inward commerce and be five times richer than we are, and our bills abroad be of far greater credit, though we had not one ounce of gold or silver in the whole island."

¹⁴ R.L.Poole: *The Exchequer of the 12th Century*; p.33.

coinage, whether gold or silver or whatever; but in the sense that they could be written promises of money: the device promulgated by the Ruler to facilitate exchanges, from the time of the negotiable tally being struck and its purpose and value being recorded thereon, it could be expansion of the money supply equally with its worth in minted coinage such as the people thought of as money. Promise of money, which perhaps would be part of the inscription on the tally stick, can be much more than coinage, and the only limit it knew would be the amount of the numbers as inscribed by the tally writer thereon; therefore, the negotiable tally was money in its true character: somewhat of an abstraction.

On page 241 of his "Dictionary of Political Economy" (1893), R.H.I.Palgrave states: "One of the oldest prerogatives of the Crown, not only in England, but in most European countries, was the right to demand supplies and services at the lowest prices, which were actually fixed by the Royal officers. Payment was not made as a rule in money, but in tallies (q.v.) which entitled the recipients to deduct the specified sums from their future taxes..." Let us have no doubt that Palgrave had carefully researched this, Oh so controversial matter! What made the tally what it was, obviously, was what was written thereon. If it was a simple receipt for goods or services, or whatever, then such a receipt it was. If it was a "promise to pay" at such and such a time and place, then over the given time of such promise, it could, and did, circulate as money. As shown above for that period of time, it was a creation of money. It would be an absurdity to propose that those who had tendered for the King's business and were consequently accepted for the honour of purveyance, could or would wait until that amount of tax was due (if it ever was!). Such tallies would be discounted in the existing "Money Market" if necessary. Which is certainly suggested by the following quotation from Madox in which he deals with a period when the Jews were under oppression:¹⁵ "...And the sheriff was ordered to bring before the Barons on the said day, all the chirographs and tallies made to the Jews for debts that could be found in the chirographers chests," and which is further suggested by the Latin inscription on an Exchequer tally as

¹⁵ Thomas Madox: History and Antiquities of the Kings of England, Vol.I, p.230.

held in the Public Records Office, which records that "Thomas Godesire owes to Joscy, of Kent, the Jew, 30s., namely, a half at the feast of St. Michael in the year of grace, 1229, and a half at the feast of St. Martin next following, in accordance with the chirograph-Surety, Andrew Mikelgate."¹⁶ This tally, one of the most ancient existing, may have found its way into the Exchequer via the Exchequer of the Jews as existed at that time.

Proceeding on into the 17th Century, substantially more information exists therein of the tally as being at times a creation by the Will of the King, that is to say, of the State, to satisfy the needs of the State for money.

As a result of the confusion in the existing system of the affairs of the City of London, that was being brought about during the 16th, and 17th Centuries by the sub-rosa (and perhaps criminal) practices of the goldsmiths of circulating (false) receipts for valuables such as precious metal money, gold and silver bullion, etc., said to be deposited with them for safe keeping, throwing into uncertainty all matters of Finance, State or otherwise, in 1665, Pepys, at the Admiralty, bewailed "the horrible crowd, and the lamentable moan of the poor seamen that lay starving ... for the lack of money."¹⁷

The Crown sought salvation from this situation by increasing the use of the tally. The "tally of loan", long since developed from the tally of receipt, was more and more issued against loans to the Exchequer in anticipation of revenues, or simply in payment of debts.¹⁸ As being impossible to counterfeit, it was regarded by the Exchequer as perfect for short term borrowing until the Exchequer Bill of the late 17th Century was developed for this purpose; at which time paper was becoming relatively cheap, satisfactory for the purpose, and also plentiful.

After the death of Cromwell, and the return of the Stuarts in the person of Charles II, tallies began to be assigned to particular sources of revenue and by the Act of 1660 (12. Car. IIc.9), they bore interest. By 1663 (17. Car. IIc.9) such tallies were to be parallel with an order of loan, and redemption was

¹⁶ Hubert Hall: *Antiquities of the Exchequer*, p.222.

¹⁷ Prof. Victor Morgan, & W.A. Thomas: "The Stock Exchange"; p.18.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

made in a sequential manner, and they were made negotiable.¹⁹ Such orders later became known as "Fiduciary Orders", and were not issued against money deposited, but simply in payment of debts, i.e. they became an intrinsically valueless money: State created and issued. They were issued in round numbers such as £100, £1000, etc., and might have circulated as Cromwell's "Bills of Public Faith", or as the privately created paper money of the "Bank of England" at a later time.²⁰

However, it is probable that the same forces that destroyed Cromwell and his money, peeping out from behind the goldsmiths, set about destroying any money system which might continue to maintain the independence and integrity of the English Exchequer. Despite efforts to prevent it, the various departments of Government (Navy, Ordnance, Household, etc.) issued their own tallies, and now, orders or Bills. As far as tallies were concerned, it appears that they always had so done (see King's yachtmaster was paid 1s. per diem by tally made by the Chamberlains).²¹ Some of these monetary instruments passed at heavy discounts. Obviously the parallel flood of goldsmith's notes (privately created money!) entering the circulation had caused dramatic expansion of the "Whole Measure of Value", and therefore less value to those instruments which previously had been circulating.

In the earlier part of Andreades "History of the Bank of England" are found several references to the circulating tally as still being important instrument of State Finance in England. For instance, at the time of the disbanding of Cromwell's army by Charles II after his accession, the bankers (and goldsmiths) agreed to raise the required sum to pay off the troops against "a transfer of the credits for the payment of the first taxes voted by Parliament, and Tallies on those parts of the budget which were the least heavily burdened."²²

Tallies are once again mentioned in the concern at the existing state of affairs expressed by the author of the pamphlet "The New Fashioned Goldsmiths": "Charles being in

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Richard FitzNigel: "The Dialogues" I.6. p.193. 1178 A.D.

²² A. Andreades: "History of the Bank of England", p.33.

want of money, the bankers took 10% of him barefacedly, and by private contracts on many bills, orders, and tallies, and debts of that King, they got 20, sometimes 30 per cent, to the great dishonour of Government. This great gain induced the goldsmiths to become more and more lenders to the King, to anticipate all the revenues, to take every grant of Parliament into pawn as soon as it was given; also to outvie each other in buying and taking to pawn bills, orders, and tallies".²³ Later, shortly after the foundation of the Bank of England and it was starting to be a working institution, in 1696 a recoinage was instituted that produced a crisis in commercial affairs so that, according to Davenant: "all great dealings were transacted by tallies, bank bills, and goldsmith's notes"²⁴ ... John Lubock, in his preface to Hall's "Antiquities of the Exchequer" mentions a tally in his possession representing £24,000 advanced to the Crown by the East India Company.

According to "The Rise of the London Money Market" W.R. Bisschop (in English) 1910 p.62, "...We find in the Spring of 1663 an item in Alderman Backwell's books recording a deposit made by Queen Charlotte (probably wife of Charles 1st.) of a Tally for £2000.00 payable in September ..."

In the pamphlet by Michael Godfrey, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England at its foundation, as written shortly before his death and (obviously) pointing out the success of "The Bank", he mentions that the bank "accepted tallies at par so that they soon rose to a premium whereas until 1694 even the most secure of these tallies which had but a short time to run, such as those on the land tax, had been at a discount of from 1½ to 2 per cent, while tallies which offered less security were discounted at a loss of 15 to 30 per cent, over and above the interest."²⁵

"In the provisions of the Act of February 3rd (8 & 9 William III c20) in 1697 and by which the Bank of England, now established for three years, was to be granted a monopoly, the Bank was to add £1,001,171 to its capital and subscriptions might be paid four fifths in Exchequer Tallies and one fifth in

²³ D. MacPherson: "Annals of Commerce"; p.428.

²⁴ Charles Davenant: "Discourses on the public Revenues and Trade of England", Vol.II, p.161.

²⁵ A. Andreades: "History of the Bank of England";, p.88.

bank notes ... "bank notes to the amount of £200.000 and tallies to the amount of £800.000 were withdrawn from circulation, and hence the value of the remainder rose so that by the end of the year the notes were at par, and the interest bearing tallies at a premium."²⁶ Which clearly shows that up to that point in time, the humble tally was still very much a major force in the finance of the State and hence in the great commercial affairs of the Nation.²⁷ That the withdrawal from circulation of tallies in the amount of £800.000 should have such a striking effect on the value of those monetary instruments still remaining in circulation is complete vindication of the tally as having been one of the essential components of the operations of the Exchequer directed towards the financing of the Kings of England and at the same time a vital factor in such money market as then existed; particularly in the case of "great dealings."

Despite the undermining of the independence and integrity of the Exchequer by the (criminal) activities of the goldsmiths of London in respect to their circulation of receipts for valuables only reputed to be "on deposit" for safe keeping (and without reputable witness or contract at the time of their acceptance), such practices having been tolerated definitely throughout the Tudor period²⁸ and in increasing degree into the 17th Century, etc., nevertheless, in 1697, and with the foundation of the Bank of England already three years behind it, the tally stick obviously was still a force very much to be reckoned with in the vital affairs of the State and its Commerce and Trade. It still represented an essential part of the "Whole Measure of Value" as according to the sum total of the amounts as indicated on all tallies in circulation.

That some kind of a conspiracy by those forces controlling the recently established "Bank of England" was working to drive down the tally stick at that time, is certainly suggested by the remarks of a Benjamin Bragg in 1707 in his pamphlet directed against the renewal of the Charter of the

²⁶ Ibid, p.III.

²⁷ At the time of the foundation of the Bank of England it is estimated there were about £17,000.000 in circulation by way of tallies, an unbelievable sum in those days when a labourer's wages might be a penny a day.

²⁸ John Guisepppe: "The Bank of England"; p.6.

Bank of England: ..."But their patrons cry they will discount your tallies on demand ... enquire but at the exchange what a help this is to the credit of the Nation that the Bank will discount your best Tallies at par, when upon the exchange you may currently receive from private persons a premium for the same Tallies".²⁹

At this point it might be interesting to note, while in no way offering any serious study in depth, that several relatively modern Economic Historians have added a little to the much obscured matter of the true functions and possibilities of the tally stick. One such Economic Historian is H. Heaton in his "Economic History of Europe", p.377 (1936). Writing of what he does not seem to see to be the bare-faced criminality of the practice of the goldsmiths of the 17th Century particularly, taking in bullion or money "On Deposit" as for safe keeping and issuing receipts against it to the amount of ten times or more the arbitrary value of such "Deposits", he relates: "On the basis of this reserve, the goldsmiths began to make loans to traders or to the Government, and to discount foreign and domestic bills. These loans might be made in coin, or in his own bank notes; they were usually made for a comparatively short term by discounting a bill of exchange, which might mature in a few weeks, or an Exchequer tally, which was a Government "promise to pay" with interest in the near future, a sum of money borrowed by the Exchequer in anticipation of taxes. The security of a bill or tally was normally good, and each was a readily negotiable instrument that could be turned into cash if "Depositors" suddenly wanted their money back." ... Heaton is obviously not discussing the rights and wrongs of the goldsmith's fraudulent practices. Why should he when it seems that most practitioners of this inexact "Science" of Political Economy (so-called), largely receive their degrees and their honours and their comfortable livings insomuch as they support the Status Quo deriving from the policies of those who, three hundred years ago, brought down Kingship from its true eminence together with its Exchequer?

In further agreement, according to W.R. Bisschop in "The Rise of the London Money Market" 1640-1826, p.62

²⁹ Benjamin Bragg: "A Short View of the apparent Dangers and Mischiefs from the Bank of England". The Black Raven, Paternoster Row; 1707.

..."The Government generally borrowed against personal security. They issued 'Tallies', pieces of wood divided into two symmetrical halves which were readily accepted and remained in circulation. Against these the goldsmiths frequently gave notes and book credits. The bulk, however, must have been paid over in specie, otherwise Charles II could not have derived much advantage from the closure of the Exchequer."

However, it is high time to describe the Tally Stick itself and its physical characteristics. The Exchequer tally itself was represented by a piece of hazel, willow, or boxwood, such as would split easily. Such piece of wood was cut roughly to the shape of a thick knife blade. The edges were notched in such a manner as to represent the amount of money acknowledged as payment made to the Crown in the case of the Exchequer tally of receipt; or payment to be made by the Crown in the case of a tally of loan such as would be the tally issued against purveyance, etc. Higher denominations were indicated by deep notches on one side of the unsplit tally stick, and lesser denominations were indicated by smaller notches on the other side of the same stick. The details of the transaction involved were written on either side after such sides had been smoothed, and the piece of wood was then split through the notches by means of a cut parallel to the sides on which such record was written.

The longer part of the split tally was known as the counterfoil or countertally, and was the part retained by the Exchequer. The payee, that is to say whoever was owed the amount recorded on each of the flat sides, received the other part known as the "tally". A small hole was bored in the thick end of the counterfoil (or countertally) which was retained by the Exchequer, and it was threaded onto the suitable rod as would be kept in the "Tally Court".³⁰ Such arrangement functioned as a most efficient filing system, though no exact record seems to exist as to how it was done so that a particular counterfoil could be located promptly, and at any time. If either party disputed the payment, or genuineness of the tally, the matter was settled by matching the two parts together. Hence counterfeiting, the ruin of States, was impossible. A particular instance of such a check being promptly and

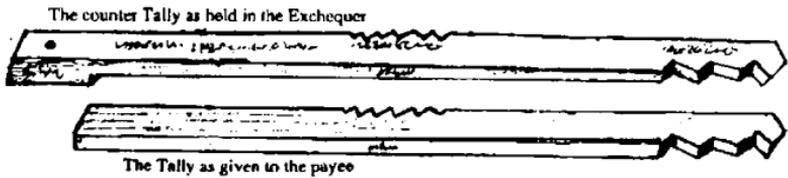
³⁰ See T. Madox from a pell of the receipt of 9 Henry III: "For rods for the Tallies"; xxiv. 14, p.742.

efficiently made, is recorded in Madox, Vol.I, p.265: "As in the reign of K. Edward II in the case of Geoffrey de Weston, who paid money 'in camera regis' and received two tallies testifying to his payment, but these tallies being lost, he vouched the countertallies which were produced by the clerk of the King's chamber..."

The above is a brief and simply put description of the tally stick. What follows as from the *Dialogus de Scaccario* is much more in detail though perhaps harder to follow:

"The tally was a stick of hazel wood, measuring in length the distance between the tip of the forefinger and the outstretched thumb (*Dialogus* I.5 pp.181 f.) – about eight inches. It was bored at one end so that it could be filed on a rod. The sum paid was denoted by incisions on the two edges of it. A thousand pounds was marked by cutting out the thickness of the palm of the hand, a hundred by the breadth of the thumb, a score by the breadth of the little finger, one pound by that of a swelling barleycorn, a shilling somewhat less, 'but so that the cut took out a piece of the wood and left a little furrow'. Pence were marked by simple incisions without cutting out any wood.

... If a thousand pounds were cut, no other mark was made on the same edge, unless the half, five hundred pounds, in which case half the wood was cut away from the incision: you cut the breadth required for a thousand but only remove half the wood, making the cut lower down on the tally, 'the same rule holds if there are a hundred pounds to be marked and there is no thousand, or if there are a score of pounds, or a score of shillings which we call one pound. If there are many thousands or hundreds of scores of pounds to be cut, the same principle is observed, namely, on the more open part of the tally, that is the edge that is before you after the note has been made, the greater number is cut, and on the other edge the smaller'. A mark of silver was indicated by the number of shillings and pence. A mark of gold was cut like a pound, but in the middle of the tally, not near the ends as were pounds. A gold coin, presumably a Bezant, was cut like a silver penny, but not obliquely, but as by a straight cut. Thus the distinction of gold and silver was marked by the place and the form of the cut (*Dialogus* i.5 p.182).



Such is the description of the tally given in the *Dialogus*. It may be verified and elucidated by existing specimens of the 13th Century (in the Public Records Office). If you hold a tally in your hand with the thick part and the bored hole to the left, and with the note recording the name of the person to whom the business relates and the cause of the payment towards you, then you will find the cuts for the largest denominations will be cut on that edge. The lower denominations are all cut on the upper edge, with the pennies nearest the right hand end. The thousand is distinguished by a curved incision; the other cuts are serrated.

When the sums paid had been cut on the two edges of the stick, and the name had been recorded, it was split nearly to the bottom, so that one part contained a stump or handle and the other only a flat strip. In the case of a Sheriff satisfying his accounts at the Easter summons to the Exchequer 'in money or in tallies', the smaller part was retained by the Sheriff and was the "tally" and the larger part which was retained by the Exchequer was the "countertally"³¹ or *recantum* (*Dialogus* 1.5 p.178). The two parts were also called the *stock* (*stipes*) and the *foil* (*folium*), and later on we find the *stock* known as the "scachia" or "chacia" from the old French word "eschace", a stick. If money was loaned to the Bank of England down to a hundred years ago, tallies were cut for the amount, and the Bank kept the foil and the lender received the stock; thus the lender held 'Bank stock' to the amount recorded on it³² and hence the origin of "Stocks and Shares".

Returning again to the actual functions and purpose of the tally stick, it is clear that the tally of loan was a very substantial part of State finance, and despite paucity of records in relation to such matters, it circulated in those times as part of the "Whole Measure of Value" and obviously there had to be an extensive money market existing at all times in which

³¹ R.H.I.Palgrave: *Dictionary of Political Economy*, Vol.I, p.780.

³² R.L.Poole: *The Exchequer in the 12th Century*, pp.86-91.

tallies could be discounted and exchanged into the circulating money as struck in the King's Mint, or otherwise; more suitable for day to day expenses of a family, estate, or business, etc. An outstanding instance being the result of the imprestment by the King of the citizens of London of cc marks as against the cost of walling their city.³³ The citizens would doubtfully have the power to issue tallies on the strength of their own credit, whereas the King could do so and did. As the walling of a city the size of London was a major item of construction giving occupation to a great deal of labour for a long time, and was therefore very much a State enterprise, a tally would be struck in payment of the imprest, or more likely, parts thereof. Such tallies would enter into the flow of money via tallies or otherwise in the existing money market or individual contractors might be paid by tally, thus dividing the total amount involved into much smaller and more negotiable amounts. "In the second year of K. Richard I, William Puintell, Constable of the Tower of London, accounted for moneys which he had received out of the King's Treasury, for certain works to be done at the Tower", and "In the 9th year of K. Henry III, William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke accounted for divers Imprests, to wit, for money imprested to him at sundry times out of the King's Treasury, out of the Quinzime and out of the Mint". These sentences as quoted from Madox Vol.I, pp.387-392 would suggest the involvement of the Mint in these Imprests, but the fact that State salaries were paid by tally would certainly suggest that contracts on State property such as the wall of the City of London, and repairs to the Tower of London, etc., would be met as much as possible by this method of finance. In later years, at the time of the establishment of the so-called Bank of England, despite the confusion set up by the depredations of the goldsmiths from early Tudor times on, there were at least £17,000,000 of tallies in circulation: a fantastic sum in those days considering that the total cost of the operation of the Kingdom in those days would be no more than between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 per annum.³⁴ There should be no doubt of the efficacy of the

³³ T. Madox: *The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England*, Vol.I, p.388.

³⁴ A. Andreades: *History of the Bank of England*; p.99.

tally in an earlier day when the King's word and rule were unchallenged absolutes.

And so, to bring this tale to its sad ending, the tally, in its earlier days one with the castle and the keep, with Ivanhoe and Rebecca, and perhaps strangely coincidental, the establishment of the first four Cantons of Switzerland following on after the darkening days of October 1290, finally was phased out so that little memory remains, and that there is not even a mention in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*! This ancient system of accounting and finance by which the Kings of England maintained themselves and the State as without cumulative debt, was finally swept away by a Parliament that had long since lost sight of its own true meaning, and of money creation as being the very essence of the sovereignty of the State, and the fundamental prop upholding Kingship and therefore themselves; for to what else would they owe the honours, ranks, and titles that they sought?

Thus the tally stick, source of the independence of the Kings of England and the integrity of their Exchequer, lasted in full strength from 1100 to 1485, the date of the battle of Bosworth field and the accession of Henry VII, the first of the Tudors. From 1485 until 1694 it continued in declining strength due to the competition arising from the increasing circulation of goldsmith's receipts, genuine or otherwise, and on the later date the establishment of "The Bank of England" and it still continued to circulate as adjunct to some degree of Royal independence until 1783 when the use of the tallies was abolished by Act of Parliament.

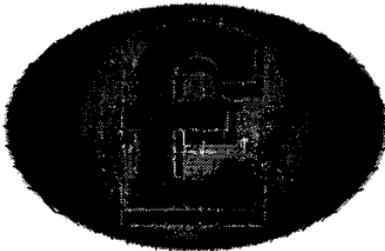
The tallies, functioning in modified form in the last hundred years of their use, were lengthened from their very practical length of 4 to 8 inches in the Middle Ages, to three to four feet in their later days; probably to render them something awkward and outdated, if not absurd when compared with the paper instruments then circulating. In the year 1827, the whole system, such as remained, was abolished. According to Palgrave: "Dictionary of Political Economy"³⁵: "In the course of George III's reign, many of the old offices were gradually swept away until in 1833 the ancient account and receipt departments of the Exchequer were entirely abolished (3 & 4

³⁵ R.H.I.Palgrave: *Dictionary of Political Economy*, Vol.I, p.781, 1893.

Will. IV. c.99); and 4 Will. IV. C.15), the office of the King's remembrancer being the sole relic today of the early system, for the work of the Exchequer is now undertaken by the modern departments of the Paymaster General and the Treasury, while the Bank of England has taken the place of the old Exchequer of receipt.

In 1834 the neglected piles of broken tally sticks were ordered to be used as firewood for the furnaces in the House of Commons. The fiercely burning tallies set the House of Parliament on fire as if in final gesture condemning this folly which left the finances of England and its Kings, virtually at the mercy of the so-called "Bank of England", a privately owned institution, not necessarily controlled by loyal Englishmen, and certainly not by the Crown.

The flames were a forewarning of the dark years ahead for that sceptred isle, from whence so many of the ancestors of today's Americans derive their origins. Merrie England, as it had been known in the days of the medieval tallies, faded into an almost forgotten dream.



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Essay No.2

This Essay

is

A glimpse at the activities during the so-called Middle Ages of the part of the International World of Money Changers that might have been known as "The Bullion Brokers". It is followed by a glimpse of their attack on the very Institution of Kingship in Britain via the execution of Charles I on January 30th, 1649; apparently on the orders of Oliver Cromwell. It is pointed out that the Acts of Parliament of 1663 and 1666 that followed shortly after this event, and by which this same above-mentioned group secured the legalization as through a reestablished throne, for their previously criminal activities related to the melting and export of the British silver coinage, were very much linked to the operations of the Goldsmith's frauds now becoming known under the impressive euphemism of "Banking".

Finally the situation and atmosphere leading up to the establishment of the extraordinary institution known as "The Bank of England" in 1694 as by William and Mary is looked at. The Act by which this establishment came to be would seem therefore to establish the legality of the previous operations of the Goldsmiths, where such had not existed *before, and of any future such operations.*

by
David Hstle

This essay also includes an abridged copy of the Charter of
"The Bank of England"

ESSAY No. 2**CHAPTER 1**

Until the Act of Parliament of 1666 in England giving free coinage of gold and silver without limit to anyone who presented the same to the Royal Mint in the Tower of London¹, the branch in England of the international organization of bullion brokers, large scale money lenders, and their lesser satellites: billioneurs, coin clippers, counterfeiters, etc., for the most part operated as a sub-rosa organization. Interference with the King's money in any way, was punishable by severe penalties, and most efficient Kings had some idea of their responsibility in this matter. According to Gerhard de Malynes in his "Treatise of the Canker of England's Commonwealth" (1601) penalties against clipping, sweating, smelting, etc., of the coinage were extremely severe – death, etc. etc. The moneyer was the humble servant of the ruler, at least on the surface, and often may have tendered genuinely sincere advice; especially when the ruler was one not slow to deal with enemies of himself and the peoples he represented before almighty God. Outstanding amongst Rulers who had awareness of the meaning of the issuance of money relative to the stability and very existence of sovereign power, seem to have been Charlemagne, Athelstan of England, Phillip I of France, Akbar the Great in India, Louis 9th of France, Catherine of Russia, and, above all, the Rulers of the Chinese Imperium.

In most states of any importance, the import or export of the money metals was strictly controlled, if not forbidden. Especially in the case of the precious metals, as metal was money, and money was metal, if there was no metal, there was no money. If no money metal was permitted to enter or leave the country, apart from the loss due to wear and tear, any sharp drop in the circulation evinced by noticeably falling prices would as likely as not be due to money lenders reducing their loans and clandestinely melting the metal, and shipping it to other parts, or hoarding and burying it. This condition existed in England prior to 1292 A.D. when the great castles of North Wales were built on issues of stamped leather money due to

¹ Alexander Del Mar: "A History of Monetary Crimes"; p.30.

the poverty² of the Exchequer so far as metal was concerned. The pity herein was that Edward 1st had not realized the full potential of what he had brought about. He had built several great castles: Carnarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris, at little more cost than the stamping of pieces of leather. Labour had been paid and fed and clothed and a growing prosperity in North Wales made the acceptance by the Welsh Lords of the son of the King of England as Prince of Wales, that much easier.

Saving of the metal currency was not illegal, although when it was of such an extent that it could be called hoarding, it obviously would be frowned upon. Money lending at interest, so far as a Christian was concerned, was in the main, illegal from the point of view of Church law although this attitude was circumvented in many ways.³ Money lending and its accompanying usury seemed however to be in the hands of persons not of the Christian Faith prior to the Fourteenth Century.

When Kings permitted the activities of money lenders etc., amongst their peoples, invariably the money lenders working as an association amongst themselves, quickly ended up with a large part of the previous metal money such as had circulated, and too often the ownership by mortgage and foreclosure, of worthwhile properties in both the city and in the country... Regardless of the rights and wrongs of the matter, it was very simple mathematics to see that out of ten men who have been loaned one unit at ten per cent interest per annum, one of them at least much lose his pledge at the end of the year. Too often an associate of the money lenders would have secured the tax farm, to make matters worse.

When such money lending was permitted, the rates however were not ten per cent. They varied from 33% in the case of Princes and Noblemen with extensive estates, to 300% in the case of working men borrowing against their tools of trade or household chattels⁴ ... A corrupt combination of minter, tax gatherer, and money lender, in relatively short notice, could obviously drain off most of the precious metals from the circulation, or by exchanges with others of their trade

² Alexander Del Mar: "Money and Civilization"; p.64.

³ Lecky: "Rationalism in Europe"; Vol.II, p.34.

⁴ Joachim Prinz: "Popes from the Ghetto"; p.32, New York.

in foreign countries, could make enormous profits according to varying ratios of gold to silver etc. There is little enough evidence as to how it was done but it appears that often no transfer of actual metal funds was involved. It also would appear likely that the tax yield was used as the basis for speculations. The sharp changes in the ratio that occurred at Paris during the 14th Century from time to time, particularly reveal this likelihood. In the year 1310 A.D. the ratio at Paris was altered twice : in the earlier part of the year on January 27th, it was 15.64, and on the same day it became 19.55. In the year 1313 A.D. it was 14.37 on August 25th, becoming 19.28 on September 8th of the same year.⁵ With the ratio at Venice remaining constant (say), then it is clear that a very fertile ground existed for the activities of moneymen and money changers operating on an international scale, for profitable speculation etc. Whether Kings or their tax farmers profited most out of these manipulations cannot be known with absolute certainty but the enormous fortunes of the controllers of the tax farms in the Spanish Christian states⁶ and also in France about that time, would perhaps give an indication. The figures given above for the changes in the ratio during 1310 A.D. and 1313 A.D. are for the period immediately following the expulsion of the Jews from the territories of Phillip IIIrd of France in the year 1306 A.D.⁷ when there would very likely have been a desperate monetary shortage as too often it was such desperate monetary shortage that gave rise to the attacks on the Jews regardless that the majority of them knew little about such matters, and were little involved if at all. However, it may reasonably be assumed that the drastic changes mentioned above in the ratios as for gold to silver were influenced by forces not particularly concerned with the good of the states involved.

By and large, the fundamental laws regarding money issuance were reasonably understood during the "Middle Ages" by loyal moneymen and minters. While undoubtedly an international organization of money manipulators never rested in the search for its own profit, there was a stronger force also

⁵ Alexander Del Mar: "Money and Civilization"; p.201.

⁶ Leon Feuchtwanger, and William Smith : "History of the Bible"; p.1035.

⁷ Ibid; p.1024.

at work concerned with maintaining the true order of society, the meaning of Kingship in relation thereto, and the teachings of Christ as a guide to it all. There is little doubt that it was known that increase in the circulation without increase in population generally led to rising prices; which, while it meant that all were employed such as relied on industry for their livelihood, also meant that the holders of money that had been in circulation previous to the new issue, surrendered some of the goods and services which they had previously been able to command, to the holders of the new issues. If such new money entered the circulation as from the King's mint and was paid into circulation as against the expenses of the State (via purveyances, tally redemption, etc.), provided emission was properly regulated there would be little change in prices. There was less fear from the consequences of a gentle increase in the volume of the currency circulating than from a reduction therein. The laws against the export of precious metals in England prior to the time of Queen Elizabeth the 1st, had been strictly enforced. The metallic circulation that by the end of the 13th Century had been reduced to an all-time low as evidenced by the use by Edward 1st of a leather coinage as mentioned above, had been carefully built up again as a result of the forbidding of merchants the right to move their credits back to the continent as metal, silver or gold. Clandestine shipments there must have been but nothing serious as the international money men seem to have had little foothold in England at that time, and the English merchants would have strongly resisted their infiltration again via their various agents. It was well understood in those days that a reduction in the circulation caused a lessening in the volume, and the number of exchanges, and consequently a collapse of trade which worked hardship on those classes that depended on their day's pay for their daily bread. Although the collapse in industry happened sooner, and unemployment created a situation where there was no money in the hands of the people to buy these same necessities of life, even though their price had fallen.

Long ago these simple matters of money were quite well understood, and Kings wishing to best serve their peoples, except they were in the hands of corrupt Ministers and minters, bore them always in mind. The issue of the Unit of Exchange was the prerogative of the sovereign power above all other prerogatives, and although the rulers of the great fiefs also

issued coinage, as did many Ecclesiastics,⁸ there were no private persons, international or otherwise, permitted to strike coin on their own account, regardless of their wealth in metals. Such persons could present metals at the mints where it would be coined up to a certain limit and a substantial seigniorage levied. In a well ordered State such metal had to be sold to the mints as was compulsory with copper through a great part of Chinese history.⁹

Nevertheless, an international organization that dealt in money without a doubt, existed at all times, and whatever the risks. If there was no profit in sojourn in London, why then! there may have been profit in sojourn in Baghdad, Venice, Toledo, Cordova, Cairo, Frankfurt, or wherever you will! While it often worked in conjunction with tax farmers, minters, counterfeiters, and undoubtedly often may have been such, it clearly was much concerned with the control of international trade, whether metals, money, merchandise, or slaves. Counterfeiting of metal coinages was as big a business as it very well may be in this day in respect of paper notes, and so far as such metal coinage was concerned, mints worked full time at Padua,¹⁰ Luxembourg,¹¹ and various other towns and States, turning out foreign coins for such markets as may have been favourable to such operations. This counterfeiting went on continually, and was not necessarily an instrument of a War Power as can be today in respect to the paper issues of an enemy State. In the counterfeiting operations of those who might have been known as Bullion Brokers, or at least their agents, the lesser coinagers of day-to-day use were not neglected: copper, brass, lead, pewter, potin, though not as important as the East to West, and West to East exchanges of gold and silver. The relatively constant ratio of gold to silver was 6 to 1 all over the Arab world and in India,¹² while in

⁸ Joachim Prinz : "Popes from the Ghetto"; p.30.

⁹ George Stanton : "Laws of China", p.124; 1878. The "Laws of China" contain absolute provision as against counterfeit, exportation, sequestration, monopolization, or dearth of copper metal or of "cash" (the copper "Chuen").

¹⁰ Appleton's Encyclopedia : xii; p.445.

¹¹ Jacob's "History of the Precious Metals", p.202.

¹² Alexander Del Mar : "History of Monetary Crimes"; p.11.

France it often reached nearly 20 to 1,¹³ as previously pointed out. The extensive and perhaps never failing coinages in gold, of Constantinople or Byzantium, where the ratio varied between 12 to 1 and 15 to 1, are likely best explained by this movement. Silver that had drained away from North of the Alps to Venice and Milan as against the sale of arms and luxuries to the nobility of the Frankish and Germanic States, moved to the Arab world; either as coin from the mints of Padua, or as bullion. There a large part of it, that is, the profit of the movement of the metal as would derive from the differing ratios, would remain, and later would find its way to Byzantium as gold bullion or coin; the balance, sufficient to maintain the trade would return to Europe via Venice or Genoa as merchandise.

For a people hardpressed in war with a foreign state which attacked them with superior weaponry, the solution as in today was to deal with the International Money Power such as existed, and be prepared to make any concession that they might be able to thus obtain the wherewithal in precious metals to purchase the arms and armour such as would help to bring victory. The legend "Money is the sinews of War" undoubtedly was carefully sown amongst the States. Conditions of the loans would be essentially usurious. Those revenues by which the State maintained itself as in no way an oppressor of the people would be secured as collateral, and "suitable" appointments of tax gatherer and master minter would no doubt be demanded. Perhaps one of the last times that such security was taken with an important State that nominally remained sovereign was in the securing of the loans made by the international ring of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg¹⁴ (after the suppression of the "Boxers" in 1900 A.D.) to the declining Manchu Dynasty in China, by those revenues essential to the independence of the Imperial throne such as the salt tax, and the customs duties, etc., although it also would seem that the same Imperial throne had lost understanding of its own rights in relation to the creation of the Chinese money supply.¹⁵ The more the revenues attached, the

¹³ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.201.

¹⁴

more the need to deal with the International Money Powers. In the Middle Ages it would be no different than today.

But even though the international organization of private money creators (as it might be called) operated extensively at times and was influential in the destruction of Dynasties and States, in all the States that came into existence after the collapse of the Roman Imperium in the West, was never question of the legality of its principal activities, i.e. the melting of coinage for export to exploit varying ratios of gold to silver in other States or the import of counterfeit coins. That is, at no time did private individuals get the right to augment or diminish the total circulation as suited themselves or their friends. Such was the essence of the sovereignty of Kings, and during certain periods, of the great Nobility. The extent of money issuance by a great feudatory was limited usually by the borders of his domain, and the amount of this issuance could to some degree mark the extent of his independence from his liege Lord, the King. Such coinage as he issued would almost always be of the base metals and would be money for the people. The King issued silver coinage and base metal, and after the absolute ending of any feelings of fealty to that which still was Rome following on the sack of Byzantium by the Crusaders in 1204 A.D., they issued gold coinage; that is if they could obtain the gold. However, the plunder of Byzantium brought large stocks of gold Westward, there is little doubt, and the gold deriving from the secret flow of silver Eastward, very likely found its way back Westward again where it would be safer than in the relative anarchy of the Middle East existing at that time.

¹⁵ Gowen & Hall : "An outline History of China"; p.302.

A vigorously worded edict of the Dowager Empress T'zu Hsi is as follows: "the various powers cast upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other in their endeavours to be first to seize upon our innermost territories. THEY THINK THAT CHINA HAVING NEITHER MONEY NOR TROOPS would never venture to go to war with them..."

CHAPTER II

"This Emperor maketh no money but of leather imprinted or of paper. And of that money some is of greater price and some of lesser price after the diversity of his Statutes. And when the money hath run so long that it beginneth to waste, then men bring it to the Emperor's treasury and then they take new money for the old. And that money goeth throughout all the country and throughout all the provinces. For there, and even beyond them, they make no money, neither gold or silver."¹⁶

When the International Money Powers of that day saw that the Mongol conquerors of China, far from destroying the great Imperium long ago created by the founders of the HAN dynasty, were rebuilding it, and reorganizing its foundation; monetary issuance as from the Head of State Himself, the Son of Heaven; the same at virtually no cost to the state and therefore the people, it is more than likely they used every means in their power to prevent this knowledge spreading into Europe. This same area in an indistinct way was their special fief while precious metal which they controlled right from the mining thereof to the minting into money, was money, and money was such precious metal. Leather money had been used successfully by Edward Ist of England, Phillip Ist of France, Frederick IInd at the siege of Milan in 1237 A.D.¹⁷ The City of Milan itself used paper money for quite some time after the siege, in imitation of the leather money of Frederick, and leather money was used by Charles the Wise of France,¹⁸ and in conjunction with parchment notes, at Nijni-Novgorod in pre-Mongal days. These Kings and States, however, instead of realizing that the issue of such currency, with proper control and precautions against counterfeiting, was the key to the absolute sovereignty of themselves and their peoples, they seem to have regarded these issues as temporary makeshifts. However, Nijni-Novgorod appears to have been an exception.¹⁹ While, in order to escape from the exactions of International Money Powers, whether Templars, Cathors,

¹⁶ Sir John Mandeville : "Travels"; p.239; 1832 Edn.

¹⁷ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization", p.54.

¹⁸ Ibid, p.192.

¹⁹ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.294.

Lombards or whoever, Kings actually subsidized alchemists in studies of possible methods of transmuting base metals into gold; not realizing the answer was right under their noses in these pieces of leather. Clearly, if their authority was sufficient to send great Nobility to the scaffold, or armies into the field to do or die, it certainly was sufficient to order that suitably inscribed leather or paper pieces, should circulate as gold or silver formerly had so done. It is clear that both Templars, Lombards, Cathorsins, etc., as Papal Bankers, worked in collaboration with whatever constituted the International Money Power of the times so far as this matter was concerned. Gold and silver money, the origins and use of which they understood, they could control; but leather or paper note issues direct from the source of sovereignty they could not control, or those Kings and States that issued them.

It would seem that they accordingly put their heads together and doubtless worked out policies that should relieve them of the fear of a paper money system spreading into Europe, not controlled by themselves. Thus, it was not until the flood of new precious metals from the Americas as literally was torn off the backs of the unhappy natives²⁰ or, in some cases wrung from them by torture, set up a rise in prices all over Europe, accompanied by a ferment of growth, and speculation, and revival and study of a neglected past, particularly of Greece and Rome, that much attention was paid to this subject.

The Budelian essayists²¹ of Florence and elsewhere, were endeavouring to revive in the minds of Rulers the conception of money as the ancients had often understood it : as an instrument of the law, not necessarily having intrinsic value so-called; merely a token indicating by the number of units inscribed thereon, a certain value in the exchanges; being thus paid into the exchanges by the needs of the State and the Ruler. Money created and paid into circulation as such, obviously obviated much of what is known as taxes and put the State and its Ruler above and clear of all private interests; especially those which naturally developed in relation to money lending.

²⁰ Alexander Del Mar : "History of Monetary Systems"; p.291.

²¹ Renero Budelio : "De Monetis et Re Nummaria"; 1591; Cologne.

Understanding of the power for good or evil inherent in monetary issuance, prior to the Punic wars there seems to be little record of States permitting the private illimitable issuance of money, in one form or the other such as virtually exists today. However, in the cases of Rome, a clear instance of the existence of such activity exists in the fact that after Scipio, the Equestrian order were entitled to free unlimited coinage at the public mints.²² This amounted to private monetary issuance especially after the granting of the monopoly of silver mining to private interests by Julius Caesar,²³ and of copper mining to such private interests by Nero. So far as Ancient Greece is concerned there seems to be little enough evidence of private monetary emission either by free unlimited coinage at public mints or open operation of private mints. However, the following quotation from Nicholas of Damascus²⁴ in respect to the activities of merchants of Lydia suggests that such indeed did take place:

"Sadyattes, Theocharides, Pamphaes, Pythias, wealthy guardians of treasure, possessing the confidence of the public who, as well as Princes, envied their riches, struck monetary ingots in the doorway of their counting houses."

The prohibitions that existed against the creation of a monetary circulation by the activities of merchants, goldsmiths,²⁵ etc., unlawfully creating receipts as against valuables supposedly on deposit for safe keeping, indicate that such (criminal) practices had undoubtedly occurred and reoccurred throughout the tale of long lost civilizations. Who knows, perhaps such practices had been the root cause of the increasing debility that brought about their final extinction! That there was evidence of similar activities amongst so-called

²² Alexander Del Mar : "History of the Precious Metals"; p.5; p.90.

²³ Alexander Del Mar : "The Middle Ages Revisited"; p.26; p.284.

²⁴ Ernest Babelon : "Les Origines de la Monnaie"; p.106.

²⁵ G.R.Driver & John C.Miles : "Ancient Codes and Laws of the Near East", Vol.II; Laws of Hammurabai, Law No.7; p.15.. Edward Hopkins : Code of Manu: IX, 292.

reputable merchants, in both Greece²⁶ and Rome²⁷, would suggest that the true need of Rulers and States had been the suppression of the circulation of PROMISES of money itself or as representing valuables supposedly on deposit for safekeeping; money in true definition being the emissions of the King's mint, and as being therefore devices promulgated by the Ruler to facilitate exchanges.

CHAPTER III

The sub-rosa organization of the International Money Power, as it might have come to be called towards the ending of the so-called Middle Ages, now had to act fast if the tremendous power inherent in paper money issuance was not to be realized by some King of greater understanding and learning than the majority of them, and who might in no way be their friend, and so all their underground control of money metals as an instrument of their secret rule as built up during the so-called Dark Ages and Middle Ages, be rendered meaningless. Issues of inconvertible paper money as merely the Will of the King, could not be controlled by them as things were, in the same way as they had controlled the precious metal issues, through control of its mining and through one device or another. The only way they could influence them as things were, would be by large scale counterfeiting, which, as a long term policy, they saw would never suffice. Such direct issues were already being experimented with by Oliver Cromwell, formerly a servant of theirs, in his 'BILLS OF PUBLIC FAITH';²⁸ also by the King of France. A paper issue had been made in Spain at the siege of Alhama in 1434 A.D. by Count Tendilla;²⁹ some two hundred years after what had been a most difficult time for them, Milan made similar use of

²⁶ Augustus Boeck : "The Political Economy of Athens"; p.182: "Banks were established in Greece several centuries before the Christian Era, and we have even the rates of interest which they paid upon Deposits."

²⁷ Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities : p.1598.

²⁸ David Astle : "The Babylonian Woe"; p.117.

²⁹ Irving : "The Conquest of Granada"; Chap. XVI.

paper issues.³⁰ In the early North American Colonies, experiments were being made in paper notes redeemable in land; which still failed to show understanding of this that the paper note was but the inherent Will, Intent, and Expression of the Ruler, being but a record of the creation of so many Units of Exchange to be used to promote exchanges throughout the self-contained armed Sovereign State. Any scheme for redeemable paper money (whatever that really might mean), as against inconvertible paper money, seemed to receive some encouragement. Just as the people had been trained through the ages to think of money as precious metal, and precious metal as money, so they could be trained to think of paper money as representing – dare they hope it could come to be? as their gold, or their silver! So any scheme was promoted in regards to paper money issuance which further put a cloud between Kings and councillors, and the true secret of absolute Sovereign Power which still lay in the market place waiting to be noticed, namely, the issuance of monetary tokens of relatively no intrinsic value, such as would be the case with suitably printed paper tokens, entered into the circulation by way of payment as against State expenditures or in some cases, actually being loaned into circulation in such wise as to maintain the absolute control and being of the State.³¹

"After the fall of Constantinople in 1204 A.D., the prerogative of the Roman Emperor fell into the hands of the numerous potentates who erected their crowns upon the ruins of the Empire, and its maintenance became the source of numerous contests with the inferior Noble, who, in their ignorance and avidity, would fain have retained a right, which so long as it remained in their hands, rendered the erection of Kingdoms, and therefore the recognition and due support of their own Nobility, impossible. The process of Phillip Le Bel

³⁰ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.54.

³¹ Perhaps the best instances of an effort by a (semi-independent) State in the 17th Century to inaugurate a paper currency, were the issues of Massachusetts Colony, beginning in 1690 with £7000 and almost ending in 1730 when the currency became reduced to £30.000 by a contraction forced by the British Governor while the issue of private Banks, obviously inspired by the Bank of England (founded 1694), had reached £110.000!

Alexander Del Mar : "History of Monetary Crimes"; p.50.

against the Comte de Nevers, emphasized this view of the subject very clearly. Before the discovery of the Americas, private coinage was everywhere suppressed, and the essential prerogative of money became vested and centered in the various crowned heads who governed the States of Europe.

It was not long after that great event, when avidity awoke to a new life over the spoils of a plundered continent, that attempts were renewed to snatch the prerogative of money from the State. This time it was not the truculent Noble who impudently claimed a right that had once belonged to the Caesars, and boldly exercised it in defiance of the Crown, but the sneaking billionaire who stealthily sought to acquire it through the arts of falsehood, intrigue, and forgery.³²

With the realization of the immense power to be gained ultimately over all mankind could they but tie the issue of paper money to their long established control over the precious metals, it became clear to the organization of what by now might be known as an International Money Power, backed by its satellites the billionaires, coin clippers, counterfeiters, etc., that just as they had risked much to gain semi-legal status for their issues of (fraudulent) receipts as against precious metals on deposit for safe keeping, both through their agents the goldsmiths of London, and through their Institution of Amsterdam known as the Bank of Amsterdam, they should risk more again and redouble their efforts towards gaining legal status for such issues in England. The cost in gold and silver money should present no problem for such would soon be once again in their coffers! Could they but secure a firm foothold in the island Kingdom that for so long had repulsed them:³³ a land rich in silver money, warlike and simple men, and seamen and ships, with such a foothold based on a virtually absolute control of paper money issuance, what a vista would be before them! This time they might say with some assurance: the World!

So the subtle Spanish financiers of Amsterdam,³⁴ as Macauley, the Historian described them, worked out their plans.

³² Alexander Del Mar : "History of Monetary Crimes"; p.5.

³³ John R. Green : "Short History of the English People"; p.205.

³⁴ Max I. Dimont : "Jews God, and History", see "Marranos".

In the world they saw ahead, and with them issuing all money, as by its being but paper promises of gold or silver, and therefore manipulated by their actual gold and silver, there would be little need for Kings. So they commenced an underground attack on the very institution of Kingship, and its essential meaning in relation to control of money issuance. The demotion of Kings from the position in which they were the absolute authority, the expression of God's will upon this earth, had somehow to be achieved, and if achieved, so at least they thought, would set them and theirs above all Kings and earthly sovereignty. Additional to the "bogey" of "The People" such as they had set up in the past, they would add a new one which doubtless had already been dreamed up: "The Proletariat", whatever that word should mean! Those whose votes would elect Presidents of Parliaments, Senates or Councils, guided by their Money Power, would be their instruments! As they were already training the European masses; who knows? perhaps with the concurrence of the Church, and particularly in England, to regard the main purpose in life, to be that of "Making Money", control of these assemblies would be easy, as none would be elected thereto except they acknowledged by word or deed, their hand which could give all, or with Money as the only desirable thing in life, take all.

The peoples who toil on from day to day would be a lost sheep, with no bellwether to lead them except the illusion of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat", etc., the illusion of the rule of the "People". Obviously contemptuous of all natural rule such as that of Kings, with whom they never could be one, as much on account of the destruction that Doom itself seemed to compel them to plan, they would be the only guide even though unseen as such.

If the right to issue and regulate the coinage and indeed, all money, was the essential right of Kingship, then in a world where Kings had become demoted to their doormen or lackeys, such as they permitted to survive, they themselves : coin clippers, billioneurs, counterfeiters now euphemistically known as Bullion Brokers or "The International Bankers" would be the Kings! Perhaps from their midst they might set up an Emperor of the world itself! Like all would be World Conquerors, they dreamed and dreamed of endless Messianic Rule!

Meanwhile, towards the above mentioned purposes, the goldsmith's practice of issuing fraudulent receipts against precious metals or valuables supposed to have been deposited with them for "safe keeping", besides being used to tie many powerful noblemen to their cause, was already becoming a factor in the growth of "Moneyed Men" in the City of London. Receipts were being issued to the value of ten times the worth of precious metals on deposit, and still there seemed to be no reason to fear exposure. Great Nobility were becoming implicated and the goldsmiths were taking care that the heads of all powerful interests in Church and State were becoming involved. "Banking", as they were now describing their activities, seemed to be a good thing, and the men operating it worthy men, Godly, and sober, who never sought to move above their station in life by wearing the cloth of Nobility, or adopting their manner. So Kings and Nobles accepted the help eagerly offered them by the conspirators, and understanding not the nature of their activities, they conveniently turned a blind eye.

So the men of Amsterdam saw this, and it looked good to them. A goldsmith who had reason to fear exposure of the fact that he had none or insufficient gold to meet the demands of those who had deposited gold with him for safe keeping as against his receipt, would run to them for the gold he was needing in a hurry! Needless to say, their terms would be no less severe than was customary. By having their agents spread rumours at various times, first against one goldsmith or "Financier" as members of this fraternity were now becoming known, and then against another, there would be little doubt that this class of persons would have become beholden to them in more or less degree.

All of this position that they had arrived at was good indeed, and more than that, they were fast training Kings and councillors and their peoples to accept as inevitable and natural, the idea of this "Banking" via the goldsmiths (criminal) activity of multiple receipts for precious metals supposedly on deposit for safe keeping, and such practice under this description was becoming indurated into a fixture in England particularly. However, this stage was but a step on the road they thought lay ahead for them.

The first main step was the RIGHT to issue metal money, precious or otherwise. The second step was the RIGHT to

issue paper money pinnacled on the hoards of precious metal that they controlled as through their agents, the goldsmiths, and at little more cost to them than paper and printing! Both the experience of the Bank of Amsterdam, earlier experience from out of ages long gone by, more recent restricted experience from time to time in the great commercial cities of the Western world such as Venice, Florence and Genoa etc., had provided the possible realization of this dream, and were paving stones on the road they trod towards final fulfilment.

CHAPTER IV

By the middle of the 17th Century the metallic wealth of the Incas had been pouring into Europe for a full century and a half. Although its extraction from these unhappy people had been throughout the monopoly of Spain, it seemed that Spain little profited thereby and no sooner did the precious metal hoards arrive in the Peninsula, such as escaped the buccaneers,³⁵ when the demands of external creditors quietly sent this gold and silver on its way again to pay contractors, armourers, shipbuilders, soldiers, captains and crews involved in the endless foreign wars into which Spain had been drawn, it very well might be suspected, by the manoeuvres of those to some extent, who had lately called themselves Spaniards. These same people who had left Spain in a hurry as a result of the edicts of Isabella in the year 1492 A.D., made sure, no doubt, that they retained the services of secret agents well placed in the councils of the Kings of Spain and Portugal. The complete draining of the precious metals from these countries almost as soon as the Plate ships arrived,³⁶ would not have been possible except that their Kings had been exposed to councillors, either corrupt, or intentionally misleading. Though the export of precious metals was interdicted, little stayed in Spain.³⁷ It moved out, legally, or illegally. There were more Spanish doubloons circulating in England and France,³⁸ by a long way, than in Spain. It seems that the agony of the

³⁵ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.95.

³⁶ *Ibid*, p.95.

³⁷ *Ibid*, p.96.

³⁸ *Ibid*, p.96.

destruction of the Aztec and Inca civilizations merely financed the fiasco of the Armada and the useless wars in which Spain was involved in the Netherlands and also in Italy. Consequently the gold and silver plunder which was the main cause of the destruction of these civilizations that indeed God seemed to have abandoned, almost all found its way to the coffers and collateral portfolios of, what very well might be called an International Organization of usury still centred at Amsterdam, though doubtless preparing for a major move to London.

Thus, so far as the Peninsula was concerned, there was little change in the value of money, except in the vicinity of the busier ports. So far as the peasantry were concerned, they neither saw silver nor gold money. Some of the nobility, however, receiving some share of the plunder, had themselves made gold or silver dinner services, etc.³⁹

But in Northern Europe the flood of precious metals entering from Spain and Portugal clandestinely or otherwise, would have created a sharp increase in commercial activity accompanied by a feverish rise in prices;⁴⁰ which rise in prices would have been intensified by the flood of fraudulent goldsmiths' receipts etc., inflated by the rapidly increasing deposits of the buccaneers, privateers, etc., into whose hands fell as much as 20% of the cargoes of the Plate ships.⁴¹ This flood of goldsmiths' receipts circulating in ever increasing volume, though its value was based on a fiction, came to function as new wealth. Becoming indurated into a fixture, the toadies⁴² of this "system" deriving from theft, murder, chicanery, lies, and deceit, ennobled it with the imposing Euphemism (which they had undoubtedly invented) known as 'CAPITAL'!

Merchants selling goods to Spain, the manufacture and export of which were both financed by the goldsmiths' "Credits" (!), required gold and silver to complete the balance of trade unfavourable to Spain. The goldsmiths sought repayment in actual gold and silver, where previously there had been no more than a fraudulent ledger entry. To

³⁹ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.98.

⁴⁰ Ibid, pp.75; 83; 222; 223.

⁴¹ Ibid, p.95.

⁴² John Locke & Co.

discourage merchants or buccaneers or privateers from taking their Spanish bullion to the Royal Mint in the Tower of London in the event that they did not have to meet collateral notes etc., the goldsmiths paid 2d a pound more than the price of such Royal Mint.⁴³ While this measure served to keep coinage out of the country, and consequently held prices down, it also increased the desire of the people for the paper promises of precious metals which were being loaned to them as money, and handsomely paid the goldsmiths in this respect, that to meet the bullion demands of their East Indian trade, they would not have to suffer the loss caused by the fact that almost all the hammered silver coins in circulation, had been clipped; suffering a loss by weight of almost 50%. The irony of which was that the clipping had as likely as not been done by their fathers or themselves!

At this point it may be appropriate to quote from Alexander Del Mar an opinion of the situation existing about 130 years ago, and of its likely cure. With relatively little alteration, a similar opinion could be expressed of the world-wide monetary situation today. The quote from Del Mar is as follows:

"I would not have it inferred from these remarks that I prefer silver to gold for a general Measure of Value. A general or universal Measure of Value is a chimera invented by the bankers of Threadneedle Street to foist their metallic scheme upon the world and render their city the centre of a system of cosmopolitan barter. A national Measure of Value, consisting of silver metal ("free coinage" system) is but little better than one of gold metal. No metal as such can measure value with precision or equity. This is what Money alone can effect; and if there were no question of policy in the matter, I should advocate a monetary system independent of metals. But the monetary question is a practical and political one. We cannot ignore history; we cannot ignore the status quo; and as the status quo is a complex metal and paper system based upon history, law and practical politics, the most that can be done is to reform it in the interest of the Government, that is to

⁴³ Alexander Del Mar : "History of Monetary Crimes"; pp.22; 23; 32.

say, of the people. For the present I would advise a return to the coinage laws prior to 1873 and the retirement of bank notes, to be replaced by Greenbacks." (History of Monetary Crimes, p.15).

However, in these days that follow on the two all destructive wars, clearly designed to be world-wide with their incredible sequence of events suggesting a drive towards World Government, there is a growing suspicion that perhaps the real control of the European and American money world does not lie in Threadneedle Street, but with certain private banks (so-called) hidden in the (sick) dream world that is present day Switzerland with all its enticements to the corrupt of so-called democratic governments worldwide; from the Government of a village to that of a great State! To return to Alexander Del Mar and his study of the growth of "banking" in the 17th Century:

"With the downfall of Charles I, the Company (The East India Company) was almost extinguished. Its aggressiveness and avidity had procured it many enemies and rendered it so unpopular that in 1655, Cromwell annulled its exclusive privileges and declared the oriental trade open to all Englishmen. Two years later the Company influence with the Council of State was sufficient to induce the Protector to renew its monopoly. In 1662 Charles II confirmed this renewal, and, for a corrupt consideration, permanently established this company of money-changers, filibusters, privateers, and bullies. From that year dates a new order of men in England. The Estates formerly consisted of the Crown, the Church, the Lords, and the Commons. To these were now added the "Financiers" or Billionneurs who have since entirely swallowed the others. Originally the "Financiers" consisted of 215 monopolists under the title of "The East India Company". They now comprise the entire world of money changers and bankers. This cosmopolitan band threatens the peace of mankind. (History of Monetary Crimes, p.9).

Was there yet another force deeply hidden in the mountains and passes of middle Europe whose control of these criminal

people such as above mentioned, was but part of a web that they had spun up over the centuries?

A question to be asked is: What happened to the Money Power after its expulsion from England in October, 1290 A.D., by Edward I? The first four "Swiss" "Cantons" were established in 1291 of which fact there is no missing the significance. It might be asked: to what extent were the financial activities of the main European trade centres throughout history, including Amsterdam in the 17th Century, controlled by Swiss(?) policies? These policies clearly show political design from Napoleon onwards, or, indeed, before.

The neutrality of Switzerland throughout all the ghastly and exterminative wars and revolutionary disturbances of the last century, and that so many international bodies, forerunners of departments in a World Government under design, have been centred there, gives further room for thought. The control of world-wide industries by relatively trifling banks in provincial Switzerland such as a substantial part of an almost world-wide control of the concrete and aggregates trade by Holderbank of Glarus, a small town of 5000 or so in Eastern Switzerland, gives considerable room for thought.⁴⁴

CHAPTER V

The voyages of the great English pirates : Drake, Anson, etc., were an early enunciation of the growing strength of that which may have been a branch of an International Money Power wherever situated. Everyone was dreaming up a way to secure a share in the "wealth of the Indies" which Spain was supposed to have monopolized, and against which State,

⁴⁴ International Directory of Company Histories, p.701.

It is to be noted that these people commenced their activities in Vietnam in 1993 before the matter of American Prisoners of War and those missing in action, had been cleared up. They are active in Russia under "Alfa Cement". There seems to be no date given for the commencement of such activities. Therefore it might reasonably be presumed, that, under one cover or another, they operated there before the collapse of the Soviet System.

whether there was war or not, there was an unremitting propaganda of hate set up in the rest of Europe; particularly in Britain. War with Spain was good. So clearly the men of Amsterdam and their satellites in the City of London, thought. Through such war the gold would pour out to pay for heavy arms which would not be obtainable except as against payment in precious metal.

Amongst the big money men emerging at that time in the City of London were those who listened receptively to certain voices that told them that the Lord would not look unfavourably upon such as could rid the land of its proud King, and leave it to be governed by themselves and their friends! Worthy and Godly men!

The idea was undoubtedly spread amongst the merchants and semi-criminal elements involved with money, who via the goldsmiths' rackets were acceding to great wealth and power, and that such wealth illegally (and ignobly) gotten, would never be safe under a Monarchy. The Puritan attitude which most of them espoused, was often a screen behind which jealous men hide themselves while secretly they prepare an instrument to tear down those who were their superiors and Rulers. While Kings remained they knew they would never be safe, and the Money Power conspiring in Amsterdam or wherever it really was, doubtless made sure that they did not forget this shadow which hung over their lives. Of this new wealth by which these men were taking over the lovely country homes of England and their broad acres, John Locke wrote in a letter to an M.P. regarding reduction of interest rates (1696 A.D.): "... and what a part of our treasure their skill and management, joined with others laziness or want of skill, is apt to draw into their hands, is known by these vast sums of money they were found to owe at the shutting up of the Exchequer. And though it be very true, and yet it is beyond belief that one private goldsmith of London should have credit upon his single security, (Being usually nothing but a note under one of his servants hands) for above eleven hundred thousand pounds at once. The same reasons will still keep on the same trade..." This amount, though trifling today (relatively), was wealth beyond imagination! Such has been the effect of the unbelievable inflation of the volume of money in circulation as by the goldsmiths, and later as by the Bank of England, and of which William Patterson gleefully said at the time of its

founding: "The bank has benefit to the interest on all monies which it creates out of nothing."⁴⁵

So while the goldsmiths still ruled the roost in the City of London, the commercial magnates grown rich out of their fraudulent receipts for gold reputedly on deposit for safe keeping, were saying behind closed doors : "Who is this velvet clothed fop with his curled hair who we are forced to accept as our Lord! When any one of us, did he but know it, could buy him up several times!" The voices from the subtle men of Amsterdam (or wherever it was) said, "Yes, who is he to you worthy hardworking men of substance! and look! With him gone, you will have nothing further to fear. There will be a war which this fellow Cromwell will win for us. What will he know about money as we know it? He will be in our hands! Cromwell did win the war for them. The King, still planning what he considered would be for the good of his people, was locked up in the Tower.

"The unsafe condition of a bank under a Monarchy" : thus was described the present situation of the London Money Power by Pepys; and this thought no doubt troubled the otherwise dreamless sleep of these men and their satellites. They had seen heads sliced off by the burly executioner themselves. It was Charles' head or theirs, there was little doubt! So Charles ultimately came to lay his head on the block while the axe was raised; never really understanding what or why had brought about his destruction. For those men waiting in Amsterdam or wherever it was, a King had been executed before the eyes of the world like a common criminal and so far as the goldsmiths were concerned and all those connected with them, they were safe for yet a while!

Although it is doubtful that Cromwell knew little more about the devious ways of Money Power as it was now developing, than did poor Charles, it is doubtful also if the conspirators would have approached him on the matter which was next on the Agenda after his proving for them, before the eyes of the world that Kings too, were but mortal men and could be executed in the market place. They knew he believed that what he had done, he had done out of the purest of motives and for the salvation of his country. That he had agreed upon the execution of Charles was one thing, but in this

⁴⁵ John R. Elson : "Lightening over the Treasury Building"; p.19.

other matter they knew that Cromwell was anything but their man.

But Charles II, the son of he who they had destroyed: now a pensioner in the court of Louis XIV: "Le Roi Soleil". Their agents studied him and saw that he was not deeply instructed in those matters in which, above all, a King should be instructed; he was under corrupt influences, and was an easy prey of panders and such. While understanding little about money and its relationship to the true meaning of Kingship, he was always going to be in need of money; especially should he truly become a Monarch. These distant schemes of perhaps some places unknown to us, or Amsterdam or Hamburg, or indeed perhaps of some little town, high in the Swiss Alps such as Glarus, such as, it may truly be suspected, there was centre for those who had escaped from Britain in 1290 with their gold and silver; these men saw one over whose head would always hang the axe that had brought his father to a fateful end. These subtle men, using Macauley's description, knew that Charles II, fully aware of them and their secret power, would give them what they wanted; wittingly or unwittingly he would be their agent against himself and the authority he exercised.

Thoughts of the uncertainty of their condition should true Monarchy return, continued to trouble the minds of the worthy goldsmiths of London. Alas! Kings were back! Charles' son had assumed rule in London. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, had been exhumed, and decayed and putrid, were swinging on the gibbets of Tyburn! Vengeance was afoot. "Fear not!" said the agents of the Bullion Brokers of Europe, "He understands nothing, and if he does understand these matters, he will say that he does not. Give him money! It does not cost you anything! If you should be deeply investigated and they wake up to realize what the nature of your operations really is, and what you have been doing with your customers' deposits, why, indeed it would prove to be a very difficult situation for you. But, of course, we are your friends! You know we would lend you all the gold you needed in such case! Just assist our agents in putting through this little Act we are preparing for your Parliament to pass and all will be well! Sir Josiah Childs is with us, and you know how many members of your Parliament are counted amongst his friends! Barbara Villiers, the King's Mistress is with us. A smart woman that;

she certainly has an eye for the main chance; the Duke of Buckingham too, and many others are with us. You worthy men know very well what could happen to you as a result of some unlooked for change in the wind! What if the King's successor should be a hard, instructed, and dedicated man? Not many Kings have been since we had a say in these things, but it could happen. Your own safety and wealth are all that matters. Feelings of loyalty or disloyalty are completely overshadowed in any case by the zeal of all of us to bring about the Lord's rule here on earth such as we all plan.

CHAPTER VI

Three years after the accession of Charles II to the throne, the thin end of the wedge was driven in with the passing into law of the Act to open the ports to the free import or export of foreign coins or bullion and without regulation. Which indeed showed the nature of the concession required by the men of Amsterdam and whoever was behind them, to gain their assistance towards the return of Charles II to the throne of England. It was entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Trade:"⁴⁶

XII Whereas, "several and considerable advantageous trades cannot be conveniently driven and carried on without the species of money or bullion, and that it is found by experience that they are carried in greatest abundance (as to a Common Market) to such places as give free liberty for exporting the same, and the better to keep in and increase the current coin of this Kingdom, therefore let us resolve to let them freely go out. In other words, after August 1st 1663, leave is given to export all foreign coins or bullion of gold or silver, free of interdict, regulation or duties of any kind."⁴⁷

Mixed with this strangely worded concession to what now must be called The International Money Power, and, on the surface, to the goldsmiths and billioneurs and coin clippers, was a gift to the Lords of England in respect to forbidding the import of cattle from Ireland.⁴⁸ So little was understood of money and so corrupt had both houses become in the growing

⁴⁶ Alexander Del Mar : "History of Monetary Crimes"; p.27.

⁴⁷ Ibid, p.28.

⁴⁸ Ibid, p.26.

scramble for "wealth"; especially since the death of the Protector, that had not one lone Nobleman raised objection, this Act, fraught with so many dire consequences for the Nation, would have slipped through both Commons and Lords scarcely noticed, like the handiwork of a pickpocket in a crowd.

In the words of the Earl of Anglesea, the one Nobleman raising serious objection: "... it is dangerous to the peace of the Kingdom when it shall be in the power of half a dozen or half a score of rich discontented or factious persons to make a bank of our coin or bullion beyond the seas, for any mischief, and leave us in want of money when it shall not be in the King's power to prevent it, nor to keep his Mint going because money will yield more from than at the Mint⁴⁹ ...because a law of so great change is made perpetual and not probationary".

In the latter stages of this Act, despite the corruption of a Parliament practically in the hands of the goldsmiths, led by Sir Josiah Childs, there was considerable opposition, thanks to the Earl of Anglesea, but a people who not long before would never have dreamed of passing such a dangerous Act into law, did so, and Charles, smiling enigmatically to himself, gave his Royal consent.

Immediately the extensive silver coinage of Britain began to pour out : to Holland where the Ratio of gold to silver was 12.50, as against a Ratio of 13.35 in England;⁵⁰ but above all to India where in Madras the Ratio was 9 to 1, while in some parts of India it was as profitable as 6 to 1.

The International Money Power had obtained the right to drain off the money of the people of England, as though the goldsmiths' hoards held in trust against their receipts, and for a large part of their collaterals and contingent liabilities. They had obtained the right to withdraw from circulation as much as the people could be brought to leave with the goldsmiths for "Safe Keeping", and by the Act of 1663 to speculate with it in foreign parts or otherwise as they willed. By such Act, they had obtained the right to raise or lower prices as the interests of themselves and their faithful servants dictated.

£600,000 (pounds) of silver coins melted into bullion left the realm the year following this Act passing through

⁴⁹ The goldsmiths paid 2d per pound more than the Royal Mint.

⁵⁰ Alexander Del Mar : "A History of Monetary Crimes"; p.30.

Parliament.⁵¹ The words 'foreign coin' in the Act were merely the trick words to deceive the simple souls. Obviously there was no way of knowing whether melted silver coins were English or foreign. From then on, our enemies could use our money as much as ourselves! and if they so willed, and the International Bankers were in agreement, they could use it against us. The leaders of certain puritan religious sects, some with a somewhat anarchistic bent, now becoming corrupted as bankers and money lenders, even if they had not been such before, would not prevent them! Nor did they. They merely profited by them, and so long as they did not line up in the ranks of Death, in the case of the Quakers, they helped with the sick and wounded. So much of "banking", as the dealing in fraudulent goldsmiths' receipts had euphemistically come to be called, too often, being founded on lies, chicanery, and deceit, obviously will know no loyalty except to itself, and the International Bullion brokers (bankers) to whom it has to go so quickly, when in the language of the so-called "Political Economists", "CRASH" is imminent, i.e., in plain English : the people want their money in gold or silver, and no longer promises of it will do.

But more was to come! While Charles sought further amusements and dalliances (the Duchess of Richmond swiftly followed poor Barbara Villiers) and tried to play one power group off against another in what seemed to him to be Kingcraft; while he instituted the Household regiments of cavalry as his personal bodyguard, and established a standing army and navy, whose loyalty was to him as the Sovereign, he still did not understand the meaning and importance of money in relation to his Sovereignty and therefore that of the people, and that the very measures as mentioned above were only going to drastically increase his need for money of the creation of which he had virtually surrendered his right and control as through the Acts of 1663 and 1666 which virtually gave sanction to the basically criminal operations of the goldsmiths. Consequently, he was quite unable to deal with the London Money Power (and those behind it) who had been the real enemies of himself and his father and of the British people whose destiny he was born to uphold.

⁵¹ Alexander Del Mar : "A History of Monetary Crimes"; p.29.
(Quoting Pollexfen).

His first step after his accession to the throne was to grant the East India Company a renewal of their charter without consent of Parliament, and permission to export a further £50,000 of silver coinage per annum. After many further corrupt transactions with all kinds of people with whom he should not have had any dealings of any nature, he gave Royal consent to the Bill above mentioned, which, in reality was tantamount to permission to export the whole coinage. But worse than all that, he repudiated Cromwell's Bills of Public Faith,⁵² as issued by the Commonwealth, and which were merely State issued paper money and inconvertible. By judiciously issuing limited amounts of these same Bills and tying them to a renewal of the ancient system of State control and finance as indicated by the Tallies,⁵³ he could have steadily lifted himself clear of his real enemies. As it was, he seemed determined to build them up even further, and with the Act of 1666 he finally surrendered the whole coinage to the agents of the International Cabal now strongly located on Threadneedle Street.

No Englishman would ever have dreamed of surrendering the right of coinage to any private person or group; neither King nor councillor would have been party to such retreat from Sovereignty, that is, if they really had understood what they were doing. Once this right is surrendered, the power to recall it fast disappears; for those to whom it is surrendered will obviously use their first issues to firmly consolidate their position, and to make sure that all key positions in finance department and treasury will be held by persons suitable to the needs of the conspiracy under way. In other words, persons who will not look too closely at the direction from which their best advantage is being derived, and who, therefore, might be classified as willing agents. In the case of private persons having successfully misappropriated that essence of Sovereign power which is the creation of money, then that which will now appear to be Kingship will be but a wavering mirage held up before the gaze of the people in order to blind them to the fact that in reality all has been lost. Necessarily the natural aristocracy must be removed; stealthily or otherwise; the noble

⁵² Alexander Del Mar : "A History of Monetary Crimes"; p.41.

⁵³ David Astle : "A Study of the Tally as Instrument of State Finance".

and selfless are thrust down by withholding them favours, and the base and self-concerned, such as will not question the source of their new prosperity, are raised up.

So quietly this seemingly unimportant Act was slipped through Parliament:

"An Act for the encouragement of coinage:"

In his speech to the King, the speaker of the House presumably as well purchased as the rest would be in what was a special age for corruption, put it thus :

"We find your Majesty's Mint not so well employed as formerly; and the reason is because the fees and wages of the officers and workmen are in part paid out of the bullion that is brought to be coined there and what is wanting is made up by your Majesty. We have therefore for the ease of your Majesties and those that bring in any bullion or plate to be coined there, made another provision, as by an imposition upon wines, brandy and cider imported from any foreign nation." In this Act, in a manner that could only have come from our late Spaniards, the subtle men of Amsterdam, the scandal of the King's private life was actually dragged in to divert the attention of Parliament from the main purpose of the Act. A life pension of £600.00 per annum was granted to Barbara, the King's Mistress, instead of the unstable 2d per pound of silver coined at the Mint to which she had previously been entitled by Royal settlement. Considering that from then on very little silver found its way to the Mint on account of the bankers paying 2d per pound more than the price offered by the Royal Mint, Barbara made good exchange!

The Act whereby Charles gave the RIGHT of free, illimitable coinage to the secret International Cabal, which we now describe as The International Bankers, who were the main force behind the East India Company and the goldsmiths of London, was a surrender of the essence of the Sovereignty of the British people to this same International Cabal. Henceforward private persons could bring silver or gold to the Mint and demand that it be coined as in the name of the British people and their King, regardless of who brought it, where it came from, and how such coins were afterwards to be used and where it was to go. All this was to be at no cost for themselves. That this Act was intended for no others than the so-called "bankers", was clearly shown by the setting of a minimum

limit to the amount of metal which would be accepted of £10,000. In other words, the London Mint became from then on the agency, or better put, the private Mint for the International Cabal, or in the misleading euphemism of today: "The International Bankers".

The British people from then on were incidental in what was a global operation. They supplied armies, ships and a hardy race of men to man them. Also, alas! through it all their full share of mealy mouthed traitors to that which above all might have been their own will and destiny fulfilled. As the events recorded above unravelled and their metal coinage which then was still their life's blood disappeared from circulation, why now! The worthy goldsmiths or bankers down the road were always ready to help any worthwhile cause with some of their (fraudulent) receipts for precious metals reputedly on deposit, so long as there was substantial property or whatever, offered to them as "collateral". There was no shame in this! Everyone was doing it from the King down and, of course, where war required solid gold, the men of Amsterdam were more than ready to help. Indeed when William III required a relatively small amount of gold in 1692 for the purposes of his war in Ireland, no doubt a small part of the profit on the exchange of the English silver that had been shipped out of the country for the past 29 years, they promptly came up with some of the amount required. Their front men : Messrs Houblon, Godfrey, Huband, Gore, Scawen, Furnese, William Patterson, etc., were overwhelmed with delight and glee when they surveyed the extent of the concessions they secured on account of this loan: outstandingly what was in reality the RIGHT of illimitable issue of paper money (promises to pay), from an organization to be named, incredible though it may be, : "THE BANK OF ENGLAND" though totally privately owned. Its franchise permitted it to accept as "collateral" the goods and services of the British People against its paper loans and to charge interest thereon. All this bounty was to cost them no more than paper ink and printing press. The agreed on limit had been twelve times the amount of the gold loaned to the King in the first place, but studies of previous conspiratorial activities of these types of people and those behind them certainly suggest that the only limit they might recognize would be that of a market dangerously saturated. If the goldsmiths, acting totally

illegally, and literally totally at risk of the headman's axe, extended their (fraudulent) issues to ten times their deposits (so-called), then these men, doubtfully controlled by Christian thinking, would only be guided by that point beyond which they would not be able to get away with it all.

By such mischievous representation a similar Act was enacted in France in 1679: ..."We ordain that the holders of foreign coin of gold and silver as well as those above mentioned (namely, certain demonetized French coins) shall bring them to our mints, where within three months time they shall receive back, weight for weight, and fineness for fineness, in gold and silver established by our edicts of March 1640 and September 1641."⁵⁴ This law rendered it feasible for the holders of any kind of foreign coin or bullion, to hand it to the French Mint and claim coin for it as issued in the name of the French Sovereign and peoples, without loss of metal or expenses of fabrication. By these Acts in France and in England (1663 & 1666) and probably elsewhere of which there is no record, A COMMON MONEY MARKET was created in Europe serving only the purposes of the International Money Cabal apparently operating out of Amsterdam and Hamburg although there is a growing suspicion that the hand that gave total design lay hid in the mountains of Switzerland whither, had gone so much of gold and silver throughout the ages.

However, the seeds of money madness did not take deep root as yet into the soul of the French people. Apparently there was less corruption in the court of Louis XIV than history gives us to believe for what most histories are worth, and this Act was repealed some ten years later. Apart from the extraordinary monetary disturbances following on the arrival of John Law in Paris in 1715,⁵⁵ and the minor experience with a bank known as the Caisse D'Escompte established in 1776,⁵⁶ France was to go through the French Revolution (so-called) before it was to arrive at a situation similar to that which came to exist in Britain as a result of the establishment of the so-called Bank of England in the year 1694.

⁵⁴ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.226.

⁵⁵ Alexander Del Mar : "Money and Civilization"; p.232.

⁵⁶ Ibid. p.243.

Britain, however, soon to have William III on the throne with that shady entourage of expatriate Spaniards that followed him out of Holland, was to completely go under to the International Money Cabal, wherever really lay its essential guiding brain, and was honoured to be their instrument towards the smashing up of various national sovereignties and monetary systems, particularly on the Indian continent etc., by the spread of the web of "Empire". Interlocked so-called Central Banking Systems spread around the world as by magic, particularly after the awful disaster now known as the first World War. The drive behind much of these events etc., was the force of British arms allied to that power generated as a result of the financial manoeuvres of the so-called Bank of England linked to the activities out of Threadneedle Street and the activities of the International Money Cabal, suspected these days to be located in Switzerland as pointed out above.

In the final summarization so far as Britain was concerned: by these two Acts of 1663 and 1666, Charles II definitely abdicated his own sovereignty, and the sovereignty of the British people which was what his own sovereignty really meant. It is to be regretted that all Kings that followed, in reality were dangerously close to being front men for the representatives of an International Money Power criminal in their operations for the most part, and in risk of severe penalties. It was not twenty-six years after this secret surrender that the real purpose of this group that has been described herein from time to time as an International Cabal showed through: namely, to tie all conception of paper money, in itself merely a recording of the creation of Unit or Units of exchange, or indeed, divisibles thereof, to their gold and their silver, both of which, over the thousands of years, many of the peoples of the world had been trained to think were the only possible materials for the creation of money so far as trade on any scale was concerned.

For the erstwhile Spaniards, England would be their safe refuge and the Bank of England their safe store house which the Bank of Amsterdam, in a country so vulnerable to European armies, could doubtfully be for long in that which they planned. With the Nobility of England already embroiled with their goldsmith's wonderful schemes, and a large, and fast growing commercial class beholders to the same goldsmiths or "The Bankers" as they were now becoming known, and the

English Channel between themselves and Europe and its armies, what had they to fear? The "bankers" they raised up, mainly from the puritan sects, could be relied upon to defend their interests to the last! By the trick of the loan to the British Government of its own credit as against its so-called "Bond", soon after the foundation of "The Bank of England", they already were achieving a position of control that only a hundred years before they could scarcely have dreamed of. The day had already arrived when the sons of the proud Lords of the lovely country homes and estates of England would not disdain to announce to the world that their occupation was that of FINANCIER! De Facto if not De Jure our expatriate Spaniards, the subtle men of Amsterdam could clearly see that soon they would stand above Kingship. It would not be long before many more Governments would be in their hands. With careful and well chosen steps on the road before them could rise from their midst a King of the world. But of old it was said: "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a'gley", and in these strange days of increasing awfulness such as now unravel before us, the weird notion of World Government, the automatic corollary of world Kingship (as promoted by Lord knows whom) appears more like an invitation to descend into Hell itself, out of which, once its doors are opened, the flames which must pour forth can do nothing but destroy all.



No new Thing

*... So what shall be when all these follies of today Fall
down, and what shall be when in our modern world,
Or fire or sword will surely come to sweep away
Our ills, and all our vanities as nameless nothing lay?*

*Indeed shall be when as before that Kingly will
Subverted was from destiny to guide the State
In which man dwelt conglomerate in city still...
In ruins all! ...and earth the empty skulls will fill...*

— **David Astle**

**OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE "BANK OF ENGLAND"
AS GRANTED CHARTER BY THE BRITISH
GOVERNMENT
JULY 27th, 1694**

It was the establishment of the "BANK OF ENGLAND" in 1694 A.D. that finally gave complete Holiness to the idea of a "BANK" as something special; something untouchable! Previously, more or less, the idea that the word "BANK" conveyed was embodied in the expression as used by the Earl of Anglesea in his protest against this enactment in the House of Lords during its third reading of the Bill: "An Act for the Encouragement of Trade" (1663 A.D.) (which Act in reality proposed permission for the International Bullion Brokers through their British agents, to melt and export the beautiful silver coinage of Britain as they so willed) "and it is dangerous to the peace of the Kingdom when it shall be in the power of half a dozen or half a score, rich, discontented or factious persons "TO MAKE A BANK" of our coin or bullion beyond the seas"...in other words : to "MAKE AN ACCUMULATION" of our coin etc., beyond the seas or wherever.

The Bank of England is where we first see clearly and boldly this phenomenon of private money creation sweeping the all important Money Creative powers of the State, as it were, into the ashcan. For with the power to write money "ad infinitum" as was the reality of it, it merely did what any counterfeiter would do if suddenly having been given the sanction of Sovereign power for his previously criminal activities: it bought up the King, the State, Parliament, the People, and all their labours : past, present or future. It did what it willed, and created such industry as it willed in England itself, and in some degree it exercised the functions of a World Bank.

Perhaps no "Bank" (so-called) has previously been considered sufficiently important as to receive the detailed attention of such leading Economic Scholars as A. Andreades, John Guiseppe, John H. Clapham, Thomas E. F. Fortune, and perhaps one or two others more obscure; all of whom wrote "Histories of the Bank of England."

The essence of the activities of this incredible organization was summarized by William Patterson, one of the principal Front men connected with its foundation: "The Bank has

benefit to the interest on all monies which it creates out of nothing..."

Its operations at the start extended up to 60 miles from London; but just as it was the moving finger behind the early Bank of America, the old Bank of Upper Canada, probably behind the Federal Reserve Bank and the later "Bank of Canada", it spread its operations far and wide in the British Isles, and obviously, under one cover or another, world-wide. Whether this guiding hand was truly amongst such as are named in the Directorate, is most doubtful, and perhaps it is more of a probability that such guiding hand was even further back than the Bank of Amsterdam.

The Charter itself, as included in Thomas E. F. Fortune's "History of the Bank of England", is at first glance a seemingly innocuous document obviously written up in a special manner with the intention of confusing the country gentlemen who were in those days a substantial part of the Members of Parliament and of whom it might be said that there were quite a few that could doubtfully read and write. Nevertheless, although it is one of the most important enactments in modern history, the Charter of the Bank of England, other than in the "History of the Bank of England" by E. F. Fortune, is not easily obtainable, and is not included in the works of the other historians of this "Bank" as mentioned above. However, it appears that the London School of Economics has at times referred its pupils to a German version of the Charter.

The Charter of the Bank of England

An abridgement in which are quoted the salient and pertinent parts thereof. Between these parts of the Charter as quoted, are endless dissertations in 17th Century legalistic language, on the governing structure, etc., etc., of this body politic to be known as "The Bank of England", which seemingly was established in 1694 A.D. to administer the repayment of a loan of £1.500.000 made to the King to enable him to carry on the war with France. These dissertations were probably intended to draw away and stultify the attention of enquiring and suspicious persons from the real enormity of the whole proceeding in that in actuality it represented the final surrender to an anonymous and scarcely discernible body

working through British front men, of the essence of the sovereignty of the King and therefore the State: namely, the power to directly create the original issue of money in England and its disbursement in such wise as there should be no such thing as a cumulative State debt: which clearly is the mark of a servant in the clutches of money lenders.

"William and Mary by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defenders of the faith etc. To all for whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas in and by a certain Act lately made in Parliament entitled an Act for granting to Their Majesties several rates and duties upon TONNAGE OF SHIPS AND VESSELS, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing certain recompenses and advantages, in the said Act mentioned, to such persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of fifteen hundred thousand pounds towards carrying on the war with France it is amongst other things enacted, that for and during the term of four years, commencing from the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1694, there should be throughout the Kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick on Tweed, raised, levied, collected, and paid for and upon the tonnage of all ships and vessels, wherein, at any time or times and for every time during the said term of four years, there should be imported any goods or merchandises into this Kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick on Tweed, etc., from any parts, places or countries, in the said Act mentioned and wherein during the said term, there should be carried coast-wise from any port, member or creek, in the Kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick on Tweed, unto any other port, creek, or member within the same kingdom, dominion, port, or town, the several and respective rates, impositions, duties, and sums of money, in the said Act mentioned. And that from and after the 17th day of May, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, 1697, there shall be throughout the said Kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick on Tweed, raised, levied and collected, and paid unto us, our heirs and successors, for beer, ale, cider and other liquors, certain additional rates or duties of excise, in the said Act particularly expressed, and that weekly, to wit, on Wednesday in every week, of it be not an holiday; and if it be, then the next day after that is not an holiday, all and every the monies arising by the rates and duties by the said

Act granted, should be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, under certain penalties, therein mentioned. And that yearly, and every year, reckoning the first year to begin from the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1694, the full sum of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, by or out of the said monies to arise by the said several duties upon the tonnage of ships and vessels, and by the said rates and duties of excise, or any of them and to be brought into the receipt of the exchequer by weekly payments as aforesaid, in case the said weekly payments shall extend thereunto, should be the whole and entire yearly fund: and in case the said weekly payments should not amount to one hundred and forty thousand pounds per annum, then the said weekly monies or payments, so far as the same will extend, should be part of the yearly fund for and towards the answering and paying of the several annuities and other purposes in the said Act expressed; and in case the said duties upon the tonnage of ships and vessels and the said rates and duties of excise, or any of them, should at any time or times, appear to be so deficient, or low in the produce of the same, as that, within any one year to be reckoned as aforesaid, the weekly payments upon the said rates or duties, or any of them, shall not amount to so much as one hundred and forty thousand pounds, or to so much as shall be sufficient to discharge and satisfy the several and respective annuities, and other benefits or advantages, by the said Act intended or appointed to be paid within or for the same year respectively; That then, and so often in every such case, the commissioners of our treasury and the under treasurer of the Exchequer or commissioners of the treasury for the time being, are thereby strictly, enjoined and required, by virtue of the said Act, and without any further or other warrant to be sued for, had or obtained from us, our heirs and successors in this behalf, to cause every such deficiency to be made good, by applying, issuing, or paying so much of any treasure or revenue belonging or to belong unto us, our heirs or successors, not being appropriated to any particular use or uses, by any act or acts of parliament, towards the discharging or paying of the said annuities, or other benefits or advantages, appointed to be paid by the said Act, as together with the monies which shall have been brought into the said receipt of or for the said several rates or duties, shall be sufficient to pay off and discharge and shall completely pay off and discharge all the

monies which within the same year respectively shall be grown due, or ought to be paid upon the said annuities, or other benefits or advantages, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act. And it is thereby further enacted, that it should and might be lawful to and for us, by commission under the Great Seal of England, to authorize any number of persons to take and receive all such voluntary subscriptions as should be made on or before the first day of August in the year of our Lord, 1694, by any person or persons, natives or foreigners, bodies politic or corporate, for and towards the raising and paying into the receipt of the exchequer the sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds part of the sum of fifteen hundred thousand pounds, in the said Act mentioned: and that its yearly sum of one hundred thousand pounds, part of the said yearly sum of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, arising by and out of the duties and impositions aforementioned, should be applied issued and directed, and is thereby appropriated to the use and advantage of such person and persons, bodies politic or corporate, as should make such voluntary subscriptions and payments, their heirs, successors, or assignees. And that each weekly or other payment, arising by and out of the said duties and impositions, should by the auditor of the receipt of the Exchequer from time to time, as the same shall be paid in, be separated and divided into five sevenths parts and two sevenths parts, and that the said five sevenths parts of the said several payments, arising by and out of the duties and impositions aforesaid, and so set apart, shall be appropriated for and towards the payment and satisfaction of the said yearly sum of one hundred thousand pounds, and shall from time to time, be issued and paid, as the same shall come unto the said receipt of the exchequer, to the uses and advantage of such subscribers and contributors, their heirs, successors or assignees as should subscribe and contribute for and towards the raising and paying into the said receipt of Exchequer the said sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds. And that it should and might be lawful for us, by letters patent - under the Great Seal of England, to limit direct and appoint, how and in what manner and proportions, and under what rules and directions, the said sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds, part of the said sum of fifteen hundred thousand pounds and the said yearly sum of one hundred thousand pounds, part of the said yearly sum of one hundred forty

thousand pounds, and every or any part or proportion thereof, may be assignable or transferable, assigned or transferred to such person or persons only as shall freely and voluntarily accept of the same, and not otherwise; and to incorporate all and every such subscribers and contributors, their heirs, successors or assignees, to be one body corporate or politic by the name of THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, to have perpetual succession, and with such privileges and powers, and to be under such rules as are therein mentioned; subject nevertheless to a certain proviso or condition of redemption in the said Act contained"...

..."And we do hereby nominate, constitute, ordain and appoint, that Sir John Houblon, Knight, who is chosen for this purpose by a majority of the said subscribers, having five hundred pounds each in the said capital stock, pursuant to certain clauses in our said commission contained, shall be the present and first Governor. And that Michael Godfrey esq. who is chosen in like manner shall be the present and first Deputy-Governor. And that Sir John Huband Bart, Sir James Houblon, Sir William Gore, Sir William Scawen, Sir Henry Furnese, Sir John Abney, Sir William Hedges, Knights, Brook Bridges, James Bateman, George Boddington, Edward Clerke, James Denew, Thomas Goddard, Abraham Houblon, Gilbert Heathcote, Theodore Janssen, John Lordell, Samuel Lethicullier, William Patterson, Robert Raworth, John Smith of Beaufort buildings, Obidiah Sedgwich, Nathaniel Tench, and John Ward esqrs, who are severally chosen in like manner, by a majority of like subscribers shall be the present and first directors of the said corporations"...

SPECIAL FOR QUAKERS RE: OATHS

"Provided nevertheless, that any person or persons, commonly called or known to be Quakers, who at the time of holding such general court, as of aforesaid, shall have five hundred pounds interest or share or more in the said capital stock and shall then (if thereunto required by any member or members of the said corporation the present having each £500, share or interest at least in the said Capital Stock) make and sign the following declaration to wit, I A. B. do sincerely and solemnly declare, in the presence of God, that the sum of £500 or more of the Capital Stock of the body politic, called by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England,

doth at this time belong to me, in my own right, and not in trust for any other person or persons whatsoever, shall be capable of harm of a vote at any general court of the said corporation".....

"Provided nevertheless, that any person or persons commonly called or known to be Quakers⁵⁷ having each £500 or more interest or share in the Capital Stock of the corporation, before they shall be capable of voting in any general court aforesaid shall and may instead of the oaths hereby described to be taken by the respective members having each five hundred pounds, or more, as aforesaid, before the said governor, or deputy-governor; solemnly promise and declare, as in the presence of God in words, or to the same effect (*mutatis, mutandis*), with the said oath last herein prescribed to be taken by members of the said corporation, having five hundred pounds or more, interest or share in the said capital stock of the said corporation, and shall severally subscribe the same, together with the declarations appointed for such dissenters as scruple to take oaths, by another act made in the first year of our reign, entitled an Act for exempting their Majesties Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England from the Penalties of certain laws which declarations and subscriptions the said Governor and Deputy-Governor for the time being or either of them, are hereby empowered and required to take and administer"....

Bank empowerment, Loan, accept Deposits (such loans being its own paper money creations)
 loan against collateral and chattels mortgages, etc.
 Empowered to seize or distrain three months
 after failure of mortgagee etc..
 Discount Bills etc..

⁵⁷ It seems that the "Quakers" were most prominent amongst the Goldsmiths as is indicated by the signs on Lombard Street mentioned on p.36 of "The Rise of the London Money Market." W.R. Bisschop, 1910 (in English): "... 'Ye Marygold' of Child and Co.; 'the Grasshopper' of Martin's Bank, The 'Black Horse' of Barclay's, Bevan, Triton and Co. (whose buildings now comprise the 'Three Kings', 'Spread Eagle' and the 'Ram'), the 'Black Bull' of the late Overend Gurney and Co., and also of Glyn Mills Currie and Co.; and the 'Pintack's head', formerly Lloyd's Coffee House, now part of the Bank of Messrs Robbarts Lubbock and Co."

In the 1745 when Prince Charles Stuart had reached Derby thus but three days from London, "The Bank was able to order 1100 merchants to assemble at Grocers Hall to hear its threats against those who were no longer accepting its paper notes and promises. In 1797 it was able, in a similar emergency, to order 4000 merchants to so appear...

"The BANK OF ENGLAND" kept no records for its first hundred years! In its earliest days The Bank of England's paper money consisted of nothing less than £10.00 or £20.00 notes which represented very large sums in those days. Clearly it was interested at that stage in the involvement of "The Great": landed aristocracy or otherwise; obviously, of course, including the Church.



Bank of England

"I set to work to read the Act of Parliament by which the Bank of England was created. The investors knew what they were about. Their design was to mortgage by degrees the whole of the country... lands... houses... property... labour. The scheme has produced what the world never saw before — starvation in the midst of abundance."

William Cobbett, "The Political Register"
XVIII, July 14th, 1810.

FROM "THE DESERTED VILLAGE" ...

*"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.
A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man;
For him light labour spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more,
His best companions, innocence and health,
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.
But times are altered: trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land and dispossess the swain."*

Oliver Goldsmith
1700 A.D.

... "Whether it be not a might privilege for a private person to create a hundred pounds with a dash of his pen."

— Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne;
"The Queries", 1735.

"Can anything be more absurd than that a Nation should apply to an individual to maintain its credit, and with its credit, its existence and its comfort as a people?"

— Lionel Rothschild;
As quoted by Benjamin D'Israeli in 1844.

"To talk about regularization of banks means either to betray complete ignorance or to fool the simple folk with high sounding words. To control the delivery of bread, or in general, the production and distribution of goods, without controlling banking practices, is an absurdity."

— Ulyanov Lenin; "Pravda", May 29-30th, 1917.
Quoted by A.Z.Zapolsky, 1937.

"It is an absurdity that private individuals should have the power to create the Unit of Exchange..."

— The opening line of a speech by the present author as made
in Toronto
in 1962 at a meeting in which he was nominated candidate in a
Federal Election. This speech was made before
any of the above quotes had been read.

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