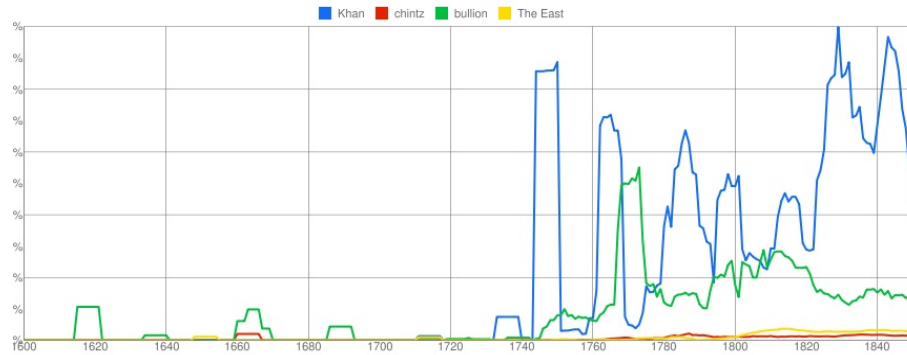


Assignment 3

1. Marisela Luna

a.



i. Modified it to 1850 to see development. Made “Chintz” lowercase as it is a type of fabric from the east

b. Pepys’s Diary from 1663 “I to Cornhill, and after many tryalls **bought my wife a chintz, that is, a painted Indian callico, for to line her new study**, which is very pretty. ...”

i. From Google books, earliest use: note chintz he defines as “a painted Indian callico” (really to put on the walls of his wife’s “study”). In other words, comes from trade with the East

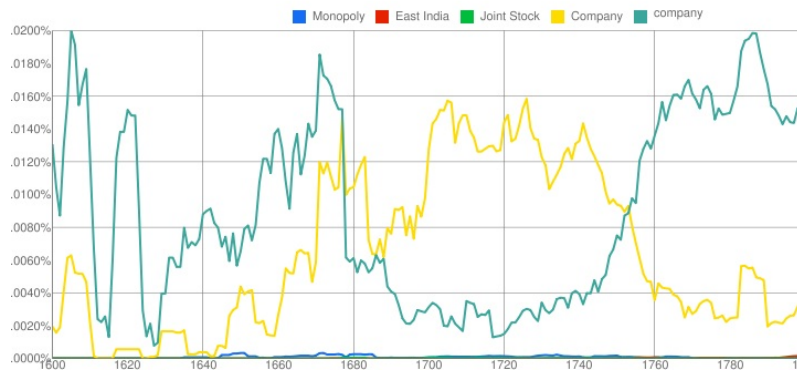
c. *History of Persia* (1715) “Chinguis Khan Otkay Khan Sayurk Khan Manchu Khan UlakuKhan Haybak Khan Hamed Khan? or Nicudar Oglan Argon Kahn Baydu Kahn Gazun Khan, Alyaptu King, afterwards called X Sultan Hamed \$ Sultan Abusayd Bahader Khan Mogols, or Tartars,”

i. Originally from the Mongols, appears to have been applied to leaders across Central Asia for centuries.

2. Faisal Tariq

a.

Graph these **case-sensitive** comma-separated phrases: Monopoly,East India,Joint Stock,Company,company between 1600 and 1850 from the corpus British English with smoothing of 3



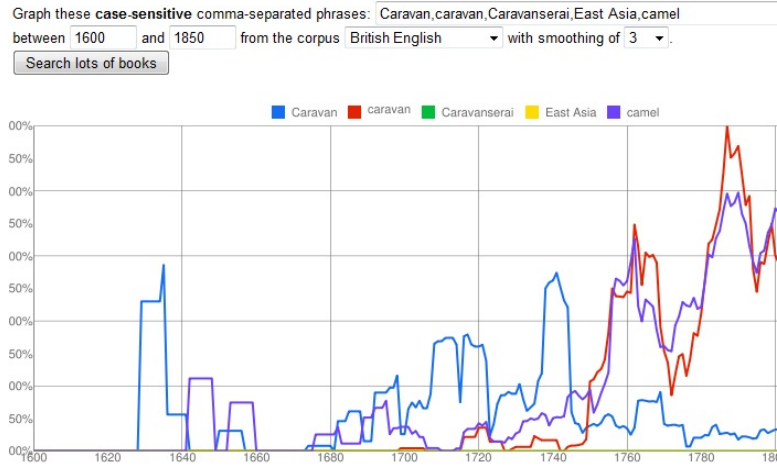
i. Results for all words used in 17th century in Ngrams. But Company and company yield different graphs

ii. James Howell’s *Epistolae Ho-Eliaanae. Familiar Letters* (1655) is actually a group of sample letters (how to write business prose) for people to use. One that is supposedly written to an English noble from Hamburg (from a factor?) Reads (and this is very early print, so Google Books gets is pretty wrong): “Ther was there for the Queen, Giljda, as rumble a man as Suiirmtn, and he had the Chancelor of Umbdtn to lecond and countenance him, but they could not slop the said Edict, wherki **the Society of English Merchant-Adventurers was pronotme'd tot be a Monopoly** ; yet Gilpin plaid his game

so well, that he wrought under-hand; that the laid Imperial Bt'n should not be published till after the dissolution of the Ditt, and that in the interim, the Emperor should fend Ambassadors to England, to advertise the Queen of such a Bt'n against her Merchants”

(1) In other words, monopolies are sought by Companies (which are set up like guilds, the Company of, say Goldsmiths, is the original use of Company) that are given charters to do something—here to seek mercantile ventures.

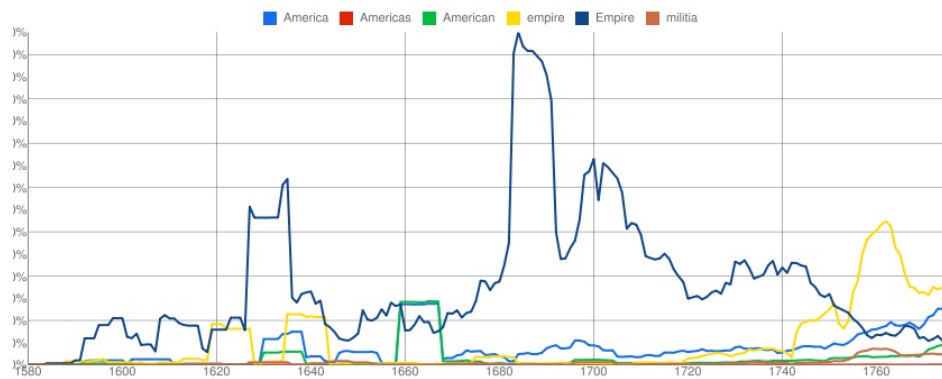
3. Jake Kaplan
a.



- i. You only wrote about caravan, so I chose a couple of related words and put a few different spellings/caps of caravan.
- ii. Tobias George Smollett, *The present state of all nations: containing a geographical* (1768) “They often make an irruption as far as Sumara, from whence they carry off the cattle, and every thing that falls in their way. Tzornogorod was built in consequence of their having massacred and plundered a caravan of Muscovite merchants...” Caravans, for the British, is rarely used as a metaphor but is something people in long land travels do in central Asia.

b. [You provided Twitter: Jekap04, but I am unsure what that means or how to locate.]

4. Michael Anderson
a.



Search in Google Books:

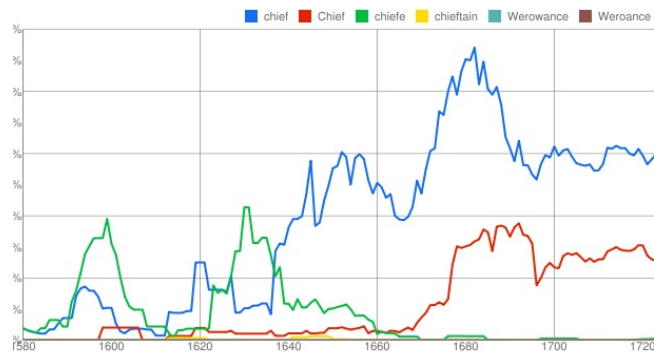
1580 - 1638	1639 - 1662	1663	1664 - 1775	1776 - 1780	America
1580 - 1734	1735 - 1774	1775	1776	1777 - 1780	Americas
1580 - 1649	1650 - 1662	1663	1664 - 1772	1773 - 1777	American
1580 - 1623	1624 - 1760	1761 - 1762	1763 - 1773	1774 - 1780	empire
1580 - 1630	1631 - 1686	1687	1688 - 1741	1742 - 1780	Empire
1580 - 1647	1648 - 1759	1760	1761 - 1774	1775 - 1780	militia

- i. I modified your Ngram to include different spellings of America, and Capitalized Empire

which gives different results (a huge use in late-17th century of the later). All uses of America expand dramatically in the run-up to the war of American independence, but there is a strong literature before then.

- ii. (John) Oldmixon’s *British empire in America: containing the history of the discovery* (1741) begins with a History of Barbados, showing that, of course, America doesn’t mean the United States of America (then or, solely, even now).
- iii. Jonathan Swift wrote his fictional *Travels as Capt. Gulliver* (now played by Jack Black!) in the 1720s and has Gulliver state: “I Fear my Fate will prove something like that of the famous Christopher Columbus^ who was ridicul’d for his Notion of a New World, and when he had provM what every one thought an idle Chimera, was robb’d of the Honour by Americas Vespufius> and what the former had discovered, the other ran away with the Credit and Name; and I am terribly afraid some more fortunate Mortal will tread the Paths I have gone” [again, old print, and Google Books does it quite poorly]
- iv. Militias are somewhat different from armies, in that they are usually volunteer amateurs and armies are (poorly) paid professionals. Thus, an article from *The London Magazine* (1730) notes “The second Expedient proposed in the room of a Standing Army, is the Militia.” That is, instead of a permanent paid army, people propose just using a militia [having it in place of an army]. England had county militias; but they wouldn’t think about fighting a war with them.

5. Molly Brown
a.



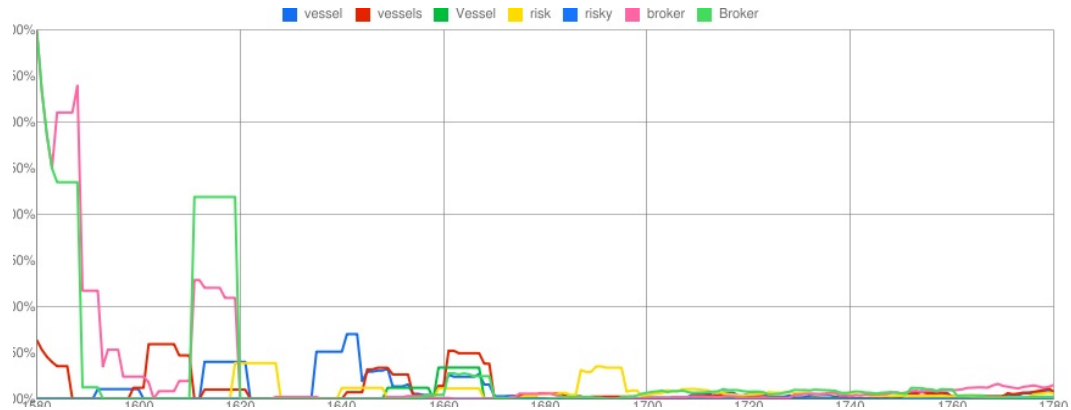
Search in Google Books:

1580 - 1648	1649 - 1743	1744 - 1757	1758 - 1767
1580 - 1675	1676 - 1683	1684 - 1691	1692 - 1762
1580 - 1595	1596 - 1632	1633 - 1634	1635 - 1655
1580 - 1617	1618 - 1644	1645	1646 - 1773
1580 - 1733	1734	Werowance	

- i. I tried a number of different spellings of chief and found them in the whole era and even found mention of Werowance (I found the contemporary spelling in your OED examples)
- ii. Most uses of chieftain either regard Ireland or Scottish Highlands or ancient Britons, as Leland’s *History of Ireland* (1773): “the death of his predecessor, who had been killed by a chieftain of some note. He defeated this chieftain in battle, and made a terrible execution of fifteen hundred Danes.” Here (as I hope to show in a Powerpoint lecture), the savage chiefs of the Americas influence contemporary views about the English distant past.
- iii. Chief is usually an adjective, as in Lord Chief Justice. If we use “Indian Chief,” we find the term used as Ogborn does: “news was brought that a party of French and Indians from the borders of the Ohio were also arrived in the neighbouring parts, upon which Scaronyade, an Indian chief of the six nations, advised his friends the English to return back.” in *Gentleman’s and London Magazine* (1756).

6. Alex Hamilton

a.



b. Where have all the vessels gone? I wonder if we just start naming them ships? All the words show up (we did caravan before so I dropped that) in British English (1580-1780; I chopped this one off). But more in the 17th than the 18th century. Can that be true?

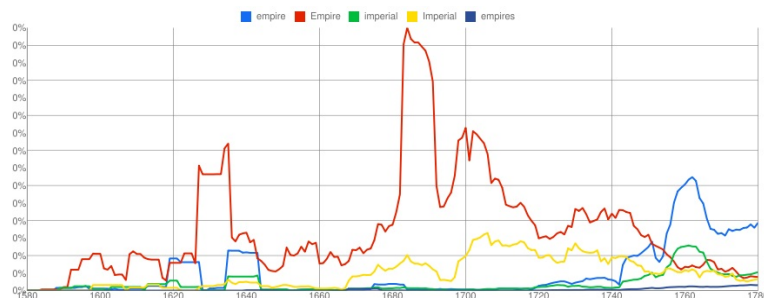
- i. A lot of the vessels in this period seem to be beakers. That is, one uses the word vessel when one is discussing a science experiment. The late 17th century is the age of the Scientific Revolution, so that is what one finds.
- ii. But Ogborn uses it in terms of ocean-going travel. Pepys mentions the following (from a letter from 1651 in a footnote to his Diary from 1660. Sort of an indirect primary source): “On Saturday, October nth, 1651, Colonel Gunter made an agreement at Chichester with Nicholas Tetersell, through Francis Mansell (a French merchant), to have Tetersell's **vessel ready at an hour's warning**. Charles II., in his narrative dictated to Pepys in 1680, said, " We went to a place, four miles off Shoreham, called Brighthelmstone, where we were to meet with the master of the ship, as thinking it more convenient to meet there than just at Shoreham, where the ship was. So when we came to the inn at Brighthelmstone we met with one, **the merchant [Francis Mansell] who had hired the vessel, in company with her master [Tetersell]**, the merchant only knowing me, as having hired her only to carry over a person of quality that was escaped from the battle of Worcester without naming anybody.”

c. Risky appears. But when I examine the uses, they look like the modern editor's introductory comments on 17th century books (as “Since the Spanish and Portuguese had prior claim to the best southern routes, the English had to seek other, more risky ones. One of them was a northeast passage to China. Some of the outstanding geographers of the time.” [That is clearly not words from the 1590s.]). Indeed, when I look at “risky” in the OED, I find its first use in 1813. So much for Google Ngrams.

d. Risk has many uses. But those from our period are often associated with investment. Thus, *A letter from a merchant who has left off trade to a member of Parliament* (1738, 1751) is peppered with uses of “risk,” from “risk the loss of that trade” to “risk and charge of sending gold and silver”.

7. Paul Conlon

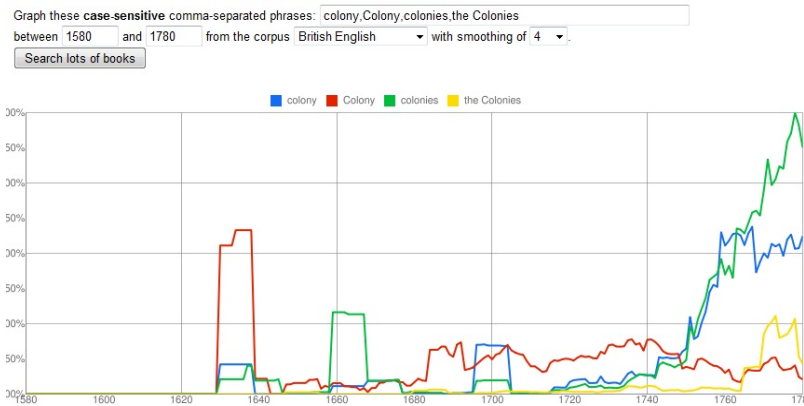
a.



- i. I dropped your focus on America (above), colony, and independence to seek the Age of Empires. And, here, that seems to be the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Of course that could involve fear of the French and the Imperial Habsburg (Austrian) empires at that time. (Indeed, there is a lot of reference to “his Imperial Majesty” which is, in fact, the Holy Roman Emperor, or Habsburg ruler.)
- ii. In 1776, Gibbon wrote *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and, of course, that is the year of another empire on the ropes (and the growth of another in India).
- iii. Brokers have to do with trade, whether at the lowest level (pawnbrokers) or highest (“A **Broker is an ancient Trade in the City of London**, of many hundred Years (landing, and formerly they were Freemen, and used to be chosen out of some of the Companies there, and allow'd and approv'd of, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for their Integrity and Ability, and used to take an Oath to demean themselves faithfully.” [note typos] John Fortescue, *The difference between an absolute and limited monarchy* (1714)

8. Shawn Cunningham

a.

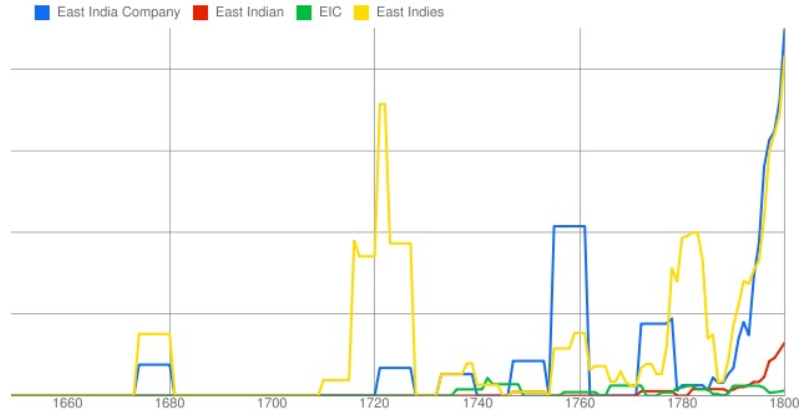


- i. It is almost as if there was a colonial crisis in the late 18th century! The colonies, of course, increasingly refers to the 13 American colonies. Colony had a particular political and legal definition and is included in charters, statutes and descriptions of the governors and trade: “That in the Year 1669. **the Lords Proprietors of the laid Colony**, settled the Method of the Govern- mentof the said...” Abel Boyer, *The history of the reign of Queen Anne* (1706)
- ii. Colony also had a meaning in the history of origins of wherever [from Matthew Kennedy, *A chronological genealogical and historical dissertation of the royal family* (1705)]:
 - (1)

his progeny for some generations, liv'd near the Red sea; The 20th. from **Gaedhal - Glas**, from whom the whole **Colony** took the name of Gaedhelians, signifying in English, the Children of Gaedhelus, and in Irish *Clanna - Gaedhall*. He is also accounted the 17th. Degree, inclusively, from **Heber-Scot**, the leader of the **Colony** back from Egypt into Scythia; which Nickname of *Scot* this Chieftain got from being an Excellent Bowman, or he assum'd it to ingratiate him self the more with the progeny of *Nenul*, the eldest son of *Fenius-Farfa*, which by

9. Kevin Pranevicius

a.

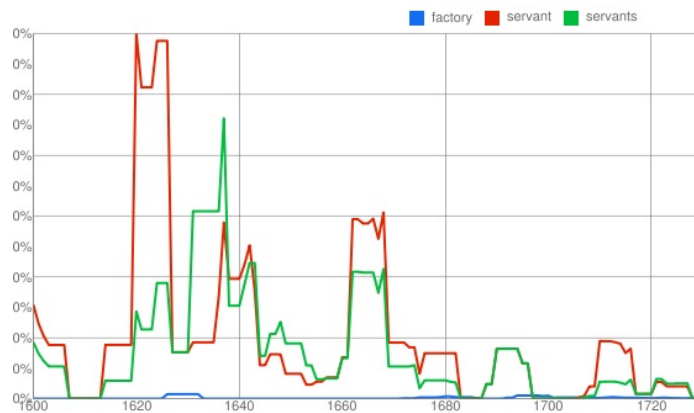


1798	1799	1800	East India Company
1785	1786 - 1799	1800	East Indian
1769	1770 - 1793	1794 - 1800	EIC
1720 - 1780	1781 - 1799	1800	East Indies

- i. I don't know why you find the term East India to be absent through this period.
 (1) Pamphlets such as Thomas Papillon and Sir Josiah Child *The East-India-trade a most profitable trade to the kingdom*, are self-explanatory

10. Alex Welter

a.



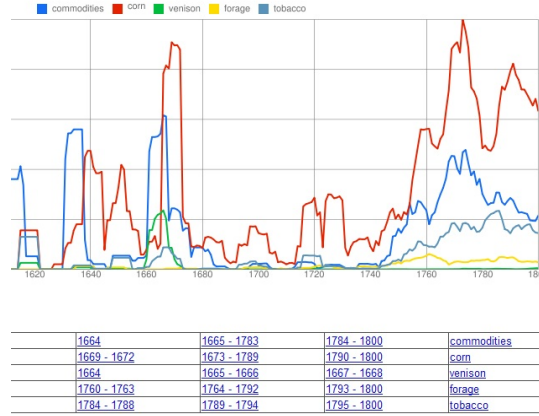
- i. I took servant and wondered if we could find examples of company servants (factors) in other countries as in ch. 4 of Ogborn.
 (1) Judasz Tadeusz Krusin'ski and Jean Antoine Du Cerceau, *The history of the late revolutions of Persia* (1733), mentions factors' warehouses there: "the English Factory sent him considerable Presents at his Entrance into Ispahan to obtain his Protection"
 (2) Servant is, oddly, usually in a religious sense, rarely as a representative of a group of merchants, although *The Craftsman* (1737) mentions that "the Word Knight likewise antiently signify'd a Servant, Minister, or Officer of the King"

11. Blake Born

a.

As you note: "forage isn't used often but that is probably because more societies are industrialized and aren't hunter/gatherers. The rest of the word are off and on with commodities being used often now that trade is booming."

b.



- i. Here are just a few of the many laws in Britain regarding the tobacco trade:
 ii.

Merchant to give security for the duties before delivery, &c. 1 *Ja.* 2. c. 4. § 2, *Esc.* vol. 8.

Tobacco imported to be subject to the management of the customs, 7 & 8 *W.* 3. c. 10. § 3. 6. vol. 9.

Importer of **tobacco** to give security for the duties, to have a discount on prompt payment, and an allowance for waste and shrinkage, 7 & 8 *W.* 3. c. 10. § 5. vol. 9. 12 *An.* st. 2. c. 8. § 4. vol. 13.

Merchant importer of **tobacco** of the *English* plantations, to be allowed three months to pay, or give security for the further subsidy by this act, and for prompt payment 10*l.* per cent. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. c. 23. § 10. vol. 10.

No **tobacco** to be imported but in cask, chest, or case, each to contain 200 weight, on forfeiture of the same, &c. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. c. 21. § 29. vol. 10.

Nine months given for paying the duties hereby imposed on **tobacco**, and 6*l.* per cent. discount on prompt payment, 2 & 3 *An.* c. 9. § 11. vol. 11.

No **tobacco** of the growth of *Europe*, or mixed therewith, to be sold in any shins of war. 6 *An.* c. 22. §

1. c. 21. § 3. vol. 13. Allowance of 10*l.* per cent. for prompt payment, 12 *An.* st. 2. c. 8. § 3. vol. 13.

Allowance of duties for **tobacco** burnt in the warehouses, damaged, &c. 12 *An.* st. 2. c. 8. § 6, *Esc.* vol. 13. 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 21. § 4, 5. 13. vol. 15.

Tobacco not to be adulterated, or mixed with leaves, herbs, or other materials, offering the same to sale, or to obtain drawback on exportation, &c. to forfeit 5*s.* &c. for every pound weight, &c. 1 *Geo.* 1. st. 2. c. 46. vol. 13. 5 *Geo.* 1. c. 11. § 22. vol. 14. 24 *Geo.* 2. c. 41. § 24. vol. 20.

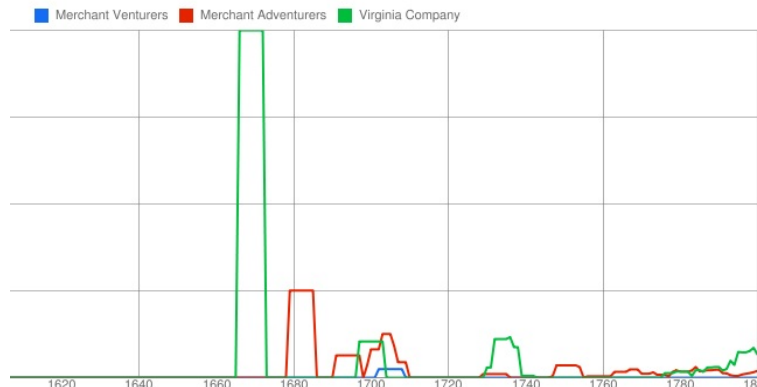
If any waste happen of **tobacco** exported to *Ireland*, an allowance to be made not exceeding 2*l.* per cent. 6 *Geo.* 1. c. 21. § 48. vol. 14.

Tobacco exported for foreign parts, landed in *Ireland*, forfeited and double the drawback, &c. 6 *Geo.* 1. c. 21. § 49, 50. vol. 14.

Tobacco, &c. carried coastwise from any other port than the place from whence certified, to be forfeited, and double the value, &c. 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 21. § 8, *Esc.* vol. 15.

12. Alex Gillespie

a.



- i. Changed yours slightly to focus on phrases. Companies were groups incorporated with a specific charter, whether Norfolk goldsmiths, or London merchants. This same phrase kept for those in trade to specific areas.
 - (1)

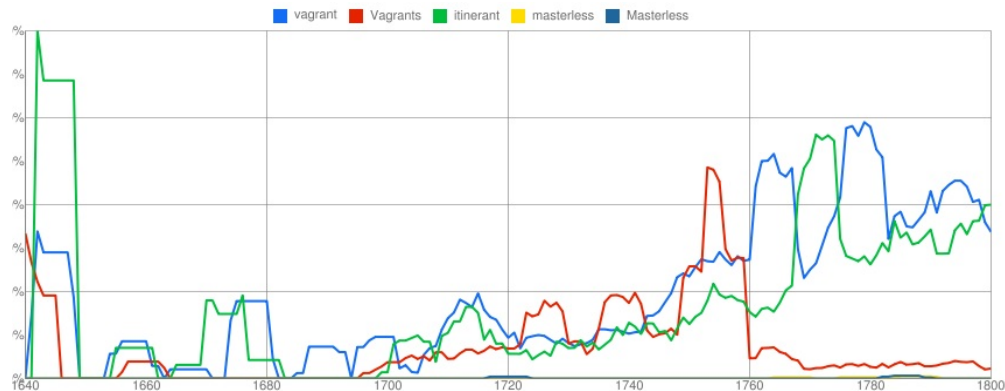
Of Trading Companies, by Statute, the Merchant-Adventurers, Turkey and Mufcovy Company, &c.

A Company of Trade, is a Society of Merchants, erected and incorporated by the King's Letters Patents, and having also divers Privileges by Acts of Parliament, exclusive from other Subjects, for the Maintenance, enlarging, and better carrying on, of our most considerable Trades to foreign Parts. There have been several of these Companies in England, as well in ancient, as late Times; the first of which was the Company of Merchant-Adventurers, whose Patent was granted by King Edw. 1. near five hundred Years since, when the said Merchants obtained Privileges from John Duke of Brabant, and were then called the Brotherhood of St. Thomas a Becket of Canterbury, which Privileges were confirmed by King Edw. 3. Hen. 4. and their Successors, down to King Hen. 7. who gave them the Name of Merchant-Adventurers:

13. Austin Alexander

- a. You note: "The words barbarous, slave and savage peak at different points between 1550 and 2000. Vagrant never does peak. Around 1800, barbarous declines and savage seems to replace it." I decided to focus on the itinerants.

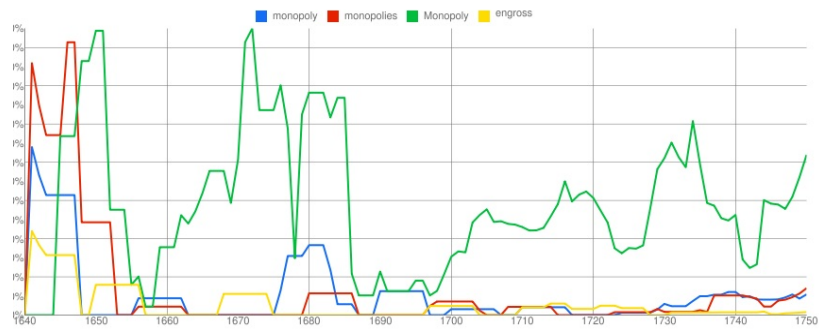
b.



- i. By the 18th-century masterless is a bit quaint. Here, Robert Dodsley, *A select collection of old plays* (1744), includes the following exchange: "I am a servant, yet a masterless man, sir; Hengist. Pr'ythee how can that be? Simon. Very nimbly, sir; My master is dead, and now I serve my mistress; Ergo, I am a masterless man; she's-now a widow...."
- ii. Still, the idea of someone completely free, but working for someone else, is a bit difficult for the early modern mind to understand.

14. Whitney Voyles

a.

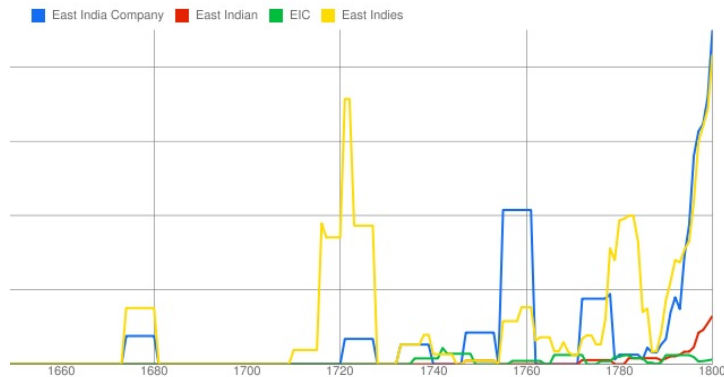


- i. Thoughts on monopoly. Most concerned with this in regards to the corn (grain) trade, and ensuring subsistence for the poor. Monopoly as engrossment.
 - (1) The lead up to the English Civil War (1640), Parliament considered a monopoly in passing: “Upon Tuesday therefore the 1 ith of November, after some things of more indifferency pass'd (as the fending for Alderman Abel to appear before the Committee of Grievances, he being complained of for the Monopoly of Soap, and ordered to bring his Patent, Articles, Covenants and Papers)”John Nalson, *An impartial collection of the great affairs of State* (1682)

15. Dana Jarrard

a. Your Ngram is good. Here, I just repeat the focus on East Indies

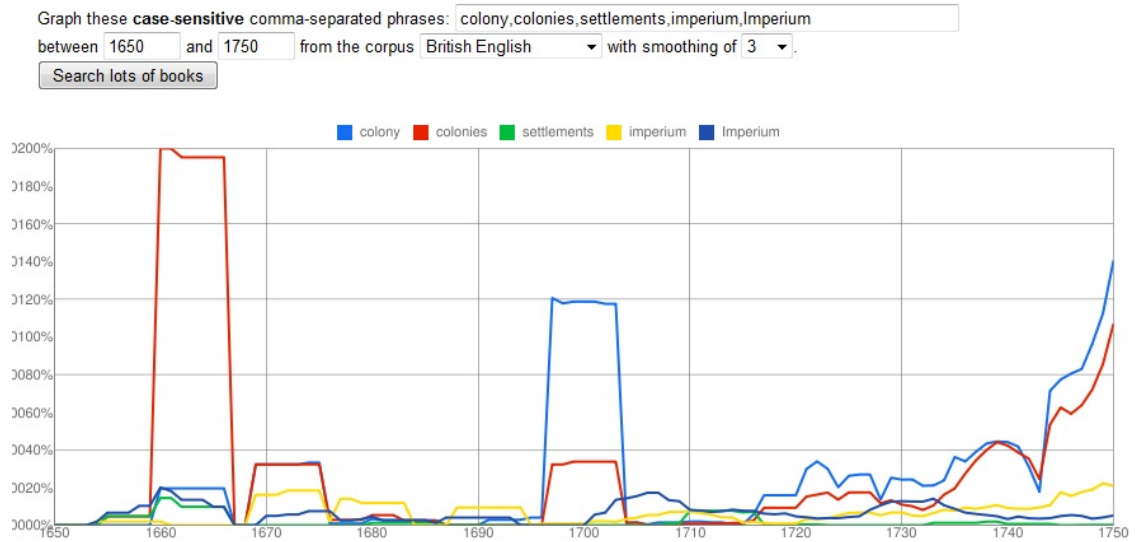
b.



1798	1799	1800	East India Company
1785	1786 - 1799	1800	East Indian
1769	1770 - 1793	1794 - 1800	EIC
1720 - 1780	1781 - 1799	1800	East Indies

- i. What does Scotland import ca. 1720s? “For **the Commodities ,of the East-Indies** and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuff's, Calico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee and Cinamon, they have but little Product to answer that Trade [in other words, what do they send back?], except Lead, sine Stuff's, red and white Herrings, which Mr. Spruel fays have been sold for him there for Sixpence a-piece by way of Barter; and he supposes **Glasgow Plaids may be a good Commodity there**. For the **Product of Persia, which, besides the fame with the East-indies, is Coral and Necklaces**; the Scots have to exchange Broad-cloth, Stuff's, and Lead.” Guy Miege, “The present state of Great Britain and Ireland: in three parts (1723)

16. Lucas Brown
a.



- i. I shortened the dates to 1750 to avoid “the Colonies” in crisis in the 1760s. There is a struggle in the colonies earlier, but it is between the interests of the Caribbean sugar plantation colonies and the relatively unimportant North American colonies built on a bunch of rocks in Mass., NY, NC, etc.
- ii.

free Briton, April, 19. N^o. 27.

Of the British Sugar Colonies in America.

THE Dispute between our northern and southern Colonies in America, the Author affirms, is a Matter of great Importance to this Kingdom.

Asserts, that while the Produce of our Sugar Colonies is greater than we consume, the Price of it will be influenced by *French* Sugar, as now it is.

That our Sugar Colonies are supplied with Slaves at least 40 *per Cent.* cheaper than the *French*, and have all manner of Provisions, Utensils, Cattle and Lumber, cheaper than the *French* have.

That notwithstanding this, our Colonies sell their Sugars from 40 to 60 *per Cent.* dearer than the *French* can sell theirs in the *West-Indies*.

(1) *Gentleman's magazine and historical chronicle* (1731)

17.