

APPENDIX

SKELETON OF TUCKER'S GREAT WORK^{*1}

Advertisement.

A preliminary discourse setting forth the natural disposition, or instinctive inclination, of mankind towards commerce.

The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes.²

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.³ CONTAINING CERTAIN POLITIES FOR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

CHAPTER I. A polity for the encouragement of the married state.

CHAPTER II. A polity for the admission of wealthy and industrious foreigners.

¹ When *Mss.* marginal notes by Tucker are referred to in footnotes to this skeleton, the references are to the Copy of the *Elements* in the New York Public Library (Astor division).

² *Mss.* note by Tucker changes this title to read, "*The Moral and Political Theory of Trade and Taxes.*"

³ A *Mss.* note changes this *Part I* to *Book I*.

CHAPTER III. Other polities for increasing the number of people.

PART II. CONTAINING CERTAIN POLITIES FOR THE EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF COMMERCE.

CHAPTER I. Certain polities for encouraging and improving husbandry.

Sec. I. A polity for dividing large estates.

Sec. II. A polity for enclosing commons and common fields.

Sec. III. A polity for changing tithes into glebe.

Sec. IV. A polity for increasing buildings in low, fenny or marshy ground, and rendering them healthy.

Sec. V. A polity for creating a plenty of timber.

Sec. VI. A polity for registering the title-deeds of houses and landed estates.

CHAPTER II. Certain polities for the increase and improvements of manufactures.

Sec. I. A polity for opening such exclusive companies as relate principally to our home trade, or domestic commerce.

Sec. II. A polity for opening those exclusive companies which relate to foreign trade.

An Appendix to the first and second sections of the chapter on Manufactures.

Outline theory of taxes.¹

Sec. III. A polity for improving our colonies, and

¹ All of the *Skeleton* that precedes this point is an outline of what in full first draft composes the *Elements* as this volume was privately printed and circulated among Tucker's friends. All of the *Skeleton* that follows is the outline which he intended later to have fully developed.

extending the trade between them and the mother country, to their mutual advantage.

Sec. IV. A polity for making all ports free and easing trade of several burdens.

Sec. V. A polity for suppressing smuggling.

Sec. VI. A polity for a sure and expeditious manning of the fleet without pressing.

Sec. VII. A polity for making good roads, navigable rivers, and canals.¹

Sec. VIII. A polity for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.

Sec. IX. A polity for a perfect incorporation with Ireland.²

CHAPTER III. On coin and credit as the mediums of commerce.

Sec. I. On the nature and circulation of human industry.

Sec. II. On the rise and origin, the use and necessity, of some medium, deposit, or certificate whereby the exchange of the produce of one man's labor may be facilitated for that of another—and that this medium, deposit, or certificate is what we call money.

¹In N. Y. Public Library (Astor division) copy of the *Elements* occurs a marginal note, written in Tucker's own hand, under this section: "A canal a public road in times of peace, a fortification in times of war."

²Marginal note in Tucker's hand suggests additions of:

A polity for defensive strength and security at home. By land enlisting regulars for 5 years; then disbanding them and incorporating with the militia of each county. Independent companies of light horse. Every serjeant and corporal as well as superior officer on horse or foot to be capable of searching for and seizing upon *run* goods imported, in the same manner as custom house officer or excise man. By sea, 12 stations; 3 ships at each station. These to be applied likewise to prevent smuggling.

A polity for civilizing "ye" Indians and preserving peace in "ye" colonies.

Sec. III. On the true meaning of the relative terms, market-price and values of commodities, cheapness, dearness, scarcity, plenty, &c., &c.

Sec. IV. The reasons assigned why gold and silver are found preferable to other metals for the purposes of making them into money; and how far a paper certificate may as truly become money as pieces of the metals of gold and silver.

Sec. V. What is intrinsic in these metals and what is more properly relative, viz.: the intrinsics of gold and silver are size, weight, and fineness; the relatives are the several proportions of the weight and fineness of the coins in one country compared with those of another; and from these comparisons results that imaginary coin, or medium between the two, called the par of exchange. After this comparison with foreign coins, whether gold or silver, there is a secondary, or domestic, comparison, which has a universal influence, though little attended to, viz., the domestic proportion between gold and silver, whether set higher or lower than it is in other countries.

Sec. VI. On the doctrine of exchanges and the nature of banking, illustrated by familiar ideas taken from common life and then applied.

Sec. VII. Reasons for increasing the quantity of metal money and the polities for so doing.¹

Sec. VIII. Reasons for changing a considerable part

¹Tucker's marginal *Mss.* note: "The proprietors of plate the only holders—a polity proposed for melting down plate. Permission given the universities and all public companies to convert such plate as they deem useless into money. The colleges in the universities to lay out this money in augmenting small livings in their gift, building or repairing parsonage houses—companies in mending high roads, building bridges, widening narrow passes, etc."

of the dead national debt into circulating certificates or paper money; and a scheme proposed whereby every man in the kingdom may receive interest every moment for his money and become his own banker; so that the national debt shall become the most advantageous institution to commerce, manufactures, agriculture and general industry that ever existed.

PART III. A SYSTEM OF POLITIES FOR THE PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF GOOD MORALS.

DISSERTATION I. On the connection and entire harmony between national commerce, good morals, and good government, that they all promote each other; nay, that they are but parts of one general scheme, in the designs of Providence, though considered by us as separate and distinct, and sometimes as unconnected.

DISSERTATION II. That as commerce must be under the guidance of good morals, the rules of good morals are, therefore, applied to regulate these artificial wants of mankind which are the bases of commerce. And these reasonings illustrated by plain facts and examples. Politics proposed.

Sec. I. Proved, that all the former polities relating to the increase of mankind, Part I, are useful to good morals.

Sec. II. Proved, that all the former polities relating to national industry and the right employment of time, Part II, are productive of the same effect.

Sec. III. A polity for superintending all public places of expense, pleasure and diversion.

Sec. IV. A polity for securing those trades to the female sex which are fittest for their condition.

Sec. V. A polity for preventing the present bad effects of electioneering.¹

Sec. VI. A polity for preventing national perjury.

Sec. VII. A polity for clearing the streets of street-walkers, for the well-regulating of jails and Bridewells, and for making executions less frequent, but more decent and solemn.

Sec. VIII. An annual survey and register of inhabitants.

PART IV. A SYSTEM OF TAXES PREVENTIVE OF IDLENESS, EXTRAVAGANCE, &C., PROMOTIVE OF GOOD MORALS, AND PRODUCTIVE OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY, WEALTH AND PLENTY.

Sec. I. A dissertation on the nature, reason and use of taxes.

Sec. II. Rules for judging whether any tax proposed is bad, innocent, or good. These principles applied to our present system, viz. :

¹ *Mss.* note by Tucker:

“All freedoms of towns corporate to remain untouched any farther than they are affected by some of the preceding polities. But in regard to the election of members of Parliament, confine that wholly to landed property. The reason to be given afterwards. The Quantum to be £6 per annum, the same qualification as that for jurymen. The consequence of this regulation would be, that lands of £4 or £5 per year value would be better cultivated in order to be worth £6. That houses within cities or towns corporate would become very desirable and objects of great attention. That every tradesman capable of purchasing a house would be sure of buying one, in order to be of the rank of voters. Thus, the freeholds in cities and towns corporate would be greatly multiplied, and as these houses for the most part would be occupied by their owners, old houses would be rebuilt, new ones erected, and all made to wear a better face than they now do. In order to avoid collusion, the house or lands entitling to a freehold must have been rated to the land tax.”

- Sec. III. Such taxes as ought to be continued *in statu quo*.
- Sec. IV. Such as ought to be augmented.
- Sec. V. Such new taxes as ought to be laid on.
- Sec. VI. Such as ought to be lessened.
- Sec. VII. Such as ought to be totally abolished.
- Sec. VIII. Such bounties, drawbacks, or premiums as ought to be added, increased, lessened, withdrawn.
- Sec. IX. Regulations for the most frugal methods of collecting the revenue, and the most serviceable to trade and industry.

PART V.¹ MISCELLANEOUS REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

- Sec. I. Such vulgar errors exposed relating to trade as were not particularly confuted in the foregoing treatise.²

¹ *Mss.* note of Tucker changes this to read *Book V*.

² *Mss.* marginal notes by Tucker give a list of the errors he desired to confute: "1. Vulgar Error: That money is riches, and that mere spending of money in a country is a good thing for that country. 2. Do. (i. e. Vulgar Error): That rival nations cannot all flourish at the same time; that poor nations will draw away trade from rich; that low wages create cheap manufactures. 3. Do: That slavery is necessary in the colonies. 4. Do: That colonies are essentially necessary to trade. 5. Do: That companies of trade at home and of merchant adventurers abroad were originally necessary, tho' allowed to be not so now. 6. Do: That the principles of commerce can only be understood by commercial people. [In the *Essay on Trade, Preface*, p. x, Tucker says that the person of liberal education "is better fitted for the study of the *Science* than the merchant himself, because his mind is freer from the prejudice of self-interest and therefore more open to conviction in things relating to the general good."] 7. Do: That luxuries are beneficial to trade. 8. Do: That we ought to imitate the antient Greeks and Romans (see *Lit. Liv. Lib. I*, 59, *Romanos homines*, etc.). On the contrary the Romans under their little petty kings when the Roman territory was not half as big as Yorkshire, were richer than the inhabi-

Sec. II. Rules for judging of the increase or decrease of trade in general, and of any branch of it in particular.

Sec. III. Rules for setting up any new branch of trade, merchandise, or manufacture.

Sec. IV. General directions to travelers, whether through our own or in foreign countries, viz.: what questions to ask, relating to civil, religious, or commercial liberty; the tenure of lands, different holdings and jurisdictions, nature of governments, courts of justice, tendency of taxes, and the like; and what inferences to make from the respective answers; how to judge of the genius of a people from their political constitution, and *vice versa*; how to account for the decay or improvement of trade, manufactures, agriculture, husbandry, &c.; of the increase or diminution of the numbers of people; also a true method of finding out the comparative riches or poverty of the state or country through which you travel. [*Instructions for Travellers* developed this plan.]

Sec. V. The whole science and systems of commerce reduced into a series of short maxims or aphorisms. The conclusion.

tants of Rome under Augustus Caesar—Proof. Money got by conquest is like money got by privateering—Proof. 9. Do: For the populousness of antient Judea.”