

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS

## Chapter 1 : The American Revolution

*This monograph is the outgrowth of a survey of the later years of the Board of Trade and Plantations which was intended to form the introduction and background for a study of the office of the secretary of state for America. The lack of any detailed account of the board for this period combined with.*

It was composed of various unsalaried ex officio Commissioners who were not expected to attend the Board regularly and a certain number of paid Commissioners to whom the conduct of business was entrusted. The senior such Commissioner, usually known as the First Lord, presided. This office was discontinued between and when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an ex officio Commissioner, presided. Payment of this salary was suspended between and during the period when the Board was presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who received no remuneration for his services in this respect. Stamford, Earl of; Meadows, Sir P. Guilford, Lord; Meadows, Sir P. Suffolk, Earl of; Astley, Sir J. Holderness, Earl of; Chetwynd, J. Westmorland, Earl of; Chetwynd, J. Monson, Lord; Bladen, M. Monson, Lord; Ashe, E. Monson, Lord; Plumer, R. Halifax, Earl of; Plumer, R. Halifax, Earl of; Herbert, Hon. Halifax, Earl of; Pitt, J. Halifax, Earl of; Fane, F. Halifax, Earl of; Stone, A. Sandys, Lord; Jenyns, S. Hillsborough, Earl of; Jenyns, S. Dartmouth, Lord; Jenyns, S. Carlisle, Earl of; Jenyns, S. Carlisle, Earl of; Spencer, Lord R. Grantham, Lord; Spencer, Lord R. Grantham, Lord; Eden, W. Secretary Although the appointment of the Secretary in was recorded as an act of the Board, it seems clear that the individual in question had already been nominated by the crown.

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## Chapter 2 : Board of Trade - Wikipedia

*Board of Trade, also called Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, English governmental advisory body established by William III in May to replace the Lords of Trade () in the supervision of colonial affairs.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Several maps and illustrations lend additional interest to the little book. The Yale University Press. BAsyE has turned aside from investigating the office of secretary of state for America to publish an illuminating monograph upon the Board of Trade. In this preliminary study he has disposed of some current misunderstandings as to the functions and policies of the Board. He has, in fact, made the story of that characteristically eighteenth century anomaly a consistent one, by examining the Board itself instead of speculating upon the policies of its changing first lords. The origin and early history of the Board, which are sketched in an introductory chapter, partially account for the confusion of later historians. Although by its first commission three kinds of business were to be referred to it—conditions affecting trade, the relief of the poor, and plantation affairs—the last was from the beginning its main occupation. Its title was a misnomer, for comparatively little commercial business was referred to it; and its members, though frequently members of the House of Commons, showed no special activity when bills respecting trade were under consideration. In the second place, the Board was set up by William III primarily to investigate matters which fell within the royal prerogative. Thus its relation with the executive departments was closer than with the houses of parliament. With the Treasury, the Admiralty, the law officers, the Privy Council, and the secretaries of state it corresponded freely, but it reported to parliament only upon request of one of the two houses. And later historians have fallen into similar errors through failing to read accurately enough the orders in council which established the Board and altered its functions. For example, they opposed, for some years successfully, attempts to tax the colonies. They worked steadily to maintain the royal prerogative in disputes between the colonial assemblies and the appointed officials, they always contested the issue of bills of credit by local assemblies, and they advocated from to confining the colonists to the east of a boundary line along or near the Alleghany mountains. Such facts merit a more complete examination, for they elucidate some of the mysteries of British colonial policy. Basye has chosen to deal with the organization of the Board rather than with its policies, but in suggestive paragraphs here and there he has revealed the further possibilities of the subject. The status of the Board turned upon its relations with the executive officers, and particularly with the secretary of state who supervised colonial administration. The first lords of trade usually pressed for admission to the cabinet with the privilege, of direct access to the king, for the supervision of correspondence with colonial officials, and for the control of colonial patronage. In regard to these matters Dr. Basye shows that there was less variation than has commonly been supposed. Although some first lords may have possessed nominal cabinet rank, they did not exercise the privilege, nor did they hold private audience with the king. Between and officials in the colonies were ordered to correspond regularly with the Board and to send it copies of their communications with other departments, and the mass of information so obtained was a permanent source of influence. The curious fact is that the activity and importance of the Board were comparatively little modified by these formal changes in its power. After , when it became a mere board of report to You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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## Chapter 3 : Catalog Record: The Lords commissioners of trade and | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*The Lords Commissioners of Trade and Foreign Plantations, appointed in and commonly known as the Lords of Trade, did not constitute a committee of the Privy Council, but were, in fact, members of a separate body.*

Save The Board of Trade circa The Board of Trade is a British government department concerned with commerce and industry, currently within the Department for International Trade. The Board would evolve gradually into a government department with considerable power and a diverse range of functions,[2] including regulation of domestic and foreign commerce, the development, implementation and interpretation of the Acts of Trade and Navigation , and the review and acceptance of legislation passed in the colonies. Between and the Board of Trade, in partnership with the various[3] secretaries of state over that time, held responsible for colonial affairs, particularly in British America. The newly created office of Home Secretary then held colonial responsibility until , when the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies was established. Following the loss of the American War of Independence , both the board and the short-lived secretaryship were dismissed by the king on 2 May and the board was abolished later by the Civil List and Secret Service Money Act 22 Geo. Initially mandated by an order in Council on 5 March , the committee was reconstructed and strengthened by a second order, on 23 August , under which it operated for the rest of its existence. The committee has been known as the Board of Trade since , but this name was only officially adopted by an act of The full Board has met only once since the midth century, during commemorations of the bicentenary of the Board in In , Charles I appointed a new commission for regulating plantations. Soon after however, the English Civil Wars erupted and initiated a long period of political instability in England and the resultant loss of productivity for these committees. These include the first Commission of Trade to be established by an Act of Parliament on 1 August They represent the first attempt to establish a legitimate control of commercial and colonial affairs, and the instructions indicate the beginnings of a policy which had the prosperity and wealth of England exclusively at heart. The Lords Commissioners of Trade and Foreign Plantations, appointed in and commonly known as the Lords of Trade, did not constitute a committee of the Privy Council, but were, in fact, members of a separate body. The board carried on this work but also had long periods of inactivity, devolving into chaos after and dissolved in by an act of Parliament by the Rockingham Whigs. Reestablishment and later history William Pitt the Younger re-established the committee in , and an Order in Council of 23 August provided the formal basis that still remains in force. A secretariat was established which included the president, vice president and board members. By , the board still remained in its old structure, with 20 members including the Archbishop of Canterbury. The short name of "Board of Trade" was formalised in During the second half of the 19th century it also dealt with legislation for patents, designs and trade marks, company regulation, labour and factories, merchant shipping, agriculture, transport, power etc. Colonial matters passed to the Colonial Office and other functions were devolved to newly created departments, a process that continued for much of the 20th century. The original commission comprised the seven later eight Great Officers of State , who were not required to attend meetings, and the eight paid members, who were required to attend. The Board, so constituted, had little real power, and matters related to trade and the colonies were usually within the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of State and the Privy Council, with the Board confining itself mainly to colonial administration.

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## Chapter 4 : UK HISTORY: BOARD OF TRADE & PLANTATIONS | Cambridge Forecast Group Blog

*For the English Board of Trade established in to examine and propose colonial legislation, see Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, also called Board of Trade, was an English governmental advisory body appointed by the crown by commission under the great seal in to replace the Lords of Trade () in the supervision of colonial.*

November 13, at 1: Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries trade matters remained the responsibility of Privy Council Committees. Work on the plantations increasingly occupied the Board although it also had long periods of inactivity. After , the Board of Trade was in chaos and, with the coming to power of the Rockingham Whigs in , was abolished. On 23 August this Committee was put on a formal basis by a further Order in Council. This Order still remains in force. A secretariat was set up; President, Vice President and Board members appointed. In fact no quorum has ever been laid down and the President had the right to transact all business by himself. It has met only once since in see below. During the second half of the nineteenth century the Board also became responsible for new legislation on such matters as patents, designs and trade marks, company regulation, labour and factory matters, control of merchant shipping, mines. While it retained its interest in internal and foreign trade, its control of colonial matters had passed to the Colonial Office by mid-nineteenth century. During the twentieth century the greater intervention of the state in commercial and industrial affairs led to specialised functions being separated off into new ministries. Thus, from its beginning as a more or less temporary Committee of Inquiry, the Board of Trade gradually evolved. Firstly it developed into a Standing Council with a comprehensive reference, but without executive powers, and secondly, by many gradual stages, into a complex organic structure whose members became a highly technical department charged with executive duties, overshadowing the original consultative functions of the Board. This new department united the trade and industrial policy functions previously carried out by the Board of Trade, and the Ministry of Technology. It also assumed responsibilities, from the Department for Employment and Productivity, for monopolies, mergers and restrictive trade practices. The Department of Trade and Industry As well as unifying the trade and industrial policy functions of the Board of Trade with the Ministry of Technology, the new Department also took over responsibility for government policy towards monopolies and mergers from the Department of Employment. The central aim of the new Department was to help British industry and commerce achieve even greater international competitiveness. Responsibilities for the aerospace industry, including the European space programmes, and civil aviation policy were transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry. This new organisation consisted of businessmen and representatives from the Department of Trade and Industry and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. After the general election the Department of Trade and Industry was split on 5th March to form three new Departments: The Board of Trade is a committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom , originating as a committee of inquiry in the 17th century and evolving gradually into a government.

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## Chapter 5 : German addresses are blocked - calendrierdelascience.com

*The Lords commissioners of trade and plantations, commonly known as the Board of trade,*

Prior to , colonial affairs were supervised in England by a series of royally appointed committees. King James I appointed the first of these in as a temporary committee of inquiry into colonial trade. In , Charles I appointed a new commission for regulating plantations with the Archbishop of Canterbury as its head; its primary goals were to increase royal authority and the influence of the Church of England in the colonies, particularly given the great migration of Puritans to the New World. Soon after the committee started its work, however, the English Civil Wars erupted, initiating a long period of political instability in England. As a result, the productivity of this type of committee in the mid- to late seventeenth century was often short-lived. The committees tended to drift into impotence after a vigorous startâ€”the inevitable effect of conflict between monarchists, who had no reason to support measures that might play into the hands of parliamentary supporters, and Parliamentarians, who had little incentive to approve recommendations that would help royalists in the colonies. King Charles II Supporters of Parliament defeated the king in early encounters, so parliamentary leaders created their own commission for the plantations, which in turn was displaced in when the Rump Parliament created a subcommittee of the council of state to run the colonies. But that board lost its justification, too, and declined quickly. In , after Charles II was restored to the throne, two committees were formed to administrate the colonies: The two committees merged in Finally, in , the king appointed a committee of the Privy Council called the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations, also known as the Lords of Trade. This committee was the strongest version yet, and functioned effectivelyâ€”with a brief interruption caused by the Glorious Revolution â€”until May , when William III, pressured by the House of Commons, created a new advisory body, the Board of Trade. Its responsibilities included managing English trade, both domestic and foreign; overseeing the care and employment of the poor; and supervising colonial affairs. View Slideshow From an administrative perspective, the Board of Trade seemed to have its work cut out for it: The population of British North America rose from about , in to almost 2 million in Imports from the continental colonies to Britain increased percent between and and between and ; British exports to the American colonies in the s were valued at almost , pounds, increasing over the next twenty years by almost percent. As the colonies grew in size and wealth, they also became more valuable in defending Britain against its enemies, France and Spain. Foreign wars produced issues to be debated and information to be evaluated. Committees spent increasing amounts of time reading letters brought in naval vessels, going over official reports, interviewing returned colonial officials, hearing the cases of Americans representing the assemblies or interest groups, interviewing lobbyists for colonial interests, and negotiating favors for their constituents. Yet these circumstances did not result in the systematically sustained committee work that one might have expected. The body submitted its work to the Board of Trade expecting the customary response: This policy was adopted to ensure colonial dependence on the Crown, but in fact it had the opposite effect: Instead, the board deliberated over the revisions between March 14 and 23, They confirmed fifty-seven of the revised acts; disallowed ten ab initio, or from the enactment date; assigned fifteen a probationary status; and referred three to the Lords of the Treasury. Most notably, the board made clear its intentions to forbid the alteration of previous laws if they did not contain a suspending clause. This meant that any revision of almost any Virginia law, no matter how practical, could be disallowed from its inception if it was found noncompliant with the interests of the Crown. It was a sign that that the board intended to play a much larger role in colonial legislation than it had in years past. The Virginia assembly petitioned against the mandatory use of the suspending clause, but to no effect. Meanwhile, the Board of Trade was so pleased with the results of the Virginia law revision that it ordered the other American colonies to undergo the same procedure. Decline of the Board of Trade in the Colonies Halifax served more than a dozen years, but after he left the board in , successive committees of trade fragmented again. William Petty, earl of Shelburne, left his post after only a

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few months because he could not get along with his colleagues; Wills Hill, earl of Hillsborough, served two years as board president before resigning over its policy regarding western lands. King George III The board became a less effective deliberative body when members were continuously moved in and out in response to the ministerial instability of the s under the reign of George III. The board met less and less often, and rarely consulted representatives of interest groups. Increasingly its recommendations on matters like Indian affairs were ignored in the colonies. As the Board of Trade lost the respect of colonial officials, members of Parliament, and the Privy Council, control of colonial affairs drifted to whoever held the cabinet position, created in , of secretary of state for the colonies. Once the American colonies declared their independence from England in , the erratic oversight of the Board of Trade was no longer necessary. An act of Parliament abolished the body altogether in Time Line May - King William III appoints a body of eight commissioners, known as the Board of Trade, to supervise colonial laws, particularly those that might contradict imperial trade policy. October 7, - George Montagu-Dunk, earl of Halifax, is appointed president of the Board of Trade and ushers in an era of renewed involvement in colonial activity. It confirms fifty-seven of the revised acts, disallows ten ab initio, assigns fifteen a probationary status, and refers three to the Lords of the Treasury. This cabinet position absorbs control of colonial affairs from the Board of Trade.

### Chapter 6 : Board of Trade | British government | calendrierdelascience.com

*COUNCIL OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS Commissioners The Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations of was appointed by the crown by commission under the great seal.*

### Chapter 7 : Board of Trade | Revolvly

*The eight-member Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantationsâ€”more commonly known as the Board of Trade and not to be confused with the Privy Council's standing committee for plantationsâ€”was established in by the crown for the purpose of "inspecting and improving our plantations or colonies."*

### Chapter 8 : Council of trade and plantations | British History Online

*LORDS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONLORDS OF TRADE AND PLANTATION, an administrative body organized by Charles II in to create stronger administrative ties between the colonial governments and the Crown.*

### Chapter 9 : Lords of Trade and Plantation | calendrierdelascience.com

*passed by english parliament to control colonial trade and bolster the mercantile system. enforcement led to growing resentment Lords commissioners of trade and plantations William III created organization to investigate the enforcement of the navigations act.*