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GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
COLLECTIONS, VOLUME XVIII

*The Search For
Georgia's Colonial Records*



Edited by

Lilla Mills Hawes

and

Albert S. Britt, Jr.

Savannah: The Society, 1976

*Reprinted from Collections of
The Georgia Historical Society
Volume XVIII*

Foreword

From its very beginning, the Georgia Historical Society was a major focal point in the search for the official records of the Colony, and later similar documents covering the early days of the State of Georgia. However, this quest did not start with the Society. Indeed, when Savannah fell to the invading British army from Florida in December 1778, Governor Houstoun ordered the Secretary of State, Captain John Milton, to take the important records of his office to Charleston to prevent their capture. In May of 1780, when the fall of Charleston became imminent, Captain Milton took these papers to New Bern, North Carolina, and as the British over-ran North Carolina, they were sent to Maryland where they remained until the end of the war. What was left after the various moves, was returned and became a part of the State Records. Most of the Colonial Records in Savannah were lost in the course of the war but copies of some had been sent to England where they were safely filed in the Board of Trade or the State Paper Office.

Between the end of the Revolutionary War and the founding of the Georgia Historical Society in 1839, there had been several attempts made to collect the records of Colonial Georgia, or authentic copies of those documents. As will be seen in this work, in 1802 Rufus King, Minister to Great Britain, "obtained for the State two large trunks of public documents, which were examined by a Committee, raised for that object, by the Legislature." No record is found of the results of the examination by the Committee, nor are the documents now known to exist. In 1824 Joseph Vallence Bevan was appointed official historian by the legislature and he tried to obtain copies of the Colonial records from the State Paper Office in London. Permission was granted to make copies but the conditions imposed by the minister in charge made that permission merely a sham.

The year 1837 marks the first step in the pursuit of the elusive records which produced positive results. In that year the legislature, with great forethought, appropriated \$6,000.00 to send an agent to London to copy such documents as could be found. Governor Gilmer, a few months later, appointed the Reverend Charles W. Howard to be the agent. Two years later, and after many frustrating delays, Mr. Howard returned to Georgia with twenty-two volumes of hand copied manuscripts - the story of acquiring these hard won copies and the furor which arose over them is told in the following pages. The disasterous end of these twenty-two volumes is not told in these letters and has to be revealed by the editors: In 1891 Professor Scomp of Emory College borrowed the volumes from the State Capitol for a research project. While they were in his home, he

had a ruinous fire which consumed his house and the contents, including the twenty-two volumes; none was saved.

With the founding of the Georgia Historical Society, one of the important projects of the young organization was the writing of the first comprehensive history of the State. This work gave impetus to completing the record of the Colonial period, since it had been found that there were gaps in the records which Mr. Howard had brought home from London. Dr. William Bacon Stevens (later The Right Reverend) was appointed by the Society to undertake this important task. The first volume was published in 1847 and the second followed in 1859. There is much discussion of this project and the correspondence relating to it in the minutes of the Georgia Historical Society from 1840 through 1846. Meanwhile the indefatigable Corresponding Secretary, I. K. Tefft, secured an appropriation of \$500.00 from the Society's resources to have copies made of the earliest gaps in the records; the funds were sent to Robert Lemon, Chief Clerk of H. M. State Paper Office and the copies were made under his supervision. Tefft carried on a lively correspondence with Lemon for several years; it ended disappointingly when Tefft made a trip to London in 1849 for more records - he got a shocking brush-off which he describes in his last letter.

The Civil War brought further destruction to such official records as had been collected in Georgia and the final chapter in this story was not written until 1902, when the legislature appropriated funds and appointed Allen D. Candler to be the State's agent for copying and publishing the **Colonial and State Records of Georgia**. Time had mellowed the keepers of the State Paper Office and Candler was able to obtain what he needed in London and finally to produce his monumental historical work.

The letters and documents reproduced in this book and those contained in **The Mackenzie Papers**, published in **The Georgia Historical Quarterly**, LVI, No. 4, (Winter Issue 1972) and LVII, No. 1, (Spring Issue 1973), and republished in combined form in 1973 by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia, are a part of the Georgia Historical Society's collection. **The McKenzie Papers** are reprinted in this book as an addendum.

The present letters are arranged in three groups. The first, and the largest, contains essentially the correspondence of Tefft and Lemon. The second group is composed of letters from Tefft's "broadcast," or "shot-gun," approach to locating and acquiring any records, documents, books, etc. pertaining to Georgia's early history. This correspondence contains letters from several interesting figures of mid-19th century in Europe and America. The third and final section consists of correspondence about the colonial records of Spanish Florida.

The editors have transcribed these letters truly and faithfully. Where it was thought necessary to make an insertion or an interpretation, these editorial modifications are shown in brackets. Notes are included at the end of each section. The names of the people who are important to this account and whose position is not brought out in the text are foot-noted the first time they appear. The editors are grateful to John I. Coddington, Bordentown, New Jersey, for his help in translating the two French letters addressed to James Grahame.

The editing of these papers was done by Lilla M. Hawes, Director Georgia Historical Society, on behalf of that Society, and by Albert S. Britt, Jr., Historian, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia and former President of the Georgia Historical Society, on behalf of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Lilla Mills Hawes
Albert S. Britt, Jr.

Part 1-The Lemon Correspondence. (1)

State Paper Office

26 January 1839

10 o'Clock a. m.

Dear Sir,

My nephew, Mr. Robt. Phillpotts, has just called upon me, having been at your late residence in London this morning, according to your appointment, for the settlement of his account. He was much disappointed that you had gone & that you had left no directions for him as to his present account or in what way any work that he may subsequently do for you in the British Museum should be remunerated or by whom, or to what extent he should continue his researches there.

As the early settlement of such an account is of some consideration to a young man, & as I am sure that the omission of it on your part could only arise from an inadvertency in the hurry of preparing for your departure, I beg to enclose you his account up to the present time, & I shall feel much obliged if you will either transmit the amount to me to this office or give me or him an order on some party in London to pay it on your account.

For my own part, I cannot conceal from you that I thought certainly I should have had the pleasure of seeing you before you took your final departure & that on the day on which you were last at this office you would have bidden me "good bye", as I had one or two points I wished to speak to you about. I can however, as in the former case, attribute it only to the pressure of engagements at such a moment.

I shall be glad if you will write me a short note as to the future proceedings of Robt. Phillpotts in procuring materials for your State collections. Wishing you a safe journey & a happy meeting with your family.

I remain
Dear Sir yr

[file note]

To Mr. C. W. Howard

[Lemon, retained copy]

Dear Sir,

Bristol. 27 Jan. 1839

Your letter arrived this morning, just as I was about to write you in regard to Mr. Phillpot. My recollection is that my appointment with him was made for 7 o'clock on Friday evening - his not coming caused my forgetfulness of his account until I was half way to Bristol, when it occurred to me that it had been neglected. Please direct him to call on Mr. Coates, 13 Bread Street, when his money will be paid him. I

requested him to make some extracts from the Gentleman's Magazine in regard to Gen. Oglethorpe & drawings of some plans from the Royal Mss. When he has done these, I wish him to leave them at the American Legation for me - they will be sent to America with the documents which were copied in H. M. State Paper Office, & which I was compelled to leave behind me, as Lord Glenelg had not finished inspecting them. If Mr. Philpott will present his bill to Mr. Coates for these likewise, it will be paid. Mr. Phillpott has the Epitaph on Gen. Oglethorpe, which I wish him to leave at the Legation. McCall's History of Georgia, he can retain.

I am not aware that I shall have further need of his services; in case however he should happen to find any thing in regard to Gen. Oglethorpe, over and above that which we now know, if he will make a copy of such information, I should most gladly compensate him for his trouble.

I feel that an apology is due for my rudeness in not seeing you before my departure; the truth was my business came to such a sudden termination in London & different matters so pressed upon me that I scarcely knew whether I was standing on my head or my heels & in the hurry of the moment I omitted that for which my conscience reproache [d] on my journey to Bristol & which I determined to do by letter immediately on my arrival, namely to thank you most sincerely for your many & valuable attentions to me in my business. I hope, my dear Sir, you will accept this expression of my feelings, though from its tardiness, I am aware that I do not deserve that you should do so.

You mentioned that there were one or two points that you wished to speak to me about; may I ask the favor of your communicating them to me by letter. My address is: C. W. Howard, Milledgeville, Georgia, U. S. of America. In case you should ever want any information about American matters, if you will have the kindness to let me know, I will spare no pains to procure it for you, if practicable. Should you happen to find anything in your literary labors, which you think would interest me, if it is not too much trouble, I should be much obliged for a communication in regard to it. Renewedly expressing my thanks for your kind attentions, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours Sincerely,

/s/ C. W. Howard

R. Lemon, F. S. A.
&c, &c, &c
State Paper Office
London

S. P. O.

21 March 1839

Dear Sir,

The occasion of sending some more transcripts for you gives me an opportunity of acknowledging your kind letter dated from Bristol 27 Jan. 1839. I more than suspected that the missing of the appointment with Mr. Phillpotts on the eve of your leaving England arose from his own fault and I should have been extremely sorry if on his representation I had made use of any expression to hurt your feelings in the slightest degree, & I have only to return you my thanks for the kind & prompt manner in which you answered my letter.

If I had had the pleasure of seeing you once again before you left London, it was my intention to have stated to you that it is very probable you may discover many errors in your transcripts that you will find some difficulty in correcting, not having the originals to resort to. This is more likely to occur in the transcripts of the person named Vignes [?] who is anything but correct or careful in his work. In every case therefore where you cannot reconcile the sense & which may be essential to be cleared up, I apprehend the party in whose hand it is, must & should, upon your making application to that effect, rectify his errors; for such documents constituting the relations between two nations cannot be too scrupulously correct.

I feel pretty well assured that what you have done in England will open the eyes of other States & that some will follow in your track. It was my intention to have had some conversation with you on this subject & to have suggested to you an idea that occurred to me that if any other State should wish its early history elucidated in a similar manner to that of Georgia, it might be done without the expense of sending an agent from that State, by authorizing some influential literary person in England upon whose judgment, means of information & integrity they could depend to make the requisite researches in England. It is impossible for any American gentleman coming to England for such purpose to make himself sufficiently acquainted in a limited time with our various repositories, public libraries, offices & the different modes of access to each. You yourself have experienced this difficulty in a great degree & though not every one would, or could perhaps, pursue their researches with the activity & diligence that you did, yet it was not until you were nearly leaving England that you got into a favorable track, & then were so driven that you were obliged to leave much undone.

I shall be glad to have your opinion on this suggestion & I beg to assure you that I shall be most happy to afford you, personally, any assistance connected with literature in England that lies in my power, & I sincerely hope you will not take this assurance merely as a compliment;

for if I should ever want information connected with America or its literature, I should act upon your own kind offer & apply to you. But a cloud is on the horizon in the North; may it disperse without involving the two nations. The true interest of both is peace; the greatest bind of union between both is commerce & literature & I should be sorry to see a suspension of either.

I am,

[file note]

[Lemon, retained copy]

To Mr. Howard of Georgia

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The committee appointed on the 28th Feby, 1840, to take into consideration the best mode to be adopted to obtain copies of the manuscript vols. of Colonial documents brought over from England by the Revd Charles Wallace Howard, and now in the possession of this Society, beg leave to Report: That they have made the necessary enquiries and calculations and have arrived at the following results. The expense of transcribing the Colonial documents in England under the direction of the Revd Mr. Howard was 4d Sterling for every 72 words, equal with the current rate of exchange to 8cts for every 72 words, or averaging 37cts per page. The twenty-two volumes contain 4,143 pages and the cost for copying alone amounts to \$1,533., - admitting, however, that they could be copied at the one half of this sum, it would require \$766 50/100, and even on the supposition that any one could be found to undertake it at 12½ cents per page, it would cost \$578 exclusive of paper and binding which at a low computation would raise the sum to six hundred dollars.

In the casual survey which one of this committee has made, it was discovered that many documents were copied twice, and even three times, and that too in several instances in the same volume; so that in one volume only there are thirty five duplicate pages, which could be entirely left out. This fact, though it deserves to be related, does not necessarily affect the computation above made, though it exhibits a degree of carelessness on the part of the individuals employed by the intelligent Commissioner of the State, which has unnecessarily enhanced the expense of transcription.

The committee beg leave further to state, that the series of documents from the State Paper Office London is incomplete by one or two vols. - the last date in the 2d Vol. being Feby. 10th, 1750, and the 1st in the 3rd Vol. Oct. 17th, 1761, leaving an interregnum of really eleven years. Mr. Howard stated to one of the undersigned immediately on his return from England, that just prior to his departure from London, he

had found the missing Vol. in an office where he little expected to meet with it, that he had left it to be transcribed and forwarded under cover to the Secretary of State, Washington, and that he expected it would reach Milledgeville soon after his arrival home. A letter was addressed to Mr. Howard upon this subject some time since, but no reply has been received to it: That it is important to obtain this volume, and thus preserve the continuity of the series, will be evident to all, but what steps shall be taken to recover it, will be for the Society Board to determine.

The committee having carefully weighed and deliberated on the matter confided to them, would propose the following resolution and this [thus] bring the whole subject into definite action.

1st That it is inexpedient to copy the twenty two volumns of M.S. documents confided to our care by the Legislature of Georgia - because the fear of their being recalled is too slender to require such an effort, & because the expense is beyond the funds of the Society.

2nd That a committee be raised to examine the documents and report as speedily as possible on the expediency of selecting their most important materials for publication, to be embraced in the 2nd volume of our collections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

/s/ I. K. Tefft

/s/ Wm. Bacon Stevens

/s/ H. K. Preston

} Committee

Savh 14 Sept. 1840

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State Paper Office

7 April 1841

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of January last (per Sheridan) notifying to me that the Historical Society of Georgia had elected me an Honorary member, and at the same time transmitting to me three other letters to be forwarded to the respective parties. Those letters, after some little difficulty in ascertaining the address of the parties, I have put into the right channel, and I have every reason to believe they will reach those for whom they were intended.

I have to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Georgia Historical Society my grateful sense of the honor it has done me in electing me one of its Honorary members. I have long been of opinion, and every day's experience confirms me in it, that the greatest bond of union between the two Empires will be found in the field of literature, especially as in the earlier range of American literature, its poetry & its

romance must necessarily be drawn from sources intimately connected with English pursuits, English adventures and English suffering. In the higher branch of History the materials almost wholly are to be sought for in England, and I am happy to perceive that a most liberal spirit of research in that department has, within the last few years, pervaded the American mind. To assist it as much as lies in my power will be a source of much gratification to me, & I shall omit no opportunity of forwarding so desirable an object by every means that my official position gives me. With respect to the duplicates you mention of Genral Oglethorpe's, they are the property of the British Government and not in the slightest degree under my control or disposition.

I should much desire to have the volume of the Society's publication, & my diploma, and I know of no better way of getting them conveyed to me than by forming them into a parcel directed to *the care of Mr. Thorpe, Bookseller, 178 Piccadilly, London, for Mr. Lemon, &* sending it to any respectable American bookseller to be forwarded in *his* chest or package to his Book Agent in London, by whom it would in the course of business be sent to Mr. Thorpe.

I beg to return you my thanks for your expressions of personal regard, and to assure you that I am,

With the greatest respect
Your most obedient
& most humble servant.

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.

/s/ Robt. Lemon

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Dear Sir,

Savannah 26 May 1841

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the reception of your esteemed favor of the 7th of April, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for your obliging courtesy in forwarding the letters enclosed to your address. It is gratifying to read such evidences of the good will of our transatlantic friends towards our young institution, and I fully agree with you that in no way can the bonds of national amity be more effectually secured than by that moral and literary intercommunion which it is our privilege to enjoy.

The position which you hold under the British Government is one peculiarly favorable for historical research, and to your liberal and kind offices we are greatly indebted for much that is rare and valuable in the colonial documents obtained in England by the Revd Chas Wallace Howard. These volumes have been confided by the State of Georgia to the keeping of the Georgia Historical Society, and the obtaining of them

together with other interesting documents has induced the Society to request Dr. Wm B. Stevens, one of its most worthy and talented members, residing in this City, to prepare a new and complete History of Georgia. He has already entered upon his labour and will proceed with it as fast as permitted by his professional engagements. He ardently desires to visit England for the purpose of collecting the various documents which may there be found relative to Georgia. This, however, he cannot at present do, and he must rely on the kindness of our associates to obtain for him the desired boon.

The result of Mr. Howards labours were invaluable, but he has left much to be gleaned in the field over which you preside, the want of which seriously embarrasses the prosecution of Dr. Steven's labours. The earliest record obtained by Mr. Howard is in 1735, and the proceedings of the Trustees and the President & assistants prior to that date are altogether unknown to us. It is important to supply, if possible, that hiatus, and if you should meet with their proceedings in your researches or indeed with any thing relative to this province, you will render a peculiarly acceptable service to the Society by putting us in the way of possessing ourselves of the original or a copy. Though the last settled of the British American Colonies, the materials for an accurate history are far from being as abundant, as would naturally be supposed, and papers of the utmost importance are scattered about with the most shameful negligence. Our state merits a History which shall perpetuate and make known her honorable name, and if our friends who are interested in its annals will lend us their aid, the task will soon be accomplished.

I avail myself of this occasion to transmit to you your Diploma of Honorary membership of our Society, together with the first Vol. of "Collections" published by its members and a copy of Dr. Stevens Historical discourse, of which I beg your acceptance.

With great respect & regard,

Yr friend Truly,

/s/ I. K. Tefft

Cor. Scy Geo His Soc

Robt Lemon, Esq.
London

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Dear Sir,

London 30 July 1842

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt your favor of the 18th June. There will not probably be much difficulty in obtaining permission to examine & copy any documents in the Board of Trade & State Paper Office, (whose archives as far as America is concerned are now united), relative to the History of Georgia before the Revolution. It would be in

vain, at present, to ask for access to any papers relative to the period of the Revolution or subsequent to it. But if the negotiations now in progress at Washington in the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with this country, I have no doubt that a greater degree of liberality will prevail than is now deemed prudent, in granting permission to explore their archives.

I have no doubt permission could be obtained to copy the record of the proceedings of the Courts Martial, referred to in your letter, always supposing that they contain nothing of which prudence at the present time dictates the suppression.

The archives of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts are easily accessible. I shall be happy to render Mr. Stevens any service in my power in obtaining copies of any specified documents: - Any general research can, of course, be made only by himself or some one deputed to act for him.

I certainly received information that the Georgia Historical Society had done me the honor to elect me a member. My impression is strong that I duly made my acknowledgements & transmitted a volume for the library. I do not now recollect having received their diploma, but I cannot say positively that I have not.

Should it be in my power to obtain the autograph desired by you, I shall cheerfully do so.

I am, Dear Sir, with great respect,

Faithfully yours,
/s/ Edward Everett
(2)

I. K. Tefft, Esq'r.

Cor. Sec'y. of the Georgia Hist. Society

London 1 March 1843

Dear Sir,

[should be 1844]

I received by the last steamer your letter of the 11th January, and also your letter addressed to Mr. Lemon, which was duly sent to that gentleman.

In pursuance of your request, I immediately addressed a note to Lord Aberdeen, asking permission for Mr. Lemon to copy the documents preserved in the State Paper Office, pertaining to the history of Georgia, for the years 1731-1735. I have not yet received an answer to this application but I have no reason to doubt that it will be granted. I shall lose no time in communicating with you further, when I hear from Lord Aberdeen on the subject.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,
faithfully yours,
/s/ Edward Everett

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.

Dear Sir,

Savannah 9th Octr. 1843

Immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 7th of Aug. '41, I wrote to you a reply, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, transmitting at the same time your Diploma of Honorary membership of the Georgia Historical Society, and a copy of the first vol. of its Collections; since which I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you, & I am lead to fear that my letter and parcel, owing to some unaccountable accident, did not reach your hands, and I write now to say that if it did not, I will forward a new Diploma in any manner you may point out, together with copies of our publications up to the present time.

The Revd Mr. Howard resides in a remote part of this State, in very depressed circumstances, and appears unwilling to give any information in relation to his mission to England as the agent of Georgia. In the last interview I had with him he stated that just previous to his leaving London he found the missing vol of documents, ie from 1732 to '35, in a place where he little expected to find it - that he left it to be transcribed, paid the expense of its transcription, with instructions to have it forwarded to him here. Since which I have not heard from him though I have written to him several times upon the subject. As you may be acquainted with the scribes employed by Mr. Howard to copy the documents in your office, you may be enabled to trace & obtain for our Society a copy of it, the expense of which I will immediately transmit to you. It is impossible for Dr Stevens to progress with his History without it. I am, Dear Sir, with great respect, very truly yours,

/s/ I. K. Tefft

Robt Lemon, Esq.
London

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New York

My dear Sir,

October 16, 1843

I received your kind letter of the 9th instant with enclosures, just in time to send forward Mr. Lemon's letter by the Boston Steamer. I paid Harnden's express the postage to London, but you must not think of referring again to this subject. If you did, what credit should I have for zeal in the service of our Historical Society. The letters for Sir Wm. Hamilton & Dr. Mackenzie, will go by the Great Western of the 19th instant.

On the 20th we shall leave for Philadelphia, and on the 1st of Novr. we hope to be in Savannah. I am pleased to find the health of our place improving.

Since I wrote you last, I have received Dr. Mackenzie's M.S. copy of notices of the Georgia Colony from the Caledonian Mercury, a collection

of pamphlets, relating to its early settlement. I shall send them to you by Miss Hunter who embarks today. Do me the favor to keep them by you, until we meet.

I am now in pursuit of a Spanish M. S. which narrates the doings of the Spaniards in Georgia before its colonization. This M. S. is in the possession of a gentleman & antiquarian here, and I shall spare no expense to obtain it.

I must also procure the voyage from Spielbergen to Georgia published at Frankfort.

What an enthusiast is Dr. Mackenzie to have copied with his own hand so much M. S. from the Caledonian Mercury.

Very Sincerely

/s/ Wm. B. Hodgson

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

The London publishers have advertised for the original proceedings of the Trustees, which has attracted the notice of antiquarians here.

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S. P. O.

18 Nov. 1843

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 9th of Oct. last expressing your fears that your former communication conveying to me my Diploma as Honorary Member of the Georgia Historical Society & the letter accompanying it had by some misadventure failed to reach my hand. I am truly happy in stating such is not the case: it safely arrived & within a few days afterwards I addressed a letter to you as Secretary of the Society expressing the very high sense I felt of the honor conferred upon me by the Society & my anxious desire to promote as much as possible the extension of literary intercourse particularly of an historical nature between the two Empires. That letter I sent by the ordinary post & by its non arrival, the loss you anticipated (tho perhaps trivial) has been yours: it would have grieved me much had it fallen on your transmission. I forbear now to dwell any longer on this subject (having the important affair of Mr. Howard to notice) further than to request that you will communicate to the Society at a fitting opportunity that I most highly esteem the honor they have done me.

I am quite astonished at your statements relative to Mr. Howard; & I cannot conceive from whence arises his unwillingness to give any relation with respect to his mission to England as Agent of Georgia. His statement that just previous to his departure from London he found the missing Vol. of documents (vizt. from 1732 to 1735) *in a place where he little expected to find it* and that he left it to be transcribed & paid for the transcription, requires a particular notice. I beg distinctly to assert that as far as regards this office, such a volume was never in our custody; our *earliest* volume relating to Georgia being from the 13th of August 1735 to

12 Dec. 1741. So far therefore as this office is concerned we are completely exonerated. It was a matter of several anxious conversations between Mr. Howard & myself as to where the previous documents could be & I having intimate official connexion with the Council Office & Board of Trade suggested the possibility of their existence among the records of those offices & I personally introduced Mr. Thompson [Board of Trade, ed.] to the authorities there & he had by personal favor, unlimited access to all the books & papers of the Board of Trade relating to Georgia, & he was permitted to have the whole of them copied without the slightest reservation; & many clerks were employed by him for that purpose. It seems pretty clear therefore that the Vol. in question was not amongst that collection; because if it had been it would have been copied in the ordinary course, & so far from its being in a place where he little expected to find it, it was there the very place of all others where he was most likely to find it.

But Mr. Howard's access to those papers had an unlooked for & most important result. Finding how valuable the collection of Colonial papers in the Board of Trade were and how essentially they were connected with a similar collection of papers in this office, being in fact identical with each other, I made a very strong representation in the proper quarter that those papers should be transferred to this office to be incorporated with our collection here. I need not trouble you with details but I have much gratification in acquainting you that the whole of the papers of the Board of Trade relating to the Colonies have been transferred to this office; & since their transmission we have got them very well arranged under their respective Colonies and in chronological order as far as the contents of the individual volumes would permit.

Every man is (or ought to be) best in his own business; ours is that of arranging and preserving the valuable papers committed to our charge. By our superior method of arrangement we have produced a result you will [be] unprepared for & for the more striking elucidation of which I must quote a passage in your letter to me of the 26th of May 1841. *The earliest record obtained by Mr. Howard is in 1735 & if [sic] the proceedings of the Trustees & the President & assistants prior to that date are altogether unknown to us.* You will be surprised to learn that of the volumes we have obtained from the Board of Trade, no less than 7 contain papers relating to Georgia prior to & during the year 1735, the earliest commencing in 1732. It seems hardly possible that Mr. Howard could have had access to these volumes, or else by want of a systematic method of proceeding he has overlooked their contents. I do not think either of these volumes can be the one referred to by him for the reason before stated that they were in the place where he would have expected to find it, & not the reverse as he states. I know that from the British

Museum he had procured some papers but to what extent I cannot ascertain, nor whether it is likely the vol. he mentions is there or not.

And now comes the question what is best to be done. If I knew what Mr. Howard acquired during his mission in Eng. - I might have something to guide me. Is it practicable to send me a chronological list of his transcripts slightly describing each by stating the date, from whom & to whom the papers are addressed, thus

1732 Aug. 5 - Oglethorpe to the Sec. of State (S.P.O.)

1732 Aug. 7 - Oglethorpe to the King (Brit. Mus.)

1732 Aug. 9 - Sec. of State to Oglethorpe (B. Trade) etc.

I am well aware that a considerable tract of time must be consumed in this process, but it is hardly necessary for me to point out to the Society who are so alive to the subject, that yours is no trivial object & in what you are now doing you are laying the foundations of history for future generations. It is therefore expedient that what is done should be done well & throughly, & not leave your childrens children to regret that any combination of circumstances should have produced such a lamentable result as the inefficient execution of so important a work. I suspect you are deficient of a large proportion of the materials you ought to have, that are existing in this Country; but whether this arises from the want of a practical & systematic method of proceeding on the part of Mr. Howard or whether he was confined by any other consideration, it is not in my power to say. Surely you can obtain from him *where*, or in what collection or depository, he met with the volume he so little expected to find; that ascertained I could with ease make every other inquiry & inform you exactly how the case stands; and then if I were furnished with such a list of his transcripts as I have before suggested and authorized by the Society, or by the State (which perhaps would be the most direct way) I would cheerfully undertake the task of completing your noble work.

Connected with this subject there is one which will be proper to mention to you. You are perhaps aware that there has been for a long period an agent in Europe from New York collecting the archives relating to that State from various collections in Europe, of which ours is by far the most extensive. Although Mr. Brodhead possesses every qualification for his mission & will no doubt execute it diligently & faithfully yet he could not but be aware that in such an extensive search much might be overlooked, much subsequently acquired by arrangement & much that it would be necessary to have future reference to. The idea therefore suggests itself that it would be very desirable to have a confidential person nominated by the English Government to whom reference for information might be made without, in the first instance, the intervention of the Secretary of State. In accordance with this idea an application was made by His Excellency, the American Minister to Lord

Aberdeen, on behalf of Mr. Bancroft of New York & his lordship immediately nominated me to enter into direct correspondence with that gentleman. Though at present this is confined to an individual I think there cannot be a doubt but that such an agency will assume a more general character so as to allow of any State or any authorized individual in a State to apply directly to the person so nominated.

As I am situated, I have free access to every collection in London, except my own office wherein as it is not one to which the public are admitted, it is necessary to have the sanction of the Secretary of State for permission to make use of its invaluable treasures. In the presence [present] instance therefore if the Society or State of Georgia be desirous of rendering their historical collections complete, I would suggest for their consideration that application should be made to the American Minister here to procure Lord Aberdeen's permission for me to furnish the State of Georgia with such documents as it may require in completion of the order & permission formerly granted to Mr. Howard. With such a permission obtained I should then propose to furnish you with a list of all such documents as I should ascertain Mr. Howard had *not* a copy of, so as thereby to avoid the unnecessary expense of duplicates; for however liberal a State may be I feel bound to consult its interest with regard to a proper economy. It would then be in your power to mark exactly what you felt desirous of having copied, & on the return of the list to me I should take the necessary steps for procuring the further sanction of the Secretary of State for such copies, for he directs a list to be submitted to him of such documents as are required, and reserves to himself a right of putting a veto upon such as he may not think proper to allow of. This I mention as it might occur that you would mark for transcription a paper he might not feel himself authorized to sanction. If however your Society felt they could place perfect confidence in me to make the collection as full and complete as possible, this transmission & retransmission of the list might be spared & consequently so much time saved. The question of expenditure must remain entirely for your own consideration.

On looking back at my letter I am frightened at its length & am apprehensive that it must be over tedious to you; but the great importance of the subject has probably led me beyond the just bounds of a letter. But I trust in this prolixity I have not omitted any essential topic. From the interest I feel in the subject I shall be anxious until I again hear from you for I must confess Mr. Howard's position and statements rather stagger me. Till then I beg to assure you of my utmost regard & have the honor to remain.

Dear Sir, etc

[Lemon, retained copy]

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.

My Dear Sir,

Savannah 11 Jany. 1844

Your long and valuable letter of the 18th of November has been received and laid before the Georgia Historical Society at its regular meeting on the 8th inst. It so happened that Dr. Stevens, the Historian of the State, now on a visit to this city, was present, and after hearing your communication read, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

“Resolved that the Corresponding Secty. be instructed to transmit to Robt. Lemon, Esq. brief transcripts of the contents of the Colonial Documents obtained by the Revd. Mr. Howard, and ascertain from him what documents yet remain not only in his office, but in all the London offices to which he has access, and also what will be the expense of obtaining copies of such papers.”

In presenting the resolution Dr. Stevens prefaced it with some remarks complimentary to the interest which you took in the Society, and expressive of his pleasure that we had found one so ready and willing to help us in the very place where, most of all, such a fellow labourer was wanted.

We were both surprised and delighted with the intelligence contained in your letter, and ardently hope that the long sought for documents may at last be obtained.

I shall with this send a letter to His Excellency Edward Everett requesting that he would officially obtain the consent of Lord Aberdeen to the examination and transcription by yourself, or your authority, of the papers referred to in your letter. As soon, therefore, as we get your estimates of its cost, we will send the proper order.

The other offices to which Dr. Stevens refers are (among others) the records of the Society for the Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts for papers relating to the Revd. Dr. Herbert, the first minister who came over with Oglethorpe. Mr. Quincy, his successor, and others who followed, especially Wesley & Whitefield. Also the documents in the Horse Guards relating to the two Courts Martial of Gnl. Oglethorpe - one on charges preferred by Lt. Col. Cook in June 1744, and the other preferred by the Duke of Cumberland in Oct. '46.

I am preparing a brief transcript of the papers Mr. Howard obtained, as you demand, and shall send them to you as soon as completed. In the meantime I hurry off this letter by the steamer in order to know at the earliest date the character of the papers in the seven vols. prior to 1735 & the probable expense of transcription.

It is truly to be regretted that the vols. you speak of were not seen and copied by Mr. Howard, as we are confident from your description

that he could not have fallen in with them — nor can we divine the nature of the volume which he said he found in a place where he little expected it.

I am Dear Sir, Very truly,
Your obliged friend,

/s/ I. K. Tefft
Cor. Scy Geo His Soc

Robt. Lemon, Esq.
State Paper Office
London

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[Savannah Republican]

SAVANNAH

Friday Morning, January 12

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY - *First Monthly Meeting—January 1844.* - The regular monthly meeting of this Association, was held at the rooms of the Society, on Monday evening, the 8th instant. Notwithstanding the unpropitious forebodings of an inclement night, we were happy to learn, that a respectable number of members promptly appeared at their post. The first fruits of the labors of the Georgia Historical Society, are now approaching the state of maturity; and we confidently predict, that future generations will look back upon her efforts, as truly worthy of the attention of great minds, and as having conferred a great national blessing on posterity. We allude, more particularly, to the statements contained in a paper by Mr. ROBERT LEMON, of the State Paper Office, London; which were elicited by a letter which the Corresponding Secretary addressed to that gentleman. Mr. LEMON announced the important fact, that all the papers of the Board of Trade having been transferred to his office, he was astonished and gratified to find, that they embraced *seven volumes* of documents relating to the colonization of Georgia, extending from 1732 -'35, which Mr. HOWARD, failed to procure. As Mr. LEMON assures us that Mr. HOWARD had unrestricted access to the documents of the Board of Trade, the failure to obtain them, can be ascribed to nothing less than singular oversight or inefficient exertion. These papers will, when procured, supply the hiatus in our Colonial history, which has heretofore prevented Dr. Wm. B. STEVENS from progressing in the great undertaking of preparing a complete History of Georgia. Mr. Lemon has generously offered his services in procuring accurate transcripts of these documents for the Society. It is proper to remark, that out of the twenty-two volumes obtained by Mr. HOWARD, almost *six* of them, are utterly useless, being nothing more than *duplicates* of the others. None of the records, procured by him, are anterior to the 17th of Aug. 1735. Had the History of Georgia gone forth to the world, without the light afforded by the colonial documents embraced in the period from 1732 to 1735 inclusive, its incompleteness would have been a source of mortification to Dr. STEVENS, and of abiding disgrace to the State of Georgia. It is for this reason that Dr. STEVENS has heretofore refused to proceed with the history until these necessary papers could be procured; insisting most positively, that they must be in existence somewhere - and very justly observing that an enterprise so important as the colonization of Georgia, and which moved all Europe at that time - could not have been carried on without leaving some traces of its progress in the records of the times.

This great desideratum will now be shortly supplied by the researches of Mr. LEMON of London, under the instructions of the Georgia Historical Society. Several other important communications were read by the Corresponding Secretary, which we have not time to notice in detail. Among them, were letters from Prof. WM. McKENZIE of Edinburgh, and WM. B. HODGSON, Esq. of this city, presenting valuable Spanish documents relating to the siege of St. Augustine by GENERAL OGLETHORPE. After the reading of these papers, Dr. WM. B. STEVENS, embraced the occasion to express his high gratification at being able to meet the members of the Society, under such auspicious circumstances. His remarks, though brief, were characterized by his usual appositeness of expression, and justness and reasoning.

[Clipping enclosed with Tefft's letter of 15 March.]

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State Paper Office
22 Feb. 1844

Sir,

Having been authorized by Lord Aberdeen to enter into correspondence with Mr. Bancroft of New York for the purpose of procuring & transmitting to that gentleman historical documents relating to America, I have the honor to request that I may be permitted to examine the Register Books of the P. Council from 1764 to 1768 & to make copies of such entries relating to America as may be required.

I have also to request similar permission for any entries relating to the State of Georgia from the year 1730.

I have the honor &c,

/s/ R.L.

[retained copy]

J. B. Lennard, Esqr.
Council Office

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[SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN]
SAVANNAH
Tuesday Morning, March 5 [1844]

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS.

Letter from the Rev. C. W. Howard. -We publish below a letter from the Rev. Mr. HOWARD in justification of his course as the agent of this State, to procure documents relating to the colonial history of Georgia. While it gives us pleasure to do justice in the premises to others, it is not the less necessary to do justice to ourselves, and it is therefore proper to state particularly the nature of the information on which our remarks were based.

It will be remembered that some years since the sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated to procure copies of the documents in London illustrating the early history of Georgia, and Mr. HOWARD was appointed agent for that purpose. The volumes transcribed under his direction have been placed by act of the Legislature, in the custody of the Georgia Historical Society. It appears however, that these volumes do not cover the whole ground, for they contain nothing prior to August 1735, and hence it is impossible for Dr. STEVENS to go on with his history. At the monthly meeting of the Society of the 12th January last, a letter was read from ROBERT LEMON Esq. in charge of the State Paper Office in London, in reply to one from the corresponding Secretary of the Society asking information about the deficient documents, and it was upon the statements made in that letter that we attributed to Mr. HOWARD either *singular oversight or inefficient exertion*. How far we were justified as journalists in such an assertion may be inferred from the following quotations from Mr. LEMON'S letter:

Mr. LEMON says: "It was a matter of several anxious conversations between Mr. HOWARD and myself, as to where the previous documents (those prior to 1735) could be, and I having intimate official connexion with the Council office and Board of Trade, suggested the possibility of their existence among the records of those offices, and I personally introduced Mr. HOWARD to the authorities there, and he had, by personal favor *unlimited access* to all the books and papers of the Board of Trade relating to Georgia, *and he was permitted to have the whole of them copied without the slightest reservation*, and many clerks were employed by him for that purpose."

Such is the statement of Mr. LEMON, and he distinctly avows that since the papers of the Board of Trade were transferred to his own office, he has discovered the missing documents among them, and they were so

transferred from the Board of Trade to the State Paper office, through a strong representation made by him. Hence the access of Mr. HOWARD to the papers was attended with one important result, that of their transfer the application therefor being made after discovery of the almost absolute identity of these papers with a similar collection in the State Paper office.

We quote from Mr. LEMON's letter again, in reply to that part of the Corresponding Secretary's letter, where he says that "the earliest record obtained by Mr. Howard, was in 1735." He says - "*You will be surprised to learn that of the volumes we have obtained from the Board of Trade no less than seven contain papers relating to Georgia prior to and during the year 1735, the earliest commencing in 1732.*"

The substance of all this is- that Mr. HOWARD had unlimited access to the Board of Trade where in fact the major part of his papers were copied, for only six of his volumes are from the State Paper Office - that the papers to which he had access were afterwards transferred to the State Paper Office, and among them were found *seven* volumes of which he has rendered no account, and which exactly supply the deficiency noticed. With this information before him the reader can judge how far we were justified in our remarks. Having said thus much, we direct attention to the letter which follows:

CASS COUNTY FEB. 20, 1844

Editors of the Savannah Republican

Gentlemen: - A few days since, a number of your paper was sent me, containing an article, (editorial I presume) in which very severe comments were made upon my conduct as Agent of Georgia, in collecting documents relating to her colonial history. It is a subject of regret that so long a time should have elapsed before the article referred to, reached me, and I hasten to correct the very injurious impression it is well calculated to produce.

The statement of Mr. Lemon, on which you base the serious charge, "either of singular oversight or inefficient exertion" upon my part, is wholly without foundation. Mr. Lemon, a subordinate keeper of papers, from his position, could scarcely be expected to know what permission was granted me by his superiors, except so far as it might contain orders to himself; and he should have been cautious in making statements like those, which your paper asserts to have been addressed by him to the Historical Society. The statement in effect is, that Mr. HOWARD had unlimited access to all the public offices in London - that since his return, important papers have been discovered, which should have been copied by him, and brought to Georgia; and upon this statement is based the charge contained in your paper.

As you Gentlemen, have brought my name, thus unpleasantly before the public, it is hoped that you will allow an opportunity of a full defense; and to make this defense, it may be necessary to enter into a somewhat tedious account of my mission - this, there can be no doubt you will assent to, as it is as much a part of your duty to correct errors arising from misrepresentation, as it is to censure those public servants who have failed in their duty to the State.

While in Washington, on the way to Europe, I was assured by Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, that it was useless to go further - that the Duke of Wellington had peremptorially refused to grant a similar application, in the case of Messrs. Clarke and Force - an application, if I mistake not, sustained by an ample recommendation from Congress.

Determined, however, to prosecute the work, I went to London, and a few days after my arrival, which was in the early part of June, the application of Georgia was presented by Mr. Stevenson, our Minister, to Vicount Palmerston. Three or four months elapsed, without any notice of the application. Fearful that the remark of Mr. Forsyth was founded on truth, a letter was addressed by me to Gov. Gilmer, intimating that from the apparent hopelessness of the case, it might be judicious to recall me. In reply, a direction was received to wait until an answer affirmative or negative was given.

Another communication was addressed by Mr. Stevenson to the Foreign Office, and on the 30th October (five months nearly after my arrival) the following note was addressed me in reply:

DOWNING STREET 30th Oct. 1838

Sir, - I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acquaint you, that in compliance with the request of Vicount Palmerston, instructions were given on the 26th instant, to the keeper of H. M. State Papers, to allow you to inspect and make extracts from the documents and records of that office relating to the State of Georgia, from their commencement in 1735 down to the year 1775 inclusive, *but no later*. On presenting this letter to the officers of that establishment, access will accordingly be afforded you to those records.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
JAS. STEPHEN

C. W. HOWARD & c.

On being admitted to the State Paper office, I was permitted to examine the volumes handed me to the year specified, *but not to examine if there were others relating to Georgia*. Such was the rigid construction of this permission that a request to be allowed to introduce a clerk to aid in transcription was promptly refused.

Soon after this, the then Mr. Poulett Thompson, President of the Board of Trade, gave a verbal permission, to examine the documents relating to Georgia in his office, and which would be placed in my hands by one of the officers of that establishment. A separate room was courteously assigned me, in which an unlimited number of clerks was allowed to be introduced - and I was assured everything relating to Georgia was there deposited for my use and in that office, I never had an opportunity for an instant, to look at any other papers but those placed in my hands. In what sense can I then be responsible for not discovering papers, when no opportunity for search was allowed. Here, however, there was no restriction from any sensitiveness upon the subject. The gentleman in charge of the office, supposed I was furnished with every material which the office afforded; the omission of the missing documents must have been an unintentional oversight of the person directed to furnish me with everything relating to Georgia.

An application at the Horse Guards, was promptly acceded to by Lord Hill, but was fruitless in results. In the British Museum a few papers of interest were discovered and copied.

Being satisfied of the general importance of the documents in the Board of Trade, and convinced that nothing trivial would have been bound in the form of grave record, the transcription of those papers was committed to a number of clerks; my own investigations being pursued elsewhere - the length of my previous detention occasioned this step, and hence to my regret, the fact of duplicates being found among the MSS.

When it was ascertained that the documents relating to the earliest years of Georgia, were not to be found in the above mentioned offices, the most unwearied efforts were put forth to find them elsewhere. Among others, Mr. Lemon, a member of an Antiquarian Society, was requested through that Society, to aid me in this search. I was assured by him, that the search was made, but in vain. And the conclusion was, that they were destroyed when the Trustees' office was removed from Queen's Square.

In view of these statements, I trust, Gentlemen, that you will exonerate me from the very serious charge of "either singular oversight, or inefficient exertion," as agent of the State. If the statement of Mr. Lemon had been correct, there was evident ground of censure, but being entirely unfounded, as no opportunity for examination was allowed, except into papers placed in my possession, no just person can hold me responsible for not doing that which was utterly beyond my power.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant.

C. W. HOWARD

Foreign office
March 7, 1844

Sir,

Mr. Everett, Minister of the United States of America at this Court, having applied to the Earl of Aberdeen for permission for Mr. R. Lemon, an American Gentleman, [sic] to examine and transcribe all papers in the State Paper Office relating to the State of Georgia, between the years 1731 and 1735, I am directed by His Lordship to request that you will permit this Gentleman, subject to the usual restrictions in such cases, to inspect and make a note of such documents as he may wish to transcribe.

And when those documents shall have been so noted, I am to request that you will transmit a list thereof to this Department for Lord Aberdeen's inspection and approval.

I am, etc.
(signed) H. U. Addington

The Rt. Honble.
Henry Hobhouse

— — — — —
London, 13 March 1844

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of a note received yesterday from the Foreign Office, from which you will perceive that the application for permission to copy the documents which your Society desires to procure relative to the history of Georgia, has been granted. The "usual restrictions" alluded to by Lord Aberdeen are that before final consent is given for the transcription of a document, it shall have been examined by a person designated for that purpose at the Foreign Office.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
& faithfully yours,
/s/ Edward Everett

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

Copy

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the 22d ultimo, from Mr. Everett, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and begs leave to acquaint him in reply, that the necessary directions have been issued to enable Mr. R. Lemon to examine all the documents in the State Paper

Office, relating to the history of the State of Georgia between the years 1731 and 1735, subject however to the restrictions usual in such cases.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Everett the assurance of his high consideration.

(signed) Aberdeen

Foreign Office

11 March 1844

Dear Sir,

Savannah 15th Mar. 1844

Referring you to my letter of the 11th January, I regret to inform you that owing to a severe & protracted illness, I have been unable to prepare the list of the Colonial Documents obtained by the Revd Mr. Howard as the agent of the State of Georgia and I regret further to inform you that a controversy has arisen on account of these manuscripts. At the monthly meeting of our Society in January last Dr. Stevens, who was then on a visit to this city, made a few remarks before the Society respecting his progress in the work which he is preparing - the history of the state; and among other things of the embarrassments which he had to encounter, and in this connection, had occasion to advert to the documents obtained by Mr. Howard. His strictures on this gentleman's labors (which were not intended to go abroad) were, however, reported by a member present to one of our City papers, the Savannah Republican, with comments of his own, which has called forth a reply from Mr. Howard. I have deemed it my duty to transmit to you the papers, that you may take such notice of their contents as you please, if indeed you consider them worthy of any attention.

If your judgment should determine you to reply to Mr. Howard's communication, will you have the kindness, at the same time, to furnish me with the paragraph in my letter which occasioned your observations on Mr. H., as I kept no copy, and it may be necessary for me, in justice to myself, to be ready to show the extent of my interference.

I have just received a letter from Dr. Stevens, in which he says "He (Mr. H.) distinctly gave me to understand in our interview with him, to which you allude, that he had full and unlimited access to the Georgia Papers prior to the Revolution, that he found no papers prior to 1735, except one volume just before his departure from London, which he left to be copied (having paid for the transcription) and to be forwarded to him through Mr. Forsyth, and which he was daily expecting. He said nothing to us about being denied access to papers prior to 1735, but I understood him to say that upon due search he found only the volume above mentioned."

On referring to the Colonial Documents obtained by Mr. Howard from your office, I find that the date of the 13th of Jany. 1750 closes the

2nd vol., and the 17th Oct. 1761 opens the 3rd vol., leaving an interval of more than ten years! I will write to you by the next steamer - meanwhile, I remain, dear sir, Very truly your obliged

friend.

Robt. Lemon, Esq.

/s/ I. K. Tefft

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S. P. O.

March 28, 1844

Dear Sir,

I am at last enabled to acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated on the 11th of January, 1844 and it is no little gratification to me to find that what I have been able to communicate to you has been to the satisfaction of the Georgia Hist. Soc. Your letter intimated to me that application would be made by the American Minister for permission for me to make researches in this office for papers relating to Georgia, & I therefore expected shortly after I received your letter to receive sufficient authority for that purpose, but that authorization did not reach this office till the 7th instant - which has of course somewhat delayed my reply to you. The application of your Minister was limited to papers between 1731 and 1735. Therefore at present I am confined within those periods; but I suspect that I shall find many letters & papers posterior to 1735 that Mr. Howard either has not had access to or has overlooked & in that case, I shall apply to the Secretary of State for an extension of his order, which I think I can effect without troubling your Minister.

I have made a very careful estimate of the papers in this office relating to Georgia from 1732 to 1735 and I find the expense of copying alone would reach to between £130 and £150. But I beg of you particularly to observe that this is *inclusive* of the year 1735. If you have most or all of the papers of that year, the estimate must be reduced full *one third*. Of this you will be best able to judge on consulting the abstract of Mr. Howard's transcripts which you are in the course of preparing, & for your better guidance I send you inclosed an exact account of the volumes relating to Georgia from the Board of Trade & in this office. Of the Board of Trade volumes, I beg your attention to the following remarks.

Of those I have marked with a red ink tick, I suspect you have no transcripts, & indeed I think down to No. 17 on the list Mr. Howard could not have seen, as many of those volumes contain dates prior to 1735. From No. 17 to 22 is a series of volumes running as you will perceive from Vol. 2 to Vol. 7 inclusive, from 1734 to 1745. The question naturally will be asked where is *Vol. 1*. I wish I *could* & I wish Mr. Howard *would* tell you; for *that* is evidently the volume missing & contains the original papers from 1732 to 1734.

From No. 1 to 24 in the list, comprises the papers & transactions of the Georgia Trustees, complete (with the unhappy exception just mentioned) down to the year 1752 when the power of the Trustees as limited by their Charter came to an end, & the Government of the Colony vested in the Crown. Vol. 25 in the list commences the correspondence of the Colony with the Board of Trade direct, & that continues to the end in 1782.

From Vols 34 to 50 are minutes of the Council & assembly of Georgia, of which you will be able to inform me if you have them or not.

Vol. 51 is an interesting and valuable report which if you have it not, it is quite fit you should have.

Vol. 52 speaks for itself & Vol. 53 is apparently an individual affair, of the interest of which you will be the best judge.

This *list* will probably enable you to see to what extent Mr. Howard has made his researches, & I shall feel obliged if you will do me the favor to return it with any remarks you may think fit for my guidance hereafter.

I have all along been led to think that the early materials & papers relating to Georgia were wholly wanting. With the single exception of the one volume before mentioned, there is not in the whole range of the United States any Colony whose history from its earliest formation could be so clearly, so circumstantially developed.

The main question is that of expense. If Mr. Howard has made his selection imperfectly, if the Journals of the Trustees (No. 1 to 3) & the Minutes of their Council (No. 4 to 6) have been passed over by that gentleman, the estimate I have before named must be at least doubled if not trebled in the event of the State of Georgia desiring to possess transcripts of them. If the amount of the transcripts required should be of a greater magnitude than what my first estimate includes, the State may feel assured that what ever fund it may place at my disposal for that purpose shall be administered with the utmost economy & frugality consistent with the importance of the object in view.

With respect to the signature of Oglethorpe (the facsimile of which I return) I have looked over upwards of 150 of his signatures and all are written at length *James Oglethorpe* except occasionally, tho' rarely when pressed for time or space, *J. Oglethorpe*, but *not one* instance occurs with the addition of *Edwd.* All the formal & legal documents call him James, only, without any other additional name, & I should doubt very much the genuineness of a signature similar to like this facsimile.

I have the honor &c.

/s/ Robt. Lemon

[The Georgia Historical Society has both the original and Lemon's retained copy of this letter.]

		Georgia		25 Mar. 1844
B. T. Vol. 1	1732-1736	Journal of Trustees		550
Vol. 2	1732-1736 Apl.	Minutes of Com. Council		660
Vol. 7	1732 June	Charter of Georgia		115
(in print)	1734/5 Jan. 9	Act of Trustees, for Trade with Indians		50
	1735 Apl. 3	Indians, Co. Order		6
	1734/5 Jan. 9	Do. for Import of Rum &c		15
	1734/5 Apl. 3	Council orders		6
	1734/5 Jan. 9	Do. Defense		13
see 1742 & 1750	1734/5 Apl. 3	Council order		6
Vol 8	1732 to 1735	Secretary's & accountants letter entry book		500
p. 1 to 280	12	1732 to 1735	Agreements, Instructions, grants, etc.	850
(vol. 2)	17	1734 to 1735	Correspondence	1000
	18	1735	Do.	700
	19	1735 to end of year	Do.	450
	51	1732	Report of Trustees to Bd. of Trade.	400
				<u>5320</u>

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133-0-0

[the above is apparently a worksheet which Mr. Lemon used to arrive at his estimate; then he retained his work sheet as a file copy pending return of original.]

B. of Trade	Georgia
1	Journal of the Georgia Trustees 1732 to 1737 +
2	Journal of the same 1737 to 1745 +
3	Journal of the same 1745 to 1752 +
4	Minutes of the Council of Trustees 1732 to 1736 +
5	Minutes of the same 1736 to 1741 +
6	Minutes of the same 1741 to 1752 +
7	Entry, of Charter of Georgia and acts of Council 1732 June +

8		Entry Book (letters <i>from</i> Trustees)	1732 to 1736 +
9		Entry Book Do	1736 to 1740
10		Entry Book Do	1740 to 1749
11		Entry Book Do	1749 to 1752
12		Entry Book, Agreements, Leases, Instructions, & c.	1732 to 1740 +
13		Entry Book Do	1740 to 1752
14 (A)		Entry Book	1752 to 1757
15 (B)		Entry Book	1758 to 1760
16 (C)		Entry Book	1761 to 1781
17 (Vol 2)		Original Papers	1734 to 1735 +
18 (Vol 3)		Do	1735
19 (Vol 1 4)		Do	1735 to 1736
20 (Vol 5)		Do	1736 to 1737
21 (Vol 6)		Do	1737 to 1741
22 (Vol 7)		Do	1741 to 1745
23		Do	1745 to 1750
24		Do	1750 to 1752
25 to 33 (A to I)		Do 9 volumes	1752 to 1782
Vol. 34		Minutes of Council and Assembly	1741 to 1753
35 to 50		Do. Do. 16 vols.	1753 to 1780
51		Account of Progress of the Colony - being a Report to the Board of Trade	1732 to 1740 +
52		Abstract of Grants of Land	1760 to 1768
53		Answer to charges against the Revd. T. Bosworth concerning the Indian War in 1749.	1756 +

State Paper Office

Vol. 24	Original Papers	1735 to 1741
Vol. 25	Do	1742 to 1746
Vol. 26	Do	1747 to 1751
Vol. 212	Entry Books	1761 to 1766
Vol. 213 to 219	Do	1766 to 1780
Vol. 360	Do	1766 to 1782

/Notation/

Sent to Georgia - 28 Mar. 1844

Recd. back -16 Aug

[in pencil across top of page/Stormont Papers *accidentally* omitted in former list]

France. Vol. 497

1776 - Dec. 11 Lord Stormont to Sec. of State

1776 - Dec. 23 Same to Same

* * * * *

[on another sheet]

Plant's Gen'l S.P.O. Not proposed to copy, but to refer.

Vol. 251.

1765 Oct. 27

Letter from Mr. Huske to Mr. Sec. Conway, inclosing "Observations on the Trade of Great Britain to her American Colonies & on their trade to Foreign Plantations; with a plan for retrieving, extending & securing thereof."

* * * * *

[on another sheet]

	hr.				
1844	Jan. 24	1	Plant's Gen'l. B. T. Vol.	20	
	25	1	Do.	26	
	26	1	Do.	26, 27, 45	Extracted
	30	1	Do.	46	and intro-
	31	2	Do. S.P.O.	251, 252, 253	duced before
	Feb. 1	2	Do. —	330	ltr. 22 Feb.
	10	1	Domestic Corres. S.P.O -	2 Bundles 1765-8	1844

[on reverse side, in pencil] Georgia

for future use, if ever -

[another sheet]

Whitehall Cor[respondence] Georgia

Vol. 62 red.

Bedford to Commander in Georgia 28 May 1748

Lords Just's. Minute Bk. Memorial in Silk Trade in Georgia, entered in full in
10 June 1752 Letter Book, same date, p. 84 also p. 101.

ib 30 Jun - Report & minute & report thereon.

Whit. Corr.) Petition of Capt. of Compy. in N. York for an ex-
Vol. 62 red.) pedit'n ag't Canada. (3 June 1748)

ib Report thereon (16 Aug. '')

[on a scrap of paper]

Georgia

(S.P.O.) 1735 - to 1751
 1761 - to 1782

(B. of T.) 1732 - to 1768

[another scrap of paper]

1732/3	Feb. 10	Ogle. to Trust. Report p. 16.
1732/3	Jan. 31	Lombe to Trustees. Apx No. 1.
1732/3	Mar. 22	Letter in So. Carolina Gazette-Do. No. 2.
1735	July 2	Proposition for New Colony.
1737	Aug. 10	Trustees Memorial to the King.
1738	Dec. 9	Memorial of Settlers in Georgia.
1738/9	Jan. 3	Memorial of Highlanders.
1739	Mar. 13	Do. of Salzburghers
1739	June 20	Ans. of Trustees to Settlers.

[in pencil] 356 fol.

[Apparently the above notes of Lemon's research were used in preparing his estimates.]

Daily Republican
Savannah
Thursday Morning, March 28 1844

We have received the following letter from the Rev. Mr. HOWARD which we publish without comment at present. We presume that in due season Mr. LEMON will reply to Mr. HOWARD'S first letter:

CASS COUNTY MARCH 18, 1844.

To the Editors of the Republican:

Gentlemen: - A number of your paper containing my letter to you, is before me. The letter is preceded by an editorial article, upon which I feel bound to make a few comments. Its conclusion is as follows: "The substance of all this is, that Mr. HOWARD had unlimited access to the Board of Trade, &c."

If you mean to assert this, as your conviction of the facts in the case, you manifest an utter want of confidence in my veracity, after the statements in my letter, and as a clergyman, of course, you leave me nothing further to say.

But if you mean, in that paragraph, to embody the substance of Mr. Lemon's letter, all objection vanishes - the insertion of his name would have freed it from all ambiguity, and would have left the issue between Mr. Lemon and myself.

It is proper for me to acquit Mr. Lemon of intentional error - the opinion formed of him during a slight acquaintance would prevent my entertaining a doubt as to the honesty of his intentions.

You assign Mr. Lemon a position varying from the one given him in my letter. I know not what changes may have occurred, but when I knew him, he was a "subordinate keeper of papers in the State Paper Office; "Mr. Lechmere, a gentleman many years his junior, being in charge of that establishment. Mr. Lemon was brought by myself to the notice of a member of the Historical Society, as an industrious person, who would attend faithfully to any inquiries which the Society might commit to him. This was at his request - adding that the sending of agents was unnecessary, as he being on the spot would attend to the transcribing of documents wanted by Georgia and the other States of the Union, relating to their colonial history - a request which I have thought unnecessary heretofore to make public.

Mr. Lemon mentions himself as personally introducing me into the Board of Trade. I regarded him as the simple bearer of a permission from the proper authority - a permission which could have hardly been refused by any public office in London - Vicount Palmerston's request being

equal to a general passport. It appears however, that I underrated the extent of Mr. Lemon's influence.

That gentleman is wrong as to the nature of the access granted to the Board of Trade. It was unlimited as to the papers placed in my hands, but included no opportunity for examination, if other papers relating to Georgia were in the office - because, they had no idea any other papers were to be found. Of this I am satisfied, as the greatest liberality was extended to me in that office. It was hardly probable, after the anxious conversations with Mr. Howard, concerning these very papers, of which Mr. Lemon speaks, that I should have neglected any opportunity of obtaining them.

The question naturally arises, why an uninterested person should make a statement of this character, unless it was strictly true. You can see from the above statements how easily Mr. LEMON, after the surprising discovery of the missing papers, and knowing the general cordiality of my reception in the Board of Trade, and not the particulars of the case, could be led to use the expressions contained in his letter. It is a matter of regret that his language was not more precise, as it has subjected me to a charge of unfaithfulness in a public trust. And I have been thus patient and particular in reply, as his letter and your editorial article were calculated to do me serious injury in public estimation. I have the honor to be gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,
C. W. Howard

— — — — —

S.P.O.

29 March 1844

Sir,

Being engaged in collecting materials relative to the History of Georgia, I find it desirable to have copies of the proceedings of a court martial held on General Oglethorpe in 1746 which I understand are in your office. I have therefore the honor most respectfully to request that you will have the goodness to move the Rt. Hon. The Judge Advocate General to grant me permission to have copies of the above proceedings.

As the object for which I desire to have these papers is *purely historical* & as the funds placed at my disposal are very limited, I have likewise to solicit the indulgence to make these copies either by myself or by some other gentleman in whom full confidence may be placed.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Your most obt.

/s/ R. L.

[Retained Copy]

F. N. Rogers, Esqr.

Dear Sir,

Savannah 30th Mar. 1844

Referring you to my letter of the 15th inst., I deem it my duty to keep you advised of the belligerent movements of the Revd. Mr. Howard, of which you are the object, and I therefore transmit you a copy of the Savannah Republican of the 28th inst., in which you will find a renewal of hostilities!

I deeply regret that your kind and zealous efforts in behalf of our Historical Society, should have brought your name before the public in this mode; and if you will allow me to offer an opinion, I would submit that even if you consider the matter worthy of notice, it might be despatched in very few words.

Owing to my recent protracted illness, I have been quite unable to prepare the list of Colonial Documents obtained by Mr. Howard, but I have adopted measures to place in your hands, at an early day, a succinct sketch of their contents prepared by Dr. Stevens for Col. Force of Washington: Wm. B. Hodgson, Esqr., a very able and zealous member of our Society, who left here last evg. for that city, will on his arrival cause a copy of the document to be made and transmitted to you through our Minister, Mr. Everett.

I am Dear Sir,

With great respect & regard,

Yours Very truly,

/s/ I. K. Tefft

PS. Lest the copy of the Republican may not reach you, I have cut out and enclose herewith Mr. Howard's second communication.

Rob. Lemon, Esq.
State Paper Office
London

— — — — —

Merthymaur
Bridgend
Wales
8 April 1844

Sir,

Mr. Rogers who has been long very ill sent me your note requesting that you might be allowed to copy the proceedings of a Court Martial deposited in my office. As your object is literary & historical I should be glad to offer you every reasonable & proper facility & on my return to

town will ascertain whether there is any insuperable objection to a compliance with your desire - I shall be obliged to you to write me a note on Monday to Great Pery [?] Street to refresh my memory.

I am sir,
Your obt. servt.

/s/ John Nichols

—Lemon, Esqr.

— — — — —

Judge Advocate General's Office
17th April 1844

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. and to acquaint you that I find on enquiry at this Office that my predecessors have uniformly declined to allow copies of the Proceedings deposited in this office to be made by any person whomsoever unconnected with this Office, and I regret that I do not feel at liberty to make an exception in your favor.

You can however see the Proceedings at this Office and make any notes therefrom that you wish.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obed. Servant
/s/ John Nichols

Robert Lemon, Esqr.
State Paper Office

— — — — —

Horseguards

Documents relating to two Courts Martial on Gen'l. Oglethorpe; one on charges preferred by Lt. Col. Cooke in June 1744, and the other on charges preferred by the Duke of Cumberland in Oct. 1746.

Mr. Scollick
Judge Adv. General's
Office

[on reverse side]

There are no papers in the Judge Advocate Gen'ls. Office of Proceedings agt. [against] Gen'l. Oglethorpe in 1744.

The Court Martial in 1746 extends to abt. 140 pages, & an office copy is charged at 1s p page.

[this is in the hand of Robert Lemon.]

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Mr. Francis R. Rives presents his compliments to Mr. Lemon, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of a note this morning from the State Paper Office, which will be forwarded to the address of Mr. I. K. Tefft by the Royal Mail Steamer of the 4th of May. Mr. Rives begs also to inform Mr. Lemon that he transmitted, by the last steamer, to Mr. Bancroft a packet received from Mr. Lemon.

20 April 1844
46 Grosvenor Place

— — — — —

S.P.O.
17 Apl. 1844

Dear Sir,

Your last favor dated the 15th of March reached me yesterday, & I lose no time in replying to it as far as concerns the documents procured by Mr. Howard in London, relative to the History of Georgia.

It is a matter of regret to me that Mr. Howard should have permitted himself to indulge in an acrimonious strain against me, that I feel & know to be wholly undeserved. He has thought fit to designate me disparagingly as "*a subordinate keeper of papers & from my position could scarcely be expected to know what permission was granted to me (Mr. Howard) by his superiors.*" Personally this is very immaterial to me: I am very willing to be designated a subordinate keeper of papers as long as I do my duty in the station in which I am placed. But as by this he seems to imply that I am something less than I have aspired to be, or not so much as I ought to be to warrant my expressing a decided opinion on the subject of my own office, I think it due to those gentlemen who have honored me with their correspondence & in particular to the Historical Society, to inform them what official appointments I actually do hold. I have the honor to be Chief Clerk in Her Majesty's State Paper Office,

and Secretary to the Royal Commission for Printing & Publishing State Papers: both very honorable & confidential offices. In the first office, I have been 24 years and by my *position* I know exactly the extent of every permission granted by my superiors to whomsoever they give access to this office: although Mr. Howard is pleased to assume the contrary. I am very unwilling to introduce so much personal matter; but I thought it best once for all to settle my identity.

I have read very carefully my letter to the Historical Society of the 18th of Nov. 1843 and although that was written without the slightest idea of publicity beyond the walls of the Society to whom it was addressed, yet on reperusal I cannot recal[l] a single statement I have made in it. I have read with equal attention Mr. Howard's letter of Feb. 20, 1844 published in the Savannah Republican & it strikes me that he confirms, & more than confirms, every statement I have made, & I cannot conceive how he arrives at his conclusion that my statement "is wholly without foundation." Facts are very stubborn things. It is a fact that Mr. Howard has not procured any paper prior to 1735 and it is a fact that 6 or 7 volumes prior to 1735 exist which were among the records of the Board of Trade, to those records Mr. Howard admits he had the fullest access but whether those identical volumes were placed before him or not, or whether he made sufficient inquiries if other documents than those so placed before him might possibly exist, I am not prepared to say. Of this I am assured that the extremely liberal sum set apart by the State of Georgia for the noble object of collecting its historical archives warranted the most rigid inquiries and called for the most systematic superintendence; & I think no one ought to be particularly sensitive on the score of negligence who is compelled to admit that under his personal superintendence he allowed nearly six volumes of duplicates to be copied without detection: an occurrence I venture to assert for the honor of the profession of Record Agency, wholly without parallel.

In a passage of my letter of the 18th of Nov. I did full justice to Mr. Howard with reference to these early volumes by saying "It seems hardly possible that Mr. Howard could have had access to these volumes." and because I have been the mere instrument of pointing them out to the Historical Society, as it was my duty to do by reason of their transference to this office subsequent to Mr. Howard's departure, that gentleman falls foul of me as if I had done him a personal injury.

Mr. Howard further states "on being admitted to the State Paper Office I was permitted to examine the volumes handed to me to the year specified," and he then adds "*but not to examine if there were others relating to Georgia.*" This is an unworthy insinuation. Mr. Howard was met with the utmost frankness; every paper in the office relating to Georgia within the limits of the Secretary of State's order were

unreservedly placed in his hands & he was made fully aware that we had nothing relating to Georgia prior to Aug. 1735.

I have only one other observation of Mr. Howard's to notice. He states that when the earlier Georgia papers were not found in their proper place "the most unwearied efforts were put forth to find them elsewhere. Among others, Mr. Lemon a member of an Antiquarian Society was requested thro' that Society to aid me in this search." This is altogether but doubtless unintentionally erroneous. I am a member of the Antiquarian Society of London, but I never had any communication from that or any other Society relative to Mr. Howard, directly or indirectly.

I observe Mr. Howard in his letter is wholly silent with respect to the early volume he states he is said to have discovered just previous to his leaving England & left a sum of money for its transcription: which transcripts have not yet been forthcoming. As this is a very serious charge. I respectfully submit it is incumbent on the State of Georgia to require of Mr. Howard, its public authorized agent, a full & unequivocal declaration where he discovered that volume & with whom he left the money for its transcription. I presume Mr. Howard will easily be able to do this, as it is not to be thought for a moment that he would leave a sum of public money in a foreign country without due & sufficient acknowledgement.

In conclusion, I beg to state that you may make whatever use you please of this communication; & I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

/s/ Robt. Lemon

To. Mr. Tefft

[The Society has both the original and Lemon's retained copy of this letter.]

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State Paper Office

17 June 1844

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging your favor of 30th March with its enclosure and also with a number of the Savannah Republican of the 28th of that month containing an article by Mr. Howard relative to the Georgia Transcripts. Long before this reaches you, you will have received my last letter, in which I fully enter into the question between Mr. Howard and the State on the subject of those transcripts, so that at the present time I do not feel myself under any necessity to make a specific answer to Mr. Howard's observations of the 18th of March.

Indeed between ourselves I can hardly comprehend the drift of them. That gentleman singularly misapprehends me. It is absolutely foreign to every feeling I have, to enter into or to provoke an unfriendly controversy with any human being. His letter, such as it is, is full of misrepresentations, much too slight to be of any consequence, but still *they are* misrepresentations; & though insignificant in detail, they may tell in the mass. I will only mention one as an instance. He represents Mr. Lechmere as *many years* my junior. He is but one year my junior in age, and somewhat less than that my junior in official standing. You will easily perceive such a statement is not worth while a formal contradiction; but when half a dozen such, at least, appear in one letter, it is easier to appreciate the animus of the writer than to take the trouble to refute them. I will do Mr. Howard the justice to say I think he is unconscious of these misrepresentations, trifling as they are; but I do not acquit him of considerable incautiousness in making them.

My position with respect to the Georgia Documents seems to me to be a very simple one. In the course of our arrangement of a very large mass of books & papers we discovered here several volumes of an earlier date than I was informed had been procured by Mr. Howard. I represented the plain fact in the proper quarter vizt. to the Georgia Hist. Society, as it was my clear and straight forward duty to do. I imputed nothing whatever to Mr. Howard; on the contrary, I declare my very strong conviction that that gentleman never could have seen the documents in question. Why then should he make it a personal affair between me & him? It is between him & the State; and I am afraid he is visiting upon my head the editorial sins of the Savannah Republican which thought fit to make observations upon the absence of these earlier memorials of your history, & to notice the existence of several volumes of Duplicates.

I feel I need not pursue this subject further. I have not the slightest personal animosity against Mr. Howard, & if you have an opportunity, pray tell him so; at the same time I think he has gone out of his way to attack me in a manner that to a younger man or to one of less standing than myself might have proved very detrimental.

I regret to hear of your continued indisposition & hope by this time you are quite convalescent. I expect by the next packet to receive some decisive news about your historical Documents.

I remain,
/s/ RL
[retained copy,]

The Daily Georgian, Savannah, Monday morning, June 24, 1844
[same notice in Savannah Republican, Ed.]

PAPERS OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SAVANNAH June 21, 1844

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Georgia Historical Society, held on the 19th inst. the following report was unanimously adopted.

I. K. Tefft Cor. Secretary

The committee to whom were referred the publications and correspondence which have recently taken place on the subject of the Colonial documents, obtained by the Rev. C. W. Howard, in England, under the authority of the State, submit the following

REPORT

By a Resolution of the Legislature, in the year 1840, this Society was made the custodian of the documents obtained by the Rev. Mr. Howard, the agent of the State, from the original records in the government offices in England. On examination a positive hiatus in the series was discovered, embracing the records from the foundation of the Colony to the year 1735, and an apparent hiatus from 1749 to 1750 [1760]. The Corresponding Secretary, anxious to have these omissions supplied, addressed to Mr. Howard several letters in 1840, making enquiries as to the missing records; in one of which he adverts to a conversation which he had with Mr. H. in Savannah, on his return from his mission. He reminds Mr. H. that in their interview, the missing documents had been referred to, and that he had stated that they had been discovered in a place where he little expected to find them, and had been left to be copied and transmitted to this country through Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State. He then asked to be informed whether the volumes in question had yet been received. Mr. H. was at that time in a distant part of the State, making arrangements for the reception of his family in a new home; and occupied with these preparations, omitted to return an answer.

In the mean time Mr. Robert Lemon, chief clerk in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, whose qualifications and character had been made known to the Society by Mr. Howard, was elected an honorary member. The Corresponding Secretary, on transmitting to him his diploma, adverts to the missing documents, and bespoke his influence and services in supplying them, so as to complete the series in the possession of the Society. Mr. Lemon in reply, expresses some surprise at Mr.

Howard's statement that he had discovered the missing documents in a place where he little expected to find them; proceeds to show that so far as regarded his office, no impediments had been thrown in the way of a full examination; and mentions the interest he took in procuring for Mr. H. *unlimited* access to the papers of the Board of Trade. He adds, however, that the volumes of records prior to 1735, have been discovered, and concludes thus: "It seems hardly possible that Mr. Howard *could have had access to these volumes*, or else, by want of a systematic method of proceeding, he has overlooked their contents."

This communication was laid before the Society at its monthly meeting in January last. A report of the proceedings of the Society was published, a few days after, in the Savannah Republican; in the course of which, Mr. Howard's failure to procure these documents was severely censured, and ascribed to "singular oversight or inefficient exertion." Mr. H. replied through the same medium, vindicating himself from these charges, and retorting with some asperity upon Mr. Lemon.

This brief recital will explain the origin of the unpleasant controversy which has threatened to alienate from the Society some of its most useful and valued friends.

A correspondence, partly of a private nature, (which is now before the Committee) has since taken place between the parties and their respective friends. It has resulted in ascertaining facts, which happily throw new light upon the points in dispute; and which, while they entirely exonerate Mr. Howard from the charge of remissness in performing his duties, entitle Mr. Lemon to the cordial thanks of the Society, for his zealous co-operation in promoting their wishes and objects.

We have stated that the series of documents obtained by Mr. Howard, from England, exhibit a *real* and an *apparent* hiatus; the former from 1732 to 1735 - the latter from 1749 to 1760. With regard to the former, the Committee are convinced that Mr. H. could not have had access to them. They were not in the State Paper Office, from which alone, at first, Mr. H. had permission to take copies; for we learn from Mr. Lemon that the earliest volume in his custody relating to Georgia, commenced with the date of 13th August, 1735. Though they actually existed among the papers in the Board of Trade, Mr. H. had not the means of ascertaining the fact. In order to explain the reason, it is necessary to enter a little into detail. The British Government, in past years, rigorously excluded foreigners from examining the Colonial documents. When Mr. Bevan was appointed to write the history of Georgia, in 1825 he obtained extracts from certain specified records; but he was indebted for this privilege to the liberality of Mr. Canning. While Mr. H. was at Washington, on his way to England, he had an interview with Mr. Forsyth, who assured him that it was useless to go further; that

a similar application from Messrs Clarke and Force, had been peremptorily refused, though sustained by ample recommendations from Congress. He determined, however, to make the effort, and on his arrival in London presented his application to the British Government through our Minister, Mr. Stevenson. After a lapse of more than four months, when success seemed almost hopeless, he was officially informed that instructions had been given to the keeper of H. M. *State papers*, to allow him to make extracts from the records of that office relating to the State of Georgia from their commencement down to the year 1775, but no later. Accordingly, transcripts were immediately made from the volumes in that office, to which access was allowed. Finding no records prior to 1735, and a hiatus in the series between 1749 and 1760, he made diligent enquiries as to where they could be found, and Mr. Lemon states that this was the subject of several anxious conversations between him and Mr. Howard. They were led to believe, from references to the records of the Board of Trade, that the missing documents might be preserved in that office. Mr. Howard, therefore, made application in the proper quarter, requesting permission to examine those records and make copies of such papers as were of historical interest to the State of Georgia from 1732 to 1775. Mr. Lemon's intimate official connexion with the authorities in charge of that office, enabled him to second the application with a strong interest. A few days only elapsed before a favorable answer was returned. "I called immediately" says Mr. Howard, "at the office and found that Mr. Le Marchand (Secretary to the Board of Trade) had, (as he informed me, and as he no doubt fully believed), caused to be collected *all* the papers relating to Georgia, and he gave me *unlimited* permission to copy any or all of them. -

A difficulty arose as to the place of copying them, as there was no room in the Board of Trade into which I could introduce a number of clerks. Mr. Le Marchand wished time for consideration. I called again in a few days, and he informed me that the Council Room had been obtained, and that the Georgia papers were removed there, and in that room they were all transcribed." Thus no opportunity was afforded Mr. H. of examining personally what papers were in the Board of Trade. Not that there was any reluctance to allow of such an examination; on the contrary, Mr. Howard believed (no doubt correctly) that the search for, and collection of, the papers was entrusted to others, from motives of courtesy, to save him the trouble of a search in a huge establishment in which he was an entire stranger. - The documents obtained at this office, complete the series of records from 1735 to 1775. They fill up the gap from 1749 to 1760. This is what we have called an *apparent* hiatus; and such only it was, as will be evident from the above account. It was supposed by the Society, that two distinct sets of records were preserved

in England covering the whole period of British rule in Georgia, one lodged in the State Paper office relating more immediately to the political organization and government of the colony - and the other kept in the office of the Board of Trade, relating to its products and commerce; and this erroneous impression was confirmed by the mode in which the volumes, when bound, were entitled. They were labeled with the names of the several offices from which they had been procured. The series of the State papers appeared to be continuous from 1735 to 1749 inclusive; then occurred an interval of 10 years; from that time to 1765 [1775], the last date allowed to be copied, the records were complete. The records however supposed to be wanting, were really in the Society's possession under the title of "Papers from the Board of Trade." It was to these that Mr. Howard alluded in the conversation with the Corresponding Secretary before referred to, when he stated that he had discovered them in a place where he little expected to find them. He had left them, it appears - not to be copied, for that had been done already - but to be examined by the authorities before their removal, according to previous understanding.

With regard to the documents prior to 1735 - having ascertained that they did not exist among the State papers, and not finding them among the collections received from the Board of Trade which he was assured embraces all the papers relating to Georgia in their depository - he naturally concluded, in his own words "that they had been destroyed at the breaking up of the Trustee's office."

Fortunately, they have since been discovered. Mr. Howard's mission produced one effect of much interest to all the original thirteen States. Mr. Lemon, finding that the collections of colonial papers in the Board of Trade, whose value was made known through the researches to which Mr. Howard's enquiries gave rise, were essentially connected with a similar collection in the State Paper Office, made a successful effort to have those papers transferred to his office, and incorporated with the collection there; since which time they have been carefully arranged under their respective colonies and in chronological order. The advantages to be expected from this removal may be seen in the instance of Georgia papers prior to 1735. "By our superior method of arrangement," says Mr. Lemon, "we have produced a result you will be unprepared for; you will be surprised to learn that, of the volumes obtained from the Board of Trade, *no less than seven* contain papers relating to Georgia prior to and during the year 1735, the earliest commencing in 1732." Previous to this transfer, the existence of these papers seems to have been unknown amidst the mass of documents, even to the officers employed in the Board of Trade.

The committee deem it proper to explain what appears to them the reason why so many duplicates are found among the documents obtained by Mr. Howard. To ensure the arrival of a despatch from the officers in the colony to the authorities at home, duplicates, and sometimes several copies, were sent out by different conveyances. On their reception they were put upon file in the order in which they came to hand; and in this order afterwards affixed to the volumes provided for their preservation. The same communication might, therefore, appear twice, or even three or four times, either in the same or a different volume. When these were given to a number of clerks to be copied, it was obviously impossible to avoid transcribing duplicates, without a minute and laborious inspection and comparison of each and every document. The force of this remark will be more fully understood, when it is known that the duplicates occur in the papers from the Board of Trade subsequent to 1760; many of which are identical with those of the State Paper collection, though much the larger part is new.*

While the Committee regret that any personal acerbity should have marked the progress of this controversy between members of the Society, it affords them great satisfaction to declare as the result of this investigation, their conviction that the statements of Mr. Lemon and Mr. Howard, when fully understood, not only do not conflict, but mutually sustain each other. The whole difficulty has grown out of a verbal misapprehension - "*The Missing Documents*," what were *they*? - One party understood by this expression, the documents from the Board of Trade; the other, the documents prior to 1735. The facts prove (if Mr. Howard's character were not a sufficient guarantee) that he discharged his important trust ably, zealously and faithfully. Besides the transcripts mentioned above, he procured a volume of valuable matter from the British Museum. He anxiously sought (though without success) to obtain the proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of Gen. Oglethorpe for alleged misconduct in the attack upon St. Augustine, which resulted in the General's acquittal; the MSS. Journal of Mr. Wesley during his residence in America, cited in Grahame's History of the United States; and the MSS. Journal kept by Chief Justice Stokes, during his residence in Georgia. These papers and others, though perhaps still extant, he was unable to discover, but his exertions to obtain them show the diligence with which he prosecuted his work.

Mr. Lemon has become involved in this controversy, most innocently on his part. The Committee feel assured it was far from his intention, when communicating to the Society the interesting and valuable facts, in his knowledge, to prefer charges against the Agent of

*The twenty-two volumes contain 4,000 pages and an examination shows that there are from 350 to 370 pages of duplicates, an average of only two volumes instead of six.

the State. - As one of our corresponding members, he has sought to rescue the materials of our earlier history from the catacombs in which they lay mouldering, with a degree of earnestness and energy, that deserves the thanks not of the Society only, but of every Georgian. His personal and official relations render him a most useful auxiliary. He has long been a member of the Antiquarian Society - which if not the parent, is, at least, the prototype of the numerous historical societies in our country. He holds, and for many years has held an honorable and confidential appointment under the British Government, in the very place where the Society would wish to have a vigilant friend and correspondent.

The Committee have gone thus into detail, in the hope of forever setting these differences at rest. They return their thanks to those personal friends of the parties at issue, through whose assistance they have been enabled to arrive at a full understanding of the case, to reconcile apparent discrepancies, and to restore to the Society, as they trust, the unity and good feeling which have hitherto prevailed among its members.

H. K. PRESTON

WM. B. HODGSON

WILLIAM DUNCAN

ROBERT M. CHARLTON

RICHARD D. ARNOLD

— — — — —

Savannah 13th July '44

My Dear Sir,

I have before me your favors of the 28th March, 17th April & of the 17 Ult. and for which I feel under many obligations. In your private note to me of the last date, you authorized me to use your communication of the same day at my discretion: I held a consultation with several friends of the Society, and it was resolved before laying it before the Society and publishing it, to make one more effort to get from Mr. Howard an account of his doings in England and an elucidation of the obscure points on which the discussion turned. We accordingly had recourse to a gentleman of this city who was a correspondent and friend of Mr. H., and after explaining to him the whole case, requested that he would address a private note to Mr. H. inasmuch as all efforts on the part of the Society to get a word from him had entirely failed. This method succeeded and brought from him a voluminous reply, in which he went fully into the details of his mission. Although his statement was somewhat colored by his prejudices and feelings, we thought, on a careful comparison of his reply with your letters and other facts in our own acknowledge, that Mr. H.'s account *in matters of fact* did not in the least

conflict with that which has so unintentionally brought your name before the public, and that as you observed of his first article in the *Sav. Republican*, it confirmed, and more than confirmed, every statement you had made. It was therefore suggested that the whole subject should be submitted to a committee as the best way of putting an end to the controversy; vindicating yourself and at the same time relieving you from a newspaper controversy, which we felt assured was quite foreign to your habits, wishes and convenience; while it would correct the erroneous impressions under which Mr. H. appears to have been laboring. The Report was unanimously adopted by the Society and has been published. I send you by this conveyance (the John Cumming) two copies of it as they appeared in our city papers, which I hope will meet your approval. I perfectly agree with you in the observation that great caution should be observed in giving publicity to the correspondence of our foreign members. And on this subject, I beg leave to state that as soon as I was informed that a report of the proceedings of the Society was in preparation for the "*Republican*" I went to the office of that paper accompanied by a friend, and remonstrated against its publication. The article (report) which in its original state was very severe upon Mr. Howard, was much softened, but we could not prevent its publication. It came from a respected member of the Society, and a reporter to that paper.

In your letter of the 28th March you enter very fully into the subject of the documents in your office relating to Georgia. The expense of copying will I fear form an obstacle for some time to our possessing transcripts of such documents as we are yet wanting to our collection. The expense must be borne entirely by the Society, and our funds are at present quite limited. As for Legislative aid, it is entirely out of the question. Considerable sums have been at various periods appropriated by the State for this object and nothing more can be expected in our day.

In compliance with your suggestion, I have caused an abstract to be made of the documents obtained by Mr. Howard with the dates and contents of each, and by comparing it with those in your office you will be furnished with data for computing the probable expense of making copies of such as we do not possess, and we will make an effort among our zealous members to raise funds for that purpose, by individual subscription.

I am well aware that I am imposing a great deal of labor upon you - but I entreat that you will inform me at your earliest convenience, after the receipt of the abstracts, which go by this opportunity, the probable

expense of obtaining the documents we still want. I am, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

I. K. Tefft, Corr. Sec.

Robt. Lemon, Fsq.
London

[Note in margin] - Pardon, I beg you my hurried letter. I have been compelled to write in the greatest possible haste.

IKT

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State Paper Office
London

17 Aug. 1844

Dear Sir

Yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your packet safely, containing the report of the Georgia Historical Society in the *Georg. Republican*, and also the list of documents previously transcribed in England; having recd. your letter of the 13th of July, on the 15th instant. Your letter having first arrived gave me great pleasure, and made me rather anxious for the arrival of the papers you mentioned in it: the reason of their not being delivered together was, I presume, because one came by post, the other by *sail*.

I have read the Report of the Society very attentively, and I assure you it has given me the greatest satisfaction, and relieved me from much anxiety and vexation; - anxiety for the just performance of my public duties, and vexation that in the execution of them I had been led into collision, however slight, with one whom in every respect I felt, & still feel, a very sincere regard. In proof of my sincerity in this particular I have addressed a short note to him on the *final settlement*, I hope, of this really uncomfortable business, which I will intrude upon you to forward to him, as I am quite ignorant of his address.

Your letter has arrived [in] time enough for me to acknowledge its receipt by the next conveyance, & only time enough to permit me to allude shortly to the report. In my humble opinion, I think it is drawn up with the greatest tact and cleverness; it softens those points that were likely to trench upon personal feelings, omits all that were unnecessary to the elucidation of the case, and gives so clear an explanation of the most difficult & important portion of it, that I am sure its effect must be entire conviction on the mind of every one who has felt or thought upon the subject. I cannot but very sensibly feel the good opinion which the Committee express toward myself, and I am the more pleased at it because really & truly I do feel extremely interested in the prosperity &

welfare of the Society that has done me the honor to enroll me amongst its members, and above all, that so steadily pursues by all the means in its power, an object of the highest national interest, the results of which must lead to the most important consequences.

I sincerely trust, by your manly & lucid report, that all angry feelings on the subject of these papers will now utterly subside: the explanation given about the *missing papers* & the money left for their *transcription* is most satisfactory: it not only settles the point with you, but it relieves me from all doubt of any material body of papers being in existence more than I knew of. I now know that I can safely work on those within my own possession & in my own knowledge.

The only drawback to the general satisfaction your letter has given me, is the intimation that your funds will not be sufficient to complete the series of your historical papers. I am sanguine enough to hope that the Legislature, when it shall come to know how valuable the papers are that are now required for the completion of the series, & how small a sum will effect it, will not lose sight of the extreme importance of concluding & perfecting what has been so liberally commenced. I am unable at this time to give any guess as to the amount that may be required, but by the next packet I will send you a detailed estimate, which, after examination of your lists, I shall be able to do with the greatest exactness.

You have not in your letter mentioned a word of your own health; but I gather from that very circumstance that you are quite convalescent. It is my sincere wish that you are so.

Believe me to be,

Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.

/s/ Robt. Lemon

Mr. Broadhead of New York has left England with a large *chest* full of transcripts, & is by this time I think in America. His collection will make a sensation, & will have the effect of stimulating others to follow such an example.

Adieu

/s/ R. L.

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19 September 1844

In the year 1838 permission was given to Mr. Howard of Georgia to inspect and have copies of the papers in the State Paper Office relative to Georgia. That gentleman also had access to the documents relating to that Colony deposited in the offices of the Board of Trade.

But on the subsequent removal of those papers to the State Paper Office a number of volumes & papers of great historical interest have

been discovered to exist relating to the colony of Georgia to which Mr. Howard failed to obtain access in their former place of deposit.

As soon as it became known that some of the earlier papers relating to the Colony were extant, application was made for permission for a competent person to inspect the papers down to the year 1735 & in March 1844 Mr. Robt. Lemon of the State Paper Office was authorized to undertake that task. But it has since been discovered upon completing a catalogue of the transcripts obtained by Mr. Howard that very considerable chasms exist throughout the entire collection procured by him, doubtless owing in a great degree to the former imperfect state of arrangement of the documents of the Board of Trade.

Under these circumstances it becomes very desirable that the permission given to Mr. Lemon which was limited to the year 1735, should be extended throughout the series of papers relating to Georgia, subject to the same restrictions as are laid down in Mr. Lemon's previous order of March 1844

[unsigned and many strike-overs and changes, it is probably a draft, or worksheet of Mr. Lemon.]

Copy [Sent To Lemon]
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Foreign Office
 October 24, 1844

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 7th of March last, respecting the papers relating to the History of the State of Georgia, of which Mr. Everett, the American Minister at this Court, had requested to have copies for the use of the Historical Society of the State of Georgia; I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you a copy of a Note from Mr. Everett, requesting, on behalf of the Society, that copies may be made of some further Documents* relating to this subject; and I am directed to state to you that Lord Aberdeen has no objection to allow such of these papers to be transcribed as are of an official character; but his Lordship does not think it expedient that copies should be granted of any Papers which may be described as, or may appear to be, Private or Confidential communications.

I am &c

(signed) H. U. Addington

The Right Honrble
 Henry Hobhouse
 &c &c

*From 1735 to the end of the series. [Marginal Note in *Different Hand and in Red Ink*]

S. P. O.
15 Nov. 1844

Dear Sir,

I sit down at last to write in answer to yours of the 13th July respecting the abstract of transcripts made by Mr. Howard which you then transmitted me for the purpose of comparing with the documents now deposited in this office & for computing the probable expense of copies of such as you do not possess.

You will recollect that early in this year I obtained permission from Lord Aberdeen, our Foreign Secretary, to inspect documents relating to Georgia down to the year 1735. On glancing over the abstract of Mr. Howard's transcripts, I found it was absolutely necessary for me, before I could communicate to you the full information the importance of the subject required, to procure such an extension of my former order as would permit me to consult all our papers relating to Georgia, down to a much later period than I possessed authority for. For this purpose I furnished the American Minister in London with sufficient memoranda to enable him to make such an application to the Foreign Minister, & in consequence of that application I have the pleasure of informing you that I have received from Lord Aberdeen full permission to consult & take copies (under certain restrictions) of all the Georgia papers in this office down to the end of the series in 1782. This permission will very much facilitate my future proceedings, tho' in the first instance it has been the cause of my delay in answering your letter.

On a subject of so much importance, I found it was useless to proceed otherwise than in a most systematic manner. My first care was to identify all the papers transcribed for Mr. Howard. To effect that, I carefully examined every letter in the abstract with the original, & have put the actual reference (in red ink) to each. This enabled me to ascertain exactly what he procured and what he omitted, but I have been unable to detect whether those omissions were the result of a principle of selection or accident. I am inclined to think the latter, because in the last volume of the documents in the State Paper Office, the transcripts end on the 9th of June 1775, whereas there are many more papers in the same volume down to the end of that year. In this collection I have had occasion to make several corrections of dates, which you will doubtless avail yourself of.

After I had gone through the task of identifying the transcripts, my next and greatest labor was to take an exact account of all the volumes transmitted to us from the Board of Trade relating to Georgia, & to make such an abstract of their dates and contents as would enable you to form a very competent notion of their extent and importance. The result of this portion of my labor I now transmit to you in the accompanying

statement: a result in many points extremely gratifying & in none more so than in shewing how remarkably perfect the historical memorials of Georgia are, & how well they have been preserved from the very foundation of the Colony. You will be surprised, if not mortified, on finding how small a portion of these invaluable papers have come to your hands, especially after the liberal manner in which your Legislature responded to your efforts to obtain them.

I now beg to make some observations on the statement & I do so under the impression that you possess *no* original documents relating to Georgia *as a Colony*. The 6 first volumes, being the Journals of the Trustees and the Minutes of the Common Council of the Trustees, is a very fine series; & if it shall be determined that these volumes are to be copied, I should recommend for consideration the propriety of such copies being made as near as possible in the shape and size of the originals.

The 4 vols. from 8 to 11, being the Trustees Letter books, are most deserving attention, and as it subsequently appears that the first volume of original papers from 1732 to 1734 is unhappily lost, the first volume of this series of entries supplies that loss to a very great extent.

The two next volumes, 12 and 13, are of infinite value in a legal point of view & contain evidence of the highest importance relative to the existence of persons, the extent and boundaries of lands, &c.

As these two last & the 6 first volumes I have above noticed, vizt. the Journals, Minute Books & Register Books would be admitted in the highest courts in England as Legal Evidence of the most undoubted authority, I conceive that properly attested copies of these books would have the same force and be admitted as evidence in any of the Courts of Georgia.

Vols. 14, 15 & 16 are misplaced & should have come after Vol. 24, so as to keep the papers & transactions of the Trustees distinct & separate to the end of their Trust.

Vol. 17 begins the collection of original letters to the Trustees, as early as they have come down to us. The first volume, as above alluded to, is evidently missing, but from Vol. 17 to 24 the series of correspondence with the Trustees is complete. Is it not astonishing, & much to be deplored, that of these 8 volumes only transcripts of the two latter should have been placed before you.

In 1752 the powers of the Trustees expired & the government of the Colony vested in the Crown, the direct channel of communication being the Board of Trade. Vol. 25 begins the correspondence with that Board & the series continues unbroken to Vol. 32, to the month of July 1772. The whole of this series has been copied for Mr. Howard with only a few exceptions in each volume, very trifling in quantity & probably not of

material interest. But the smallness in bulk makes it desirable they should be copied as a very strong chain may be useless by one or two connecting links being wanting. Vol. 33 is a small volume of disconnected papers evidently collected together as gatherings after the storm.

I must now beg your particular attention to the following volumes from 34 to 50 inclusive. I am quite ignorant of what you possess in the shape of Minutes of Council and Journals of Assembly. If you possess any such series, these volumes are of course of little or no value to you, except where they may happen to fill up any lacuna in your own series. But if you possess them not! it is not for me to point out to you their extraordinary importance in every particular connected with your historical & political literature. In arranging these volumes it is evident two series have been jumbled together, those of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council and the Journals of Assembly. Of the former it will easily be seen that vols. 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 44, 43, 47 and 49 constitute a regular & unbroken series, the interest of which is quite equal to its extent.

Vol. 51 is a detached report of great interest & value, & if not existing among your transcripts, where I have not been able to detect it, there is no doubt you should become possessed of it. The two remaining volumes require no particular observation.

I hope I have not tired you by going into so much detail. My object is, with the distance of half the globe between us, to make such a statement to you as will enable you clearly & distinctly to see what you have & what you have not: & to form a true judgement of what it will be desirable for you to possess.

I now come to a more delicate & to me a more difficult part of the subject, to form an estimate of what the cost of transcription would amount to. It is quite evident this must be influenced, more or less, by the number of volumes required to be copied. The estimate I have made has been formed upon a most careful examination of every page in each volume of journals & registers & of every individual letter & paper, and I find that for the volumes from 1 to 22 inclusive it amounts to between £450 & £500. Upon supposition of the possibility of your possessing the Journals of Assembly & Proceedings in Council from Vols. 34 to 49, I have not included those in the above estimate. They are evidently either of so little value or of such immense importance as to require a distinct consideration by themselves at some future time.

I am fully aware of the extremely liberal manner in which the Legislature of Georgia have on former occasions come forward in furnishing the means to support the noble views of the Georgia Historical Society in procuring the early memorials of their history from the most authentic sources; & I can easily conceive the feelings of disappointment,

& probably of dissatisfaction, on their expectations not being realized to the extent they were undoubtedly justified in anticipating: But I am very much inclined to hope that when they shall be made aware of such important materials being extant, when everything concurs in the most favorable manner for procuring them, under circumstances that are hardly likely to happen again in the same conjunction, when they may feel assured that the funds which may be provided for the accomplishment of so desirable an object will be most economically used & scrupulously accounted for, I say I am much inclined to hope they will again consider this highly national object, & will feel that they are forwarding the great cause of human civilization in promoting and sustaining the efforts of the Georgia Historical Society to procure the deposition of these important documents among the archives of the State.

I'm blessed if I haven't the honor to be
 Your very fatigued
 & flabbergasted servant, (3)

/s/ R.L.

PS I send the abstract of Mr. Howard's transcripts, my corrections on which in red ink you may in some instances find useful. Pray return it to me as it is important for me to guard against duplicates.

/s/ RL.

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Statement of Journals, Minute Books, Letter Books and Volumes of Original Letters and Papers relating to Georgia formerly in the Board of Trade and now deposited in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London.

No. of Vols	Dates	Contents
1.	1732 July 20 to 1737 Mar. 9	Journal of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.
2.	1737 Mar. 17 to 1745 Nov. 1	Do.
3.	1745 Nov. 11 to 1752 June 23	Do.
4.	1732 Aug. 3 to 1736 April 3 [sic]	The Minutes of the Common Council of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.

No. of Vols.	Dates	Contents.
5.	1736 May 19 to 1741 Feb. 2	Do.
6.	1741 May 9 to 1752 April 29	Do.
7.	1732 June 9 to 1734/5 Jan. 9	Charter of Georgia. Act of Trade with Indians. Order in Council &c.
8.	1732 Oct. 18 to 1736 Nov. 10	Trustee's Letter Book, being entries of letters to various parties but chiefly to Officers & individuals in Georgia upon the whole business of the Colony, its settlements, progress &c.
9.	1736 Nov. 24 to 1740 Oct. 25	Do.
10.	1740 Oct. 25 to 1749 Nov. 24	Do.
11.	1749 Nov. 24 to 1752 April 7	Do.
12.	1732 Oct. 4 to 1740 July 21	Trustees' Register, Book of Instructions, Agreements, Appointments, Grants of Land, Leases, Powers, &c.
13.	1741 March 19 to 1752 June 19	Do.
14.	1752 July 16 to 1757 Nov. 11	Entry Book of the Board of Trade containing Memorials, Instructions, Reports, &c.
15.	1758 Feb. 23 to 1760 June 20	Do.
16.	1761 Jan. 9 to 1781 June 24	Do.
17.	1734 Oct. 6 to 1735 May	A collection of Original Letters and Papers addressed to the Trustees, the Officers and principally from individuals and officers in Georgia & correspondence with Official personages in London.
18.	1734 Dec. 24 to 1735 Oct. 29	Similar Collection of Original papers and documents.

No. of Vols.	Dates	Contents.
19.	1735 Oct. to 1736 Nov. 20	Similar collection of Original papers and documents.
20.	1736 Oct 29 to 1737 Nov. 2	Similar Collection of Original papers and documents (including) several of Wesley and Whitefield.
21.	1737 Nov. 5 to 1741 April 4	Similar Collection of Original papers and documents.
22.	1741 April 18 to 1746 March 10	Similar Collection of Original papers and documents.
23. Copied [in red]	1746 March 17 to 1750 June 15	Similar Collection, copied for Mr. Howard. Collated by Mr. Lemon and 31 letters & papers found uncopied.
24.	1750 July 4 to 1752 March 24	Similar collection; copied for Mr. Howard. Collated 38 papers uncopied.

Down to this period which constitutes the whole history of Georgia during the Government of the Trustees. I do not think you have copies of any except the two last Volumes, 23 & 24; and perhaps the charter and act of Trade with the Indians, Vol. 7.

25. Copied [in red]	1752 July 19 to 1755 Feb. 21	Correspondence of Officers & others in Georgia with Board of Trade; copied for Mr. Howard, collated 4 uncopied.
26. Copied [in red]	1756 Jan. 13 to 1757 May 31	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard, collated 14 uncopied.
27. Copied [in red]	1757 Oct. 14 to 1759 Aug. 10	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard, collated 13 uncopied.
28. Copied [in red]	1759 Nov. 25 to 1760 Aug. 10	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard. Collated.
29. Copied [in red]	1760 April 16 to 1764 July 17	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard. Collated 13 uncopied.
30. Copied [in red]	1764 Nov. 15 to 1767 May -	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard. Collated 11 uncopied.
31. Copied [in red]	1767 Aug. 25 to 1769 Sept. 28	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard. Collated 8 uncopied.

No. of Vols.	Date	Contents.
32. Copied [in red]	1769 Aug. 15 to 1772 June 19	Similar collection, copied for Mr. Howard. Collated 3 uncopied.
33.	1772 Dec. 5 to 1782 Jan 23	A few letters of correspondence of Governors Habersham & Wright with the Board of Trade.
34.	1741 to 1753	Register of Proceedings of the Pres. and Assistants of the Colony of Georgia from 1741 to 1753. These are extremely interesting, detailing the daily internal transactions of the Colony. They were periodically transmitted to England.
35.	1753 to 1756	Similar Register of proceedings of the Pres. and Assistants from 3 Sept. 1753 to 30 Oct. 1754. (2) Journal of the Council in Assembly from 7 Jan. 1755 to 19 Feb. 1756 and (1) Journal of the Governor and Council from 30 Oct. 1754 to 20 March 1756. (2) Journal of the Assembly for the same period.
36.	1756 to 1757	Similar Register of Proceedings of the Governor and Council from 1756 to July 1757.
37.	1756 to 1759	Journal of the Council in Assembly. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly from 16 June 1757 to 26 March 1759. Minutes of the Assembly from 11 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1757. Do from 16 June to 28 July 1757. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly from 11 January to 30 June 1758. Do. from 13 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1758. Do. from 16 Jan. to 26 Mar. 1759.
38.	1757 to 1759	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from 14 July 1757 to 25 May 1759.
39.	1759 to 1761	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from 5 June 1759 to 8 Nov. 1760. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly from 22 Oct. 1759 to 12 Jan. 1761. Journal of the Commons House Assembly from 18 Aug. 1760 to 12 January 1761.
40.	1760 to 1765	Minutes of Proceedings of the Governor in Council from 13 Nov. 1760 to 18 Dec. 1765.
41.	1761 to 1766	Journal of the Commons House of Assembly from 24 Mar. 1761 to 6 Mar. 1766.
42.	1761 to 1768	Journal of the Upper House met in General Assembly from 24 Mar. 1761 to 11 April 1768.

No. of Vols.	Date	Contents
44. [misnumbered]	1766 to 1767	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from 7 Jan. 1766 to 1 Dec. 1767.
43.	1768	Continuation of the above from 5 Jan. to 9 Dec. 1768.
45.	1766 to 1768	Journal of the Commons House of Assembly from 16 June 1766 to 24 Dec. 1768.
46.	1768 to 1773	Journal of the Upper House met in Assembly from 7 Nov. 1768 to 29 Sept. 1773.
47.	1769 to 1772	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from July 4, 1769 to 7 Jan. 1772.
48.	1769 to 1773	Journals of the Commons House of Assembly from 30 Oct. 1769 to 29 Sept. 1773.
49.	1772 to 1773	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from 7 Jan. 1772 to 7 Dec. 1773.
50. Copied [in red]	1780	Minutes of the Commons House of Assembly, May 9, 1780 to 19 Dec. following. Imperfect, the two first pages wanting. Copied for Mr. Howard.
51.	1732 to 1741	Report of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, addressed to the Lords, Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, detailing the progress of the Colony from its first establishment to 9th June 1741. Signed by the Sec'y Benjamin Martyn and sealed with the Trustees' Seal.
52.	1760 to 1768	A volume containing abstracts of Grants registered in the Colony of Georgia from 27 Jan. 1760 to 25 Sept. 1768.
53	1756 April 10	A collection of documents beginning with a narrative in answer to the Charge, &c of the Pres. and Court of Assistants in the Colony of Georgia, against the Rev. Thos. Bosomworth, various answers, replies, appendices &c. This is clearly <i>not</i> the volume the contents of which are described at p. 7 of the catalogue of transcripts.

/s/ Robt. Lemon

Duplicate

Savannah 31st March 1845

My Dear Sir,

I hope you have not inferred from my long delay to answer your last favor that I have been unmindful of my duties to you as a correspondent. On the contrary I have been trying to make up a budget for you, which you will perhaps read with interest, and which I trust will greatly facilitate the accomplishment of the objects the Society has in view.

Soon after the receipt of your letter of the 15th Nov. an agent was appointed by the Society to proceed to Milledgeville, the seat of government, and examine the Colonial Documents preserved in the State Department, in order to ascertain what papers of value and interest might exist among them. Owing to the frequent removals of these papers - the capitol of the State having been changed three times - they had fallen into great confusion, and no little labor was necessary to collect and collate them. Suspecting that many important documents might be found, the Society resolved to have them thoroughly overhauled, and having obtained permission from the proper authorities, commissioned an agent to make the search. The result was satisfactory even beyond our hopes. The report transmitted to the Society by their agent I enclose to you for perusal and comparison with the records in your keeping. By this abstract you will perceive what we possess at home, and you are already aware of the contents of the Vols. procured by Mr. Howard. Hence you will see at a glance what documents are required by the Society.

Of the Vols. numbered in your Statement from 34 to 53 inclusive, it would appear that copies exist in this country, excepting only an hiatus from the year 1751 to 1754. You, however, on making the comparison, can form a more correct judgement on this point than it is possible for me to arrive at. If I am right in the above opinion, the quantity of matter to be transcribed will be very much reduced and the expense to the Society diminished in the same proportion. The following Vols. in your collection are of primary importance: viz. No. 1 to 22 inclusive, except No. 7 which we have in print, and except such portions as Mr. Howard procured transcripts of, which your own notes in the Vol. marked "*Private Georgia*", which I herewith return will plainly and fully designate.

Important as the Society deem it to have copies of these papers at an early day, the present condition of their finances enables them to make but a very limited appropriation for defraying the expense of procuring them. Heavy demands have been made upon their treasury for publications, the employment of Agents, and other objects. So large a drain has been made upon our resources, that we see no way of final success without Legislative aid; and at the approaching session of our

General Assembly, which will be held in Nov. next, a strong application will be made to that body for an adequate appropriation. But it was thought that it would have a good effect to make at least a beginning; and accordingly, at the last anniversary meeting of the Society the sum of Five hundred dollars was voted to be placed in your hands, and applied in payment for copying until the sum is exhausted. This amount I will transmit to you through the House of Isaac, Low & Co. of Liverpool (to whose care I will transmit the parcel for you) the moment I have the pleasure of hearing from you in reply.

I am Dear Sir, with great respect, Very truly your obliged friend,

/s/ I. K. Tefft
Cor. Sec. G.H.S.

Robt. Lemon, Esq.
London

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THE GEORGIAN
SAVANNAH Tuesday, April 1, 1845, [p. 2, col. 2.]

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The exposition by the competent Committee of the Historical Society, of the causes which embarrass and prevent Dr. Stevens from writing the History of our State will be read with interest.

We will not for a moment entertain a doubt that the next Legislature will so far co-operate with the Society, whose exertions have been so meritorious in rescuing from destruction the records of Georgia's History, as to appropriate a sum of money necessary to obtain the missing documents.

Were every Georgian, as he should be, a member of the Society, such relief from the Legislature would not be required. But the funds of the Society are not, exhausted as they have been by repeated calls, adequate to effect the object.

[p. 2, Col. 4]

STEVEN'S HISTORY OF GEORGIA

By appointment of the Georgia Historical Society, in March 1841, the Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, now Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of Athens, assumed the labor of writing a History of this State. The announcement excited a general and eager desire for the early completion of the work. Public sentiment has, sometimes, expressed, impatient curiosity and premature expectations. The Historiographer himself, appreciating this generous feeling of the public, published sometime since, the reasons which compelled his delay, and the difficulties by which his literary work was opposed. Repeated enquiries, however, continue to be addressed to him on this subject. To these he has the uniform reply to make, that his historic materials are greatly deficient.

To relieve Dr. Stevens from this generous impatience of the public, the Georgia Historical Society, at its late anniversary meeting, adopted the following resolution, which was offered by the Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott:

“Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, who shall draw up and cause to be published in the public prints, a statement of the causes which hinder their Historiographer from proceeding in the execution of the History of Georgia.”

Under this resolution, the Chair, M. Hall McAllister, Esq. 1st Vice President, presiding, appointed the Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, Wm. B. Hodgson, and I. K. Tefft, the Committee.

In obedience to this resolution, the Committee have prepared, and now publish, a statement which it contemplates.

The work of Dr. Stevens, has been arrested by the want of historic materials. In a letter addressed to the editor of the “Athens Whig” in June 1843, he himself presented this subject so clearly and forcibly, that the Committee find in the following extracts from that letter, the most correct exposition of their own views:

“It is the opinion of many, that because the State obtained a number of volumes of colonial documents from England, I must, therefore be possessed of ample materials for my task. But it is not so. A thorough investigation of them has convinced me, their historical worth has been over-rated. Of two most important periods, they furnish us nothing, viz:

the first three years of the Colony, from 1732 to 1735, and the seven years of the Revolution. Without the first, I cannot begin my history, - and without the last, I cannot close it. Where the original proceedings of the 'Trustees for settling the Colony of Georgia' are, I know not. Mr. Sparks, the distinguished editor of Washington's and Franklin's Writings, thinks that they are lost; if not, that they may be in the possession of the descendants of the President or Secretary of the Board."

The Committee have now the grateful duty and pleasure to announce that nearly all the colonial records of the first period, from 1732 to '35, alluded to by Dr. Stevens, have been safely preserved in Her Britannic Majesty's State Paper office, in London. They were recently recovered from the Board of Trade, and transferred to that great depository of the public archives. In making this announcement, the Committee conceive, that as the discovery of these valuable records is due to the active agency of the Georgia Historical Society, so the Society may place this among its other legitimate claims to the consideration and support of the citizens of Georgia.

For the discovery of these records, without which the history of Georgia cannot be commenced, the Society is indebted to the untiring zeal of Robert Lemon, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Archivist to the State Paper Office, in London. They are comprised in six folio volumes, and contain the "Proceedings of the Trustees," and of the "Minutes of the Common Council of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, in America," from the 20th July, 1732, to the 29th of April, 1752, when the government of the Colony was vested in the Crown. Besides these volumes, there are sixteen others, comprising the Trustees Letter Book, Register of Instructions, Agreements and Grants of Land, the Entry Book of the Board of Trade, files of Original Letters addressed to the Trustees, and their officers, and other important papers.

The early documentary history of Georgia is thus preserved nearly complete; and it only remains that copies of these records be obtained, and placed in the hands of Dr. Stevens to enable him to commence his work. As these constitute the "fons et principium" of his labors, the Georgia Historical Society deliberated, at its late anniversary, upon the means of procuring them. They accordingly voted the sum of \$500 to be placed in the hands of Mr. Lemon, for transcriptions of those documents, for which the Hon. Edward Everett, our Minister in London, has obtained the permission of Lord Aberdeen, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This appropriation, derived from individual liberality and enterprise, cannot,

however, achieve the purpose so honorable and so dear to the Society. The Legislature of the State, alone, can furnish the means to accomplish so important an object, affecting alike its pride and interest. - It is hoped, that this exhibition of earnestness and liberality on the part of the noble minded members of the Society, will be generously sustained by some small appropriation by the State Legislature. The enlightened members of that body will scarcely allow the assertion of the Tory Alison's History to be confirmed, that: "Republics have no annals, and preserve no records."

In the series of documentary history, the next in chronologic order, are the volumes procured by the Rev. Mr. Howard. These have already been examined by Dr. Stevens. They are greatly valuable, in a complete series of colonial records.

This complete series, the Committee are happy to announce, is now likely to be made up at home from the State office at Milledgeville. The Society have already addressed his excellency, Governor Crawford, on this subject, and have received from him assurances of his entire readiness to promote their objects, in bringing to light the early records of the State, by diligent examination of the public archives. It is believed, that there exist at Milledgeville, uninterrupted files of colonial records from 1751 to the close of the Revolutionary war, with the exception of three years. These comprise the proceedings of the President and assistants in Council; of the Governor and Council of the Province of Georgia; and of minutes of Council in General Assembly. How this portion of the records of the Colony, have come into the state archives, is a question to be investigated. There is a tradition, and it may be a matter of history, that they were obtained through the agency of the Hon. Rufus King, when Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near the Court of St. James. But, whatever documents there may be in the public archives Milledgeville, a reliance on the enlightened views of Governor Crawford cannot be disappointed, that they will be placed at the disposition of the Historiographer of Georgia.

Thus the Committee have presented a detailed statement of the causes, which have delayed the inception and the completion of the History of Georgia. The Historian cannot compile his narrative without materials. What those deficient materials are, has been shewn. When they may be obtained, as they are now accessible, will depend upon the action of the Legislature. They cannot be procured by individual enterprise alone; and without them, the history of Georgia cannot be written.

Meanwhile, the Historian may the better digest, what materials he may possess; and time may serve to mature his philosophy and his style. The ninth year was allowed by the Roman, *in nonum prematur annum*, to give perfection of logic and of language, to enduring classic composition. Of this character, it is anticipated, will be the work of Dr. Stevens.

With some delay, the settlement, progress and independence of the Colony of Georgia may be compiled from authentic records. And so, the History of the State, whose high mission is to record truth and teach wisdom, will not be drawn from fiction or tradition.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT JR.	}	Committee
W. B. HODGSON		
I. K. TEFFT		
Savannah, March 31, 1845		

— — — — —

Savannah 24th April '45

My dear Sir,

I wrote to you on the 31st Ult. by the Lady Falkland, returning to you, under cover to Messrs. Isaac, Low & Co. of Liverpool, your copy of the abstracts of the Howard transcripts - transmitting at the same time, an abstract of a report of an agent of the Society, and referred to in my letter, a duplicate of which is annexed. Messrs. I. L. & Co. were requested to forward the parcel to you by the first safe conveyance.

In what manner the journals referred to came into the possession of the State, I have yet to learn. It appears by the Journal of the General Assembly in 1802, that the Hon. Rufus King, our Minister near the Court of St. James, obtained for Georgia two large trunks of documents in England. They were received, alluded to in the annual message of the Governor, and a committee appointed by the Legislature to open the trunks. We have been unable to find the report of that committee, or any notice on the Executive Minutes, showing what those documents were, or what disposition was made of them. I am inclined to think they were the *Journals* mentioned in the abstracts. Maj. McCall, who published in 1815 a History of Georgia in 2 Vols., informed me, at that time, that, at the period of the return to Georgia of Sir. Jas, Wright about 1780, Col. John Milton, a revolutionary officer, carried away from Savannah, then the seat of Government of *horse back*, all the public archives, which he

deposited in a safe place in the interior of North Carolina - whence they were returned after the Treaty of Peace in 1783.

I shall hope to hear from you by the return of the steamer.

Very truly yours,
/s/ I. K. Tefft
Cor. Sec'y. G.H.S.

R. Lemon, Esq.

— — — — —

S. P. O.
2 May 1845

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received your letter of the 31st March, & today your parcel containing my book marked "Georgia, Private" which I was glad to see after its long voyage, safe & sound. Its loss by any mischance would have occasioned me infinite difficulty.

If my letter of the 15th of Nov. was the cause, either directly or indirectly, of the rummaging expedition to Milledgeville, it has done the State of Georgia most essential service; and I hope, now that so much has come to light, you will not suffer such valuable documents to relapse again in obscurity. The abstract you sent me of the result of the agent's researches will prove a very useful guide to me.

The Society of Georgia has done itself much honor by appropriating, from its circumscribed funds, so large a sum for a commencement, & I feel assured the Legislature will respond to its spirited example. I can only repeat to you, Sir, that whatever funds are placed at my disposal you may rely on their distribution certainly with economy, & I trust you will find, with judgement.

With reference to my list (15 Nov.) of Board of Trade papers, I conceive that my principal business will lie with the volumes from No. 1 to 22 inclusive, omitting No. 7, and reserving 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 to the last.

Vols. 1 to 6 inclusive, I propose to copy as nearly as possible in the same form as they appear in the original. It will take more time and attention so to execute them but I have no doubt of the approval of the Society.

Vols. 8, 9, 10 & 11, though entry books, I shall copy separately as individual letters. The course with Vols. 17 to 22 is obvious.

With regard to all books of Minutes, Journals of Assembly, Proceedings in Council &c from Vol. 34 to the end (excepting Vol. 51), I think it will be prudent to reserve all consideration of that class of documents, so detached & distinct as it is, till after the more interesting & historically important series of correspondence shall be completed. By that time you will, I hope and trust, have all the State documents at Milledgeville emerged from their obscurity & carefully arranged, classed & catalogued.

It will be my endeavor to furnish you with the *earliest* materials *first*, so that Dr. Stevens may at once commence his historical labors.

You will of course in your next acquaint me with what arrangements you make with Messrs. Low & Co. of Liverpool as to the transmission of the sum specified for the above purposes. The transcripts as completed I shall place in custody of your Minister for transmission to you, as I have done & do in other cases; unless I receive from you any other directions as to that point.

The limit of your appropriated sum will not influence or cramp me in the progress of my labors. So far as I find the earlier portions of these invaluable documents are immediately essential to your history, I shall not be deterred from steadily pursuing that object by any pecuniary consideration, at least within *reasonable* bounds. With such feelings & sentiments as influence the Georgia Historical Society, I cannot be apprehensive of the result.

Accept my dear Sir, my kind wishes for your welfare, & believe me to remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Robt. Lemon
[retained copy]

To Mr. Tefft

— — — — —

S. P. O.
17 May 1845

Sir,

By Mr. Addington's letter to you of 7 March 1844, I am permitted to inspect & make a note of such documents as I may wish to transcribe relating to Georgia between 1731 and 1735, and by another letter to you dated 24 Oct. 1844, I am permitted to take copies of such as are of an official character from 1735 to the end of the series, but not of such as may appear to be private or confidential communications. Having lately received a requisition from Georgia for copies of the earlier portion of their papers, I beg leave to represent that when the Colony of Georgia was first established, the government of it was vested in Trustees whose powers continued from its commencement till the year 1752. The

correspondence of the whole of that period is almost exclusively between the Trustees & their agents, servants & officers, relative to the progress & condition of the Colony, and is wholly divested of the slightest political character, as the most cursory inspection of the books & papers in this office will in a moment determine. From the time the government of the Colony vested in the Crown till the excitement caused by the Stamp Act in 1765 commenced, the correspondence, though of an official character, is equally divested of political importance.

Under those circumstances, I most respectfully request that I may be permitted to copy such papers as I may require during the time the Colony was governed by Trustees, vizt. to 1752. & from thence to the end of the year 1760 without being subject to the restrictions alluded to in Mr. Addington's letter of the 7th March. My only object in making this suggestion is the saving of my own time in forming an immense list of papers to which I feel assured no objection would exist, & the time of the authorities of the Foreign Office in inspecting it.

I have the honor to be, etc

[not signed, Lemon retained copy]

To Mr. Hobhouse
[Foreign Office]

— — — — —

Savannah, 6th June 1845

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 2nd ult. has been rec'd, and will be laid before the Society at its next regular meeting.

I have invested the appropriation of \$500, referred to in my letter of the 31st of March, in the enclosed Bill of A. Low & Co., on Isaac, Low & Co. of Liverpool, payable in London for £102-5-5 Sterling.

At this moment a large number of demands are falling upon our Treasury so that our present, and in part our prospective, resources are under pledge to a variety of objects. I mention this, *by way of caution*, that your discretion may be guided in the outlay for transcripts of documents. I would advise that you enter into no engagements involving expenses beyond the present remittance until you hear from me farther. At the approaching Session of our General Assembly, which meets in November next, a strong application will be made to that body for an additional appropriation subject to the disposal of the Society for completing the documentary materials from your collection, but *I* almost despair of success.

Robert Lemon, Esq.,
London

Very truly yours,
/s/ I. K. Tefft, Cor. Sec'y G. H. S.

/note in Lemon's handwriting/

28 June 1845

Permission given to copy Georgia papers down to 1760 without further inspection.

[unsigned]

— — — — —

S. P. O.
2 July 1845

Gentlemen,

The inclosed bill I have just received from Georgia which I transmit to you for acceptance payable in London, & request you will have the goodness to forward same to me by return of post.

I am, Gent'm.
Your Obedient Serv't.
/s/ Robt. Lemon

Messrs. Isaac, Low & Co.
Liverpool

[enclosed with this letter is the following]

(copy)

No. 1131 — £102.5.5 Stg.

Savannah 6th June 1845

— Sixty days after sight pay this first of Exchange (second not paid) to the order of I. K. Tefft, Esquire, in London, one hundred and two pounds, five shillings and five pence Sterling, value received as advised.

Andrew Low & Co.

To Messrs. Isaac, Low & Co)
Liverpool)

[endorsed on the back as follows:]

Pay to the order of Robert Lemon, Esq.
/s/ I. K. Tefft

67 Lombard Street

Liverpool 23d July 1845

Robt. Lemon, Esq.
Westminster

Sir,

We return, enclosed, bill received in your letter this morning, duly accepted for £102.5.5, and remain,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,
/s/ Isaac, Low & Co.

[note in Lemon's hand]

Received

£102.5.5

6 Sept. 1845

/s/ Robt. Lemon

— — — — —

S. P. O.
16 Oct. 1845

Dear Sir,

I was in hopes I should have had a transmission to make to you by the close of this year but I cannot accomplish it to the extent that is desirable. The Minutes of the Trustees of Georgia are in 3 volumes & Minutes of the Common Council are also in three volumes, altogether 6 in number. If I could have perfected either set of three volumes I would have sent it, being so far entire, but I have been prevented by the serious illness of one of my family which obliged me to leave London for a considerable period this Autumn, & so far has interrupted my work. I would not however let the season close without addressing a line to you to assure you that I am in the land of the living, & living, I hope to do much yet in the historical vineyard. I have the first volume of the Minutes of the Common Council finished & the first Vol. of the Minutes of the Trustees is so nearly completed that my progress may be reckoned as two volumes to this date. I will not anticipate their contents but I can express to you that I feel quite confident as to the estimation in which they will be rec'd.

I shall be happy to hear from you, particularly as to what passes in your Assembly this session relative to your records.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very faithfully your,
/s/ Robt. Lemon
[retained copy,]

Mr. Tefft
Georgia

Savannah 22nd January 1846

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th of August & 17th of Oct. last.

It is with deep regret I inform you of the failure of the application of our Historical Society to the Legislature of the State for an appropriation of money to defray the expenses in England of copying the Colonial records of Georgia.

I visited Milledgeville twice during the Session and used [my] best exertions to obtain even one half of the amount asked for in the memorial, a copy of which I enclose, but without success.

The cause of the failure may be attributed to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State. Owing a heavy debt, contracted for her internal improvements, the Legislature were unwilling to give from the Treasury a sum of money even for so important an object. Important as it was viewed, the Senate, to whom the matter was referred, considered the preservation of the faith of the State to her creditors as more so.

The opinion seems to prevail among our members that an application to our next General Assembly, in Nov. '47 would be more successful, provided the Peace of the two countries be, in the mean time, maintained, and God grant it may.

I have never been sanguine of success and hence in my letter [to] you of the 6th of June last, I advised you in your outlay for the transcripts not to exceed the amount transmitted to you by that opportunity.

Our Historiographer is waiting with a good deal of anxiety for the receipt of the transcripts you have prepared, and I shall hope to receive them by the first vessel from Liverpool for this port.

I am Dear Sir, with great respect, regard and esteem,

Very truly yours,

I. K. Tefft, Corr. Sec.

R. Lemon, Esq.

London

PS. While in the interior I met Mr. Hillhouse (whom I mentioned in one of my letters to you). He informed me that his friend Mr. Lumpkin did not receive my letters of introduction. They were transmitted too late.

Truly yours,

I. K. T.

MEMORIAL

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly.

The undersigned have been appointed, by the *Georgia Historical Society*, a Committee to present a Memorial to your Honorable body, upon the subject of the recently discovered documents, relating to the Colonial History of Georgia, which are now in the State-paper Office of the British Government. You need not be reminded that it has long been a cherished object with the citizens of this State, to procure transcripts of the correspondence between the Governors of the Colony and the authorities in England, of the Journals of the Provincial Assembly, and other valuable records, throwing light upon this interesting period of our history. The Legislature has made repeated applications to the British Ministry for permission to take copies of these documents, and has liberally appropriated money to defray the necessary expenses of obtaining them. Georgia has in fact, though the youngest of the original thirteen States, been the first to take measures, under Legislative authority, for procuring from England her Colonial records. Various success has attended her efforts. In the year 1802, RUFUS KING, Minister to England, obtained for the State two large trunks of public documents. The Legislature appointed a Committee to examine their contents; but it does not appear that they ever made a report, or that any further action was taken relative to the disposition of those documents. The attempt was renewed about the year 1819, on the appointment of the late Mr. BEVAN as historiographer of the State. Through the intervention of Congress, and the good offices of Mr. RUSH the Representative of our Government near that of Great Britain, permission was granted to take copies of a limited number of documents, such as were particularly specified, and allowed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The State-papers of the British Government are regarded as the property of the King, constituting a part of his private library; and it was extremely difficult not only for foreigners, but even for British subjects, to obtain access to them. It is obvious that no important new matter could be had, without the liberty of previously inspecting the records, which was never granted. After the lapse of sixteen years, the Legislature again took up the subject, and with better success. In the year 1836, the Rev. CHARLES. W. HOWARD was appointed the Agent of the State, to proceed to London, and solicit the British Ministry for power to transcribe all documents in its office, connected with the Colonial affairs of Georgia. After long delays they reluctantly consented, and Mr. HOWARD is entitled to great credit for the perseverance and industry with which he carried out the objects of his mission in the face of no

ordinary discouragements. The greatest difficulty, next to that of gaining permission to copy the documents, arose from the confusion that prevailed in some of these vast depositories, and the refusal to allow the Agent to make a thorough search in person for the papers desired. Under these circumstances, his mission was eminently successful, as he returned with *twenty-two* volumes of valuable matter, embracing all the documents in the State-paper Office, and in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which could be found.

There were other documents, however, the existence of which he had no means of ascertaining, and which were unknown to the keepers themselves. They are necessary to complete the series belonging to the State. They embrace the period from 1732 to 1735, the first two years after the planting of the Colony, and without them it is impossible for our history to be written. The application of Georgia disclosed to the Government the confusion and separation in which the important papers in the public offices existed. An order was therefore made for arranging them anew, which led to the transfer of the collections formerly in the Board of Trade to the State-paper Office, where the Colonial documents were carefully sorted under their respective heads, and in chronological order. The result was the discovery of the lost records relating to Georgia; many volumes of which were brought to light.

That these volumes should be transcribed to be placed along with those already obtained, no one will deny. After the expense which the State has incurred towards this object, it would be an ill-judged economy to withhold the small appropriation necessary to complete the collection. The value of any important literary work is destroyed by the loss of one or two volumes, and could not, in its mutilated state, find an intelligent purchaser. Of how much more importance is it to the people of Georgia to have the records of their past history complete, especially when those which are wanting relate to the very commencement of their existence?

The present is a time peculiarly favorable for making the application. There never was a period when the British Government acted with more enlightened liberality, in throwing open the great and valuable stores of historical materials relating to the intercourse between their predecessors and the Colonies, than has been shown by the present Ministry. Through the Society which this Committee represent, unusual facilities are afforded. Assurances have been given that transcripts will be allowed to the Agent of the State, or the Society, of every document connected with our history down to the revolutionary war. The principal Keeper of Her Majesty's State-paper Office, Mr. LEMON, is an active and zealous member of the *Georgia Historical Society*, and has volunteered his services gratuitously to superintend the selection and transcription of the documents, requiring only that the necessary expense for

materials and copyists should be furnished him. Every confidence may be reposed in his judgment and fidelity. The Society has made expenditures to a heavy amount in procuring materials for our early history from other sources, which it would not properly devolve upon the State to provide. But the public records stand on a different footing; and besides that those still remaining to be transcribed are too costly for the Treasury of the Society it would seem the appropriate duty of the Legislature to make provision for incorporating them among its State documents. Such has been the policy hitherto, and such this Committee venture to express their confident belief will be the policy of the present Assembly.

Wherefore your Memorialists earnestly pray that your Honorable body will grant and appropriate to the *Georgia Historical Society* the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS to be by them, and under their direction applied to the transcription of documents connected with, and relating to, the transactions in and respecting the Colony of Georgia, while a Province of Great Britain, which have not been previously copied, and which are preserved in the public offices of that Kingdom.

HENRY K. PRESTON	}	Committee
GEORGE R. GILMER		
SAMUEL K. TALMAGE		
ROBERT M. CHARLTON		
I. K. TEFFT		

November 1, 1845

[Dated from minutes of the Georgia Historical Society.]

— — — — —

S. P. O.
3 March 1846

Dear Sir,

In conformity with the directions contained in several of your letters, particularly that of the 31st of March 1845, and with the course marked out by my letter to you of the 2nd of May following, I have now the great satisfaction of informing you that I shall tomorrow or next day send from London to Liverpool addressed to Messrs. Isaac, Low & Co., a box containing 6 bound volumes, & transcripts of some of the earlier letters of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia.

The volumes consist of -

Journal of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, 3 volumes, &

Minutes of the Common Council of the Trustees, 3 volumes.

The copies I have made are as near as possible the very counterparts of the originals, even to the texture, quality and ruling of paper. They are written and numbered, page for page, and this has enabled me to copy the original Indexes, which, though probably not so complete as modern indexes would be made, will yet afford very considerable facilities for consulting these volumes till better can be constructed, if such shall be thought necessary. I beg to claim no other merit in the Title Pages & initial letters in the Indexes than that of their being fac-similies: they are perhaps the ugliest letters in existence but I judge they would not be less interesting to the historians of Georgia on that account.

The letters I have been able to copy are principally from the Trustees to their officers in Georgia, and though entering but upon the threshold of the correspondence, they will, as far as they go, be found extremely interesting.

In the outset of my labors, I fixed my commencement at the date of the Charter in 1732, but in the progress of my work, I found so many interests blending with South Carolina that I began to suspect the real germ of the foundation of your State might be traced or at least indicated in that quarter. This did not strike me till nearly the eleventh hour, and following it up I made instant search among the more ancient registers in the Council Office, & the few extracts I have been able to procure from thence, prior to the date of the Charter, will amply repay the pains taken to obtain them. I propose hereafter to carry this idea out more fully by consulting the South Carolina records, if your subsequent arrangements will permit me to do so.

With these extracts, and with binding the volumes of Journals & Minutes, the small fund placed at my disposal has become exhausted; that it will [be] replenished sooner or later I can have little doubt; the importance of what yet remains to be done is unquestionable & Georgia will not suffer itself to be beaten though it is at present outstripped in the race of historic literature by more fortunate states. The example set by Georgia has induced the splendid effort made by New York & Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont are at this moment pursuing the same track.

I shall wait with anxiety to hear of the reception of these documents. In the mean time believe me to remain,

With the highest regard,

Your very sincere friend,

To I. K. Tefft

Robt. L.

[retained copy]

Private

S.P.O.

3 March 1846

Dear Sir,

I have sent you a separate letter relative to the Transcripts now forthcoming to be placed with the volumes or to make use of in any other way you may think proper. I regret I cannot send you by this conveyance a statement of my account but I will forward it by the same conveyance with the transcripts themselves. I can however inform you that my receipts & expenditures so nearly balance that whether I shall be a shilling *in or out* of hand by the time the box of Transcripts reaches Messrs. Low & Co., I do not know. My first intention was to bind the Volumes a little more expensively than I have done but on consulting the spirit of your letters, economy prevailed. I hope I have not erred on this point.

Your favor of the 22 of Jan. reached me on the 16th Ulto. Much as I regret the failure of your last application, I do not despair of better times; better feelings you cannot have. "We must be just before we are generous" is a sentiment that influences largely *our* public & private actions & I am glad to find your Legislature acts so fully upon that principle, although it interrupts for the present the important labors of the Georgia Historical Society.

I read with much interest the Memorial presented to the General Assembly; Georgia has been singularly unfortunate in its first efforts; & this makes me more anxious that its latter progress should be attended with complete success. Permit me to point out to you that in the Memo. you have given me a title to which I have no claim. I am Secretary to the Commission of State Papers & Chief Clerk in Her Majesty's State Paper Office; the higher office of Keeper is always held by a more important personage, & you will do me a favor if in all cases within your reach you will take care that I am not designated by any other title than I may lawfully challenge,

I do assure you that I look for your acknowledgement of the receipt of the Transcripts I now send with great (I was going to say intense) anxiety, & I trust you will give me your *most unreserved* opinion upon them. Pray do not hesitate on this point, it will be my guide in my future course. I am invulnerable to compliments, but I can appreciate just, nay severe, criticism as the greatest act of friendship that can be conferred upon me.

I am &c.

To Mr. Tefft, Georgia

Private

/unsigned/

[retained copy]

PS. Is Purisburg within your confines & the scope of your History? I think it is, but should like to have your opinion thereon.

S. P. O.
4 Mar. 1846

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that I shall tomorrow send from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross a small deal box addressed to you containing manuscripts, value of 100 guineas, to be forwarded to Mr. Tefft, Historical Society, Savannah, by your first conveyance to Georgia & I shall feel obliged if you will acquaint me with your safe receipt of the same.

I am &c
Robt. Lemon

Messrs Isaac, Low & Co.
--- Liverpool

[retained copy]

S. P. O.
5 March 1846

Dear Sir,

I have the honor herewith to transmit you a Statement of my account with the Georgia Historical Society; which, as I shall send it through the hands of Messrs. Low & Co., Liverpool, I hope will come to your hand at the same time with the box of Transcripts and it will give me great satisfaction to hear of the safe arrival of both.

I am Dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
Robt. Lemon

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.)
Georgia

[retained copy]

Georgia Letters

1732

Oct. 18	Martyn to Johnson	8
1733		
Jan. 24	Same to Same	7
Jan. 24	Same to Oglethorpe	11
Jan. 24	Same to Same	2
Jan. 24	Same to Lombe	2
Feb. 21	Same to Oglethorpe	5
Mar. 1	Same to Mayor of Liverpool	3
Mar. 31	Same to Oglethorpe	9
Apl. 4	Same to Same	5
April 5	Same to E[arl] Derby	4
Apl. 7	Same to Stanley	4
Apl. 11	Same to B[isho]p of Worcester	3
Apl. 11	Same to Oglethorpe	3
May 9	Same to E[arl] of Abercorn	2

May 24	Same to Penn	3
May 11 (24)	Same to Oglethorpe	14
June 13	Same to Same	5
June 15	Same to Same	5
June 22	Same to Same	2
Sept. 12	Same to Same	8
Sept. 12	Same to Same	2
Sept. 26	Same to Same	5
Sept. 26	Same to Same	1
Oct. 18	Same to Johnson	4
Oct. 18	Same to Oglethorpe	6
Nov. 22	Same to Same	9
Nov. 22	Same to Same	1
Nov. 23	Same to L'd. Harrington	3
Dec. 15	Same to Oglethorpe	1
1734		
March 6	Martyn to Wolters	4
March 21	Same to Stanley	2
March 25	Same to Oglethorpe	13
Apl. 6	Same to Dumont	8
Apl. 10	Same to Oglethorpe	2
Apl. 12	Same to Lowther	2
June 3	Same to Stanley	3
July 4	Same to Pfeill	7
July 24	Same to Causton	2
July 27	Same to Baron Reck	2
July 27	Same to Vanderpl'k	4
July 27	Same to Baliff & Rec'r	2
July 27	Same to Causton	12
Oct. 9	Same to Baliff & Rec'r	1
Oct. 9	Same to Same	1
Oct. 28	Same to Causton	24
Oct. 28	Same to Baliff & Rec'r	7
Oct. 28	Same to Everleigh	3
Nov. 6	Verelst to Baron Reck	3
Nov. 27	Martyn to Lord Harrington	4
Dec. 13	Verelst to Causton	8
Dec. 13	Same to Quincy	3
1735		
Jan. 25	Martyn to Causton	15
Jan 25	Verelst to Causton (March?)	25
Jan 25	Martyn to Clarke	3
Feb. 15	Same to Causton	1
Feb. 24	Same to Stanley	2
Mar. 7	Same to B'd. of Trade	5
Mar. 17	Same to Causton	5
May 13	Verelst to Jeffreys	9
May 15	Verelst to Abercrombie	5
May 15	Verelst to Causton	26
May 15	Same to Baliff & Rec'r	45
May 15	Same to Mackpherson	2
May 15	Same to Ferguson	2
	Red'd 24 Dec. 1845	399

1846

[Note on reverse side] - List of Georgia letters copied, 5 March 1846

Savannah 3rd June '46

My Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure to receive, more than two months ago, your est'd. favor of the 3rd March, and since then I have been looking with a good deal of anxiety for the arrival of the box of transcripts, but up to this hour, I have no advice of its having been shipped.

In my letter to you of the 25th of July last, I requested the box sent to Messrs. Isaac, Low & Co. of Liverpool under the impression that it would be ready for shipment in one of their vessels coming out early in the Autumn for cotton. Vessels arrived here weekly from L'pool up to March but since that period, we have had no arrivals direct from that port, & I suppose it is still in the counting room of I. L. & Co. awaiting a direct opportunity which may not occur before the Fall.

The delay has been painful and embarrassing to our historiographer, Dr. Stevens, as he cannot proceed without these materials. I regret exceedingly having suggested to you the mode of conveyance, as you would, no doubt, have shipped the transcripts by the first steamer after their completion. But I was influenced by the change in our Post-office system - the difficulty of getting anything through the Department of State without a very heavy expense, and the facility of getting the papers through the Custom House in this city.

Mr. Chas. Green, one of the firm of A. Low & Co. here, will leave tomorrow for Liverpool & I will request him to cause the box to be shipped direct to New York, if it has not already been forwarded.

You asked me if Purisburg is within our confines and the scope of our History. It is situated on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River about twenty miles above this city and as it was the residence of the Saltzbergers, Dr. Stevens will, no doubt recur [refer?] to it. The place is named after Col. Jean Pierre Purry. I have in my collection of autographs the original agreement between Gen'l. Oglethorpe & Col. Purry concluded in London on the 4th Dec. 1731, by which the latter in consideration of a grant which the King was to make to him a tract of 12,000 acres of land situated in South Carolina, on condition that six hundred persons of the Protestant Swiss Nation should be transported thither during the term of six years, beginning at Christmas 1730. He engaged to have transported from Switzerland during the year 1732 three hundred individuals, men, women & children, from England to be embarked and transported to Charleston, S. C. Gen'l. Oglethorpe advanced him £26 Stg. to defray the small charges in Switzerland in selecting the 300 individuals - agreed to loan *them* £200 Stg. for which he was to receive one fourth of the grant of land. This agreement is signed James Edwd. Oglethorpe, a fac-similie of which I sent you, - the genuineness of which you had doubts in consequence of the middle name of *Edward*. It is a rare document, and settles the question of the middle name of the

General which most of his biographers omit. He is called simply James Oglethorpe and it appears from the Register Book of Baptisms in the Vestry of the Parish of St. James Westminster that his baptismal name was the same. It is evident, however, that at an early period he used the name of *Edward*, a favorite name among the partizans of the house of Stuart to which his father, Sir Theophilus, was warmly attached. After the defeat of the Pretender, and the establishment of the house of Brunswick, Oglethorpe usually dropped the *Edward* in his signature, as savoring perhaps too much of Jacobinism.

I will write to you immediately on the receipt of the transcripts, meanwhile I remain, My dear Sir,

With great respect & regard
Very truly your obliged friend,

/s/ I. K. Tefft

Rob't Lemon, Esq
London

— — — — —

90 Eaton Square, London
17 September 1847

Mr. dear Mr. Tefft,

I have this moment received your note of this morning; and regret exceedingly that I shall not have the pleasure of meeting you again, and of explaining to you personally the position of the application to the Secretary of State to allow you to inspect the Georgia Documents in the State Paper Office.

On the 28th of August Mr. Bancroft addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in your behalf, and also urged the application personally. The Secretary being in attendance on the Queen in Scotland, the Under Secretary referred it to his chief for his opinion and decision; and a day or two ago, he informed me that he had received the necessary instructions and that we should soon have an answer. It has not yet reached me. You are aware that in all these cases considerable delays have always occurred; and the Secretary's absence from town at this time has perhaps, in your case, been unfortunate.

I may perhaps as well add that in my interview with the Under Secretary, it was intimated that the tenor of the reply would be that you would be required to point out the particular Documents you wished to inspect & that they would then be examined to ascertain whether you could properly see them. I represented the hardship of these conditions which, if insisted upon, would in reality amount to a refusal; as you could not possibly specify every particular paper you wished to see. I

need not say that I very much regret you have not been able to accomplish what you desired; that your early departure for America prevents your availing yourself of any permission which may be granted.

With my best wishes for your prosperous voyage home, believe me ever faithfully yours,

/s/ J. R. Brodhead

— — — — —

State Paper Office
17 Sept. 1847

Dear Sir,

Your note this morning gave me such pain & mortification. *Up to this moment* we have had no answer from the Colonial Office. By chance I met Mr. Brodhead this morning & he told me that he called on Mr. Hawes, the Colonial Under Secretary, who stated that the bag containing despatches to Lord Grey who was in attendance on the Queen in Scotland had been lost, and thus unfortunate delay has arisen, as the application for you to inspect the Georgia Papers in this office had been forwarded to him in that mail bag.

I most sincerely regret this great disappointment; as it would have been of the greatest satisfaction to me, in every way, to have gone over these papers with you.

It is also a source of much regret that owing to the shortness of your stay here I have been enabled to interchange so very few courtesies with you.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,
Robt. Lemon
[retained copy]

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.
&c

— — — — —

90 Eaton Square
21 September 1847

My dear Sir,

I received this day, Lord Grey's answer to Mr. Bancroft's application for a Secretary of States's order authorizing you to inspect the Georgia Papers in H. M. State Paper Office; and as you may feel desirous to lay the correspondence before the Historical Society, I enclose herewith copies of Mr. Bancroft's letter of the 28th August and of Lord Grey's reply of yesterday. My note to you of the 17th instant, which I trust you received before sailing, informed you that Lord Grey being in

attendance on the Queen, Mr. Bancroft's communication was forwarded to Scotland; and by a most unfortunate delay at the Post Office there, it was prevented reaching his Lordship's hands for some days, as is explained in the note now enclosed.

As I mentioned to you in my note of the 17th, the tenor of the reply which would be given to our application was intimated to me by the Under Secretary when I saw him on the subject; and I took the occasion to represent that a compliance on your part with the conditions proposed, would be extremely difficult, if not utterly impracticable.

I am, dear Sir,
 Very faithfull yours,
 /s/ J. R. Brodhead

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.
 etc, etc.
 [2 Encls.]

— — — — —

Downing Street
 20th September 1847

(copy)
 Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting permission for Mr. Tefft to inspect certain Documents in Her Majesty's State Paper Office relative to the History of the State of Georgia.

I regret extremely the delay which has occurred in answering your Excellency's communication. It has been occasioned by a mistake made at the Post Office, by which your letter has been prevented reaching my hands for more than a week. I hasten now to state that if you will furnish me with a list of the papers, copies of which are required, I will cause them to be inspected, and that if there should appear to be no objection to the publicity of them it will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request.

I am, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 (signed) Grey

George Bancroft, Esqr.
 &c, &c, &c,

[A copy of this letter was made an enclosure to Brodhead's letter to Tefft, dated 21 September 1847.]

(Copy)

Mr. Bancroft presents his compliments to Earl Grey, and begs to acquaint his Lordship that he has been requested by Mr. Tefft, the Secretary of the Historical Society of the State of Georgia, to make application for the necessary permission to enable Mr. Tefft to inspect certain Documents in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, relating to the History of that State.

Mr. Bancroft begs to state, for his Lordship's information, that in the month of March 1844, Mr. Robert Lemon of Her Majesty's State Paper Office, was authorized by the Earl of Aberdeen to make copies of papers, under certain restrictions, relating to the History of Georgia, on behalf of the Historical Society of that State, and that in the month of June 1845, permission was extended to Mr. Lemon to copy without reserve down to the year 1760 inclusive.

Mr. Tefft being now himself in London is desirous of inspecting, under the usual restrictions, the papers in Her Majesty's State Paper Office relating to Georgia generally, in order to select such as it may be desirable to transcribe. Mr. Bancroft begs to commend his request to Lord Grey's most favorable consideration; and as Mr. Tefft's stay in town is necessarily limited to a very short period, Mr. Bancroft respectfully invites his Lordship's earliest attention to this application.

90 Eaton Square

28 August 1847

[A copy of this letter was made an enclosure to Brodhead's letter to Tefft, dated 21 September 1847]

— — — — —

Ship Kate Hunter
at sea 19 Oct. '49

My dear Stevens,

You have no doubt learned thro. our mutual fr'd. Mr. Hodgson that I am returning from Europe without having had access to the Georgia documents in the State Paper Office, London. We sailed from Liverpool on the 21st Ult., & hope to reach New York tomorrow or the next day, but lest I may not meet you on my arrival, I will make for you the following extracts from my journal -

26th August - arrived in London last ev'g - engaged lodgings this morning at 4 Fitz Roy Square - despatched my introductory letters through the post - rode to the State Paper Office to see Mr. Lemon - Office closed, it being a holy day - Went to his residence at Pimlico - Was told that he was at home and invited in - After remaining nearly half an

hour, his daughter entered the parlor & said "*her father was at work in the garden, very dirty, and begged to be excused.*" I expressed regret at not being enabled to see him, & left word that I would call at his office the next day.

27th August - Called upon Mr. Lemon at the S.P. Office with my son Charles. He received us kindly but evidently much embarrassed - apologized for having excused himself yesterday - said he had upbraided himself all day for having refused us. I asked him if I could see the Georgia Documents under the authority already obtained from Lord Aberdeen - He seemed to think I could do so, but he would have to consult "*his Master*" first and he would let me know at an early hour.

29th August - In the ev'g went to Mr. Bancroft's by invitation and remained an hour - Met a warm and very kind reception - Mr. B. informed me that at the moment of my arrival he made an application to Mr. Hawes, the Under Secretary, in the absence of Earl Grey, in the hope of obtaining permission for me to examine, without delay, the Georgia Papers but up to that hour he had received no reply - I remarked that I had been led to suppose that under the previous order of Lord Aberdeen granting permission to Mr. Lemon to transcribe such papers as the Georgia Historical Society should desire and as he had already made some transcripts under my direction as Sec'y of the Society, I should meet with no obstacle in pointing out what would still be desirable to have copied - That I had had an interview with Mr. Lemon on Friday the 27th who thought there could be no objection raised, and that I had been anxiously waiting a note from him on the subject - Mr. B. intimated that permission must come from an other quarter and that he would call upon Mr. Hawes early in the morning and urge a reply to his application.

31st [August] - Not hearing from Mr. Lemon, wrote him as follows: "Dear Sir - Not having heard from you, I am led to fear that I may have misapprehended you in relation to my examination of the Georgia Documents - I understood you to say that you did not think there would be any obstacle in the way, that you would write to the Principal Keeper and inform me of the result at the earliest moment. I have waited with a great deal of anxiety to hear from you as my stay in the City is now limited to only four days." - Returning from a visit to Hampton Court late this evening, I found at my lodgings the following note from Mr. Lemon. "S.P.O. 31 Aug. '47. Dear Sir, There is a great misapprehension somewhere for Mrs. Lemon & myself expected the pleasure of your company & your son's to dinner yesterday and waited for you till 6 & then gave you up. Within ½ an hour after seeing you on Friday, after having ascertained that it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Sec'y of State for your inspecting the Georgia papers here, I had an interview with Mr. Bancroft & explained the circumstances of the case to

him in order to enable him to make a direct application to the Under Sec'y of State, which he did *personally* to Mr. Hawes & pressed him for a speedy answer to the same; so much so that I thought I should have had an answer here on Saturday and very confidently expected it yesterday, but I am sorry to say that up to this moment, 1 o'clock, no letter has been received here from the Colonial Office - You had better therefore see Mr. Bancroft to learn if any answer has been returned to him. I assure you not an instant was lost by Mr. Bancroft in making the necessary application to the proper authorities, and I not a little regret the delay that has intervened, though I am totally ignorant of the cause. I am, Dear Sir, etc

Rob't Lemon

To which I instantly replied as follows:

Dear Sir, I have just rec'd your note of today & feel especially mortified at having misapprehended you. I understood that when I had access to the Georgia papers myself & son were to go home with you, from your office, to a family dinner and the day depending solely upon that contingency. Monday was named but in the meanwhile you kindly led me to expect a note from you in relation to a permit for me to examine the Georgia documents, and, not having heard from you, I was led to infer that you did not expect us on Monday and hence was deterred from coming.

In relation to the documents, I made no formal application on my arrival to see them, supposing that under the authority given to you by Lord Aberdeen to transcribe such papers as the Georgia Historical Society might desire, and as you had already caused transcripts of a portion of them to be made, there could be no possible objection to its organ pointing out *personally* what would still be desirable to have copied. Mr. Bancroft has already apprized me of his early application to Mr. Hawes in my behalf, but that he had received no reply. I shall feel much mortified if I am obliged to return to Georgia without having had the privilege of seeing the documents about which we have been so long in correspondence. I am, &c., I.K.T.

1st September - Mr. Lemon called upon me this ev'g, expressed regret that he had not succeeded in obtaining permission for me to see the Georgia Papers - said he would see Mr. Bancroft again in the morning and write to me in the course of the day.

2nd September - Visited Windsor Castle & returning in the ev'g found a note from Mr. Lemon as follows: "Dear Sir, I called at Eaton Square this morning according to my promise to you last night. Mr. Bancroft has left town and is, I think, on the Continent. But I saw Mr. Broadhead who is left charge'd' affairs in his absence. Mr. Broadhead

thinks with myself that the application for your access to this office (S.P.O.) has been transmitted to Lord Grey, the Colonial Secretary, who is with the Queen in Scotland. If so, it will have travelled many hundred miles (in my opinion uselessly) & thus have occasioned this vexatious delay. If Mr. Brodhead has no answer in the course of the day, he intends to call upon Mr. Hawes, the Under Sec'y for the Colonies, on the subject tomorrow. There is another point it may be as well for you to be informed of - formerly our American Papers, that is the correspondence with the Colonies, was under the control of the Foreign Department, but by a *very recent* arrangement between the three Secretaries of State, all the papers relating to America as Colonies down to the recognition of the Independence of the United States, have been placed under the entire control of the Colonial Secretary; and as the consideration of such subjects is *new* to that Department, it is highly probably more caution has been exercised in the case of your application than it in any degree needed, and hence arises a delay which might have been avoided. Under these circumstances I would venture to suggest that it would be better for you to take your continental trip at once, and devote a day or two to the examination of the Georgia Papers on your return to England previous to taking your final departure for America. I am, Dear Sir, &c. - Rob't Lemon.

16th September - Reached London from Paris late last night.

17th [September] - Early this morning despatched the following note to Mr. Lemon - "4 Fitzroy Square. 17th Sep'r, Dear Sir, I arrived here last night from France and leave this morning by the 10 o'clock train for Liverpool to sail in the first packet for the U. S. I had hoped to have heard from you during my stay of ten days in Paris, and I need not tell you that I return home with deep regret at not having had the opportunity afforded me of seeing the Georgia Documents. Should you have any letters for me, have the kindness to send them to the care of Messrs. Isaac, Low & Co., Liverpool. I am, Dear Sir,

I. K. T.

18th September - Arrived at Liverpool and rec'd in the ev'g the following reply from Mr. Lemon:

State Paper Office
17 September '47

"Dear Sir,

Your note of this morning gave me much pain and mortification. *Up to this moment* we have had no answer from the Colonial Office. By chance I met Mr. Brodhead this morning & he told me that he had called on Mr. Hawes, the Colonial Under Secretary, who stated that the bag containing despatches to Lord Grey, who was in attendance on the Queen in Scotland, had been lost, and thus this unfortunate delay has

arisen, as the application for you to inspect the Georgia Papers in this office had been forwarded to him in that mail bag.

I most sincerely regret this great disappointment; as it would have been of the greatest satisfaction to me in every way to have gone over these papers with you.

It is also a source of much regret that owing to the shortness of your stay here I have been enabled to interchange so few courtesies with you.

I am, Dear Sir, &c,

Rob't Lemon

At the same time I received the following letter from Mr. Brodhead in reply to a note from me requesting him to send any letters rec'd for me to Liverpool:

90 Eaton Square, London

17 Sept. '47

My Dear Mr. Tefft,

I have this moment received your note of this morning, & regret exceedingly that I shall not have the pleasure of meeting you again, and of explaining to you personally the position of the application to the Secretary of State to allow you to inspect the Georgia Documents in the State Paper Office.

On the 28th of August Mr. Bancroft addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in your behalf, and also urged the application personally. The Secretary being in attendance on the Queen in Scotland, the Under Sec'y referred it to his chief for his opinion and decision; and a day or two ago he informed me that he had received the necessary instructions and that we should soon have an answer. It has not yet reached me. You are aware that in all these cases considerable delays have always occurred; and the Secretary's absence from town at this time has perhaps in your case been unfortunate.

I may perhaps as well add that in my interview with the Under Secretary, it was intimated that the tenor of the reply would be that you would be required to point out the particular Documents you wished to inspect, and that they would then be examined to ascertain whether you could properly see them. I represented the hardship of the conditions, which if insisted upon would in reality amount to a refusal; as you could not possibly specify every particular paper you wished to see.

I need not say that I very much regret you have not been able to accomplish what you desired and that your early departure for America prevents you availing yourself of any permission which may be granted.

With my best wishes for your prosperous voyage home. Believe me ever faithfully yours,

J. R. Brodhead

Compare, my dear Stevens, the two notes, both bearing the same date and evidently written at the same moment for the one o'clock mail, and after the gentlemen had had an interview in the morning. The inference is irresistible that Mr. Lemon had no very great desire that I should see the Georgia Papers in the State Paper Office at all.

Ever affectionately, y'r fr'd,

/s/ I. K. Tefft

Rev'd W. B. Stevens

NOTES TO PART I.

- (1) Robert Lemon (1800-1867). Archivist, editor; senior clerk in the State Paper Office. See *Dictionary of National Biography*, XI, 911 (New York, 1909).
- (2) Edward Everett (1794-1865). Unitarian clergyman, teacher, statesman, orator. He was Minister to Great Britain when these letters were written.
- (3) This letter is copied from Mr. Lemon's retained copy and conforms, except in minor detail, to the original, both of which are in the Society's collection. Note Lemon's facetious close which appears only in his retained copy.
- (4) A. A. Ettinger. *James Edward Oglethorpe* . . . (Oxford, 1936). p. 115-116.

Part II

Miscellaneous Correspondence Concerning Colonial and State Records.

Boston (Mass.) August 31st 1839

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.

Corresponding Sec'y. &c.

Dear Sir,

I was much gratified with learning that a "Georgia Historical Society" was formed at Savannah, for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and publishing some of the most rare and interesting documents of the settlement, and subsequent history of that State; and that gentlemen of high respectability for talents, character, patriotism, and office, were its founders, and have become its promoters and patrons. And now, the vote of that Society, so soon constituting me "an honorary member," is a flattering distinction for which I desire, through you, to render to them my grateful acknowledgements. With my acceptance of the honor thus conferred on me, I pledge my readiness to contribute whatever in my humble measure and waning life, may be in my power, to the desirable objects of the Institution.

I also acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, inclosed in your letter, voted by the Society with reference to the procuring copies of exceedingly scarce documents relative to the early settlement of Georgia; which I engage to apply agreeably to their request; and hold myself responsible to the Board of Managers for its appropriation.

With respects to the President & members of the Society, accept, yourself, the personal regards, of your old friend,

/s/ Thaddeus Mason Harris (1)

— — — — —

Plymouth January 28, 1840

I. K. Tefft, Esqr.

Dear Sir,

Your obliging favor of 14th instant announcing that the Georgia Historical Society has elected me an honorary member of that highly respectable association has been duly received accompanied by a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws. For this instance of their honorable & friendly attention, I beg leave to proffer through you my respectful acknowledgements. I rejoice to learn that the Georgia Colonial History is about to receive the requisite investigation in which I presume complete justice will be requited to the Renowned James Oglethorpe as the original

founder. I shall receive with much pleasure the publication contemplated by your Society. I deem it auspicious to the character of our country that histories and biographies are multiplying among us for the benefit of those who shall come after us and take an interest in the signal events of our time.

Permit me to subscribe myself, Dear Sir,

your very Ob't. Serv't.
/s/ James Thacher (2)

— — — — —

Providence May 23, 1840

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12 instant, informing the Georgia Historical Society have Elected me an Honorary Member. My sense of this distinguished honor will not permit me to express all that I feel of gratitude and deep regard for the members of the Georgia Society both in their individual as well as their corporate capacity. The exertions of the members of the Georgia Historical Society in inducing the State authorities to employ an Agent to transcribe from Colonial papers in England all that relates to the early history of the State, will ever reflect the highest honor and distinction on your Society, as well as on the State of Georgia, and may hereafter lead the Government of the United States to compleat [sic] the copies relating to the other Twelve Original States.

With high respect and regard,
Your obe't Servant,
/s/ John Howland (3)

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

Corresponding Sec'y.

— — — — —

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary
of the Georgia Historical Society.

[1841]

Dear Sir,

On my return from Europe, I found awaiting me the certificate of my election as an Honorary member of your Society, and a copy of the first volume of your Collections. Your letter of the 27th Ultimo, addressed to me as Chairman of the Historical Committee of the Charleston Library Society, and the weekly Georgian referred to in it reached me in the course of mail. It was my wish - as I felt it to be a duty - to answer these communications without delay. But one thing after another has occurred to prevent me from before fulfilling this wish and I can only now pray you to pardon my procrastination - and assure you

that it has arisen from anything rather than a want of interest in your Society and the objects in which it is engaged. Most cordially do I rejoice in the distinguished success which has attended your efforts - I trust that you may go on and prosper. It would afford me great pleasure could I, in any manner, contribute to that prosperity.

The Historical Society of the Charleston Library Society has for several years resigned its functions. Indeed it was silently relinquished. When I one Summer left town for the mountains, the Chair in my absence was occupied by the late Benjamin Elliott. On my return I did not resume it, and at his death the Committee expired. During its action, several curious and valuable documents, both manuscripts & printed, illustrative of the history of our country were obtained, and are now in the archives of the Library Society. And they will, I am quite sure, be freely communicated - most freely - to any gentleman engaged in collecting materials for history. We have too in the Library a file of Newspapers (Charleston) commencing in 1731-1732 which contain many important matters with reference to your, as well as to this, state. To all of these papers and to any sources of information in our Library, Dr. Stevens, who I am glad to see has undertaken to be your historian, can have, I am sure, the freest access, and I need scarcely say that I shall most cheerfully do all that may be in my power to facilitate his researches. The discourse which he delivered before you on the 12th of Febr'y. last, of which I a day or two ago received a copy thro the post office for which I presume I am obliged to you and for which I beg leave to thank you, shows how well he is qualified for the arduous & delicate task which he has undertaken. I trust he will live to execute it in a manner alike honorable to himself and to his state.

For some time past I have been employed, as occasion offered, in making collections of documents relating to our history - and during my recent visit to Europe I have given a good deal of attention to this matter and have fallen in with several publications of considerable rarity and great interest. The one on which I set the highest value is a narrative of the second voyage of the French in 1564 under the command of Laudonniere, to what was then called Florida and which embraces a large portion of Georgia & South Carolina. It is from the very rare collection of Theodore de Bry written in Latin & printed at Frankfort on the Maine in 1591. It contains the best map of that date extant of our coast, as then known, & has upwards of 40 engravings of scenes connected with Indian customs & the history of the country. It will afford me much satisfaction to lay this rarity and any other information that I may possess, and to give him the freest use of it.

My intention was to have visited Savannah soon after my return home. I shall now be compelled to postpone my visit to the fall. I hope

then to be some time in your good city,
and I am, with the highest respect,

Dear Sir,
your ob't. Ser't.
/s/ M. King (4)

— — — — —

Washington, D. C.
April 14th 1841.

Dear Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your flattering letter of the 5th inst. I shall continue to send you public documents, but as you have not designated the kind which will be most acceptable to your Society, I shall send you all that comes in my way. If you receive a good deal of trash, I invoke you to exercise a charitable forbearance.

Accompanying this you will receive six packages, containing principally documents upon Indian Affairs; and the seventh, the trial of Commodore James Barron. If any of them be worthy of a place in your Library, I shall feel myself honored as the means of placing them there.

I cannot express the pleasure it affords me to learn that your Society has engaged a gentleman every way qualified for the task of writing the History of Georgia. As a native of that state, I assure you that it will be a source of high gratification if I shall be able to collect any materials which will be useful in the undertaking. I will examine the public libraries in this city, having an eye particularly to documents which elucidate the early history of the country. If Dr. Stevens has any knowledge of such things in any book to be found in the Congress Library, and will let me know what he wishes to obtain, I will furnish him with manuscript copies. Say to him that he will command my services freely and not to manifest any reserve. I expect to remain here until October, if my connection with the Treasury Department is not dissolved at an earlier day.

Let me suggest to you the propriety of soliciting the aid of Col. Peter Force of this City in collecting materials. I know of no gentleman who can render you more efficient aid. He is Vice President of the National Institution and Chairman of the Department of History and Antiquities, and besides, a most indefatigable collector of Historical papers. If requested to lay the matter before the Nat. Institution, he would do so, and no doubt secure the aid of several gentlemen of his Department - amongst whom are Pishey Thompson, Esq., Dr. Robert Greenhow and Alexr. Dimitry, Esq. Mr. Thompson is familiar with books - the two latter gentlemen are distinguished as scholars. Dr. G. is Librarian of the State Department which has a large collection of rare and valuable books. All these gentlemen will cheerfully aid in procuring materials, and

if you have not taken the steps suggested, suffer me to urge upon you to do so without delay.

You will no doubt be pleased to learn that the National Institution established in this place not quite a year ago is advancing by giant strides. The collections already in its possession together with what is on the way to us, will make our cabinets equal in interest to any in the U. S. Our Curator and his assistants are engaged in opening the specimens sent home by the Exploring Expedition. The lovers of science will enjoy a rich treat in this - as you may imagine when you are informed that in birds alone, a few boxes only of the collection contains several hundred species which are not found in the Northern Hemisphere. While I remain here I shall consider myself honored by showing you, or your friends, our cabinets and hope you and they will give a call when passing - make my respects to Messrs. Bryan & Anderson of the Navy. With an apology for the length of time I have intruded. I subscribe myself very respectfully your obedient servant.

H. C. Williams

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary

Georgia Historical Society

[added in margin] Can you get one of your members to reckon [record?] for you such things I may send you?

— — — — —

Washington 12 May 1841

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary

Georgia Historical Society

Savannah,

Dear Sir,

At the last stated meeting of the National Institution I had the pleasure of submitting your letter of the 20th January and the accompanying paper on the subject of the proposed complete History of Georgia, which we are rejoiced to learn your enterprising Society are about to prepare and publish under such favorable auspices and by so competent a person. Your communication was immediately referred to the Department of American History and Antiquities which will cheerfully aid you with all the means it can command under the advice of Peter Force, Esqr. (6) who is the Chairman of that Branch of the Institution.

I am, Dear Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

/s/ Francis Markoe, Jr. (7)

Corresponding Secretary

5 Place de Launay
a Nantes
18 August 1841

Dear Sir,

Your most welcome packet reached me three weeks ago. But though highly gratified to find myself a *quasi* Georgian, I could do no more at the time than give a hasty glance to the contents of your letter. Hardly recovered from a severe illness, I was in a state of great languor & feebleness, and on the point of setting off on a tour to the North in the hope of restoring my health by change of air. The inclemency of the weather (most unusual at this season of the year) has abridged my travels, and so far impaired their efficacy that I am now medically directed, in consideration of the still languid state of my health, to abstain for at least a month from all serious study. This counsel is disagreeably reinforced by the strange difficulty I feel at this moment in expressing myself.

However, before surrendering to utter inactivity, I have taxed myself to do what I could in furtherance of your wishes. I doubt if I have been able to render you any service. But if I disappoint you, this proceeds from no want of good will nor counteracting interest on my part. How indeed could you qualify your demand for my assistance to the labours of Dr. Stevens, by referring to "a due regard to your own interest"? Believe me - I hope you will, Mr. Tefft - that I love America with a sentiment that makes her & hers as dear a part as my heart can know of me & mine. Too happy should I be, unknown & unnoticed, to contribute to the illustration of her early history, & the gratification of her children's interest in the fortune & virtues of their fathers. I repudiate every interest that is inconsistent with American renown.

Your allusion to my *proximity* to Salzburg made me smile. In reference to literary intercourse, I deem myself further from that place than from any of the states of N. America. I have not now a single living friend or acquaintance in Germany - I am little conversant with German Literature - an entire stranger to the language - I never met with any of the works to which you allude, nor ever before heard the names of the writers whom you mention. I may be mistaken - but I suspect that such works as you have in view are extant only in *libraries*, public or private - and that your best chance of your availing yourself of them would be afforded by the personal enquiries of some active & intelligent friend on the spot to whom the most *minute* instructions should be communicated.

I have written to my friend Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Professor, of History, now of Logic, in the University of Edinburg soliciting his assistance with the literati of Germany to the procurement of such materials or information as may seem likely to meet the wishes of the

Georgia Historical Society & improve the work of Dr. Stevens. I have also written to an accomplished woman, a friend of mine, at La Rochelle, desiring her to engage her brother, Mr. Banfield, Librarian to the King of Bavaria to lend what assistance he can towards the same end - and to my son in law, Mr. Stewart of London, who mixes much with literary society there, and whose talent & activity I can depend on enlisting in behalf of your interesting researches. I must confess I expect little profit from these exertions. If any should hereafter reach me, I shall not fail to transmit it to you. I shall try by and bye, when more capable of personal exertion than I now am, if anything can be done here. But Nantes is by no means a seat of letters or haunt of literary men.

Present my grateful thanks & friendly regards to my brethern (as I may now term them) of the Georgia Historical Society, and

believe me, Dear Sir,

Your obliged faithful friend,

/s/ J. Grahame (8)

I hope that Dr. Stevens' work will give some account of the real manners & character of that class of people described by the "Youth from Georgia's Shore" in Wordsworth's beautiful poem "Ruth." I suppose they were the same people whom your statistical writer, Warden, terms *Crackers*. Let me refer Dr. Stevens to a passage relative to Georgia in Edmund Burke's famous speech on economical reform in the British House of Commons in 1780 - also to your distinguished countryman, my friend, Mr. Walsh's "Appeal" for some remarks on the policy of Governor Wright - and in general to the pages of the London Annual Register.

Now, you have all I know & can do at present.

— — — — —

New York, 6th Sept. 1841

Dear Sir,

I will be happy to see your son and will not fail to put in his hands the book in question. I am glad to hear that a competent person has undertaken to write the history of Georgia. For the events prior to its colonization by Oglethorpe, with the exception of the information derived from the records and narratives of South Carolina, recourse must be had to foreign authorities. The best French compilers in that respect are Lescarbot and Charlevoix. An able discussion of the attempted French settlements will be found in Holme's Annals. You will find in the introduction to the 3rd vol. of Charlevoix, (the account of his voyage: the two first vol. are his history of New France) a list of the original authorities and of the Spanish compilers. The original authorities are the Portuguese relation of De Soto's expedition, Evora

1557. Laudoniere's & Gourgues's [sic] French expeditions, Paris 1586, and also inserted in De Bry's *India Occidentalis*, Paris 1590; do by Challus apud Benzoni, Geneva 1578 & 1600; and Spanish account of the same by Solis de las Meras, a manuscript inserted in the *Ensayo Chronologico*, hereafter mentioned. The principal Spanish compilers for Florida are, the "Historia del Adelantado Hernando De Soto" by Garcilasso de la Vega, Lisbon 1605; the "Ensayo Chronologico para la Historia general de la Florida desde el ano de 1512 hasta al de 1722," Madrid 1723, under the fictitious name of Cardenas, but written by a learned Spanish writer, Gonzales de Barcia, Auditor of the Council of War; and "chrysis del Ensayo Chronologico &c." 1725, being a critic of the "Ensayo" under the fictitious name of a foreigner, but written by Joseph de Salazar, historiographer of Spain & India. With the exception of the two relations of De Soto's expedition, I have not seen any of those other works; but the "Ensayo Chronologico," at least, appears indispensable to fill the blank between 1570 & the English settlement of S. Carolina, and afterwards for comparison. As to the two relations of De Soto's expedition, there is no doubt that the Portuguese, written by an eyewitness and published fourteen years after its termination in the Palace and under the auspices of the Bishop of Evora, is the original account; and that of Garcilasso published 48 years later, an adorned compilation founded principally, though without acknowledgement, on the Portuguese narrative. Even this must be read with caution, making due allowance for exaggeration, credulity, carelessness and imperfect recollections. The account of treasures of true pearls, which had proceeded from a fishery on the coast of Georgia, is incredible, and was probably a deception on the part of DeSoto in order to encourage his followers. But although he found no gold, the Indian boy whose information induced him to travel northwardly from Apachicola, did actually lead him into what we now know to be the gold region. A circumstance assists in defining the limit of his and of his successor, Moscaso de Alvarado's travels, both east and west of the Mississippi; neither of them ever saw a buffalo. The difficulty of reconciling their account of courses & distances with the ascertained geography of the countries they traversed in common to the itineraries of almost all the ancient and indeed of several modern land travellers. In this instance, it must be recollected that there is a great difference between the "day's march" of several hundred men wandering through an unexplored forest, and travelling unencumbered on a known path. As to my own work, it must be recollected that the object of that portion of it was to try to discover by what tribes of Indians the country was inhabited when first visited by the Europeans.

I am sorry that I cannot assist you in your collection of autographs: but such has been the demand for them of late years that I have parted

with every scrap of paper which I could spare, without breaking on correspondence of a private nature or of such historical character as I must preserve.

I remain with great regard and consideration,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
/s/ Albert Gallatin (9)

To I. K. Tefft, Esq.
Secretary of the
Historical Society of Georgia

— — — — —

Monsieur,

We hasten to acknowledge receipt of your honored letter of the 22nd of this month, in which you ask for the German publications concerning the emigrants from Salzbouurg. We are going to have sent from Germany the different works of which you have indicated to us the titles and we shall try to complete your list, as much as will be possible for us and for our correspondents.

The work of having been translated from a Latin *manuscript*, it does not exist in a [printed] Latin edition, we shall therefore be forced to procure for you the German translation. It will be the same for the other works, of which there are not any French or English translations as far as we know and can discover in the catalogues. About the end of November or the beginning of December we hope to be in possession of the books and we shall send them to you by the prescribed means, as soon as they arrive.

Agree, Monsieur, the expression of our most perfect consideration, with which we have the honor to be

Your
very devoted servants
pp on Treuttel & Wurtz
Jung

Paris, this 25 October 1841
To: James Grahame

To Monsieur James Grahame
5 Place de Launay at Nantes
Paris

the 9th February 1842

Monsieur,

We are very sorry that the German books, which you were so kind as to order from us, have taken such a long time to arrive in Paris. It is principally the imperfections of the collection of Urlsperger which has necessitated a second and third request to Halle in Saxony. Finally we have obtained complement [complete set], except however for Numbers 14, 15 and 16 of the Supplement, these three issues are entirely out of print, and one cannot any longer get them.

The same is the case for the two little works of Ebermann and Reck, but in contrast we have added a brochure published in 1840 which seems to have been unknown to Sir William Hamilton.

On the other hand the invoice of the small package, which will be sent today by accelerated transport. According to your desires we have taken in reimbursement the francs 31.40, the sum of our invoice.

Agree, Monsieur, the assurance of our perfect consideration.

Your
very humble servants,
pp on Treuttel & Wurtz
Jung

invoice

Furnished to Monsieur James Grahame
5 Place de Launay at Nantes

by Treuttel & Wurtz, booksellers.

1. Caspari, actenmaessige Geschichte	francs	2.70 centimes
1. Geschichte der evangelischen Salzburger. Nurnberg, 1835 [History of the Protestant Salzburgers]		.50
1. Nieritz, die protestantische Salzburger [The Protestant Salzburgers]		2.50
1. Pance, Auswanderung der Salzburger [Emigration of the Salzburgers]		4.00
1. Urlsperger, american. Ackerwerk, 4 vols. [American Farming]		6.00

1. [American Farming], Nachricht von den Salzburger Emigranten [Notices of the Salzburger Emigrants]	1.35
1. [American Farming], Numbers 1 to 13, 17 and 18, continuation	14.35
[total] francs	31.40

Paris, the 9th February 1842.

[The foregoing two letters are French in the original and were graciously translated through the courtesy of Mr. John I. Coddington, Bordentown, New Jersey.]

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Department of State
Washington, 18th Jan'y. 1844

Dear Sir,

I have just received your note of the 12th instant, with the accompanying packets for our diplomatic Representatives at London, Madrid, Vienna, and Brussels, respectively; and will take pleasure in forwarding them by the steamer which will leave Boston on the first of next month.

Letters for the Charge d'affaires of this government in Sardinia may be addressed thus:

“Robert Wickliffe, Jr. Es,q're.

“Charge d'affaires U. States,

“At Turin,

Sardinia.”

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

/s/ W. S. Derrick

I. K. Tefft, Esq'r.

Cor'g. Sec'y.; Geo'a. Hist. Soc'y.

Executive Department
Milledgeville Feb'y. 4th 1845

Gentlemen,

Yesterday I had the honor to receive yours of the 24th ult. from the hand of Mr. Pritchard, (10) who was permitted to enter immediately on the duty assigned him by the Georgia Historical Society.

I am happy to state that, whilst the facilities of this Department were lately engaged in the examination of the Colonial Papers preparatory to their removal from their present and decaying situation, a large number of duplicate copies was found. Most probably considerable expense may be saved by the Society in Consequence of the duplicates as well as a larger number of documents being discovered than has heretofore been supposed to exist. In the course of a few weeks they will be more accessible, and classified as to subjects and dates. After which the enquirer into our Early history will be greatly aided in his labors.

I will at all times derive great satisfaction in promoting to the extent of my ability the laudable efforts of your Society. Appreciating fully the design and scope, I feel a proper pride that the evidences of our origin and Early history are about to be rescued from decay and oblivion.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Yr very humble serv.

Messrs. M. H. McAllister
C. J. McDonald &
Wm. Y. Hansell
committee, etc
Sav'h.

/s/ Geo. W. Crawford

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[c. February 1845]

To Mr. I. K. Tefft, Corr. Sec. G.H.S.

Feeling desirous of communicating in part the result of my partial examination of the Colonial Records (now in the Executive Department at Milledgeville) to the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Historical Society, I must in advance solicit their indulgence - for, although my appointment as their Agent took place on the 13th January, I was unable, thru prior obligations, to enter upon the duties of the Agency until the 3rd of the present month.

There is a very interesting volume in the Executive Office showing, in detail, a general account of all the Monies and Effects received and expended by the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, from the 9th day of June 1732, the date of the Royal Charter, up to the surrender of the Charter in 1754.

There is but one Volume that contains the Proceedings of the President and assistants in Council, who were assembled for the *Colony* of Georgia. It contains the proceedings from the 24th July 1749, and up to the 6th September, 1751. (11)

From the 30th October 1754, when the first Royal Governor, Jno. Reynolds, entered formally upon the duties of his office, there are regular Journals of the Proceedings and Minutes of the Governor and Council of his Majesty's Province of Georgia, up to 22nd November 1775. No interregnum exists after that time; for the Journals of the Council of Safety take date on the 11th December 1775, only nineteen days after the Proceedings of the Royal Government. Then follows in regular succession the Journals of the Proceedings of the several, and often varying, governmental forms of that period.

I directed my attention only up to the year 1782 - There is a regular Journal of all the proceedings for the *government* of Georgia from the 30th October 1754 up to 7th Jany. 1783. But this *regular* journal of Proceedings of Council does not include the Journal of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly, or the Upper House. I am not prepared, at this time to state, when those branches of legislation were instituted, or whether they are not one and the same House - but, it appears to me that they are very immaterial - for all business either originated or terminated in the *Governor's Council* which, I have before stated, we have regular Journals of the Proceedings of, from 30th October 1754 up to 7th January 1783.

However, there is one vagrant Volume of the Journals of the Upper House of Assembly in the Executive office which is not included in the series mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It contains the proceedings from the "7th January 1755 to 13th *Aprilis* 1761." It is styled the "Journal of the Council met in *General Assembly*."

I have noticed reference to and an occasional letter from the Lords of the Regency, in regard to the tenure of lands - Letters from the Board of Trade - one signed John Pownall, Secretary to the Lords of Trade, and directed to Gov. Reynolds - letter from the Earl of Loudoun, dated "Albany, 20th August 1755" stating the loss of Oswego with all its stores - and prohibiting the exportation of provisions out of Georgia, except to South Carolina - Gov. Reynold's Proclamation for embargo on provisions in compliance with an order from the Right Honorable Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations" &c &c. These letters, &c, are to be found upon the Journals of Proceedings of the Governor and Council. The foregoing were noticed more particularly in Volume which contains Journals, &c, from 1754 to 1759. Doubtless, all important communications from the Board of Trade in reference to Georgia, or at least the substance of them, can be found upon the contemporaneous Journals of the Governor and Council.

I have found over two thousand written pages of duplicate Journals, commencing 8th March 1759 and ending 14th January 1790. They are very irregular. Independent of these, there are perhaps as much more of a subsequent date, or up to 1800 or 1805. These are all in a tolerably fair state of preservation.

I am requested by Gov. Crawford to state to the Georgia Historical Society that the construction which he places upon the resolution passed by the General Assembly of Georgia and approved 25th December 1843, providing for the furnishing the Historical Society with one copy of the published Journals of each branch of the General Assembly, is, that he should furnish the Society with the printed Journals of both branches of the Legislature of 1843, which I am further authorized by him to say, has been complied with.

The Governor likewise requests me to communicate to the Society that arrangements are being completed, which will enable him to furnish to the Society a schedule of all public documents relating to the early History of Georgia, which are in the several departments of the State House in Milledgeville.

I have not yet had time to complete my examination - (my researches having only extended to the Volumes in the Executive Office - and the duplicates of Journals) and am therefore unprepared to furnish full abstracts of the Colonial Records now in Milledgeville. As soon as I can complete my researches, I shall lose no time in making a full report to the Society.

I feel pleasure in stating that his Excellency Gov. Crawford expresses a warm co-operation in the objects of the Georgia Historical Society.

Respectfully,

/s/ Wm. H. Pritchard

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To the Officers and Members of the Georgia Historical Society.

By a Resolution of your Society, at their meeting on the 13th of January last, I was appointed an "Agent to proceed to Milledgeville for the purpose of procuring a full and correct Schedule of all documents pertaining to the History of Georgia from the landing of Gen. Oglethorpe to the close of the War of the Revolution."

An examination of the Abstracts which follow, will shew in what manner I have complied with the Resolution of the Society.

It may be doubted whether this Report notices *all* the Colonial Documents that can be found in the State House at Milledgeville. But if others exist, I have been unable to find them.

Unfortunately, there has been so little care taken with these public documents, that it is very difficult to tell where to search for them - and as my researches were not directed to be made otherwise than in a general way, I have doubtless noticed many Documents which may be regarded as not strictly contemplated by the Resolution authorizing my appointment.

In giving a brief notice of some of the subjects in Volumes of Journals of Council, I desire it to be well understood, that there are many important questions brought forward: and action taken in these Volumes, that I have not noticed. These Abstracts point out the existence of the Documents referred to, and where they may be found - they are not intended to convey a competent idea of the contents of Volumes.

There are many old Volumes in the Secretary of State's office, containing Records of Deeds of Gift - Conveyances - Acts of General Assembly - Wills - Leases - Schedules - Powers of Attorney - Bills of Sale - Letters of Administration - Mortgages - Letters Testamentary - Register of Grants - Register of Carolina Grants - Contracts of different kinds - even Volumes describing the marks of hogs and cattle - "*all of the olden time*" - which may be interesting to persons who feel an inclination to examine such ancient materials, but I have not noticed these Volumes in my Abstracts.

The Charter to the Trustees for the Colony of Georgia may be found published in Schley's Digest - The Indian Treaties at Augusta, Galphinton, Hopewell and Shoulder-bone, may be found in the Appendix to Crawford and Marburry's Digest of Laws of Georgia.

In 1815, a resolution was passed by the Georgia Legislature, making it the duty of every officer in the State House to furnish to the Executive annually, an inventory of all Public Documents in his office - but I have been unable to find that any officer has ever paid the slightest attention to that Resolution.

About the year 1802, Rufus King obtained for Georgia, two large Trunks of Public Documents, in England - They were received and referred to in the annual message of the Governor - and the Legislature appointed a committee to open the Trunks and examine their contents - but I have been unable to find the report of that Committee - or any notice on the Executive Minutes, showing what those Documents were - or what disposition was made of them.

In my Abstracts I have been *very particular*, as to dates - but in the multiplicity of them which I have examined and made reference to, it may be possible that I have committed some few mistakes.

With sentiments of respect, I remain,

/s/ Wm. H. Pritchard

Milledgeville, Ga. February 27, 1845.

To be found in the Executive Office Milledgeville, Ga.

June 9, 1732 to 1754

The General Account of all Monies and Effects Received and Expended, by the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, in America, from the ninth day of June, 1732, up to the surrender of the Charter, in 1754. This Volume is bound in thick boards, and covered with parchment, - somewhat mutilated on the cover - The General Abstracts are yearly signed by Harman Verelst, Accomptant, Georgia Trustees Office, Palace Court, Westminster - This Volume, appears, from the written name on the page before the first Title, to have, at some time, belonged to "R. H. Hobson - Phila." Some name, or motto, between "R. H. Hobson", and "Phila." has been marked out, so carefully, as to prevent recognition.

July 24, 1749 to Sept. 6, 1751

The Proceedings of the President and Assistants in Council, assembled for the Colony of Georgia, commencing July 24, 1749, and extending to September 6, 1751. There is an Index to this Volume - in tolerable order - foolscap size - containing 274 pages - Title rubbed out - bound in parchment. This Volume, with other important matters, contains charges, confessions, documents, &c. &c. in reference to the difficulties with Rev. Thomas Bosomworth, and wife, Melatchie, and the council (12) - and tradings with the Indians. The origin of this difficulty was first before the Council on the 24th July, 1749, and the subject is referred to in other portions of this Volume - Wm. Stephens appeared at the Council Board, as President, for the last time, on 15th September 1750 - Henry Parker succeeded him, on the 22nd September 1750.

Oct. 30, 1754 to February 6, 1759

Journal of the Proceedings and Minutes of the Governor and Council of His Majesty's Province of Georgia, commencing Oct. 30, 1754, and extending to February 6, 1759 - containing 753 pages - in good order - Title, on back, "*Minutes of Council, 1754 to 1759*" - Size, 11- $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17, and 3- $\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick - Principally devoted to granting of Lands - Indian talks - Treaties, - communications to and from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations - Noble Jones removed from Council - Governor Reynolds and his Council somewhat hostile to each other, &c. &c.

February 15, 1759 to February 2, 1762

Journal of the Proceedings and Minutes of the Governor and Council of His Majesty's Province of Georgia, commencing February 15, 1759 and extending to February 2, 1762 - containing 460 pages - In good order, although the cover is much mutilated - Title on back "1759 - 1762" - 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 22 and near 3 inches thick. Devoted to granting of

land, town and city lots - Indian talks, speeches, and treaties - Letter from the Right Honorable the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Proclamation announcing death of George 2nd - Change in prayers and litanies for the occasion = Seventy-seven minute guns fired at Savannah on Monday, 9th Feb. 1761 in consequence of news of the Royal demise - George the Third, Prince of Wales, declared King by Proclamation, &c. &c.

February 2, 1762 to November 4, 1766

Minutes of Council, from February 2, 1762 up to November 4, 1766. One or two leaves in this Volume cut and torn - and one half leaf loose - Large size, folio post (13) - 462 pages - although the folio ends at 231; every other page only is numbered. Applications for Lots and grants of lands - difficulty with Governor of South Carolina about the survey and granting of lands Southward of the river Altamaha - Indian talks and Treaties - Conferences with Indian Kings and Indian Governors, &c. &c. &c. &c.

December 2, 1766 to December 3, 1771

Proceedings of Council at Savannah from December 2, 1766 up to December 3, 1771. This Volume contains 472 pages - 15 by 19-1/2 and 3 inches thick - Title on the back, "1766 to 1771" - on the side, "*Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council, beginning the day of 17 and ending the day of 17.*" Principal business, the granting of Lands - Indian talks - Proclamations, &c. &c.

November 5, 1771 to January 6, 1778

Proceedings of Council from November 5, 1771 to January 6, 1778. This Volume appears to be in good order - contains 297 pages - size 12 by 19-1/2 and 2-1/4 inches thick, Title, on back, "*Minutes of the Executive Department - October, 1771 to January 1778, inclusive.*" Many of the Journals in this Volume are unfinished - The last time Governor Wright appeared at his Council Board, as shown by these Journals, was on Wednesday, the 22nd November 1775 - Journal unfinished on that day - The first Proceedings of the Council of Safety was on Monday, December 11, 1775 - only nineteen days after Gov. Wright's Council met. January 8, 1778 to January 7, 1783.

Minutes of the Executive Council of the State of Georgia, from January 8, 1778 up to January 7, 1783 - 450 pages - in size, 10 by 15, and 2-1/2 inches thick - Title on back "1778-1782" on the side, "*Minutes of the Executive Council of the State of Georgia, 1778.*"

From May 25, 1780 up to August 19, 1781, there appears to be no Journals Recorded - On 23rd May, 1780, it was "Resolved, by the Board, that in their opinion his Honor the Governor should retire to some place

of safety either in South or North Carolina, as from a longer delay his situation might endanger the liberty of his person” - Richard Howley, was the Governor - on September 6th 1779, Sir James Wright was demanded to give himself up, being on parole, on exchange Col. Elbert, Major Habersham, et al, equal to Sir James' rank - &c. &c. &c. &c.

Upper House

1755 - Jan. 7 to 1761 - Aprilis 13

Journal of the Council met in General Assembly, from 7th January 1755 to Aprilis 13, 1761 - 456 pages - Cover in Bad order. - Small folio post size - Although this volume is entitled “Journal of the Council” it is different from the other Council Journals. Its style is “*The Board Met.*” It is the Journals of the Commons or the Upper House of Assembly - It contains Gov. Reynolds' first Speech, &c. &c. - A copy of an intercepted letter, which was declared to be of a seditious character and the signers debarred from holding any longer any offices of honor, profit or trust in the Colony - Action of the House upon the tenure of Lands - Defenseless state of the colony considered - Division of the Province into Parishes recommended - Copy of letter from Right Honorable Henry Fox to the Governor, dated Whitehall, March 13, 1756 - Letter, (or rather copy of) from Earl of Loudoun, dated Albany, August 20, 1756 - Copy of letter from Wm. Henry Middleton, Governor of South Carolina, giving information of a contemplated Invasion by the Indians of the Colonies of Georgia and South Carolina - Last Address of Governor Ellis - and the Inaugural Address of Lieut. Governor Jas. Wright - &c. &c. &c. &c.

Book “C” - “Commissions.”

1788, Nov. 3 to 1780, Oct. 4

Book of Commissions, from Nov. 3, 1778, up to October 4, 1780 - with Index, - 110 pages - Title on side, “C” - “*Commissions - H. Bevan, 1825.*” Cover much mutilated, the back portion all gone - 15 by 10, and 2 inches thick - Commissions signed by Arch'd Campbell, J. M. Provost, and Jas. Wright.

I notice the Commission of John Mulryne Tatnall, to be Clerk of the Commons' House of Assembly at Savannah, 4 May 1780 -

Commission of Lieut. Gov. John Graham, by appointment of *George R.* - Signed Geo. Germain, and given at Court of St. James, 7th Jan. 1780.

Sir James Wright's Proclamation offering reward for apprehension of those “notorious rebels, thieves and plunderers” who stole 120 negroes from Hon. John Graham, on the 23rd January 1780.

Gov. Wright's Proclamation for a Thanksgiving day - neat affair - 26th October 1779.

James Johnson appointed Printer of the Province Gazette - July 13, 1779.

Proclamation signed by Carlisle - William Edon - and George Johnson, dated London, 24th March 1779, for the purpose of quieting disorders in the Colonies of America - and granting pardon to all well affected persons who are desirous of returning to their allegiance, &c. &c.

Commission of Lewis Johnson, Treasurer of Province of Georgia, dated November 7th 1775, signed by Gov. James Wright, at Savannah - and confirmed by Archibald Campbell at Savannah, 4th March 1779.

Several Commissions issued by Hon. James Mark Provost, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's said Province, and Vice Admiral of said Province of Georgia - 4th March 1779.

Provost declares all laws in force at the end of 1775 to be in full force again - 17th March 1779.

Commission of Arch'd Campbell dated at New York, November 3, 1778, and signed by Frederick, Earl of Carlisle - Sir Henry Clinton - and Wm. Eden, Esq., Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to supply all vacancies in the provinces. Arch'd Campbell was appointed to be Governor and Commander in Chief, in and for the said Colony or Province of Georgia, until removed by his Majesty - and in case of death or removal, then James Mark Provost, to be Governor - This appointment was caused by the unavoidable absence of Sir James Wright.

With numerous other Commissions for various posts of honor and profit in the Province.

There are two Volumes in the Executive Office containing the Reports of Geo. Elholm, Adjutant General of the State - in 1792 - Bound in Parchment. And likewise a loosely stitched Volume of Letters, mostly from Elholm - detailing Elholm's troubles, &c. &c. - Elholm was, I think, a subaltern officer in Pulaski's Legion at the Siege of Savannah - by birth a Prussian.

Register of Vessels - Province of Georgia - Register of Dates - Vessel's name - Master's name - Quality and Tonnage - Origin - and owner's name - From July 24, 1779 to May 24, 1780.

Small fool's-cap sized book - only about half dozen sheets - four written pages - good order - To be found in Executive Office - Marbled paper cover. This should have been inserted under the head of Miscellaneous Volumes.

An Old Book - No Cover.

Commencing at page 11 and extending to page 54.

Stitched with red tape - 44 pages -

Containing:

Letter (14), enclosing resolutions of both houses of Assembly, upon instructions to the Hon. Wm. Knox, Agent for soliciting the Affairs of the Province of Georgia, in Great Britain, dated Savannah, March 28, 1763. — Sent by ship John and Elizabeth.

Communication from the Governor and Council of Georgia in relation to Carolina's intention of granting and settling the lands to the Southward of the river Altamaha. The letter states that the Governor of South Carolina, on the last land day, issued warrants for about 400,000 acres of this land, among which are many tracts of 10 and 12,000 Acres - Men were seen passing Thunderbolt with Surveyors to execute the Warrants, and with an armed force for protection, &c. &c.

The above is the substance of the letter - it was addressed to Wm. Knox, Esq. London, and dated at Savannah, Ga., 8th April 1763.

Letter from the Governor and Council to Wm. Knox, Agent, &c. urging him to obtain aid to sustain an expected war with the Indians, &c. &c. Dated March 13, 1764.

Complimentary letter from Council to Wm. Knox - and returning thanks to Members of the House of Commons - and particularly to Sir Wm. Meredith and Mr. Cust - Dated July 27, 1764.

Letters on various matters relating to the Province - claims of late Sir Wm. Baker of London, deceased, &c. &c. - Letters to Benjamin Franklin and others - and Franklin's reply, dated "*London, August 10, 1770.*"

Benj. Franklin was appointed by an Act of the Colonial Assembly to be Agent to solicit the affairs of the Province of Georgia in Great Britain, April 11, 1768 - and approved by Gov. Wright.

Miscellaneous Volumes

"List of the names of all the old Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers which can be found from any Documents in the Executive Office" - Apparently prepared by Anthony Porter - Narrow Index size - and contains about twenty-five pages, and in tolerable order.

The Governor's instructions to the Commissioners, given at Augusta, 19th November 1773, signed by Edward Barnard, Esqr. Captain of his Majesty's Troop of Rangers. This volume, or manuscript pamphlet, is in awful bad order - curled, torn and stained. It is about one quire of folioscap paper - It contains a list of persons who applied for

lands, &c (volume too much mutilated to read) but the Book specifies from whence the applicants came - the quantity and quality of Land taken up &c. &c.

Minutes of the Board of Visitors of the University of Georgia, 1800 - fourteen pages - thin blue cover - foolscap size twine stitched.

"*Indian Book of Accounts in 1781*" - with Letters or copy of letters from N. Brownson to General Greene - Brig. Gen. Twiggs - Col. Elijah Clarke - Col. Dunn - and Col. John Barnwell - only seven letters in all - About 15 pages - but in a thick book - back gone - but parchment bound sides left - about 6 by 10 and one inch thick. Letters in good order - First letter dated "*Augusta, Nov. 7, 1781*" and last dated "*Augusta, December 15, 1781.*"

Minute Book of Commander in Chief at Augusta 1781 and 1782 - Orders about manner of conducting the war - arrested of Bostwick, &c. &c. Book in good order - brass clasp - about 50 pages of written memorandas - About size of ordinary mercantile or Pocket Receipt Books - Bound in Leather.

Copy of the Minutes of the Trustees of Bethesda College, commencing January 6th, 1792, and ending 16th October 1809. MR. W. Stephens, by a resolution of Trustees of College on 31st March 1809, presented to Col. Joseph Habersham, the old Bethesda College *Clock* which was given to the College in 1770 by Col. Joseph Habersham's father. These Minutes are in good order - 68 pages - with marble paper cover - and foolscap paper size.

Original Letters and Documents

To be found in the Packages in the Executive Office, filed away in the "Pigeon-holes". The numbers are *upon* each Package.

No. 788. - "Proceedings of the Assembled Estates of the Lower Creek Nation, on Saturday, The Eleventh day of August, Anno Domini 1739" Signed by *James Oglethorpe* - and Proclamation of *James Oglethorpe*, consequent upon said Treaty - And an attestation before the Lord Mayor of London with the Seal of the City, annexed, that Thomas Marriott saw James Oglethorpe sign those Treaty Proceedings & Proclamation, &c. &c.

Ibid. - Copy of a Treaty with the Chief Men of the Lower Creeks, 18th October 1733 - in which, among other matters, the parties agree that buckskins and doe skins shall be the regulations of value for merchandize. Signed Benjamin Martin, Secretary. This is an attested copy, sworn to before John Mackintosh and Thos. Bosomworth, 20th September 1751.

No. 151 - Old Provincial Papers relating to Indian Affairs and Grants of Lands to the Bosomworths by the Indians in 1750 - and in-

structions from England to Governor Ellis, in 1759, requiring the sale of all said lands, and directions to recompense Bosomworth and his wife.

Nos. 207, 265, 266, 267

Containing Interesting documents in relation to the Revolutionary War - Original letters of Presidents of the United States, &c.

No. 108. - List of Public Officers of State of Georgia from 1776 to 1812. Prepared by A. Porter by request of John McP. Berrien - Also Reports of attorneys and solicitors General for 1780 - Letters from Judges, &c. &c.

No. 173. - Indian Depredations, &c. 1780.

No. 299. - Documents in reference to lands - 1781-1786.

No. 559. - Military matters - 1781.

No. 555. - Military miscellaneous - 1782.

No. 470. - Military Provisions, &c. &c. - 1779.

No. 542. - Miscellaneous Letters & Papers, 1778-1783.

No. 579. - Petitions, &c. &c. of 1779 - 1781.

No. 39. - Provincial Papers of 1780.

No. 530. - Various Public Documents, &c, &c.

No. 373. - Proclamations, &c. &c. - 1781.

No. 456. - List of the Refugees who fled in 1780.

No. 357. - Resignations, &c. &c. - 1782.

No. 666. - Documents relating to Executive Council in 1780-81.

Royal Documents.

No. 564. - Letters of application for appointments, &c - 1780.

No. 10. - Documents about arsenals, &c. &c. - 1781.

No. 196. - Letters, claims, &c. against the Indians - 1780.

No. 238. - About Fugitives, &c. - 1782.

Nos. 403, 404, 406, 408.

Documents relative to Yazoo Fraud.

[added in pencil in different hand] 405, 407 = Petitions.

No. 139. - Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. 1779-1784.

No. 290. - Treaty of Peace, &c. - 1782.

History of Georgia!

The following Documents and Letters in relation to this subject can be found in No. 137. in Files of Original Letters, &c. in "Pigeon Hole."

No. 137. - Letter from Charleston, (S.C.) Librarian of date, Aug. 14, 1832, in which he states that in that Library all public Journals printed in Charleston from 1731 up to date of his letter are to be found - In the newspapers can be had much interesting matter relating to the early settlement of Georgia.

Letter from Dr. Alex. Jones on the subject of the History of Georgia - Aug. 1832.

Jos. V. Bevan's letter on subject of History of Georgia - Savannah, Feb. 9, 1825.

Letter from Maj. Hugh McCall, (Hist. of Geo.) - Savannah, March 30, 1814.

Letter from William Whig Hazzard on Hist. of Georgia, but more particularly of Glynn Co. - October 29, 1825.

Letter from Justices of the Inferior Court of DeKalb County containing History of that County - October 15, 1825.

No. 137. - Letter from the Justices of Inferior Court of Morgan County, in reference to the History of that County - 1825.

History of Georgia by Jonas Fouche in a long letter to Joseph Bevan in 1825 - full of Indian fights, &c. - *Fouche* was a warrior in his time - and an old Indian fighter, - he was a Frenchman, I think. (15)

Letter from M. St. Clair Clarke and P. Force about Public Documents, &c pertaining to History of Georgia - 11th May 1833.

No. 666. - Interesting Documents - Private Letters to Gov. Wright Proceedings in several months of Council and Commons House - Address to the King from Council & Commons House, &c. &c. - 1780 - 1781.

In Bundle of Letters taken from the Basement rooms - Endorsed - "*Letters from June 20, 1780 to 30th Dec. 1782*" and filed in the Executive Office.

Articles of capitulation proposed by Lieut. Col. Brown, Commanding Fort Cornwallis at Augusta, signed by "Thos. Brown, Lieut. Colonel Commanding King's Troops at Augusta" - and by "Andrew Pickens, Brig. Gen." and "Henry Lee, Jun. Lieut. Colonel Commanding Legion" Head Quarters 5th June 1781. A true copy taken from original - Sam'l. Stirk.

Letters from Sir James Wright to Gen. Wayne proposing cessation of hostilities, &c. - Savannah, May 29, 1782.

Letters from John Habersham, dated at Ebenezer, 5th May, 1782, &c.

The Deposition of Mark King, a deserter from Savannah belonging to Maj. Wright's Corps - He left Savannah, December 22nd, 1781. (16)

Letter from Geo. Washington - 19th Dec. 1781.

An interesting letter to the Speaker of the General Assembly from Geo. Walton - Rich'd Howley - and Wm. Few, dated at Philadelphia, July 19, 1781.

Together with about 35 or 40 other letters and communications in the same bundle which are calculated to throw much light upon this obscure period in this history of Georgia.

Duplicate Journals.

Found in Large Box in the Executive Office, *Milledgeville*.

1759) Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council, commencing 8th March 1759 and ending, partly, the 7th August 1759. - Containing 97 pages - in good order - marked E - folio post size.

1762 to 1763) Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council, beginning 27th May 1762 and ending February 1, 1763. - Marked M. - 90 pages - folio post size.

1764) "*Continuation* of a Council held on the 6th March 1764, from Book N." - No cover - Ending 4th December 1764 - folio size - in bad order.

1767 to 1768) "*Continuation* of the Proceedings in Council on September 1st and ending February 2, 1768. - 96 pages - In good order - letter U - Folio size.

1769) "*Continuation* of Proceedings in Council February 7, 1769, from Book X and ending July 4, 1769. 97 pages - Letter Y - folio post size.

1769 to 1770) Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from 11th December 1769 up to 2nd October 1770. In good order - 98 pages. folio post size. Letters A. A.

1771 to 1774) Journal of Proceedings of Council at Savannah, 5th November 1771 and to March 1, 1774 - In tolerable order - No cover. Large foolscap size. It commences with the Talk to the Head men and Warriors of the Creek Nation - about 144 pages - some few of the pages missing.

1771 to 1772) "*Continuation* of the Proceedings of Council, 2nd July 1771 - brought from Book B.B. and up to March 3, 1772 - 100 pages - folio post size - marked C.C. - This vol. is independent of the preceding one and contains its proceedings more in detail - A portion *unrecorded*.

1777) Proceedings in Council March 19, 1777 and up to May 6, 1777 - 37 pages - foolscap size - in good order.

1777) Minutes of Council May 30, 1777 and up to Sept. 13, 1777. Seven pages.

-In same book reversed -

1777 to 1778) Minutes of Council, October 16, 1777 and up to January 6, 1778. - twenty-four pages - in good order - small folio post size.

1778 to 1780) Minutes of Council from Jan. 8, 1778 up to May 25, 1780 - Eight Books - containing in all 345 pages - foolscap size - The ink has faded considerably.

1782 to 1785) Journals of Executive Council from January 2, 1782

up to January 6, 1785. - Four Books - Containing 482 pages. Foolscap size.

1786) Journals of Council, January 16, 1786 and up to August 12, 1786. - Thirty pages - foolscap paper size.

1787 to 1788) Journals of Board of Council from January 17, 1787 up to 16th Jan. 1778 - about 350 pages - size of paper, 12 by 14 inches - rough writing paper.

1788 to 1789) Minutes of Council from January 7th 1788 up to January 14, 1790 - about 650 pages - rough writing paper - appears to be in good order.

There are many other Duplicate Journals extending to year 1800, and even up to 1805, which are to be found in the same large Box in the Executive Office.

Secretary of State's Office,

In Milledgeville, Ga., February 1845

The following are to be found in - "*Book B - Commissions - 1754-1806.*"

Commission of John Reynolds, as Governor - Signed by *Yorke* and *Yorke*, and dated at Westminster, 16 August 1754.

Commission of John Reynolds as Vice Admiral, Commissary and Deputy in the office of Vice Admiralty in Province of Georgia - Signed by Sam'l Hill, Register - Given at London in the High Court of Admiralty of England, 13th Aug. 1754.

Warrant and description of the Seal of the Province of Georgia. Given at Court at Kensington, Aug. 12, 1754. By his Majesty's Command - Signed T. Robinson.

Commissions for Noble Jones and Wm. Spencer to be Justices to enquire into all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Rapes, Burglaries, Counterfeitings, Clippings, &c. &c. - Dated at Savannah, Nov. 27, 1754 - & signed John Reynolds.

Noble Jones and Johnathan Bryan to be Justices of General Court - Dec. 12, 1754 - By Gov. Reynolds.

John Rae, David Douglass, Martin Campbell and Johnathan Copp, *Clerk*, to be Justices of Peace for Augusta - Feb. 25, 1755. By Gov. Reynolds.

Alexander Kellet, to be Provost Marshal and Marshal of the Colony - January 7, 1755. - By Reynolds.

James Habersham, Secretary and Register of Records - Signed, by his Majesty's Command, T. Robinson, and dated at Kensington, August 12, 1754.

Wm. Spencer, Register, Court of Vice Admiralty, January 7, 1755. - By Gov. Reynolds.

Wm. Clifton, Attorney General - Aug. 12, 1754 - T. Robinson.

Wm. Russell, Clerk of Naval or Navy Office, - August 12, 1754. - Signed T. Robinson.

Wm . Clifton, Advocate in Court of Vice Admiralty - January 7, 1755. By Gov. Reynolds.

Edward Powell, Judge of Court of Vice Admiralty, - January 7, 1755. By Gov. Reynolds.

Wm. Russell, Commissioner and Clerk of Public Accounts. May 23, 1755. By Gov. Reynolds.

Johnathan Bryan, Public Treasurer - May 23, 1755. By Gov. Reynolds.

James Edward Powell, Commissioner for emitting paper money under Act of Assembly - June 9, 1755. - By Gov. Reynolds.

Commission for Valentine Bostwick to be a Schoolmaster - 25th June 1755 - Signed John Reynolds.

Henry Yonge and Wm. De Bar [de Brahm] to be Joint Surveyors of Land. Signed by his Majesty's command, Holles Newcastle - Darlington - R. Nugent - and dated at St. James, 20th December 1754.

Sir Patrick Houston, to be Register of Grants and Receiver of Quit Rents, &c. - Signed and dated as above.

Wm Spencer, Collector of Rates and Duties - February 4, 1755. By J. Reynolds.

Henry Ellis, to be Lieut. Governor. By his Majesty's Command (N. or) H. Fox - At Kensington, August 4, 1756.

James Wright to be Lieut. Governor - By his Majesty's Command - *Holderness* - At Kensington, May 30, 1760.

The Boundary - to the St. Mary's River, by Letters Patent - Signed by York and York - January 20, 1764.

Together with numerous other Commissions for various appointments - many to Indian Chiefs - Schoolmasters, &c. &c.

"By *James Oglethorpe*, Esq. General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in South Carolina and Georgia, and Colonel of one of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot," &c. &c.

William Francis, Gent. to be Lieutenant of the Troop of English Rangers, commanded by Capt. Robert Scruggs - Dated at Frederica, in Georgia, 5th November 1742.

Signed - **James Oglethorpe**

Page 54-Book "*B-Commissions, 1754-1806*"

The Reason of the above being found in this volume, I presume to be that Mr. Francis was subsequently appointed, or commissioned, by Governor J. Reynolds to be Captain of the Rangers and both Com-

mmissions were recorded - for one follows the other on the Records. Gov. Reynolds commission to Francis is dated January 31, 1759.

I should mention, likewise, that Mr. Francis was commissioned by James Oglethorpe as Lieutenant of the Garrison and Fort at Mount Venture and dated at Frederica, 25th March 1741 - This commission does not say, at that time, that James Oglethorpe was "*Colonel of one of his Maj. 's Reg.s of Foot.*"

Archibald Bulloch commissioned Governor by the Congress of Delegates and Representatives of Colony of Georgia in Savannah, 3rd April 1776.

In consequence of the death of Archibald Bulloch - which must have occurred between the 24th February and 4th March 1777 - for I notice Commissions signed by him on the 24th February 1777, and his office declared vacant (by his death) on the 4th March 1777.

Button Gwinnett Commissioned Governor on the 4th March 1777 - (and Commission to continue until revoked by the Legislature) - to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the "trusty and well beloved Archibald Bulloch."

I have not been able to find the Commission of John Adam Treutlen as Governor, but what appears to be singular is that his name appears to a Commission as Governor dated 8th February 1777 - and to a Proclamation dated at Savannah, 9th July 1777, when *perhaps* he was the Governor.

It seems that Georgia must have had two Governors, at the same time.

P.S. Upon reflection, I think this seeming error must be a mistake with the Recorder.

An Old Book

Back gone - parchment bound sides - containing Conveyances, attestations, &c.-1778 to 1782, first part *torn out*-

Among much other interesting matter, I notice copies of private letters - in relation to - The burning of the Brig Penelope, Thos. Brown, Master, by order of Lieut. Thomas Spry, of his Majesty's Armed Sloop Greenwich, - the vessel was set fire to on 23rd May 1779 off the South breaker of Stono bar - the vessel did not burn and was taken by the rebels and carried into Charleston. Thomas Spry says in his letter, ordering the burning, that they were in "the unhappy situation of being aground and no prospect of relief by sea or by land and the enemy surrounding them with six armed brigs, two sloops and two schooners."

Secret letter from I Mowbray (commanding the Ship Germain) dated Savannah river, 17 Sept. 1779, and informing Capt. Forsyth, of

the Ship Gen. Mathews, to take boats and get off all Volunteers, &c. - By order of the Commodore - The Gen. Mathews was aground and subsequently was sunk.

Mowbray's compliments to Capt. *Foresight* and tells him that the rebels intend sending down Fire Rafts - begs him to keep a grapling and hawser always ready to tow them off - Desires Capt. *Foresight* to breakfast with him the next morning on board the *Germain*. The letter dated "*on board the Germain, Sept. 26, 1779-9 o'clock P. M.*"

Two Books

Containing Proclamations of Governors of Georgia from 1754 to 1805.

Endorsed;

H. - Proclamations - 1754 - 1782.

H. H. - Proclamations - 1782 - 1805.

I notice a Proclamation issued by Benj. Andrew dated 12th May 1777 - He was President of Executive Council and Commander in Chief, &c.

Book "*A - Register of Grants - 1756 - 1758.*"

Original deed from William Calvert and Thomas Christie to sundry persons for town lots in Savannah - Christie, Calvert and Hughes held under deed from the Trustees for Colony of Georgia, dated October 25, 1732, for Five Thousand Acres of Land in the Province of Georgia: - The Council appointed James Oglethorpe to locate said town - The Wards, Tithings, Number of Lots, Names of Purchasers, &c. &c. follow this deed.

Hughes died and Calvert and Christie were the surviving grantees from the Trustees.

It appears from this Deed that Christie, Calvert and Hughes were the owners of all the lands included in the corporation of Savannah and for some distance around the neighborhood. - and that James Oglethorpe was directed to [undecipherable] said Grant.

The Original deed from Calvert and Christie is dated December 21, 1733.

Book "*F - Inventory of Appraisement - 1775 to 1770*" [sic]

An inventory of the effects of Hon. Pat. Graham, deceased - appraised at Joseph Town, March 6, 1756. — £946. - 1. - 0.

An inventory of the effects of Sir Patrick Houston - Recorded April 1, 1763. — £219. - 9. - 6.

An inventory of the effects of Rev. George Whitefield, - at Orphan House, Bethesda - January 1, 1771. — £2953. - 5. - 1.

Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Georgia Orphan House, Bethesda Academy, January 1, 1771 — Valued at £265. - 10. - 2.

There are several Books containing an appraisement of the effects of the persons who died about that time.

These Inventories convey an idea of the comforts, conveniences, wealth, Libraries, &c., &c. that were enjoyed by the early settlers.

The Oldest Book I Found.

"A - Conveyances and Mortgages - 1740 to 1744." It sufficiently explains itself by its title. -

Printed Documents.

There are several Duplicate copies of "*American Archives*, containing Documentary History of English Colonies in North America", &c., &c.

Duplicate Numbers of Elliott's Debates.

Do. Do. Census Statistics

Do. Do. Compendium of Census - 1840.

Do. Do. Pensioners & Census - 1840.

Duplicate Journals of Congress.

And a great number of Duplicate Books and Pamphlets - Digests of other States - which have for years been collecting and rotting in the basement rooms of the Capitol.

I noticed a Pamphlet entitled, "Journal of the Committee of the States, containing the Proceedings from First Friday in June 1784, to 2nd Friday in August 1784."

Files of old Newspapers.

Georgia & Carolina Gazette - Petersburg, Ga. - 1805-1806.

Georgia Gazette - Savannah - 1802.

Monitor - Washington, Wilkes - 1802 &c.

Public Intelligencer - Savannah, 1808.

Augusta Herald - 1807 - 8 - 13 - 14.

Georgia Argus - Milledgeville - 1808 - 11 - 16.

Darien Gazette - 1819 to 1827.

Mirror of the Times - Augusta - 1810 - 11 - 13.

Farmers' Gazette - Sparta - 1806.

American Standard - Louisville - 1823.

The Times - Savannah - 1823.

Federal Republican Advocate - Savannah - 1807.

The Patriot. Savannah 1807.

Louisville Gazette and Republican Trumpet. 1800 - several files.

Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser. - 1799 - several files.

The Reflector - Milledgeville.

Southern Recorder - Milledgeville.

Washington News - 1816 to 23.

Columbian Centinel - Augusta - 1805 - 6 - 8 - 10.

Georgia Messenger. Macon.

Milledgeville Intelligencer - 1808 - 10.

The above Files of Newspapers, with several others, are to be found in the basement room of the Capitol under the Executive Office. They are in as good condition as could be expected from the *care* taken of them and their location. Many numbers are missing.

Some years past, the files of the Augusta Chronicle were given to Franklin College.

— — — — —

Sav'h. January 21st, 1846

Mr. I. K. Tefft - Dear Sir,

In reply to your note of the 17th inst., I state that the only cause of failure of the application of the Georgia Historical Society to the Legislature for an appropriation of money to defray the expenses in England of copying the Colonial Records of Georgia was the embarrassed condition of the State finances. Owing a heavy debt contracted for her internal improvements, the Legislature were unwilling to give, from the Treasury, a sum of money even for so important an object. Considered important by a large majority of the Senate, the Senate yet considered the preservation of the faith of the State to her creditors as more so. There were some gentlemen who were opposed to an appropriation on other grounds - among them the large sum previously placed in possession of Mr. Howard for the same, without producing, as they thought, a satisfactory result. I am of opinion that an application to the next Legislature may be more successful - provided the Peace of the two Countries be in the mean time maintained.

I am, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

/s/Joseph W. Jackson (17)

Mr. I. K. Tefft

Corresponding Secretary of the
Ga. Hist. Society.

MEMORIAL

*To the Honourable the Senate, and House of Representatives of the
State of Georgia, in General Assembly.*

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, to present a Memorial to your Honourable body, in relation to the Colonial records of the State of Georgia.

It has been an object of solicitude, to all successive Legislatures of this State, to procure complete series of its Colonial records, from the foundation of the Colony, in 1732, to the period of the Revolution. They

embrace the proceedings and correspondence of the Trustees, and subsequently of the Royal Governors. They are equally important, to guide the Legislation of the State, or to frame its history.

Prompted by the importance of the subject, the Legislature of Georgia, in the early year of 1802, adopted measures to procure transcripts of these records. In that year, Mr. Rufus King, Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, obtained for the State two large trunks of public documents, which were examined by a Committee, raised for that object, by the Legislature.

In 1819, [1824], Mr. Joseph Bevan (18), was appointed historiographer to the State. Through the intervention of Congress, and the good offices of Mr. Rush, then Minister in London, and but recently in Paris, permission was granted by Mr. Canning, the then British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to have a specified list of documents copied. State papers being the property of the Crown, no researches could be conducted, or copies made, but with such permission. The difficulty here was complex. It was necessary to ask for copies of specified papers; and yet these papers could not be specified, till research had determined, what records were deposited in the State Paper Office.

In the year 1836, the Legislature again acted upon this subject, and appointed the Rev'd Mr. Howard, agent of the State, to proceed to London, and solicit of the British Government, permission to transcribe all documents connected with the Colonial history of Georgia in the various offices. As the result of Mr. Howard's agency, he succeeded in procuring, and bringing home, twenty-two volumes of documents, transcribed from records in the State Paper Office, and that of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

There remained, however, in these offices, most important records, unknown to the keepers, and which escaped the researches of Mr. Howard. These were the acts and correspondence of the Trustees from 1732 to 1735, and which alone were wanted to complete the Colonial series procured by Mr. Howard.

The existence of these important records was made known to the Georgia Historical Society, by correspondence with its Honorary Member, Mr. Charles [sic] Lemon, Principal Keeper of Her Britannic Majesty's State Paper Office. At the moment of this announcement, the history of Georgia, was being written by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Athens, under appointment of the Society. He had deplored the hiatus, in the series of colonial records from 1732 to 1735, and had made the consideration of that period, last in his work, which should have been first, had the necessary materials been furnished.

In this urgent state of the case, the Georgia Historical Society did not hesitate, to raise the means for procuring these indispensable records.

They were accordingly obtained, through the courtesy of Mr. Lemon, at an expense of \$600 to the Society; and they were immediately placed in Dr. Stevens' hands, which enabled him to complete the first volume of his History, which has been since published.

Your Memorialists are now instructed to pray, that your Honourable body will relieve them from that debt, and appropriate a sum for that object. The six volumes of manuscript records, would thereby become the property of the State, and with the twenty-two volumes heretofore obtained by Mr. Howard, they would constitute a complete series of Colonial records, from the earliest settlement of Georgia. The twenty-two volumes belonging to the State, have been confided to the care of the Georgia Historical Society, as a depository.

Your Memorialists would beg to add, if that circumstance should be deemed an appeal to the Liberality of the Legislature, that the Georgia Historical Society have just erected a substantial fire-proof building for the preservation and security, of their invaluable collection of books, printed and manuscript. Here will ever exist, a complete library of reference, for the Legislator, Statesman and Historian of this, and the other States of this Confederacy. It is open to every citizen of Georgia, at all times, and without restriction. To a special historical library, of rare manuscripts and printed books, beginning with De Bry and Sir Robert Montgomery's proposed Margraviate of *Azilia*, (19) the Society is possessed of a valuable miscellaneous library of six thousand volumes, equally open and free to the citizens of Georgia.

The Historical building cost the Society about six thousand dollars, and the appropriation now solicited, is the more valuable, under this circumstance of indebtedness.

The Georgia Historical Society, by its unassisted resources, have already published two volumes of papers, relative to the early history of the State, which would else have been accessible, but to few persons. They propose to continue this series of publications, as far as their limited means will permit. And they respectfully submit to your Honourable body, the consideratin of some aid in promotion of this desirable object. Wherefore, your Memorialists respectfully pray, that your Honourable body will grant and appropriate the sum of Six Hundred Dollars for the objects and purposes, herin submitted.

JAMES M. WAYNE
M. H. McALLISTER
W. B. HODGSON
JOSEPH W. JACKSON
EDWARD J. HARDEN
A. A. SMETS

}

Committee

Savannah, November 7th 1849

GEORGIA'S HISTORY. (20)

[c. OCT. 10 - 22, 1887]

Some of the Early Records now in England.

Copies that Were Lost and that Have Been Recently Discovered.

In nearly every state in the union there exists a body of men whose organized purpose is the collation, publication and preservation of the records of the particular commonwealth in which it has its being. The historical societies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia are models of their kind, and by their labors and care have been instrumental in preserving many valuable relics of the past, and have, in many cases, served a useful purpose in determining boundaries, in establishing ancient rights and usages and in preserving in the rush of a busy and heedless generation the traditions of the fathers of the republic which elsewhere had been neglected or forgotten. The Georgia Historical Society, whose headquarters are in Savannah, has likewise done a useful work for Georgia in this direction and has been the means of saving for the Georgian of the future a vast number of interesting relics and scattered bits of colonial and revolutionary history.

But, notwithstanding the good work which the society at Savannah has happily been instrumental in accomplishing, it is a fact, known to probably not a dozen persons in the state, that the only copy of the original colonial records of Georgia came perilously close to destruction and was only saved by the zealous search made by Professor Scomp, of Emory college, who knowing such records to be in existence, spent several years in fruitless search before he located them beneath a pile of rubbish in a loft in the old capitol building in Atlanta. This history of these records is unique and interesting, and of peculiar importance to every Georgian. Of all the colonies Georgia flourished most vigorously, and though almost continuously engaged in war with either Indians, Spaniard or Frenchman, yet when the alarm of 1775 rang out she was enabled to furnish her quota of men and more than her share of ships to the cause of liberty. Her history since 1776 is well known, but her history prior to that time is comprised in these

TWENTY TATTERED VOLUMES

Of manuscript which but for a student's diligence and zeal might have been forever lost.

In colonial times, from the founding of the colony up to the outbreak of the revolution, all the records of Georgia were kept under the control of first, the appointees of Oglethorpe and later on of the royal governors. All decisions, enactments, etc, were required to be sent over to London, where at the Georgia office they received either the approval or the veto of the king in council. The entire royal clerical force together with the governor and his aids in office went to England in the early days of the revolution, taking the records with them.

Thus Georgia was left utterly without an authentic record of her official and political existence from the time of her settlement until she became a sovereign state.

No attempt was made - or at least there is no record of one being made - to obtain authenticated duplicates of these records until the year 1837, when the legislature of that year appropriated six thousand dollars and empowered

REV. CHARLES HOWARD

a Presbyterian clergyman to go to London and make copies of all the records in the Georgia office. The result of his immense labors in this direction is embodied in these twenty large manuscript volumes which came so near being lost.

Having completed his work, Mr. Howard returned to Georgia and brought with him these volumes, which at first were placed in the Library in Savannah. While there they were made use of by Col. Jones in his history of Georgia and by another historian of Georgia. Being removed from Savannah, they were next deposited, by order of the legislature, with certain persons, whose names are not definitely known, and during the tumult and confusion of the civil war were lost sight of, and by the year 1884 probably not a dozen persons in the state remembered that such valuable documents were in existence.

Professor Scomp, of Emory college, having obtained an order from Governor McDaniel that the volumes be turned over to him for use in a work he contemplated, instituted a search for them, and after several years of diligent inquiry he found the volumes in the place and in the condition described, buried beneath a mass of mouldering refuse. Prof. Scomp rescued them, and so far as it was possible, restored them to a more legible shape - and they are now in his keeping, the only Authentic records of Georgia's political and commercial history for nearly sixty-years.

Notes to Part II.

- (1) Thaddeus Mason Harris (1768-1842). Unitarian clergyman, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Among his writings is *Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe* (1841).
- (2) James Thacher (1754-1844). Physician, patriot, historian.
- (3) John Howland (1757-1854). Author, long-time President of the Rhode Island Historical Society.
- (4) Mitchell King (1783-1862). Teacher and Principal of Charleston College; lecturer, lawyer, judge.
- (5) The editors have not been able to identify H. C. Williams beyond the information in his letters.
- (6) Peter Force (1790-1868). Archivist, historian; Chairman, Department of American History and Antiquities, the National Institution. (The National Institution of Washington, founded in 1840, was instrumental in founding the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 and its collections were turned over to the Smithsonian when the National Institution was dissolved in 1861.)
- (7) Francis Markoe, Jr. Engineer; Corresponding Secretary of the National Institution.
- (8) James Grahame (d. 1844). Author, historian. Resolutions on his death, Georgia Historical Society, 9 December 1844. Author of *History of the United States of America*. (1836), 4 vols.
- (9) Albert Gallatin (1761-1849). United States Representative and Senator, Secretary of the Treasury (under Jefferson and Madison), diplomat, Revolutionary War service, student of Indian cultures.
- (10) William H. Pritchard (1820-1890). Cotton and rice planter; first Captain of Coast Rifles, a company with the 1st. Georgia Regiment, promoted to Colonel of 22nd Battalion of Artillery and served throughout the Civil War.
- (11) This M. S. volume of Proceedings of the President and Assistants was published in *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, XXXV, 323-350 (December 1951); XXXVI, 46-70 (March 1952).
- (12) Should read; "- - - Bosomworth, his wife and Melatchie, and the council."
- (13) A size of writing paper, generally 17 x 22 inches.
- (14) Committee of Correspondence letter book, retained copy of which is in the Georgia Historical Society's collection. Published in *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, XXXVI, 250-286 (September 1952).
- (15) This letter is in the Georgia Historical Society's collection, Bevan Papers.
- (16) The Georgia Historical Society has a rough-draft unsigned, contemporary copy.
- (17) Joseph Webber Jackson (1796-1854). Lawyer, judge, state militia officer, legislator.
- (18) Joseph Vallence Bevan. (1798 - 1830). Lawyer, newspaper editor and the first official historian of Georgia, having been appointed by resolution of the legislature in 1824.
- (19) *A Discourse Concerning the Design'd Establishment of a New Colony, to the South of Carolina, in the most Delightful Country of the Universe*. By Sir Robert Montgomery, Bart. London, (1717). Copy in the Georgia Historical Society's collection.
- (20) Clipping was dated October 10-22, 1887 from advertising directory appearing on the reverse side. From an unidentified Atlanta newspaper.
- (21) It was published in *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* XXXVII, 84 - 95, (March 1963).

Part III.

Correspondence Concerning the Colonial records of Spanish Florida.

St. Augustine 14 Aug. 1843

Sir,

I have found in the Public Archives here the original copies of what I consider all of Montiano's letters (1) and reports to his superior, the Governor of Cuba from 1737 to Winter of 1741. As he appears to be a most veracious chronicler and his statements vary much from our own received reports, I have translated many passages and putting them in juxta position with our history of the same events written out a review which I have submitted rough-hewn to the Southern Quarterly and await a report upon it.

These manuscripts I consider a valuable addition to historical records. They are in extent equal to about 350 pages of closely written foolscap and mostly filled with details of no present interest but it has struck me that all bearing upon Oglethorpe and Georgia would be interesting to the readers of your future publications who would know the real situation of Florida in 1740 and what Montiano thought of his opponents. At this time there would be nothing indelicate in my receiving remuneration for work of the brain or drudgery of the pen and if your Society has funds for such a purpose or think it of any importance, I would undertake the translation which I could make perfect by referring to two qualified friends. The only or greatest difficulty is the *fine* writing of many Spanish officers who are true disciples of the *Hebrew* scholar that wrote beyond the comprehension of all his readers. In our office are many petitions for grants of land on which the Governor writes "Let the Engineer report." All the report required is that the granting of the particular tract will not interfere with the defense of the Province, ending with the customary "Que es quanto se ofrece decir a V S" &c but some young fellows must needs add that the cultivation of the earth so far from being a detriment to the defense of the Province is on the contrary highly beneficial in providing food for both troops and honest folks which valuable and novel idea is clothed in *fine* written phrases that would puzzle Svedenbourg [sic] Waldo Emerson and the whole tribe of transcendentalists.

Montiano gives an account of Oglethorpe's invasion in December 1739 to which Bancroft alludes though you of Georgia and Carolina make no mention of it. His force was only 462 Regulars & 151 Militia, negroes & Indians (613 in all regular return). The fort was then a mere shell with casemates only on one side and covers only half the area published by you. I have not measured it myself. Diego not a fort but a

stockade was taken on the 10th of *June not May*. The seige [sic] commenced on the 13 June and was raised (to the wonder of Montiano for he says the place has no defense except the fort and six galleys) on the 20th July. Moses [Fort Moosa] was carried at daylight 26 June bravely. The Spanish 300 strong, receiving the fire of the enemy which killed a Lieut. and nine men, rushed in at the point of the bayonet killing 72 and making 36 prisoners. Nearly as many escaped. An Indian prisoner reported that he saw Col. Palmer *with his head cut off* (Here is a singular coincidence. Could it have been *this head* that the Chickasaws carried to Oglethorpe? It *could not* have been a Spaniard unless he got it at Diego.) The supply of provisions was inside Mosquito bar, 60 miles South, when Oglethorpe raised the seige [sic] and arrived here *a few days after* but no reinforcement of troops arrived until September when 200 dismounted dragoons arrived. In May inhabitants were begging bread from door to door and Montiano writes that if supplies do not arrive by the 20th of June, they must all perish by hunger. It is amusing to compare his speculations upon the force and intentions of Georgia and Carolina with their speculations upon him. He is the most correct of the two.

Very Respectfully,
Your most obedient
/s/ T. S. Brown

I. K. Tefft, Esq.
Corr. Secy.
Georgia Hist. Society
Savannah

By the by, a loan of your first volume from Mrs. Reid, widow of the late Governor, set me upon this examination. I have the second volume. Would it be more than gallant to send her one - she is a Georgian and would consider it both a respect and compliment.

Being something of the rebellious order, I am inclined to think Oglethorpe's sad [sic] subjects tell many truths. Our Colonial Governors would have been worse than Spaniards had the colonists not known their rights.

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St. Augustine 23rd September 1843

Dear Sir,

Since receiving your favor of the 15th inst., I have made the inquiries therein requested.

The Papers referred to are accessible at any time & a correct copy could be made at an expense not exceeding fifteen dollars - the same

having been once made for Dr. Hawkes, for which that amt. was deemed sufficient compensation. This is the substance of a private conversation which at my instance Judge Gould was kind enough to hold with Mr. Alvarez, keeper of the archives, who is an accomplished gentleman of liberal feelings & would with readiness furnish either copies as above, or translations, perhaps at a somewhat advanced, though still moderate, price.

Sincerely your friend,
& obedient servant
/s/ Edwd. Coppee (2)

To

I. K. Tefft
Corresponding Secretary
Georgia Historical Society

— — — — —

St. Augustine, E. F.
20th Oct. 1843

Dear Sir,

I have your favor of 13th inst., and have complied with your request, so far as to converse with Mr. Alvarez on the subject. He has engaged to prepare the copies of Montiano's letters bearing upon Oglethorpe & Georgia in accordance with your directions, which I will with pleasure transmit to you for the Society as soon as prepared. I conclude of course, & so does Mr. Alvarez that it would be neither necessary nor desirable to make a copy of the whole of Montiano's Journal much of which is taken up with subjects of no possible interest & constitutes a volume to copy all of which would be attended with unnecessary expense. He will carefully select every thing at all connected with the history of the colony of Georgia - & I think for that portion, the fifteen Dollars appropriated by the Society will be sufficient, & perhaps more than enough, to defray the expense. I shall not fail to advise you of the accomplishment of this work.

Your friend and Obedient servant,
/s/ Edwd. Coppee

I. K. Tefft, Esq.
Cor: Sec. Geo. Hist. Soc.
Savannah

Savannah Nov. 28th 1843

My dear Sir,

I beg to present through you to the Georgia Historical Society, a copy of the original correspondence of Don Manuel de Montiano, Governor of East Florida, with Don Juan Francisco de Guemes y Horcasitas, Captain General of the island of Cuba, during the year 1740. These letters constitute official reports of Don Manuel de Montiano, who was commanding officer of the Presidio or castle of St. Augustine during the siege in that year of this important post by General Oglethorpe.

This official account of the siege of St. Augustine by the Spanish Governor and commanding officer supplies a deficiency in the historical narratives of that event by McCall in his History of Georgia, and by Harris in his "Memorials of Oglethorpe." In reading the narratives of these Historians, I recollect my surprise at their silence regarding the nature of the defenses and the number of troops in the garrison of St. Augustine. I have not found in any history, even the name of the Commanding officer, an honorable record which has been accorded even to our savage chiefs - and there exists but little notice of the topography of the Spanish territory. These papers I deem to be valuable to our Society, both for the true history of the invasion of East Florida by Genl. Oglethorpe, as for the early history and colonization of that important territory.

All Historians concur in representing the censure incurred by Genl. Oglethorpe by his failure to reduce the *presidio* of St. Augustine. The importance of its reduction is evinced in the remarks of the then Governor of Massachusetts, His Excellency Jonathan Belcher. He said "it was absolutely necessary for the quieting of the English possessions of Carolina and Georgia, that we should reduce Augustine to the obedience of the British crown, and keep it, as Gibraltar and Mahon." The annexation of Texas to this Union, may now be regarded, of equal necessity for the defense of our interests, and for like reasons.

Don Manuel de Montiano, in these official despatches, regrets his inability to follow up the retreat of Genl. Oglethorpe to his destruction & that of his troops, and to the extermination of the Colony of Georgia. He says; "Esta era la ocasion de exterminar al General Oglethorpe y su Regimiento y hacerle desocupas la Georgia" &.

The failure of Genl. Oglethorpe to reduce St. Augustine arose from circumstances beyond military skill to defeat, or human foresight to anticipate. *Fas est, et ab hoste doceri*; but whilst the historian may learn truth even from an enemy - from these official reports of Don Manuel de Montiano, it is satisfactory to know that Genl. Oglethorpe was, at the

time, honorably acquitted of all ground of censure for his conduct during this siege.

A full and triumphant defense of Genl. Oglethorpe is contained in a pamphlet sent to me by my friend Dr. Mackenzie, of the University of Edinburgh, to whose enlightened curiosity and untiring zeal in promoting the objects of our Society, sufficient admiration and thanks cannot be awarded. This pamphlet is entitled "The Spanish Hirling detected; being a refutation of the calumnies and falsehoods in a late pamphlet, entitled an Impartial account of the late expedition against St. Augustine under Genl. Oglethorpe. By George Cadogan, Lieutenant in Genl. Oglethorpe's regiment. London 1743." I am not aware that the Historical Society is in possession of this "Impartial Account."

It affords me pleasure now, to record my acknowledgements to the Revd. Dr. Hawks, lately of New York and now of Holly Springs, Mississippi, for the advantage of possessing this Spanish manuscript. During the learned Doctor's visit to St. Augustine, he obtained a copy of these official letters from the public archives of East Florida. The truth and correctness of copy is attested by Don Antonio Alvarez, Keeper of those Archives. The copy which I send you is made from that of Dr. Hawks; and whenever the wish of the Society may be expressed, I should have a sincere pleasure in furnishing a translation of these Spanish documents.

Impelled by an ardent desire to contribute something to the high purposes of our Society, I shall endeavor, during a visit which I propose soon, to make to St. Augustine to obtain copies of the earlier records of the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida. I may felicitate my adopted state, that by her enlightened legislation in collecting historic documents by public agents and by the labors of our Society in published volumes, she has not merited the gratuitous, tory reproach of Alison, that republics "keep no records." -

With sentiments of great respect,
very truly yours,
/s/Wm. B. Hodgson

To I. K. Tefft, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary
Georgia Historical Society

— — — — —

St. Augustine 25 Dec 1843

Dear Sir,

I perceive by a late Savannah paper that Doct. Hawkes has presented to yr. Society sundry extracts from Montiano's correspondence. In writing you before, I was not aware that any extracts had been

previously made but subsequently, Mr. Alvarez (I think subsequently) informed me that he had made extracts for some Doctor Hawkes though he knew not to what purpose they were applied.

At the request of Coppee, Mr. A. has made off for you all the extracts he furnished to Dr. H. but I have suggested his now adding all the passages in the correspondence (whether important or not) which relate to Georgia and I believe he will do so without additional charge as he is too liberal not to desire that the knowledge of the old Government should see the light.

Having overhauled the papers of the archives, I would state to you that except this correspondence of Montiano there is nothing historical previous to the cession to Great Britain in 1763, nor during the British Dominion, but from 1784 to 1821 the records are full and interesting. The proceedings of Bowles - Panton Lesslie & Co. - The Creek Chief Alexr. McGillivray, from whom there are several letters - Danl. McGirtt. The insurrection [sic] of borderers in 1795 the proceedings of whose trial, testimony &c are all here. The resolution of 1812. Trade of Fernandina during the war &c.

These papers are of exceeding value to one versed in the Georgia history of these troubles or of this troublesome period and who would wish to verify, explain or set right what has heretofore been written and if not corrected tend to deceive the public mind.

These being official document - confidential communications &c, are of infinitely higher authority than public versions recorded in old newspapers (vehicles to which I do not attach the most profound respect) and I would recommend in event that any friend of your Society of the character I have described should visit St. Augustine he make a thorough examination for the purposes I have stated.

Permit me to return my respectful acknowledgements to your Society for the first volume of Historical Collections.

Very Respectfully,
Your most obedient
/s/ T. S. Brown

I. K. Tefft, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary
Georgia Historical Society
Savannah

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Resolved, that the Cory. Secty. of this Society be directed to address the Keeper of the public archives of West Florida, requesting him to furnish this Society with a brief notice of the volumes of the papers in his custody relating to the history of that Province.

Passed 13 Feby. 1844

St. Augustine April 23rd, 1844

I. K. Tefft, Esq.

Dear Sir,

As soon as Dr. Coppee recd. from you the M.S. referred to in your favor of the 5th inst. he applied to me for a translation thereof. As I am not sufficiently versed in the english language to make such english translation as the Georgia Historical Society ought to have of that document and not knowing at the time who to recommend that could & would do it properly, Dr. Coppee undertook the work himself, and of course I offered my assistance in explaining if necessary the Spanish version.

I do not know where the dispatches of the governor general of Cuba relative to Florida are kept, but presume that copies of them ought to be found in Havanna.

The archives under my charge do not furnish any part of the information required by you. They run only as far back as the year 1784 when Spain rec'd. E. Florida from Great Britain. The book from which I made the M.S. and one or two other documents relating to private property of little importance are the only papers dated beyond that period.

The Public Archives of West Florida remained at Pensacola in 1821 and are kept by Jos. E. Caro, Esqr.

Believe me, Sir, that I much regret that either the archives or my own knowledge do not afford me the pleasure of giving you a satisfactory answer.

Yours with great respect,

/s/ Antonio Alvarez

— — — — —

Madrid, May 17th 1844

Dear Sir,

A long and harrassing indisposition of upwards of a year and from which I am scarcely recovered, has deranged all my correspondence and prevented my attending to many commissions of friendship. This I trust will be a sufficient apology for not having replied earlier to your letters of 18 June and 17 Jany. last.

You wish to have a research made in the Spanish archives for any documents which may exist relative to the hostilities between Florida and the provinces of S. Carolina and Georgia in the time of Gen. Oglethorpe.

Persons at a distance have little idea of the difficulty attending researches in the Spanish archives. The government is loth to grant permission, and generally does so with great restrictions and for specific

objects; this is especially the case of late, in consequence of great abuses of the privilege by a Belgian of the name of Gachard. The research you wish to have made is rather vague and general: after documents which *may* exist. If such as you mentioned do exist they must be either in the archives at Semaneas, or in those of the Case de Contractacion at Seville. If I could obtain permission from government for a rummage of the kind it would require time, and the attention of a person who could go to those places and make it his business; these archives being a perfect wilderness of documents.

The result, therefore, even though it might be fruitless, would be attended with considerable expense. These matters I suggest for your consideration; in the mean time I shall endeavor to learn by general enquiry whether there is a probability of such a research being successful.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

/s/ Washington Irving (3)

I. K. Tefft
&c &c &c

— — — — —

Rooms of the Georgia Historical Society
Savannah
16th Feb. 1857

To His Excellency,
General Concha,
Marquis de la Habana
Gov. Gen. of Cuba
&c &c &c

The Historical Society of Georgia, in the United States of America have appointed their distinguished member, Wm. B. Hodgson of Savannah, to visit Havana and to deliver this respectful address to your Excellency.

The Society has long since heard that in the archives of your Excellency's government were deposited the papers and documents pertaining to the late royal governments of East and West Florida. These papers were transferred at the period of their cession to the United States. This Historical Society supposes that there must be among them papers relating to the statistics of the Indian tribes of the Floridas, their population, languages, manners & customs. To preserve these precious remains of the aborigines of America for the benefit of science and of the world, is the hope and desire of this Society. It does not doubt, from the enlightened character of your Excellency, that you will favor the searches of Mr. Hodgson.

In the Franciscan Convent of Havana, it is also understood that there exist many valuable papers relating to the aborigines and ethnology of Florida.

That your Excellency may repose confidence in the character of Mr. Hodgson, we beg to say that he is a large proprietor in this state, and for many years he held a diplomatic appointment under this government at Constantinople, in Egypt and Algiers. Your Excellency will, therefore, perceive in this the pure love of science which prompts Mr. Hodgson to undertake the voyage.

We therefore respectfully solicit your Excellency's consideration for the personal character of Mr. Hodgson, as well as for his scientific pursuits.

We have the honor to
remain your obt. Servts.,

James M. Wayne, Presdt.
(Mr. Justice Wayne of the U.S.) sign by
request I. K. Tefft.

Charles S. Henry, Vice Presdt.
G.H.S.
I. K. Tefft, Corresponding Secty.,
Geor. His. Society.

Notes to Part III.

- (1) These MSS were published as *Letters of Montiano, etc, etc, Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, Vol. VII, Part 1. 1909.
- (2) Edward Coppee. Physician who refugeed from Santo Domingo to Savannah; father of Henry Coppee, literary and military author.
- (3) Washington Irving (1783-1859). Author, diplomat. He was Minister to Spain when the wrote this letter.

The Mackenzie Papers

Edited by ALBERT S. BRITT, JR. AND LILLA M. HAWES

FOREWORD

IN the early 1840's Dr. William Mackenzie of the University of Edinburgh's History Department was asked by Messrs. William B. Hodgson and I. K. Tefft, two original members of the Georgia Historical Society, to search the record sources, libraries and private collections in England and Scotland for information concerning the founding and early development of the Colony of Georgia. This search eventually expanded to Spain, without results at that time. Dr. Mackenzie assiduously searched and copied, or had copied, a number of records which are of interest to students of early Georgia history. Some reports of Dr. Mackenzie were used by William Bacon Stevens in his notable two-volume *History of Georgia*, published in 1847 and 1859. While some of the information contained in these papers has been published, there remain some bits of history in this collection which have not heretofore been made generally available to the public. The editors feel there is sufficient originality in these old manuscripts, even though some have previously been published, to warrant publication of the entire collection of Mackenzie's papers.

The manuscripts are handwritten in ink. Over the years the paper has deteriorated in places and in some instances the ink has bled through as the frugal Scottish professor wrote on both sides—he stressed in several places his Scottish thrift. As a result, it has been necessary to reconstruct missing words and phrases and to interpret the author's handwriting where it is unintelligible. In addition, three pages from one of the manuscripts have been lost. It was necessary to write to Scotland for copies of the original document to fill in this gap (see below). With these exceptions, this work is a true and faithful transcript of the Mackenzie papers which are in the library of the Georgia Historical Society. The letters have been arranged in chronological

order and the other manuscripts have been assembled in the same order in part two, to follow publication of the first part, Spelling and punctuation have been brought up to date only where it is thought desirable for clarity; most abbreviations have been expanded and long passages have been broken into paragraphs.

All of the papers are in the library of the Georgia Historical Society with the exception of the McIntosh genealogy and an accompanying letter which are now in the Keith Read Collection in the University of Georgia Library. The editors acknowledge and express appreciation to the University for permission to publish these.

The editors are especially grateful to D. M. Lloyd, Keeper, Department of Printed Books, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh. and to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Donington-Smith of St. Andrews, Scotland, who put us in touch with Mr. Lloyd, for their kindness in sending a microfilm of several pages of the Edinburgh *Caledonian Mercury* in the year 1733 to replace the three pages lost out of the Mackenzie copy.

The letter in which Dr. Mackenzie acknowledged and accepted his election to Honorary Membership in the Georgia Historical Society, though not really a part of this series of letters, is nevertheless included in this work. It can be seen that he was most appreciative of the honor and in return worked tirelessly and diligently at what seems to have been a frustrating task. The abrupt termination of this correspondence is unexplained.

The editing of these papers was undertaken by Colonel Britt on behalf of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia, of which Society he is Historian, and Mrs. Hawes on behalf of the Georgia Historical Society, of which she is the Director.

Extract of a letter from Doctor William Mackenzie of the University of Edinburgh to Wm. B. Hodgson, dated September 2d, 1843¹

I have sent you some documents relating to the early settlement of Georgia, which I was induced to do, in consequence of having perused a letter in the Savannah Republican of the 1st of June, last, by the Revd Dr. Stephens [Stevens] of Athens. In referring to the Colonial Documents obtained by the state, he says, "of two most important periods, they furnish us nothing, viz, the first three years

of the Colony from 1732 to 35," and he states that without information as to that period, he cannot commence to write his history of Georgia. I have transcribed out of a large file of newspapers in the Advocates library, everything connected with the plantation of Georgia, from 1732 till 1736.² From what I have since seen, I greatly suspect, that it will be more curious than useful, although the MS contains 26 pages of letter paper closely written, and *quoad* Georgia, is quite the same as if you had in your possession, the whole numbers of the newspapers. I have also appended to it, references to various works in the libraries here. Extracts from these, may be forwarded, if necessary, for Dr. Stephens' [Stevens'] labors. Mr. Bones of Augusta, will also take out, by the Steamer of next month, a volume of pamphlets on the same subject. The title of one of them is, "A true and Historical narrative of the Colony of Georgia, in America, from the first settlement thereof, until this present period, by Pat. Tailfer M. D., Hugh Anderson M. A., David Douglas and others, Landholders in Georgia, &c. London, 112 pages," and from internal evidence of date 1741, 42.³

Dr. Stephens [Stevens] in the letter above quoted from, says; — "Upon the subject of the German settlements in Georgia, I have, through the liberality of the late James Graham, LLD of Nantes, France, full and interesting materials, consisting of about 25 volumes of German books &c. Mr. Graham took much interest in my proposed work, and requested Sir Wm. Hamilton of Edinburgh to look up any documents, relating to the Colony which settled in Georgia from Inverness, and other places in Scotland." I sent a short note to Sir William, stating that, I had seen it reported in an American newspaper, that the late Mr. Graham had applied to him for information regarding the Scotch emigrants. Mr. Bones will transmit to you from Charleston, Sir William Hamilton's letter to me, which you are free to do with, as you please. Sir Wm. is a Baronet, & of a very old family. He was formerly Professor of History, and now of logic in our University, besides being a regular writer in the Edinburgh Review. He is out of all question, the most deeply learned person in Scotland.⁴ His knowledge of German is truly wonderful. You will see, that Mr. Graham obtained his information from him. Sir William's brother, Captain Hamilton is better known in the United States, having some years ago, published a work on your country. By the bye, he told me something regarding your juries in August which Platt's trial confirms.

As I think, that many papers may be obtained here, which will be of value in Georgia, I have ordered a friend to insert an advertise-

ment in the Publisher's catalogue or Circular, for books &c, illustrative of the history of Georgia, from 1732 till 1740; and particularly for the original proceedings of the "Trustees for settling the colony of Georgia," which last, Dr. Stephens [Stevens] thinks, are lost. I hope not. At any rate, talking about things don't produce them. The trifles which I have sent out by Mr. Bones, viz, the extracts from the Caledonian Mercury, the volume of pamphlets, and Sir William Hamilton's letter, you will please to understand, are your own absolutely.

If I knew exactly what Dr. Stephens [Stevens] was in want of, I might perhaps, be able to get it supplied. For instance, we have in the College library a small volume containing the following works, 1st. A Voyage to Georgia begun in 1735 by Francis Moore, London, 1744, pages 108. He was the keeper of the Stores and states in a note, that he returned to Georgia in 1738, and continued to keep a constant journal, was the seige of St. Augustine in 1740, and of the Spanish invasion of Georgia, in 1742. This is an admirable book. 2d. An impartial inquiry into the state and utility of the Province of Georgia. London 1741, pages 104. 3d. A new and accurate account of the provinces of South Carolina and Georgia. London 1732; pages 76. 4th. A description of South Carolina &c. 1761; pages 96. Now I do not know, whether you already possess these books, or whether they are impartial or not.⁵

I will however promise to investigate into the Scotch emigration. It will be an exceedingly difficult task, and I must undertake it solely myself.⁶

To I. K. Tefft, Savannah, Ga.

College Edinburgh, 17th November 1843⁷

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, your kind letter of the 9th October last, announcing my election as an honorary member of the "Georgia Historical Society."

I feel very grateful, and deeply indebted, for this high honor — not the less welcome to me, because unexpected and, too happy to find that my humble efforts have so soon found favor with those so Competent to judge. I would beg to assure the Society that no exertion shall in future be spared by me that I may render myself, if possible, at least somewhat worthy of a distinction which has been so handsomely conferred and which I shall never cease to regard with the highest of esteem. Referring you to your excellent and

learned member, Wm. B. Hodgson, Esqr., for information relative to further particulars. Believe me,

With much respect, Dear Sir, yours faithfully

To I. K. Tefft, Esqr., Bank of the State of Georgia, Savannah

Blackett [Blackell?] Place, Edinburgh
1st. February 1844

Dear Sir,

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the Diploma which the Georgia Historical Society conferred on me, and also to inform you that the 2 vols. came safe to hand.⁸ Be pleased, therefore, to present my thanks to the Society. The Collections will be of much service in forwarding the Highland investigation, which I regret to state proceeds very slowly. I hope notwithstanding to be soon in a condition to communicate something that will be of value. Considerable time will, however elapse before the enquiry can be concluded. There is a life here published of General Mackay, that contains a remarkably good notice of one of your Mackay's. If my time permits tomorrow forenoon I will subjoin an extract. In the meanwhile, I have applied, for your Society, to the Professors of St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Glasgow, to transmit to me a list of all the books, Pamphlets and MSS in their respective libraries, that in any way relate to the History of Georgia. I particularly remark that part of your letter of 29th November regarding the history of the Scottish emigrants prior to their leaving Inverness, and you may be assured I will constantly keep it in view.

I have not yet obtained the address of Thomas A. Boswell although I lost no time in beginning the requisite enquiries. It unfortunately happens that there is a feud in this family — who, indeed, have always been remarkable for some weak peculiarities. Mr Miller of Dalswinton and others nearby connected with the Boswells referred me to a gentleman residing in this city who is reported to have extraordinary influence with them — He does not wish his name to be mentioned and considers the conversation I held with him as so far confidential. Mr James Boswell Johnson's biographer, left two sons — the eldest Alexander was killed in 1822 by James Stuart of Dunearn in a duel. The present Sir James Boswell is his only son. Neither James the grandfather, Alexander the father nor the present Sir James ever lived at "Crawley Grange." At Sir Alexander's decease, he was considerably in debt and his library and MSS were purchased by his wife the Dowager Lady Boswell. They are all at Auchinleck house, in the state in which they were found, at the death of her husband

and in three boxes carefully sealed up. Dowager Lady Boswell recently writes to her sister, the Honble Mrs. Leslie Cumming, in reply to a question from me "that she never heard Sir Alexander Boswell allude to any MSS life of General Oglethorpe, and that she does not believe that anything of the kind exists — otherwise she would have heard of it."

The second brother of Mr James Boswell was named David — he was first a merchant in Spain, and subsequently obtained a lucrative appointment in the Navy Pay Office. He used to be called "Don" David. He had one son David Thomas, who made an unsuitable marriage, went to India, acquired an immense fortune, and left one son, Thomas A. Boswell, the gentleman whose present address you wish to obtain. My informant positively declares that the deceased Sir Alexander Boswell got *all* his fathers papers, and that none of these could by any possibility have been in the possession of "Don" David, or of his son, or grandson.

Dowager Lady Boswell and her connections dislike greatly any allusion to Dr. Johnson, considering that Mr. James the grandfather degraded himself and his family by acting the toady to the Doctor. Sir Walter Scott applied to my informant to get access to Dr. Johnson's letters for Croker's edition of Boswell, but in spite of all his importunities and influence, was met with a firm refusal. It is known that many interesting papers and letters exist in the collection — and all the letters published by Boswell with the suppressed passages. If my friend survives Dowager Lady Boswell, he will then be allowed to examine them all. He tells me that Boswell *intended* to write the history of many distinguished individuals, — but actually did nothing except notifying his intentions. As for instance, he reeported that he had written the life of Lord Kames — After Boswell's death it was found the MSS consisted of only five pages. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and especially the advanced age of General Oglethorpe at the period when Boswell was in London Society the probabilities are that no life by Boswell of General Oglethorpe ever existed; such at least is the opinion of those I have consulted. I have delayed making enquiries in England in relation to Thomas A. Boswell's address, because Dowager Lady Boswell is expected to visit her sister the Honble Mrs L. Cumming in about a fortnight, when if she *really* can give me no positive information, I will at once apply elsewhere, as I cannot believe she can be ignorant of the residence of the heir at law to the title and estates of her son Sir James. Moreover I expect to find out his agent or correspondent in this city, which would enable me to cut the matter

very short, and to bring influence to bear on him. I yesterday received a letter from William B. Hodgson Esqr. of date 28 December which has gratified me much, not only because of his great liberality in placing a sum of money at my credit with Messrs Low & Co to meet expenses in purchasing documents, books, and copying papers, but because he states that you are preparing a list of the M.S.S. and works in your society's library. This should be printed and circulated extensively among your correspondents; it will tell prodigiously. I also feel that conferring membership on Stacey Grimaldi,⁹ Esqr. may produce important results. No one is able to effect more for your society than that gentleman. As soon as the session terminates I will go to London, and try if I can be of any use in procuring materials for the history of Georgia and will give *all* my time while there to promote that object, as much as possible, and of course, without any expense to your society as far as I am concerned. The Georgia papers, I wished to purchase from Thorpe of London I learn are securely lodged in the State Paper Office. So we shall get something out of George Chalmers after all. Give my kind regards to Hodgson, and say that in conformity with his desire I shall tomorrow send the "Old Accounts" to Liverpool to be forwarded to him, and that I shall write to him by the Boston Steamer of next month. I presume you will have got the extracts regarding Macleod. I don't believe that he ever returned to Scotland. I subjoin an extract of a letter by a remarkably intelligent old lady Mrs. Nicholson of Husabost dated Skye 15th Jany. 1844. "The farm of Hashadder was in 1738 occupied by Alexander Macleod son of Norman Macleod, whom he succeed as Tacksman (tenant) of that place. Little can now be collected concerning the family as it is extinct in Skye, in the male line. Four nephews of the Georgian gentleman, the sons of the aforesaid Alexander went abroad — two to the East Indies, and two to North America, the latter it was then reported to settle with their uncle, one of them being named after him. They were never afterwards heard of in Skye. They were a branch of the Dunvegan family (Macleod of Macleod). The wife of Norman Macleod and mother of John and Alexander, was of the name Nicholson. These meagre details were obtained from a descendant in the female line, whose great grandfather was Norman Macleod tacksman of Hashadder." So much for the "Minister" — perhaps something more definite will turn up regarding him bye and by.¹⁰ I have before me a "Life of General Mackay" 2 edition, Duodecimo London 1842. "Life of Lieut. Gen. Mackay of Scoury" commander in chief of the forces in Scotland &c. In appendix No. 3 P. 218 is an account which I

shall copy for you entitled "Pedigree of the Borley, or Junior branch of the Scoury family." "On the demise of Lieut. Gen. Hugh Mackay the younger, without male issue, in 1715, the representation of the Scoury family in the male line devolved on the descendants of his great grand uncle Donald Mackay of Borley, second son of Donald the first of Scoury, and next brother of Colonel Hugh, the great General's father. Donald of Borley connected his family a second time in marriage with that distinguished race of warriors, and defenders of the Protestant faith, the Munroes of Foulis, by uniting himself to his cousin, Christine, daughter of the Revd. Robert Munro minister of Creech, and proprietor of Merkle [Makle?] Creech, brother of the laird of Foulis. By this lady he had, besides other children, two sons, William and Angus, the latter ancestor of William Mackay Esqr. Prince Edward's Island, and George Mackay Esqr. Stewart Hall. The eldest son William usually designed of Borley, from having commanded a company of foot in the battle of Worcester, returned to the country after many hair-breadth escapes, settled there and married a daughter of Corbett of Ardill, by whom he had three sons, Hugh, Donald, and John. Hugh is the same as mentioned at page 27 as having been appointed Captain of an independent Company, and at page 43, commandant of Ruthven Castle in both which situations he is said to have displayed great activity, and zeal for the service. He married, first, the Honble. Ann Mackay, daughter of John Lord Reay; and secondly, the only daughter of P. Dunbar of Siderra, near Dornoch, by whom he had a numerous issue, now all extinct, with one exception the wife of Captain Matchet of the Saffold Militia. *Captain Hugh's eldest son, Patrick, after selling Siderra to the Earl of Sutherland, in 1732 accompanied Genl. Oglethorpe on his colonizing expedition to Georgia, together with three of his brothers.* Their only descendants who lived to the present time were Lieut. Gen. Hugh Mackay Gordon, who died in 1823 Colonel of the 16th foot and Lieut. Govr. of Jersey, and his two brothers, Alexander and George, both Majors in the Army &c." This much as a specimen of the Work, which I will transmit to you on the first opportunity along with anything else I can pick up. Patrick Mackay, above referred to died in Georgia, previously to going out, he had been engaged in extensive mercantile pursuits, and lost a large part of his fortune. He published a Pamphlet explaining the cause of his want of success and exposing certain parties by whose imprudence and fraudulency he suffered. I have not been able to get any copy of his brochure, but I have every reason to believe, I will get any additional information regarding him in a very

short time, that may be required. I am hunting after information about his cousin, Hugh Mackay who was the son of Charles Mackay of Sandwood, and was aide de camp to Gen. Oglethorpe, and I have no doubt I will make him out. I have obtained another work about the Mackays something very formidable, as follows: "The history of the House and Clan, of Mackay containing &cccc with a genealogical table of the clan. 592 Pages Quarto. Edinburgh 1829. I shall also send it out as a contribution to the society whenever I have leisure to look about for some other Vols I wish to get.¹¹

February 2d 6 P.M. I have just got home much later than I intended and regret that I have time only to acknowledge the receipt of another letter from Wm B. Hodgson Esqr. In consequence of my being obliged to go a short way into the country it will be out of my power to state some other matters I had proposed to mention, which I will refer to on another opportunity. I am glad to find that the M.S.S. from 1732 to 35 are likely to be recovered. I beg you will give my regards to Wm B. Hodgson Esqr. and accept the same yourself and Trusting under the peculiar circumstances you will excuse this hasty and abrupt conclusion of this "lengthy" if not very interesting epistle.

I am with much respect, Truly yours

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah Georgia

Brodick Island of Arran
28th September 1844

Mr. Dear Sir,

I write a few lines to state that I have arrived here from Inverness by way of the Caledonian Canal, and that after I get to Edinburgh, I will forward to you all the information I have obtained relative to the Highland emigration to Georgia. Notwithstanding of all the exertions I made in every quarter when in the North, I regret that I had very little success, in ascertaining anything that will be of value to the Historical Society. It would be as tedious as unprofitable to attempt to give any account of the places I visited or the parties I consulted. But it may be as well to make a few remarks to convey to you an idea of the difficulty to be encountered in this enquiry. Soon after the Georgia emigration came the great rebellion (1745) which served to obliterate all events of inferior importance. From that date till within the last 15 years emigrations have occurred annually from the central Highlands on a scale much more considerable than Oglethorpe's. This although of great political importance took place without attracting general notice, and was soon forgotten the more

particularly as entire families left together, and seldom or never were more heard of in Scotland. Besides the war which finally expelled the French from all their possessions in America absorbed a number of young men, who were chiefly drawn from the Highlands, and from that time to this, the Highlanders enlisted in extraordinary numbers in proportion to the population, and they have fought and perished in all parts of the world where the British have been engaged. These poor people had no opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of any trade, and from their imperfect acquaintance with or total ignorance of the English language, and their warlike habits, they became, from necessity and nearly as a matter of course, soldiers as soon as they were able to shoulder a musket. Thousands offered themselves when mere Boys, and were accepted and maintained by the government till of the proper age. But what chiefly depopulated the Highlands, was the universal introduction of sheep walks — converting at once into a single and solitary sheep farm, a tract of country formerly possessed by perhaps a thousand families who had subsisted on small patches of ground in some deep valley, and by occasionally engaging in fishing and hunting. Sometimes the aid of the military was required “to remove the natives” who often resisted, and were for a time suffered to remain in their barren wilds, till a more seasonable opportunity arose when a kind of compromise, in some cases was effected by their chief paying the expense of their passage to North America, as you do with the Indians to the West of the Mississippi.

The lands belonged originally to the whole clan, and at the time of the first settlement of Georgia, the chiefs would not have dared either to have exacted rents, or to have expelled from their lands, such a person for instance as your John More Mackintosh. It was only after all of his status had voluntarily emigrated, or gone on foreign service, that the chiefs felt that “they could do as they liked with their own.” Mackintosh of Moy Hall told me, that his ancestor at the time of the foundation of your colony had reduced himself to an income of £300 per annum, by the necessity that existed to borrow money on his lands, to assist the more influential of his clan to leave the country, and that he had no doubt that some of the Georgia emigrants had been [*sic*] received part of the money. Within these few years Englishmen of fortune are taking the hills for liberty to shoot game, and are actually paying a higher rent than is obtained from the tenant for the grazing of cattle. The proprietors are thus getting two rents for the same property which is now eagerly bought at 30 and 35 years purchase. The High-

landers care nothing for their chiefs and their feelings towards them are any thing but those of deference or respect. The spirit of democracy has entered their very souls.

What renders our investigations more hopeless is the fact that only two newspapers were published in Scotland at the time Georgia was founded and these throw no light on the emigration from the Highlands to your colony. The Scots Magazine, the other authority of that date, is in the same condition — nor have I ever been able to get information regarding it either by reading or conversation, altho I have neglected no opportunity within my power. It was only after I had been for some time in Inverness and when I had almost despaired of learning anything, that I gleaned some particulars, which I shall have great pleasure to communicate to you bye and bye. As Mr. Teft in a letter to me seems to think that traditionary details might be picked up, when on the spot I did all I could to realize them, and mentioned this to a very aged gentleman who is noted for his knowledge in matters of this sort, and is said to have an “iron memory.” He replied rather quaintly “Sir, you are 50 years too late for tradition — why did not your friends in Georgia apply sooner — when they emigrate from the east to the west do they leave any records behind them?” As it may be some weeks before I will be able to send you the documents I have secured, it may be proper here to inform you what I consider, I have ascertained. 1st. That those who emigrated to Georgia were men of good character, and that they were carefully selected for their military qualities. In fact, they were picked men. Also, that those in authority among them, were highly connected in the Highlands. Numbers of the common people from a glen called Strathdearn about 9 miles from Inverness. Captain Macpherson was from the district of Badenoch — of him and Sutherland I expect to learn something very soon. John More Mackintosh, I have succeeded in tracing, and will send you *a curious and elaborate history* of him and his family and numerous descendants in Georgia for which I am indebted to Col. Mackintosh of Farr near Inverness, whose kindness to me, I trust I shall never forget.¹² I dare say the Spaldings will be happy to have their family tree from an authentic source. John M. Mackintosh previous to his going out with Oglethorpe, was a gentleman farmer — a class now extinct in the Highlands. When I return to Edin’h I will get accurate information relative to Stuart the father of Sir John “in consequence of my having, when in the Highlands discovered the representative of the family — Mr. Islay [?] Newton the sister’s son of Ensign Stuart.” It so happens that I am on terms of intimacy with his law

agent, who I hesitate not to say will exert himself to obtain all that can be ascertained regarding that distinguished man. In examining the records at Inverness, I found that the Town Council of Inverness in October 1735 had made Ogletorpe a Burgess of that City and appointed Captain Dunbar his proxie. Of this I have got an official extract.¹³ I left the 2 Vols. of collections at Moy Hall with Mackintosh of Mackintosh the chief of the clan. He is a native of Canada, and succeeded to the estates within the last 10 years. His rental is about £8000 per annum. I shall forward to you a letter from him, wherein he explains the reasons why he had no documents connected with the family,¹⁴ but after visiting him and partaking of his hospitality, he frankly told me, that in consequence of his being a very remote relative altho in the direct line — everything that could be removed from Moy Hall had be[en] abstracted by an old Lady, the wife of his predecessor, and what has become of them he knows not. He showed me two swords given to chiefs of the clan by Viscount Dundee and Charles 1st., one was of date 1500 and the other had engraved on the blade the word "Jesus" and supposed to have been manufactured at the time of the Crusades. Mackintosh of Rigmore [Raigmore], one of the many gentlemen applied to for information, produced to me the original Commission from James R to the Brigadier, who was a younger brother of Rigmore's great grandfather. I also read two letters from the Pretender to the Brigadier. By the way, what Mr. Spalding mentions in a note relative to John More Mackintosh being a near relative of the Lady Mackintosh, who led the clan in 1745 is as you will afterwards see, an erroneous statement. He was a son of Lacklan Mackintosh of Borlum, who was descended from the 16 chief of the clan Mackintosh and clan Chattan. The story that Lady Mackintosh led the clan during the rebellion, is a very pretty fiction — all moonshine. She never left Moy Hall till she was seized by the Kings Troops. The officer who commanded was surprised to recognize her as an old flame of his own. No doubt she sided with the clan nearly all of whom joined in the rebellion *excepting her husband* who prudently took the government side; a very good practice at that time, to secure the estate in the family.

In great haste Yours ever

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

Blackett Place, Edinburgh
1st November 1844

My dear sir,

Your friend, Mr. A. Smets was here and from him I received the Southern Review which I had no opportunity of examining till he left this 8 days ago for Aberdeen, otherwise I would have given him two works on Florida to take to you. He has got the papers about John More Mackintosh, and I posted those relative to Sauart, addressed to him at Liverpool as agreed on between us. I much regret I did not see more of him. I wrote you from Arran and mentioned that I had obtained an historical and genealogical account of the family of John M. Mackintosh, which was written by the late Simion Mackintosh a brother of Farris.¹⁵ Its accuracy may be relied on for old dates, but I confess I have some misgivings relative to the part of it, that refers to your Georgia Mac's. You are in a condition to amend or correct this. I neglected to state that it was reported to me in several respectable quarters, that John M. Mackintosh, had been out in 1715 with the Brigadier his uncle, and also that he was one of those who surrendered at Preston to the King's troops. This is probable, considering that he was tall and robust, and moreover, that at that period, he would have been nearly 15 years of age. I looked into the "Political State" for 1715 and found that 2 of his name appear among the list of prisoners, and are designated as Ensigns. Captain Dunbar of the ship Prince of Wales, was a near relative, of a Gentleman of the same name, who at one time had been Provost of Inverness. He was said to have been an active, daring fellow, who knew his own interest, and lost no fair opportunity of promoting it. I was told, by several Highland people that the government of the day were very happy to see the Georgia emigrants fairly out of Scotland as their connections all belonged to the Jacobite party. I made arrangements with a friend in Inverness, to pursue the enquiry regarding the emigrants, — but with faint hopes of success.

I have carefully read the Florida article,¹⁶ and am truly so much astounded therewith that I have not yet recovered my composure. It is written in an uncandid sneering spirit. You do not give me your opinion of the reviewal, or any hint what sort of a person this slashing critic is; therefore I shall not hazard any opinion of his motives. He must have studied history in a Jesuit College, as it is rather difficult to imagine where else "on airth" he could have acquired his one-sided, narrow, sectarian views. This method of discussing important political and historical events, is certainly a novel one.

What can he know of Montiano's *personal history or character*, yet he "endorses" him as if they had been old chums at college. He is pleased to adopt Montiano as witness in his own cause, without making the usual allowance for the peculiarity of his position at St. Augustine. People generally, are not, in these days quite so credulous or confiding, even in the ordinary affairs of life; and when conflicting testimony is to be reconciled — depositions, and searching cross examinations are preliminaries deemed, by the common consent of mankind, quite essential for the eliciting of truth. Even our author admits, that it is a comparison of all "the books and all the relics, handed down by those who have preceded us that the rational mind must decide," also, that "when we first find such variations in events of our own times, and under our own eyes, what confidence can we attach to the statements of ancient days;" and again "it remained for the profound scholars of France, Italy, and Germany in our day to teach men how to understand history." Exactly so, but then this is he alleges a special case, and he chooses roundly to assert that the "pious soldier" was a singular exception to all other commanders of ancient or modern times for "he wrote down what he saw or heard in a spirit of candor fully and explicitly not to deceive his superior;" "not written for the public eye, or for party effect," but the confidential official reports of a "sub-ordinate to a superior, they are entitled to the highest credence." What is here meant for "pious" no one can mistake who reads his observations on the church of Rome in Canada, in which we are told, "there are villages where the Priest is with slight exceptions, the only residing white man" and he might have safely added — only one degree more enlightened than the savages among whom he sojourns. But really, after all, does the fact that these reports were not intended for the "public eye" favor, *in any way*, the presumption that they were scrupulously drawn in strict accordance with truth. That no one could, by any possibility contradict any statement he might please to make, is a strange argument to advance, — a very peculiar reason to give, why he should not have been, in any one instance, tempted to make his reports quadrate somewhat with his interests. A little coloring and shading might have been expected from his prejudices; even admitting all was written in good faith, Montiano was, it will not be contended, — infallible, *and it does not appear that during the siege he ever trusted his person beyond the fort*. Irrespective of all this, and granting for a moment that it were distinctly proved, that he had not in his character a slight dash of the braggart, is it at all likely, that he was insensible to the glory of his King and Country, or to his own

renown. Or that Montiano, a person of ability and experience situated in a distant, important and insulated fortress surrounded by the ignorant natives, must not have known right well *what sort of report would be acceptable at headquarters*. In the following November he was made a Brigadier. Montiano might have required, at some time to transmit copies of his reports to Cuba or even to Madrid & frame them in conformity with his dispatches. It is difficult to account for our author's *unqualified* belief in these documents "where the worm has claimed its tribute in many perforations." He has a mighty admiration of the pomp of the Roman ritual, can it be that he regards them as series No. 2 of St. Augustine's confessions. *Montiano had a separate command*. Florida was a dependency of that of Cuba from their relations to each other politically and geographically, and hence he applied there for aid and through the Governor or communicated with Europe. So that "if too great a variance from truth would have been imprudent," he had little or nothing to apprehend from that quarter and still less from the Bishops who ruled at Madrid, and "it is well known, commanders never exaggerate their *own* killed in battle, as the diminution of an Army can always be accounted for by returns less disagreeable to a commander's vanity." And it may be enquired, could any situation, be conceived better calculated than St. Augustine to seduce an ambitious soldier, into the error of speaking partially, to his distant master, by exalting Spanish and depreciating Anglo-Saxon valor. Even if they had discovered his inaccuracies afterwards at Cuba, which is barely conceivable, it would not have injured Montiano but would have been thought a very venial error, at the worst, and attributed to his own anxiety to promote the interest of his brethren in arms and to his dislike to the heretics. They were perhaps something like the reports required by the regulations of the Spanish service, but to hold them as the reviewer does, as both *official* and *confidential at the same time* is rather a strained and violent assumption. To call them "*confidential official reports*," as he does involves an obvious and ludicrous contradiction in terms. And if they had been confidential, would they have been regularly filed and preserved? Anyone in the slightest degree familiar with the historical records of that date, and especially with reports of battles, cannot fail to be struck with the glaring contradictions and gross suppressions of truth that prevailed. The whole truth and nothing but the truth did not then appear to be considered prudent by despotic governments. And we all know that the *pride* and *boastfulness* of the Spanish character has been long *notoriously proverbial*. But what then — our author boldly asserts

that "Montiano has set down all with honest precision." To attempt to run on our critic's "trail," is like pursuing the shadows of a shade. He treats us with nothing but confident and gratuitous assertions (but such rubbish dont take in these parts) [crossed out in original]. This might be owing to a fancyless loose way of thinking, and excused accordingly, — but surely it was *unfair and uncalled for* in paying a just tribute to the memory of Montiano and his troops, also *to repudiate and disparage Oglethorpe*. The one was snug in his fort, — the other exposed in the "open field." And it appears that Montiano, when it suited his purpose, could "say the thing that is not" as for instance, "when a Lieutenant of Oglethorpe came with a deputation respecting runaway slaves in April 1739" — but our critic seems to regard this deliberate falsehood as a pious fraud — appearing to have no respect for the adage *falsum in uno falsum in omnibus*. Florida he states is *now* a portion of our union — no thanks to the Spaniards for that — and it is very soothing for a citizen so to write in 1844, sitting under his vine and under his fig tree and none to make him afraid, but he ought in common decency to have had some little regard for the dreadful sufferings his countrymen were made to endure *when St. Augustine was held by this Montiano* when it was a nest for Privateers and Pirates and when "these Spanish infantry" were in the habitual practice of amusing themselves in ravaging the infant settlement of Georgia and mercilessly butchering the defenseless inhabitants without distinction of age or sex. Suppose, for example, that Florida *still* belonged to Spain, that her Privateers were constantly seizing vessels entering or leaving Charleston harbor, carrying them and their crews to St. Augustine, plundering their property and immuring the citizens in the "black hole" which we are facetiously told is the safest in the fort and that proclamations were circulated and all other means employed to encourage slaves to resort to Florida under a promise in the King of Spains name — of freedom, protection and support. Would such practices not be considered as extremely atrocious, and would there not be a loud and unanimous burst of indignation from the Potomac to the Sabine, and would not the inhabitants of Charleston use all the means at their disposal to get possession of the fort of St. Augustine. Meanwhile we might hear "considerable" of the "despicable slave stealers" — "the cowardly tallow faces."

Vide Petition to General Oglethorpe from inhabitants of New Inverness, Jany. 1739.¹⁷ "The nearness of the Spaniards who have proclaimed freedom to all slaves who run away &c." If our author's

mind were not peculiarly constituted, he would have carefully compared and scrutinized the whole of these reports, and as truth is always consistent with itself, tested their internal evidence, and applied this infallible standard. In the first place, it cannot fail to strike everyone that Montiano deals *exclusively* in hearsay evidence, which he professes to have derived from Indians. This was a safe and convenient course for him to pursue — it pledged him to nothing and could be retracted at pleasure. On 22d December “A cavalry soldier (no name) came with the news that one of our Indians had reported,” and again, when things were looking serious on the 19th January he felt it advisable to report, that “it was discovered these two (Indians) did not go half way.” Without any trouble he might have extended his discoveries in this way. Even when he avers that he sent the Spaniards to examine, *they saw nothing*, one alarmed at the sound himself had made, fancied he heard a gun and retreated, another could not see across the river for rain and fog. It was *not till the very last*, when he felt *he was safe* and all risk over, that he comes out *on his own authority*, and then he *does* flap his wings and crow amazingly; he says “his wonder is inexpressible.” One would be apt to imagine, from reading the review that there was no other witness but Montiano. Happily it is not so, and we take the liberty of producing one of these and comparing his testimony with that of the pious and ingenuous Montiano “who sets down *all* with honest precision.” He reports that on the 24th December “he held a council to decide, whether it would be advisable to demolish the fort of Diego or reinforce it and resolved to send a relief of 11 men.” He makes no more mention of it till the 11th of June, when to use the words of the critic, “he writes that Diego (*not a fort to be invested* but merely the station of a picket) was assailed, and that on the 13th the *formal seige* commenced.” In Montiano’s letter of 24th June (sent by an Indian) to the Governor of Cuba, he makes no *allusion* to any loss at the cow-pen Diego, and appears to have forgotten that *such a place ever existed*. In Roberts’ history of Florida, London 1763,¹⁸ it is stated that on 9th May Oglethorpe set out from St. Johns River with his army consisting of 400 soldiers, 200 seamen and 300 Indians and marched to Fort Diego, 20 miles farther up, which he took, making the garrison prisoners of war. But it may be contended that Roberts is not a sufficient authority and that he was not with Oglethorpe. Be it so. We will call another, and an unexceptionable witness, and let him speak for himself.¹⁹ “I, who am a Captain in General Oglethorpe’s regiment, was present and acted on that occasion as Brigadier Major. As to the cow-pen,

it is a square fort with 4 carriage & 4 swivel guns, and had a garrison in it of 47 soldiers of regular troops and 7 negroes, who were all made prisoners of war." But we have not done with Major Mackay, as we do know positively that he was a *gentleman of unimpeachable veracity* and of a family that even an aristocrat might well be proud. Montiano reports that on 28 December (as usual on Indian authority) "that on this day the fort of Picolata was attacked by 240 English and Indians and that its garrison of *seven men* had defended it valiantly from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. and that the enemy were now retiring disgracefully." The man who could coolly indite such preposterous & incredible stuff, even although "not intended for the public eye" must have been an arrant boaster of the very first magnitude. The character of the renowned Captain Bob-adil²⁰ was a feeble conception in comparison to this. Shade of Colonel Crockett, what next!!

On the 21st January the next time, after this glorious defeat when the 240 men after fighting 7 hours "by the clock" with 7 Spaniards and then retiring disgracefully, that mention is made of fort Picolata, "12 Indians assured Montiano that they found the fort in ashes, and in the hands of the enemy." Oglethorpe afterwards advanced to fort Musa [or Moosa], otherwise called Negroe fort, which he found was deserted by the Spaniards, where he left a small party. (History of Florida by Roberts) It was here that the Spaniards showed fight for the first and last time beyond St. Augustine and that the expedition met a serious loss. Montiano writes to the Governor of Cuba that on 25 June 300 of his troops attacked the fort of Moses &c and afterwards in commending the good conduct of his soldiers, writes that Don A. Salgado who commanded entered the fort *safely although this fort is capable of "much resistance,"* and Montiano says the reviewer, "sets down *all* with honest precision." In relation to this *place* being capable of *much* resistance Major Mackay states "in regard to Colonel Palmers misfortune, he brought it on himself, who was killed in the first fire from the Spaniards. He brought it on himself, by disobeying the orders he received, which positively enjoined his keeping the woods, and avoiding action, and by acting contrary to the advice of the officers under his command, some of whom were present when he received his orders — and lodging himself in the Negroe fort Moosa, where they were surrounded and defeated — *The gates of which fort and the house within it the General (Oglethorpe) had before burnt.*" That Salgado entered *safely* a fort without gates is sufficiently evident. Whether after the gates and the house within had been burnt it could be called a fort admits of some question. It was not capable of preventing

those within it from [being] suddenly surprised by a superior force. The phrase, "capable of much defense," was under the circumstances artfully chosen.

Major Mackay in the letter above quoted proceeds to state, "I solemnly declare that I came (to England) at my own desire by his (Oglethorpe's) leave, and I had no instruction from him directly or indirectly concerning this affair, but my regard to truth, and abhorrence of all false and malicious reports whatsoever, have induced me to publish this, to which I set my name, signed Hugh Mackay." Now here is a statement made to the world, and published immediately after the event to which it relates, therefore intended for the "public eye," not "confidential official" and let any man insinuate, that it is not *explicit, straight forward and above board*.

What after this very *slight* exposition, is to be thought of our reviewer's flight to Bunker Hill where Greek met Greek, or of his pompous, and ignorant remark that Montiano "wrote down on the ground what he saw" or his contemptuous reference "to the vanity of our Colonial forefathers and their own more flattering narrations." There is no proba[bil]ity that Montiano "will be copied verbatim for one hundred years; or ever have the force of prescription." Want of space alone prevents us from animadverting on several particulars as for instance the "honest precision" with which our author is so greatly taken. If he is a Captain of Militia, he may be able honestly, it is hoped, to compliment his company on the precision with which they have performed all their exercises. The epithet *is* an appropriate one for *drill*. But to say with *honest* precision would be infelicitious and absurd. We can guess at what he means, but must take leave to protest — and to put in a special exception against admitting that *any array of dates, or minuteness of detail* is proof either of honesty of intention or of the existance of truth itself.

Let us illustrate this by an example, which will render the point patent to the humblest capacity, by extracts from our author, Montiano and the Dean of St. Patrick "They (Picolata, & Papo [Pupo] had resisted *several* attacks, and if we had *only this Spanish report*, there would be a possibility that their destruction was the work of the Indians; the presence of white men, and vessels being exaggerations of the Leoats." Next hear the author's apostle, the pious Montiano. "The Indians returned *who went out yesterday*, and say they went near to Picolata and could *see nothing*; afterwards it was discovered that *these two Indians did not go half way*. The two dragoons reconnoitered the *Lake of Nicoloa* and finding it unoccupied returned." And lastly, Swift in Gulliver. "I again left my native

country and took shipping in the Downs, on the 20th of June 1702, in the Adventure, Captain John Nicholas, a Cornish man bound for Sarat." In which of the three quotations is there the greatest appearance of truth, we ought rather to have said — amount of verisimilitude. The author we sincerely hope *is alive*, the other two are dead, that's a fact; Montiano has this advantage over Swift, that his MSS "covers several hundred sheets," and what our author seems to think greatly in favor of "credence," "the ink in places has eaten through the substance, on which it was laid to preserve a memorial." A memorial of what? — Only think! Now, we are prepared [word missing] into a reference before any enlightened Arbitrator, in favor of the Dean and to back him for a "high figure" against both the author and Montiano and give considerable odds.

But to prove, the culpable carelessness of the critic in the review and *his ignorance of his own translation* all that is requisite is to contrast his remarks in the passage above cited with Montiano's MSS. 21st January at the head of Page 397. "That all about Picolata, were many people in red coats, and that the said fort was in the hands of the enemy, for they saw many people go out and in both above and below[.]" Also on the 29th December. "This same day *came one of the soldiers who was in the attack on the fort of Picolata*" — "that our damage was the wounding of the artilleryman" — and 8th January. "*The artilleryman wounded at Picolata died.*" Well, let us be thankful for small mercies, even *one* is something from Montiano. There can be *no* mistake. This requires *no* comment. Has he convicted the author of the life of Oglethorpe of any erroneous statement whatever or of any blunder so palpable as this. People living in glass houses should not throw stones. The author insinuates that he is a *great* traveller, and that he had been to St. Augustine and Canada and many people *cannot* say as much, but like others of his class, he must have observed little and read less, if he is ignorant that there still exists "quite" a number of educated individuals of all grades, who have a *large manner* of speaking and of writing, who deal usually in the marvelous, and draw on their imagination for their facts. If he had been at all aware of this, he might perhaps in addition *have recollected* that *Montiano is not the first Spaniard who has written lies to himself*. But we have done with him for the present. When *all* the authorities are adduced, and the evidences thoroughly sifted, it will then and not till be ascertained correctly if Montiano's MSS. is worthy of credit or can be relied on *even for dates and collateral facts*. To assert, in our author's reckless way, without a calm, patient and solemn investigation what it is or is not might

be deemed premature. Otherwise one would be very apt to regard it *prima facie* as an *audacious fabrication, aye rotten to the very core.*
To be continued

Saturday, Edinburgh 2d November

This I hope will let you know my opinion right or wrong of the article on Florida and to a certain extent of the Spanish MSS — so far at least as I have had time to go, having yet only broken ground. We are poor, very poor here in Colonial history, but the annual sales of Books begins immediately and I will see if anything can be picked up. On reading over what is written above I perceive many thing[s] in the language that requires correction. My doing so, would involve the writing of a fair copy, which would be more trouble than the thing is worth. Besides the post leaves at 9 PM and I am more wishful you should *get it now*, with all its imperfections, *than later in a correct form.* I think right to say that since I got the Review, our preachings have intervned. So that three days or rather evenings is all the time I have had to make these hasty remarks, which were prepared from a few brief notes. I have made no copy. When you get this let me hear from you. Of course *there are many things* to which I have not adverted at all. Meanwhile send me a newspaper by Post. I hope Clay will be President. But I dislike his tariff opinions. They are all very well to the extent of 10 or 15 P.C. but 40 or 50 is robbing Peter to pay Paul — down right plunder and spoilation of the Planters. I am informed that the consumption of cotton here has attained its maximum, we spin a finer article but do not use more cotton. Ever yours

[margin note] Have you got "The Report of the Committee of Assembly in South Carolina, appointed to enquire into the Causes of the disappointment in the expedition against St. Augustine"²¹ 1/6d. *I have not.* It is a little remarkable that the letter of Hugh Mackay, to which I recollect I before called your attention, was written in reply to an anonymous attack on Oglethorpe written in Charleston, S. Ca. I do not think if the author of the critic *had* read the early history of Georgia or Carolina — he would be ashamed of himself, I mean he ought to be. The light taunting way he speaks of them is enough to drive one mad. The "drratted crittur."

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

Backett Place, Edinburgh 1844
 November

Extract from a work in the Advocates Library, Marked E 138b, entitled "The History of the British Dominions in North America,

&cc, in 14 books. London 1773. quarto.²² Under the head of Georgia, 1737, page 158, "When the Spanish court in 1737, still aggravated their differences with the English, Don Thomas Geraldino, the Spanish ambassador at the Court of London, presented a memorial, demanding all the land to the 33 degree and 30 minutes of north latitude in North America and required the government to order the English subjects to withdraw; but if this could not be done, insisting that at least no troops should be sent there; and particularly remonstrated against the return of Mr. Oglethorpe who was then in England; for the Spaniards dreaded the military abilities of that accomplished gentleman, who had served under the illustrious Prince Eugene, both as Secretary and aide de Camp to his highness in the Turkish wars; and that at the particular recommendation of the great John Duke of Marlborough. At the same time intelligence was received from Commodore Dent, who commanded his Britannic Majesty's ships at Jamaica, from Governor Bull, who commanded in Carolina; that the Spaniards at the Havanna were preparing embarkations, and 3,000 men to invade Carolina; whereupon his Britannic Majesty immediately appointed Mr. Oglethorpe general of his forces in Carolina and Georgia, ordered him to raise a regiment, and repair there. His Excellency arrived in time to prevent the execution of the Spanish designs, although a considerable number of their troops had already got to Augustine. (1739) When reprisals were known to have been published by his Britannic Majesty against the King of Spain, a party of the garrison of Augustine came up, and surprised two Highlanders upon the island of Amelia, cut off their heads, and mangled their bodies with great inhumanity. General Oglethorpe went immediately in pursuit of them and with such expedition, that he followed them by land and water, above 100 miles in less than 24 hours; but they escaped. The General, however, by way of reprisal, passed the river at St. Matheo, or the St. John's, into Florida, drove in the guards of Spanish horse posted upon that river, and advanced as far as a place called the Canallas [Lacanela]; at the same time sending Captain Dunbar with a party up the river St. Matheo to reconnoiter a fort called Pickolata, near that river upon the lakes of Florida 20 miles from the sea, which they attacked but were repulsed *having no artillery*; however, they accomplished the intentions of General Oglethorpe as they had well reconnoitered both that place, and another fort called St. Francis, upon the same lakes. (1740) General Oglethorpe in January returned to Frederica where he met with Captain Warren (the late Sir Peter Warren, an excellent officer) who was lately arrived with the Squirrel man

of war. When their consultation was concluded Captain Warren went and cruised off the Bay of Augustine while General Oglethorpe with a detachment of troops on board of the boats, and some artillery, went up the lakes of Florida, rowing by day, sailing by night; so that he attacked the two forts of Pickalata and St. Francis which he took the same day. From the information of the prisoners, which confirmed the other accounts the General had of the weak condition of Augustine, he sent up to Charles Town to desire the assistance of the people of Carolina and to consult measures with [2 or 3 words missing] of the men of war, in order immediately to blockade Augustine before the Spaniards could receive provisions and assistance from Cuba, which if properly executed, the place must be soon reduced in all probability. Augustine was then the principle town of strength in Spanish Florida situated at the mouth of the river Matanzas about 20 leagues south of the river St. Matheo or St. John's the boundary of Georgia. The Spanish inhabitants had shown great indications of their inclination to infest the people of Carolina; for, by ingenuous artifices, they had long been attempting to raise an insurrection among the slaves of that colony, which was effected in September 1739 and 23 of the white inhabitants massacred in a most cruel and barbarous manner; but the provincial militia repelled the Indians who were openly encouraged by the Spaniards, so that the British colonists look upon St. Augustine in the same manner their mother country had formerly done by the African Salee, as a den of thieves and ruffians and a receptacle of debtors and slaves to whom, by a proclamation published at Augustine they had promised freedom and protection, upon their desertion from the English. Such a proceeding awakened the attention of all the inhabitants of Carolina, where all those who had life and property at stake were sensibly shocked at such a danger daily impending over their heads. To aggravate their concern, they had information that the remainder of the preparations made at the Havanna in 1737 for invading Carolina were then readied for that purpose. Prompted by such strong incentives, the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, assembly and inhabitants [word missing] were ready to assist General Oglethorpe upon an enterprise so promising of success, and so likely to destroy all their fears from the incursions of the Spaniards in those remoter parts of the British North American continent. The Indian nations before mentioned, with difficulty were gained by General Oglethorpe to assist in the war against the Spaniards and the obstacle was so much the more because the Creeks had frequent intercourse and friendship with them, but the General by

sending them the marks of blood shed by the Spaniards and acquainting the Indians that the Spaniards had killed some of his men upon the land which the Creeks had by treaty conceded to the English; those Indians conceived themselves injured in their rights of hospitality, and sent to demand justice of the Governor of Augustine, who ill treated their messengers; upon which they solemnly engaged to assist the English in the war against their Spanish enemies. When the war broke out, there was but one regiment of regular troops, consisting of 600 men, commanded by General Oglethorpe and the country to be then defended was of above about [*sic*] 400 miles extent, upon the sea coast. In Carolina there was a militia of about 9000 men and the armed people of Georgia were about 1500, but as there were about 40,000 negro slaves in Carolina, it was esteemed a difficult task to contain such a number of negroes in their duty, if the Spaniards should actually invade. General Oglethorpe therefore thought that the most prudent way of defending such a great extent of country was, by attacking the Spaniards; in which opinion the assembly of Carolina concurred, for if that small body of troops were to be dispersed to defend all parts of the country, they would have been but a handful, easily subdued in each place, and the slaves of Carolina might have revolted, if favored by an invading enemy; but if the British colonists acted offensively, the slaves would not be able, nor think of stirring when they saw their masters had power to invade their enemies; the Indians would join them and the Spaniards be prevented from attacking — by being forced to defend. There still subsisted among the Spaniards in America a strong fealty for the House of Austria. Some of these were men of quality of Mexico, and then officers in Augustine, sent there because they were in disgrace; a command at that distance being among them in the nature of a banishment. General Oglethorpe had frequent intercourse with some of those principle officers, whom he had influenced entirely to his interest; and, at that time, received intelligence, by some considerable people in the garrison of Augustine of the state and condition of the town, which was then in want of provisions; and their half-gallies were gone to Cuba to carry over men and provisions; so that the river St. Augustine was undefended, according to those accounts. General Oglethorpe in January acquainted the assembly, that if they could by March following, join the troops upon the river St. Matheo, or St. John's with six hundred white men, a troop of horse, another of rangers and 600 negroes for pioneers, with a proper train of artillery and necessaries, as they had promised to do, there might be a probability

of taking Augustine at least, a certainty of preventing the Spaniards from undertaking anything against Carolina, provided the men of war would block up the port of Augustine from receiving succors by sea. When General Oglethorpe imparted this material intelligence to the assembly of Carolina, they voted to support him with a sum of money equal to what was wanted; but delayed so long that the General was obliged to go up himself to Charles Town and hasten them in their resolutions. Captain Warren came also into the port of Charles Town with his squadron, to consult measures for the expedition; but the assembly through their supinuity and inactivity, delayed them so long, that the month of March had passed before they had concluded anything, so that by the time they had passed their act, and before they would permit the General to set out, the ship of war, which had been posted there until Captain Warren's return, left the station off the bar of Augustine and the half-gallies got into the harbor, with succors of provisions and men from the Havanna, which was certainly the principal thing which contributed to the preservation of the place. Captain Warren uninformed of the arrival of the gallies, went and lay off the port of Augustine to prevent their coming in; but in the dark of a calm night, 6 half-gallies came out from Augustine and attacked him to his great surprise. Notwithstanding the great superiority they had, by the weight of their cannon, which carried double the shot his guns did, the number of their men, and the advantage a calm gives to rowing vessels, Captain Warren defended himself beyond all expectation or hope; but the wind sprung up in the morning, when he sunk one of the gallies, and drove the others into port. General Oglethorpe set out from Charles Town greatly disgusted at the dilatory proceedings of the assembly, which was influenced by the Spanish party, and had confined him so long from the proper time for action; but upon *his arrival in Georgia he immediately draughted 500 men of his regiment, and left the rest to take care of the Georgia coast*; he also raised a company of 100 men from the highland part of the colony, two troops of rangers of 60 each, and 100 boatmen from the other inhabitants. The General passed St. John's river with a party of his regiment and some Indians, as did those headed by Molochi [Malatchi], son to Brim, late emperor of the Creeks, the Raven, war-King of the Cherokees; and Tooaniahowi [Toonahowi] nephew to King Tomo-Chichi. They landed in Florida upon the 10th of May, expecting the levies and pioneers from Carolina. They not arriving and as the first thing necessary to be done, was to take the forts that kept open the communication with the Spaniards with

the country, the General impatient of losing time, after a march of 30 miles invested and took Fort Diego, about 3 leagues from Augustine, among meadows which were well stocked with cattle and commanded a passage on the river Diego, half way between Augustine and the river St. Matheo. After a small skirmish for some hours, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war, and delivered up the fort with eleven pieces of cannon. The garrison consisted of a Captain and 57 regulars, beside Indians and Negroes, which dreaded the attack. Soon after, 400 men commanded by Col. Van Der Dussen arrived from Carolina, but without any horse, rangers or pioneers. About that time arrived a body of Cherokee Indians; as also Capn. Dunbar, with a party of Chickasaws and the rangers and Highlanders from Georgia under Captain Mackintosh. In the meanwhile, Commodore Pierce in the Flamborough, Capn. Warren in the Squirrel, Capn. Fanshaw in the Tartar, and Capn. Townshend in the Phoenix of 20 guns, with Sir Yelverton Peyton in the Hector of 40 guns, Capn. Laws in the Spence and Dandridge in the Wolf sloop — arrived off St. Matheo or St. John's to assist upon the Expedition. The General went on board the Commodore where a consultation was held, and it was agreed to anchor off Augustine and to attempt an entry into the harbor. The General immediately marched by land and in 3 days arrived at Moosa, a fort which the Spaniards had built for the deserted Negroes from Carolina, and given them some adjoining lands. His Excellency made a forced march with a small detachment because he had received private intelligence from his party among the Spaniards, that he might have the Town delivered to him; but he insisted upon hostages from them, before he would agree to this proposal, and appointed the place of meeting near to Coovo, in a wood about a mile from Augustine and 2 miles from Moosa. The General went there with a select party of men, who continued there until the appointed time was long elapsed; but as no person appeared, the General went to reconnoitre as far as *the works* of Augustine and *found that the lines from Coovo to the Town were all full of troops*, very alert, so that finding the design disappointed though then not knowing how, he returned to his party, ordered the drums to beat that those who had promised him might know that he had not failed on his side, and then marched back to Moosa. Upon the break of day the General saw that the men of war did not come in to the harbor and the provisions that were to come up had not arrived, upon which his Excellency marched back to the headquarters at Diego, and sent on board the Commodore to know what had occasioned the disappointment of their

not mastering the harbor. The Commodore acquainted him, that there was a battery upon the island of Anastasia which defended the entry; therefore he desired the General to send a body of troops to land under favor of the men of war, upon the island; and he would send the small vessels into the harbor, which was too shallow to admit the men of war. The General then marched to the coast, and embarked with a party of 200 men. He had before sent the Highlanders, rangers and a party of Indians, under Col. Palmer, with orders to be in the woods near Augustine and hinder the Spanish parties from coming out by land; but with positive orders not to come to any general action, if they could avoid it; nor to be two nights in the same place. His Excellency also posted the Carolina new raised men at point Cartel [Quartell], which makes the mouth of the harbor opposite the island of Anastasia; and this he did, because they would be safe there, being divided from Augustine and covered from any sally that could be made by the garrison. The General then came up to the Commodore, with whom he held a consultation; after which Capn. Warren generously offered to land with a party of seamen; and to prevent all difficulties of rank, the General gave him a commission to command as Lieutenant Colonel. The Spaniards made a disposition to defend the island; for they had about 1100 men in garrison out of which they could pass over as many as they thought proper to Anastasia; but the English had not boats enough to land above 500 men at once. The General however, resolved to carry the landing. He saw the Spaniards were advantageously posted behind the sand hills, covered by the battery upon the island and the fire from the galleys, which lay in shoal water, where the men of war could not come; therefore his Excellency ordered the heavy boats to stay, and seem as if they intended to land near them, while he with Capn. Warren and the pinnaces, rowed with all the speed they could to the southward, for about 2 miles. The Spaniards ran behind the sand hills to strive to prevent them, but before they could come up in any order, the boats got near enough to the shore. The General and Capn. Warren, with a party of seamen and Indians, leaped into the water breast high, landed and took possession of the sand hills. The Spaniards retired in the utmost confusion to the battery; but were pursued so vigorously, *that they were drove out of the battery into the sea*; some sheltering themselves on board the half-galleys, which retired under the castle of Augustine, while the English boats and small crafts entered the harbor. Being masters of Anastasia, it was found that the river

which runs between that island and the castle, near which the town lies, was too wide to batter in breach, but the town was not fortified on the water side, as the Spaniards were convinced that the island could not be taken, and expected the attack to have been made from the land side, *where they were well fortified and prepared for defense*. It was then resolved to attempt to cross the river, and land near the town. What the General had said was now proved "that if the attempt had been begun before the half-gallies came from Cuba, the English troops would have found no difficulty in landing on that part of the town where no intrenchments were made; but now the half-gallies were a floating battery in a wide ditch; so that there was no possibility of landing without first taking or driving them away." Many consultations passed for this purpose but none could take effect, although General Oglethorpe offered to attack the enemy with the boats of the squadron. Little hopes were then conceived but from famine; for the Spaniards who were in the Austrian interest and intended to deliver up that place, had been suspected, if not discovered and it is strongly suspected, by the means of a field-officer,²³ afterwards punished in England for exhibiting a malicious charge against his general.* This was one great disappointment; — but the half-gallies and succors got in from Cuba was a much greater impediment. 36 pieces of cannon, together with planks for batteries and all other necessities, with 400 pioneers, were to have come from Carolina, but only 12 pieces of cannon arrived; which, for want of planks for batteries, being obliged to fire upon the sand, soon broke their carriages to pieces, and could not be repaired. The Spaniards, on the other side, had surprised the party sent to watch them under Col. Palmer who had indiscretely — and against orders, lodged themselves and continued in the fort of Moosa, which the General had demolished, purposely that no refuge should be taken in so weak a place. Beside, this detachment was intended for a scouting party, to shun any engagements, and prevent the Spaniards from driving cattle into the town. The Spaniards took several prisoners at Moosa, *basely insulted the bodies of the dead*, and would have inflicted cruelties on their prisoners, one of whom was an Indian named Nicolausa, whom they delivered over to the Yamasee Nation, to burn him

(Footnote: *It is certain those old Spanish revolutionaries were detected in their design to deliver up the castle to General Oglethorpe, as above mentioned; but before the time of meeting, as appointed, the Spanish gentlemen were massacred in the castle, to the eternal disgrace of some persons whom General Oglethorpe had honored with his confidence, and a principal Officer in his own regiment.)

alive; but General Oglethorpe on that account sent a drum with a message to the governor, from the Indian King of the Cherokees, acquainting him, that if he burnt Nicolausa, he would burn a Spanish horseman, whom he had taken prisoner; the General also mentioned "that as the Governor was a gentleman and a man of honor, he was persuaded that he would put an end to the barbarous usage of that country; and expected from the generosity of a Spanish gentleman, he would prevent insults to the bodies of the dead, and cruelties to prisoners; — and he rather wished it, lest he should be forced, much against his inclination, to retaliation which the Governor must know, he was very able to make, since his prisoners greatly exceeded those made by the Spaniards." Upon which the Governor submitted not to hurt Nicolausa, though the Spanish Indians pretended to charge him with desertion. It was agreed that the Indians on both sides should be treated as prisoners of war, so that an end might be put to their barbarous custom of burning the unhappy wretches that unfortunately fell into their hands. General Oglethorpe continued bombarding the place until the regular troops came over from the island to the land side, and the Carolina militia were removed from Cartel [Quartell] to Anastasia. It was agreed upon the 23d of June that Captain Warren, with the boats from the men of war, the two sloops hired by General Oglethorpe and the Carolina vessels with their militia, should attack the half-gallies; and that upon a signal given the General should attack the trenches upon the land side. This was a desperate measure, yet it was pursued; for the whole troops belonging to the besiegers, including even the seamen, were much inferior in number to the garrison. The Town was also covered on one side by a castle, with four bastions and 50 pieces of cannon, *from whence they run an entrenchment, flanked with several saliant angles, to fort Coovo, which lay upon the river St. Sebastian. This entrenchment crossed the neck of land from the river Anastasia to that of St. Sebastian, and entirely covered the town from the land.* Upon this the General drew in all the strength he possibly could, and sent for the garrison he had left at Diego. Being joined by them and the Creek Indians, and having made a sufficient number of fascines, short ladders, provided all other necessaries for attacking the entrenchments, and brought up 66 cohorns, he received notice that the Commodore had resolved to delay the attack. Sickness had spread among the troops, and the Commodore was obligede to quit the coast. The Spaniards had received a strong reinforcement from Cuba; and upon this all hopes of taking the place by famine ceased. The squadron sailed,

the Carolina troops marched away, and the General brought up the rear. The garrison made an unsuccessful sally but the General demolished the Spanish forts, which were erected in proper passes to hinder the invasion of the Creek Indians, whereby all the plantations were destroyed and laid open; so that the Spaniards could not possess anything out of the reach of the cannon of Augustine. (Pages 158 to 166 inclusive).

In Adair's history,²⁴ London, 1775, you will find a long and interesting account of your Indians. I shall make one or two extracts. "They are exceedingly pointed against our methods of war and conferring of titles. By the surprising conduct of a Georgia Governor both the Muskohge and Cherake, who attended our army in the war before the last against St. Augustine have entertained, and will continue to have the meanest opinion of the Carolina martial disposition, till by some notable brave actions, it wears off. The Indians concluded that there was treachery in our letting prisoners of distinction return to the fort, to put the rest on their guard, and in our shutting up the batteries for 4 or 5 days successively, not having our cannon dismounted, nor annoying the enemy but having flags of truce, frequently passing and repassing. They said it was plain to their eyes we only managed a sham fight with the Spaniards, and they became very uneasy and held many conferences about our friendly intercourse with the garrison, concluding that we had decoyed them down to be slaughtered, or delivered to the Spaniards." Also — "that we gave them only a small quantity of bad food, and that they were obliged to drink saltish water. P. 399. I formerly went volunteer about 600 miles through the country with a great body of Indians against this place (St. Augustine) P. 456. Adair speaks of the "inherent ardent desire the Spaniards always had to oppose the English nation," he likewise mentions "The Muskohge will not allow the inhabitants of Georgia to drive cattle to those places (Pensacola & Mobile) for the use of the soldiers. Neither can the Northern merchantmen supply them with salt and fresh provisions, but at a very unequal hazard, for the Gulph stream would oblige them to sail along the Cuba shore where they would be likely to be seized by the Spanish guard costas, as have many fine American vessels, on the false pretense of smuggling, and which by a strange kind of policy, they have been allowed to keep as legal prizes."

In Major Hugh Mackay's letter in Scots Magazine for November 1740. P. 528. He states "With respect to the Carolina volunteers; that they did go away is certain, without leave given or asked — and their Captain with them. A captain of the Carolina regiment also

left his command in the guard of the trenches, without being relived, or asking any leave, and went with them" Also — the morning after we landed upon the island of Anastasia, I stood by while Captn. Warren read to General Oglethorpe a letter to Capt. Pearse then Commodore, acquainting him of landing without any loss, and the Spaniards withdrawing from that island; on which Captn. Warren said, *all that was now necessary to secure the reduction of the place was the taking of the Spanish galleys*; which undertaking he would himself head with the Kings boat under the cannon of the fort — if he would give him leave. Several councils of war were held on board his Majesty's ships by the sea captains; but Captn. Warren's proposition was not undertaken."

I perceive many notices in the journals of date 1738 and 1739, mentioning that Spain was encreasing her forces in America. I shall make one extract from a Brochure in the Advocates Library. . . . 4.19. London 1740 P. 31. "In Cuba the Spaniards had last summer 3000, they called them 5000, *regular troops*; and they had 3 or 4 men of war at the Havanna. In Jamaica we had last summer, but 8 independent companies of 100 men each, if complete. The Governor of Jamaica furnished the Admiral Vernon with a few land forces. Had a sufficient number of land-forces been sent out last September, we might by this time have been in full possession of Mexico, as well as the Isthmus of Darien."

Roberts, in his history of Florida states, *that during the seige of St. Augustine*, the Spaniards received a supply from Cuba, which was brought up the Matanzas river, and landed safely at the south of the Town, as that communication was open to the begeiged, for the beseigers were not strong enough to invest the whole place.

In looking into a Spanish work, I observe that St. Augustine has had in all 20 Governors; Juan Ponce de Leon was the first, some of the earlier ones it will be unnecessary to trouble you with. You will see *who built the wall around the Town and who completed the castle*; the words "muralla," and "perfecciono" can admit of no dispute. My old dictionary renders "Muralla, a solid great wall, as that of a town, castle or the like; a common wall is *pared*." Advocates Library E 133 e. Diccionario Geografico — Historico de las Indias Occidentales a America &c escrito pored coronel Don Antonio de Alcedo &c Tomo ii Madrid 1787 — 5th Pedro Menendez de Aviles &cc Capitan general de la Armada de la guardia de Indias, fundador de la Ciudad a St. Augustin y de otros Pueblecillos, volsio a Espana el ano de 1572. P. 146 — 14th. Governor, Don Laureano de Terres y ayala, *que fue el que hizo al muralla de la Ciudad de San*

Augustin, entro a el gobierno el ano de 1693. — 15th. Don Joseph de Zuniga y la Cerda, *que perfecciono el castillo* y defendio la Ciudad invadida por los Ingleses, goberno con credito el ano de 1708. 16. Don Francisco de Corcoles Martinez. 17. Don Juan de Ayala, Sargento Mayor de la Plaza St. Augustin quedo gobernando interinamente por haber concluido su gobierno y embarcadose para Espana el anterior. 18. Don Antonio de Benavides, Esento de la compania Espanola de Reales Guardias de corps, nombrado Gobernador el ano de 1719, y satisfecho el Rey de los grandes servicios que habia hecho le prorogo quando cumplio por seis anos el gobierno hasta el ano de 1730. — 19. Don Manuel de Montiano, capitan de Granaderos de Regimiento de Infanteria de Aragon graduado de Coronel que se acredita en la defensa que hizo el ano de 1740, paso promovido el de 1749 a el gobierno de Tierra-Firme, graduado de Mariscal de Campo. 20th. Don Lucas Fernando Palacios, Caballero del orden re Alcantara, Comendador en la Calatrava, Mariscal de Campo de los reales Exercitos, que habia servido con extraordinario credito des de Cadete hasta Capitan en el Regimiento de Guardias Espanoles, fue nombrado Gobernador de la Florida el ano de 1758, y exercio el empleo hasta el de 1762 que fue muerto por los Indios en una salida que hizo contra ellos fue el ultimo Gobernador por que el ano siguiente cedio la corte aquel pais al Rey de Inglaterra en la paz Versailles, y aunque despues lo recobro en a de Paris el de 1783, quedo este gobierno baxo del mando del Commandante general de la Luisiana P. 147. Previously to my having perused the pragmatical article on Florida I had believed that the fortifications of Augustine were of a much older date and that "Ce fut Menendez, Chevalier de St. Jacques que chassa les Francais de ce pays en 1565, s'en empara au nom de Philippe II, Roi d'Espagne *et fit constriere le fort St. Augustin.*" Histoire Moderne vol. 19th, a Paris, 1771, 12d, P. 305.

November 15th

My Dr. Sir,

I hope the above extracts will not be *parvum in Multo*; if so it is of no use my doing anything else here. I am groping in the dark. Nothing vexes me more, than that I should have so far forgotten myself as to have written you by last mail, and inflicted on you my crudities, particularly as I am not conversant with such matters. Now, on reflection, I must retract the charge of stupidity I brought against the worthy man — he is so sublimely absurd as to be quite amusing. With this one remark I leave him, and trust you will indulgently remember, that I had no time to consider my first impressions, or to correct what I had written. ever yours

[P.S.] *I am informed that cotton will rise in a few months from this time*; this is the opinion of a friend of mine who intends to purchase next week on speculation.

You will see an account of Oglethorpe's invasion of Florida in Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs. I will send out the Book by and bye.²⁵ I observe in the Scots Magazine a despatch by Sutherland containing a full narrative of all the events relative to the invasion of Georgia in 1742.²⁶ Montiano was there. I see in Wynne's history of the British empire, London 1770 That the Carolinians were at war with the Yamassees, and drove them and the Spaniards with a Friar into St. Augustine. It has rather a good article on the history of your colony. No doubt you know that the Spaniards gave a commission and a coat faced with velvet to one of the runaway negroes.

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

[part of a letter]

that no record exists at the Horse Guards regarding Oglethorpe's trial on the charges of Lt. Col. Wm. Cooke. I here copy what I did obtain, premising that Mr. Coleman writes that it is *all* they have [*in*] this connection. He has manifested the greatest willingness to get all that I wished [by] examining the Journals of his department.

"War Office, 23d October 1845. 1st *Mem.* — Brigadier General *James* Oglethorpe's Regiment of foot consisting of 7 Companies, each Company of 100 men, was disbanded in 1748 and part of them formed 24 February 1749 into the Georgia and South Carolina Independent Companies. — Patrick Sutherland was appointed a Lieutenant in Oglethorpe's Regiment 25 December 1740. Captain Lieutenant in Do. 30th July 1745. Captain in Do. 25th April 1747. The Corps was disbanded in 1748 and the Regiment reformed and denominated the Georgia and South Carolina Companies. Captain Patrick Sutherland was brought from the half pay of Oglethorpe's Regiment, to be Captain of the 45th Regiment 24th February 1749/50, then stationed in America. He continued in this Regiment until 22 March 1761, when he was promoted to the rank of Major in the 77th Regiment also stationed in America at that time. At the peace of 1763, this officer was placed on half pay at the disbandment of the Regiment. It appears that Major Patrick Sutherland died about the year 1766." If the above contains any information that is new, it may form a key to more interesting particulars concerning the Hero of the "bloody ground," by ascertaining the services and various engagements of the Georgia and South Carolina

companies and of the 45 and 77 Regiments *during the dates above mentioned*. The materials for doing so [are?] patent to all, but I will keep this point in view, and inform you if I learn anything additional. Did I know in what manner to proceed, I am most anxious to assist you in your historical researches. But this is easier said than done, as I have recently experienced to my disappointment. Otherwise I too would like to mingle my feeble voice in the olden cry. — “stand aside and let old Chatham speak.” I dare say you will wonder, where I got this — in a newspaper sent me from [an] Auguata, Ga. friend with your signature appended to an Agricultural address.²⁷ I enclose a letter from the Earl of Eglinton for Mr. Teft, as a species of apology for not doing something in his way when in London. Tell him what the Booksellers told me, “if you want really to get anything do give an order, and mention what particular Books you desire to have, otherwise it is of no use.” Let him do likewise, and I will see what I can do, but not till then. Say to that gentleman, he may make whatever use of the Earls letter he pleases as *his Lordship knows that I purpose sending it to the United States*.²⁸ I am particular in stating this as I regularly burn all the letters I receive as soon almost as I get them. Such is considered here to be the proper course, unless the letter is written for any public purpose. I had intended to have looked into some of the French Histories of Louisiana to learn what they said about the forts near Georgia, but other more pressing and inviting avocations interposed to prevent me from pursuing this design. I did not go to Fulham, having been informed that the library there is almost entirely theological. At Lambeth Palace Library I again saw an interesting old Pamphlet from which I made some extracts. A copy of it is in the Advocates Library. I remember I gave you some quotations from it wherein Georgia and Oglethorpe are mentioned. This you got last year. It is entitled “A state of the rise and progress of our disputes with Spain and of the conduct of our Ministers relating thereto.” London 1739 8vo. p.76.²⁹ At this time (1731) our ministers informed Mr. Keane (D. of N. lett. 18 Nov. 1731) “That far from the Disorders ceasing, the numbers of *Spanish Privateers*, or rather *Pirates*, under the denomination of *Guarda Costas* increases daily, and that the gain which the *Spanish Governors* in America make by countenancing these unlawful practices, and sometimes being themselves sharers in the fitting out of those *Privateers* is such a temptation that unless the Court of *Spain* takes some effectual Method by punishing those who have most notoriously offended in that way there will never be an end of the unjustifiable, and as it too frequently happens,

Barbarous practices." And about a month after (D. of N. lett. 9 Dec. 1731) they order him "to observe to the *Spanish* Minister, that a ship having been employed in an unlawful trade is a pretence that will always be alleged." He is to put them in mind of the undue and indeed Barbarous Methods used by the captors to procure pretended proofs of such unlawful trade, as the putting *clandestinely Spanish* money or goods on board, and the cajoling some of the crew, and even using threats and Torture to make them give *False Evidence* against the Captains and owners" and he is also to insist that such practices may be prevented and punished, and where it plainly appears upon the state of the Case, that there is no colour for this Allegation of unlawful Commerce, the order may be positive for immediate restitution." P. 11 & 12.

Yours,

[Postmarked, Briston, 1845. via Boston Steamer.]

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

10 South Castle Street, Edinburgh
2 July 1845

My Dear Sir,

I have stowed away my furniture and come over here for convenience of the children going to school. I wrote you by the last steamer, informing you that I intend to leave this for London at the end of the month. It has occurred to me that in case by any accident my letter should not reach you — it may be as well to send you a few lines. My address in London is to Robert Liston, Esq. 5 Clifford Street. Now, if there is any thing you think I can do in that city either for you personally or for the Historical Society — I need scarcely assure you that it will afford me great pleasure. Without some directions or instructions you will perceive, that it is impossible for me to be of the smallest use. If I knew what your requirements are I might perhaps be of service. If there are any important or doubtful or disputed points in Georgia history requiring elucidation, I will give you lots of quotations from different authors to whose works I can have access. It will employ me during leisure hours, or a very bad day. What a pity you have no catalogue. This is a serious-a grievous want. My Scotch habits cause me to dislike duplicates. In this way I am "in a fix up to the hub." I sincerely trust that you have made no absolute engagement with Mr Lemon³⁰ or any one relative to the obtaining of copies of the Georgia records in the state paper office. Before proceeding farther in that vital business, I humbly think that it would be proper and

necessary to have it first distinctly ascertained which is the most expedient and economical method to pursue and *in initiabilis* "to count the cost." I am told that the charges in that office are exorbitant, and that they make exactions for authentication of documents. This may be all very well in a small way and among British subjects, but for a large concern such as yours, the case is different, and would amount to an alarming figure. I don't want to pay, — whoever may ultimately bear this burden, — I am not disposed to give one cent more than can be legally demanded. If the British government are mean enough to insist on "certain usual fees" being exacted, it would at least be prudent to see what they will "figure up," and also, if under peculiar circumstances they may not be dispensed with. I am rather inclined to hope, that all you want can be done for the mere expense of transcription, and that the heavy part of the expense — that is the office fees, will not be charged, provided they are objected to on proper grounds. The want of funds is I expect a sufficient one. Many others will occur to you.

If you think I can do any thing in this way, I will require some proper authority as the regulations of the office are particularly strict and formal. My services you will understand will be entirely gratuitous. I hope to be able to break ground, and send over at least one Vol. as a specimen. Have you learned *exactly* what part of your records are preserved at Milledgeville. It is essential to know this distinctly "and no mistake" before any thing is done on this side. Fory has not arrived. All the better when he does so I will let you know his news. Please to excuse this hurried scrawl, and believe to be,

Yours ever,

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

15 September 1845 London

My Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging three letters from you addressed to R. Liston Esqr. and also two books, one, of your Notes on Africa.³¹ I trust to have time to peruse them by and bye. I have not had leisure to look into Georgia history — but I intend to read Harris and Sparks as soon as I can overtake them. What with sight-seeing, and my family and numerous friends together, my time since I arrived here has been fully occupied from morning till late at night. I send you some lists of books. The American trade in old books here is in the hands of three individuals, who are chiefly supplied by *Collectors* who go regularly through all the small

shops and book stalls. Rich has the best business — he dealing in them exclusively, but I think he charges 15 or 20 per cent higher than any of the other two. He promises to select for me a number of books relative to Georgia. My impression is that he has precious few “in this connection” and have no hopes in that quarter. He cannot, for some time, let me know what he has to dispose of, as his books are unarranged, and he proposes to sell only duplicates. Leaving on the mind the impression, that he possesses as he expresses it “quite the largest collection of books on Georgia history, that anywhere exists.” But the moment you come to close quarters with him he breaks down at once. As for instance, have you “An impartial Account of the expedition against Augustine, 1742.”³² No. Have you the reply to it 8 vo., 1743, or A full reply to Lieutenant Cadogans Spanish hireling detected.³³ Neither.” “I have had copies of them all but sold them in America. They must be in Harvard College” &c. I have called on him 3 times, he still talks of looking out a lot for me. I tell him I will be forced to leave soon, and that I will pay him ready money. It is of no use. He does not like to say that he has none. But I will press him harder ere long. The fact is there are now in London three parties from your s[tate?] purchasing old American Books — quite in a large way — duplicates as well. One of them by the name of Stephens. Therefore their exchangeable value is rising rapidly. No less than 25 associations in the states and more in Europe are also collecting them as fast as they can. The British Museum within the last 3 years has come into the market, and gives enormous prices. A few years ago, they were almost unsaleable at any price. In a few years they will mount up to an extravagant figure — like the Dutchman’s tulips and nearly as absurdly. I am greatly disappointed with the British Museum, that is to say in as far as Georgia history is concerned. They are sensible of the deficiency in this respect and therefore purchase largely. They have nothing that I think, as far as I know, likely to be of use to you. They have not any Pamphlets on Augustine. You can have no idea of the trouble to find out any Book you want, if you don’t know the Authors name. It will occupy nearly two days hard work to go over their ponderous volumes of catalogues and after all it may be in one of their countless extra volumes. It requires no little experience to get along and at first a fearful consumption of time and patience. You will see that “the Relation,” a *verbatim* copy of which I send you along with this does not refer to Oglethorpe’s seige of St. Augustine, but to a subsequent predatory excursion.³⁴ I would of course have willingly paid for a copy, but it is not to be had in London for

love or money. "That's a fixed fact." A person agreed to copy it but he afterwards admitted that he could not promise to do it before the end of November. This did not suit me, I had no confidence in the fellow, and copied it myself after three attacks. I hope it will please you and Mr. Teft. I was amused with the phrase in it "the *mean* Carolina Regiment," reminding me of a dear friend in Georgia. *Mean* being a common word with him and also his worst. But I will not lose sight of the great expedition to St. Augustine. I don't see my way at present, tho' something may turn up yet. I have gone over the early numbers of letters in the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge and enclose a specimen of their contents.³⁵ It will convince you my want of success does not arise from laziness the usual cause in such cases. I can assure you it is no sinecure to read over such a vast amount of silly trash. The copying is a small part of the trouble — "a mere priming."

You will regret to learn that Fory entirely failed in doing any thing for you in Spain. He has arrived here and will return to New York by the steamer on the 27th if he can secure a Berth on her. From him, you will get all the particulars. He did his best, and is I assure you a very estimable man; you will be sure to like him. In regard to Spanish Books I find that a house in Paris sweeps up everything in Old Spain, having Agents in every considerable city. Hence Fory, could get nothing in Madrid, Cadiz, Seville & cc although he took pains to do so. In a letter he wrote to me from Alicante 4 July 1845, he states "During my sojourn in Madrid I visited every Book establishment in that City, and could find no works on that subject, different from those contained in the memorandum which you handed me in Edinburgh. I found it was impossible to get access to the archives — as the Spaniards are excessively jealous of foreigners and after fruitless attempts I was forced to abandon it. Mr. Irving³⁶ informed me that upon a former occasion he made application for permission to make examinations, which was granted him after much delay; but when proceeding to investigate, they manifested so much jealousy and confined him to such narrow limits that it was of little use to him &cc. Rich informs me that access may be had to all the public libraries and archives in Spain by the use of money and "soft sawder"³⁷ *except in Seville*. Mr. Cannon of the Adjutant Generals Office Horse Guards showed me a curious MS. Volume that belonged to the deceased Duke of York. It contains the date of formation of each regiment, and the representation of [each] soldier in full regimentals. Oglethorpe's was the 41st. It was disbanded in 1749 and afterward reconstituted with a body of men

called Invalids, men who had previously served in the Colonies.

It was subsequently recruited in Wales and is one of the most distinguished regiments in the service. In the MS. above mentioned I noticed No. 41 Regiment of Foot "raised in 1737. Colonel Oglethorpe. Disbanded in 1749." A soldier of the Regiment is also painted in good style, from which I perceive that the Hat was the three cornered, low roofed one, the coat red and of ample dimensions, wide in the skirts — facings green, with a narrow stripe of white between and the body of the dress. I shall endeavor to get a copy of it for your Society.³⁸ By the way in visiting Westminster Abbey, I saw there a Monument to Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, Vice Admiral of the Red and member of Parliament &c. Died 29th July 1752. Ae. 49. Why don't the Society apply for the dispatches of the Admirals on the American station during your Colonial Period, including all those of General Oglethorpe. You would get them at once. What is the value of anything in old Books equal in interest or authenticity to this. Let me advise you to have a list made out of all the works you require; you will not find it a serious disbursement to pay for them *when you get them*. Unless your list will be a very large one, I would undertake for a very moderate sum to pay all you can purchase for a long while. There is no time to be lost. Raise the money any way you can, it will not be deadly. There cannot be to a certain extent a more remunerative investment, provided the volumes are necessary. To get them soon, or in 3 years hence will make an immense difference in the price. Such at least is my opinion, altho I may be in error as to the amount of discrepancy. It appears to me highly probable that some information on your early history may be discovered at the Arch-Episcopal Palace of Lambeth. Indeed, it will surprise me if there be none. Of course I shall see. In cursorily examining the Georgia letters of a date later than those I have made extracts from, two or three of them struck me as containing rather curious particulars, and if I have an opportunity I shall give you some knowledge of their contents previously to my going to the Island of Jersey for the Winter. Faraday is out of town. Nitras Potassa never did and never will explode unless manufactured into Gun Powder. I heard an eminent Chemist speak of the *ridiculous* and *dishonest* pretence made in a New York Paper, in relation to this conflagration. No substance is so well known or has been so long and so minutely manipulated on in great scale as Salt Peter or Niter. Besides, it was stated here that it had been proved that the great explosion was caused by Gun powder or the ignition of a Gas one or other I forget which.

I feel extremely obliged to you for the information you have communicated regarding your American stocks. If I invest before I leave London, I shall buy Kentuckys and U. S. 6's. I have not yet been to the Brokers, but I intend to call at Barings tomorrow. I now know the way to proceed. It is to get one of the Banks here to employ a Broker to make the purchase. They draw the interest without charging any commission — not even for the original purchase Baring does both, and when he has an order, employs the same Broker. A friend here, who is reputed to be very knowing in money matters advises me to wait a little longer. The money market must soon give way. American securities are always those first affected in the London market and I guess Uncle Sam will by and bye require a loan. It will not be got here. With kind regards to your lady and sister ever yours,

P.S. Please to address me as formerly 5 Clifford Street London. It is reported here that several fast craft have left England to privateer in the Mexican Gulph. Mexico perhaps thinks she will make better terms in relation to boundary, debt &c by assuming a warlike attitude. I cant believe she will strike one blow in a *demonstration* to cover her disgrace. *Only* England will not interfere but as a mediator. But she is making great exertions to fit out many first class men of war. I have been to several of the Dock Yards. They are working very hard. I had no idea England has such an enormous number of fine vessels nearly ready for sea. I saw at Shearness 3 of 120 guns, and ten or 12 more almost as large that could be put to sea if necessary in a few weeks. Something unusual she is preparing for. A few months will prove. Please to excuse this hurried letter.

I sent a few numbers of the Scots Magazine to Savannah through Low about a month ago.³⁹ He writes me they were shipped some time ago. When I get the other numbers, they will be forwarded to [you] I will give [torn]

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

24 September 1845 Wednesday Evening

My Dear Sir,

Mr. Fory has this moment called here to say that he has succeeded in getting all his business done and that he purposes to leave tomorrow. As I am going out of Town in the morning I now write you a few lines to inform you that I have visited a number of old Book collections and one or two libraries such as Archbishop Tennysons &c but have seen nothing relating to Georgia but what

I know you have published in your Collections. I intend going to other two the day after tomorrow, and afterwards I shall return to the British Museum and make a thorough search. On this you may depend, before I leave London "I shall view the whole field." I have not purchased any Books with the exception of 5 volumes of political Pamphlets, some on foreign and domestic affairs *during the years 1733 & 34*. These I will forward before I go to Jersey, along with anything else that comes in the way. It is a mighty pity that the Society do not make out a list of the books on America *that they most require*. Permit me to suggest that they do so without delay. They will never get them unless. Enclosed is all that I can get in the Society Pall-Mall. The Journals are not worth powder and shot, the ill temper, conceit, arrogance and venom of these Parsons — "is a caution." The way they abuse one another, and particularly all others of different denominations is really painful. I shall write to inform you how I get along at the British Museum. Perhaps I may go to Oxford, if the weather keeps up sometime longer. Excuse haste. With kind regards to Mrs. Hodgson & your sister.

I am, Dr Sir

To William B. Hodgson, Savannah, Ga.

London 2d October 1845

My Dear Sir,

I sent some writings out with Mr Low and some more with Mr Fory. These I hope you have received, and regret, that they are not more interesting. Having returned to the British Museum, I began an Inspection of the Catalogues of Additional MS 23 large folio Volumes. In Vol 1 is a reference to an extensive collection of MS that belonged to George 3d presented by George 4th. I perceive it contains papers on American politics, and a great many letters of Franklin and others relative to affairs of state. In Index under Georgia — Survey of from Voyages in the years 1751-1771. Report to the Board of Trade respecting the Manufactures there 18 November 1766-206 f7 — Report to the Earl of Shelborne and Lord Hillsborough respecting the Revenue and Manufactures 1767-1768. The first paper I read is "Answers of James Wright, Esqr., Governor of Georgia, to queries proposed by the Board of Trade." There are similar returns from all the other American Governors. They are of immense length, and exceedingly comprehensive and elaborate. I have yet seen nothing of an old date worth reading regarding Georgia with the exception of Governor Wright's report. The one from South Carolina throws

a great deal of light on your history, particularly about the Indian tribes. Indeed they embrace *every possible subject*, foreign and internal trade, amount of Exports and Imports, Revenue, Militia, Rangers, Forts, Government officials, Salaries &c. Now, here comes the misfortune of my profound ignorance of your historical investigations. Have you state invaluable papers or not? Perhaps they may be at Milledgeville. I am in a difficulty. But as I don't like works of supererogation, I shall make a few extracts regarding the Indians and some of the Forts near the French possessions. In the event of your not having them they will enable you to judge of the value of the "balance." They will be forwarded to Savannah through Low and Company.⁴⁰

Governor Wright to the Earl of Shelburne 15th May 1767. Vol Marked "Fees of Office" &c from Page 173 to Page 179. It gives the expenditure of the government of Georgia from 24 June 1765 to 24 June 1766. The total amount £3986. This sum is granted annually by Parliament &c. This return I presume you have at Savannah. But if not, it can be got, if required. I have run through the Voyages and Surveys of Georgia, South Carolina & East Florida in the years 1751 &c by De Brahm who was Surveyor General of the Southern Colonies of America. He must have been a most laborious man, and possessed of a good deal of general information. He makes an attempt at everything in the heavens above and on the earth beneath, as well as in his own department. I really do not know how to sufficiently admire the extreme beauty and excessive minuteness of his Plans of the settlements and Forts. I have seen nothing that I think surpasses them, And all done with the pen. They look like engravings. He gives the history of Georgia from 1751 when he first went over with 160 Germans and along with others of the same Nation formed the settlement of Bethany. He published the first map of South Carolina and Georgia and constructed the greater number of the Forts in both provinces of all which he gives a full description, with a representation of most of them in addition. Nothing can look better than the Plan of the City of Savannah and fortifications, with, if I remember correctly, no less than 6 gates — all named. There is also a Profile Plan showing the streets, houses, Bay &c. Besides the volume contains other Plans of different places or settlements in Georgia, such as the Town of Ebenezer, the Bethanian Settlement, Fort George, Fort Barrington and Chart of Savannah Sound. We see the lots all laid down fairly with the names of the Proprietors. The description and surveys of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida occupies the whole of the

two folio MS Volumes. He says at one time he could have bought the half of your City of Savannah for about £20 Sterling. But I think after all that it is hardly possible but that you must have it in Georgia. Howard⁴¹ surely would copy it, if required. And I don't see how you can get along without De Brahm's History of Georgia. I made 2 or 3 brief extracts from his description of South Carolina and East Florida. The truth is I have been greatly disappointed with the British Museum in as far as Georgia is concerned. They are extremely civil and attentive in getting the books you want if you give the description and the *press mark* or letters. The great difficulty is to find these — and the idea of me going over all their Catalogues to try to discover *something or other* of which I have *no distinct idea* — is really more than I think I shall venture to attempt. But if my time permits, as I don't like to be beat altogether, I cannot answer for myself as to what I may not attempt. By the bye, I have read Harris's recollections of Oglethorpe,⁴² that is to say I have run my eye hurriedly over the pages, and was much gratified by their perusal. Let Dr. Stephens [William Bacon Stevens] look about him and proceed forthwith with his history, or perhaps some Yankee or Scotsman may go down to Savannah for the Winter on account of his health and merely to employ himself, write an Abstract or Short Compendium of the Colonial history of Georgia. Such things are done here every day by a class of people in cant language called *Brain "suckers."* Such men walk into the business at once, have no diffidence about either their "Philosophy or their Style," and by neither aiming at sentiment nor refinement, but using plain Saxon English, often succeed even to their own astonishment. Well, to return from the digression, I am afraid you have got any thing [everything?] really good I have seen in London, and that the rest is of no value.

I can assure you I have done as much as *my other engagements* would permit. If I had been here by myself, I feel assured I could have done ten times as much. Be this as it may, I have actually succeeded in discovering in the Cotton Collection British Museum *one* letter of General Oglethorpe's, I give it and if it is very unimportant, *the more is the pity.* Original letters to Sir Hans Sloane. M. N. O. 4054 No. 244. ["Savannah in Georgia September ye 19th 1733.

Sir,

I should sooner have done myself the honour of Writing to you but I had not time to write a full Account of the place Nor to make a Collection of such things as might be agreeable to one of your curiosity. I therefore delayed it from time to time but Business

still increasing rendered my Attempt the more impossible; therefore I thought it better to write a short Letter than not at all to acknowledge how much I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

James Oglethorpe

The Bearer will deliver you a piece of a Tree the Bark of which is a specifick against all Kinds of Defluctions &c. It was discovered to me by the Indians who call it Itookaisisse and by chewing raise a Kind of Flux.["]]

The postscript is characteristic of the times when Oglethorpe wrote this short letter. This was the age of specifics in more things than "against all kind of defluctions."

I have a strong impression that some considerable time ago, I read in the Parliamentary Debates a charge made against the government & in support of the averment that they had neglected to support Oglethorpe previously to his attack on St. Augustine — that a Vessel, ordered to carry out stores and munitions of war to Georgia had through the most culpable negligence been allowed to remain 3 months in Port without proceeding on her voyage in time to be available to the General. Have you the debates during your Colonial period or the London Gazettes?⁴³ Don't you think it would be well to get the whole of the proceedings of Oglethorpe's trial on the charges of Colonel Cooke. The particulars of the different counts, and the rebutting evidence adduced will in all probability be preserved at the Horse Guards. Ask Mr. Teft if this is at Savannah or not. In the London Institution Farsbury Square is a Pamphlet animadverting on the sentence of the Court. The title is — Both sides of the question, or a candid and impartial enquiry into a certain doubtful character, in a letter to a General Officer remarkably acquitted by a C-t M---l. London 8 vo. Have you got it?⁴⁴

Harris alludes to one of your missionaries being married to a Creek Squaw, and to certain squabbles about land.⁴⁵ Not having seen the "recollections" when I made extracts from the Missionaries letters I did not copy what the man said in his letter to the Trustees. But I remember he stated that she was a civilized Christian Woman, although an Indian — that she had been educated in Charles Town, South Carolina — that his marriage had been considered of advantage to the interests of the Colony, and, that, however, they had been treated with indignity which had greatly enraged the Creek Nation who threatened revenge. In short, that it was considered prudent for him and his wife to retire from Georgia — as the only means to quiet the Savages. There is one other remark I have to make in

this connection. In the return from Frederica of the amount of baptisms 71 are reported as having taken place in the Regiment. This I have no doubt must have been a clerical error — or a slip of the pen. The 1 is as distinct as the 7 so I copied both. The 7 is the right number, the 1 a flourish of the pen.

By the way there is good deal of curious information in the British Museum relative to the family of General Oglethorpe, that is to say considerably more than in Nichols Lit. anec. or in Harris recollections. Would this be desirable for the Historical Society. Of all the published works that I have dipped into regarding Georgia, the one which is the fullest and the best is a "General Collection of the best and most interesting Voyages and Travels in all parts of the World &c["] by John Pinkerton. London 1812 in 12 Quarto Volumes.

I have examined two very old libraries in London since I last wrote to you by Fory — Williams Library a dissenting Institution and the other Sion College, but unfortunately they contain nothing on Georgia. I have thus poked through them all except Fulham. I shall see if I can get "*thar*" "*bimeby*" and I will return to Lambeth to finish my inspection of it, after which I shall make a hard, serious push at the British Museum library and then I shall be in circumstances to inform you of the best and the worst of it. I have ascertained the way of searching for Books and anonymous writings, and can assure you it is a *tedious* and most laborious proceeding, in fact it is a distinct business here and many gain a handsome living by this employment. Authors in opulent circumstances have all the materials copied and classified, viz Biography, Commerce, Topography, History, Colonial Statistics &c. [torn] Library readers as they are called who not infrequently write the entire book to which the author merely puts his name. Yesterday I applied to one of these individuals to know his terms, mentioning at the same time I was wishing to learn all that the Museum Library contained relative to Oglethorpe and Georgia. Today I received a note from him. You will see that he takes me for a Yankee. After stating that his whole time is fully engaged in preparing a certain work for the press for the Camden Society, that will occupy him for nearly a year he says "As to terms, I am in the habit of receiving 3 d. per folio, of such matter as is *printed*, and I believe this is the *market price*. I am, however, from former experience rather unwilling to deal so far from home as *America* and would require some London Agent for the settlement of accounts at *stated periods*, under a *written agreement*." The next person I speak with concerning Georgia history I shall take care to do so in such *broad Scotch*, that there

will be no mistake in future. This is a caution, indeed. I hope it will amuse you as it has done me.

October 3d. 9 A.M.

As the mail for America goes today I had intended to have indulged in a little gossip about Mexico and politics generally, but two friends have called and insist that I shall go with them down the river to visit an acquaintance, who is expecting us to spend the day. Fortunately I have "said my say" on your historical matters and shall write to you again before I leave London, which in all probability will be in about a fortnight. When you write tell me about *the money market and your funds*. I shall hold off as I see the funds here have begun to "cave," and money will be in great demand in a few months. Where the railways are to get their hundreds of millions is past my comprehension. Mexico will neither fight nor make peace. The worst thing that can happen for Uncle Sam's pocket. Address to Liston's

Yours ever,

To William B. Hodgson, Esqr., Savannah, Georgia, 1843.⁴⁶

Extracts from files of the Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury Newspaper contained in the Advocates Library of Edinburgh, being the only newspaper published in Scotland in 1732, the numbers of which for 1732, 1733, 1734 & 1735 &c are now extant.

C.M. 11th. January 1732. Wye's London letter of date 6 January. A scheme is newly published, humbly offered to the Parliament, for a number of Galley's to be built by the several counties of Great Britain in which criminals, instead of being transported to America where they are refused to be received, shall serve as in France, Spain and Italy &ca.

C.M.E. 20 July 1732. Wye's letter, London, July 15. The Trustees for the new colony of Georgia in America propose to give to every man and woman that will go thither £20 each and £10 to every one of the children, and have lands given to them to cultivate of themselves and their Heirs to enjoy it for ever and no duty to be paid for the first 10 years to the King, who for the encouragement of this undertaking, we hear has given £10,000.

Wye's Letter, July 20. A considerable number of Swiss Protestants are come hither to settle in the new colony of Georgia.

C.M. July 25, 1732. Extract of a letter from an English Gentleman at Alicant, dated July 9th N.S. We are very impatient here to learn the particulars of the Charter for establishing the new colony in Georgia. We can only yet gather in general, that it is calculated

for the relief of the unfortunate, that all who go are to be free, to have lands given them, and to be settled under a regular form of government, with the rights and privileges of Englishmen. That there will be attempts made for raising raw silk, wines, olives, and other things which succeed very well there and not grow well in England; and the people will be encouraged in bringing Raw Silk, wine and oil to perfection, and be prohibited from making any manufactures that may interfere with Great Britain. It is generally believed that this matter will in a few years considerably lessen the poor's tax, by sending great numbers of the unfortunate people and by giving employment to the manufacturers in England for furnishing them with all kinds of necessaries.

Edinburgh, 27th July 1732. The Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America ordered a common seal to be made with the following device; on one face two figures of rivers resting on urns, representing the Alatomaha and Savannah the boundaries of Georgia and between them the genius of the colony seated with the cap of liberty on her head, a spear in one hand, and a Cornucopia in the other with this motto Colonia Georgia Aug. The reverse is to be silk worms, some beginning, some having finished their web; with this motto, Non sibi sed aliis.

C.M.E. 10 August 1732. Wyes letter London 5 August. On Thursday last the Trustees for settling the new colony of Georgia granted by virtue of their charter several commissions for collecting charity from divers parts of the kingdom, for the more speedy carrying on that affair.

Do London 8 August. James Vernon, Robert Hucks and George Heathcot Esqrs. have paid £100 each into the Bank of England for the use of the Trustees for establishing a new colony of Georgia in America.

C.M.E. 29 August 1732. Do. Contained "copy of the circular letter of the Trustees of Georgia, for raising charitable contributions for settling the same." (I have not transcribed it as it contains nothing worthy of notice. WM)

C.M.E. 2 October 1732. London 23 September 1732. The Trustees for settling the new colony of Georgia received a letter a few days ago, out of Lancashire, from the right Honorable the Earl of Derby, with a benefaction of £50 per annum forever, for settling poor families in that colony, and many more considerable sums have been paid into the Bank for that purpose, of which we may perhaps give some account hereafter.

C.M.E. 18th October 1732 Do London 14 October. On Thurs-

day last there was a meeting of the Trustees for settling the new colony of Georgia when the Reverend Doctor Bundy took his place for the first time, they sate till near 10 o'clock at night; and upon the pressing necessities of the people, came to a resolution to send 70 persons thither the beginning of next month, being all that their fund will afford as yet. A man applied this week to James Oglethorpe Esqr. one of the Trustees, for himself and poor family to be sent to the said colony, but was told there was no room to send him, for want of a sufficient fund; but Archibald Hutchinson Esqr. happening to be present and hearing the great lamentations of the poor man, paid the charge for the sending him and his family to Georgia which was £30. Yesterday the Trustees met again and called over the names of persons, who appeared there, in order to be sent over to Georgia.

C.M.E. 23 October 1732. Do. London. 17 October James Oglethorpe Esqr. is appointed Governor of the new colony of Georgia. Several hundreds of people were yesterday soliciting to go to Georgia this season; and when the Trustees signified that there was not a fund for above 70, and that therefore they must choose the greatest objects of compassion, there could not be a more dismal spectacle, then to see them solemnly protesting, that they were so reduced for want of employment, that they had no hopes to avoid perishing for want before spring.

C.M.E. 27 October 1732. Do. London October 27. Since my last a considerable quantity of utensils for cultivating lands, Harness for drawing horses, waggon wheels, "axale" trees &c have been shipped off here for Georgia and persons of good substance come and apply to settle in the said colony, offering to carry servants with them at their own expense; But as this is designed for the benefit of the poor only, they are not accepted; and the Trustees for settling the said colony, we hear, have now under consideration the making contracts, and granting lands, preparatory to the first embarkation.

C.M.E. November 27, 1732. Do London November 21. By the post yesterday came divers letters from Mr. Oglethorpe to the trustees and his friends; The ship Anne, in which he was aboard, with the families for Georgia sailing thro' to the westward on Sunday last with a fair wind.

C.M.E. 11 Decr. 1732. Do London December 5th. Mr Christie who is gone over with Mr Oglethorp to Georgia is to be recorder of the Town of Savannah. 1200 acres of land in the said colony are granted to Messrs. Salmon and Harrison who have undertaken to

make potash, and carry over with them 12 servants, and to Mr. Roaker, who carries over four servants, 500 acres.

C.M.E. 18 Decr. 1732. Do London 12th. This evening Messrs. Rayner, Salmon, Harrison and Carter were at the Georgia office; they are enjoined to plant in the above colony 1000 mulberry Trees every year for feeding silk worms.

C.M.E. 21 Decr. 1732. Do London 16. *Contains an account of a meeting of the common council in relation to the London workhouse, when it was proposed* (WM. "to clear the streets of vagabonds and idle persons, and others who have no parents and to apply to Parliament to send them to Georgia.")

C.M.E. 28 Decr. 1732. Do London 23d. On Thursday last there was a board for settling the new colony of Georgia in America, when they granted 500 acres of land to James Lacy, of London Merchant and his Heirs forever, on condition of his going over at his own expense and carrying several servants. The Trustees we hear, sent over in October last Dr. Melmouth a Physician of the University of St Andrews in Scotland to the West Indies, for two years, allowing him £200, to make a collection of plants and herbs in that part of the world, and transmit them to Georgia as opportunity offers, and afterwards he is to go and reside in the said colony.

C.M.E. January 30, 1733. Wye's London letter 25. Today the ship James bound for Georgia with several families and other persons going on their own expense, with servants to settle in the said colony, fell down to Gravesend to proceed on her voyage with all speed.

C.M.E. February 5, 1733. Do London January 30th. The same Committee except James Oglethorpe Esqr. who is gone to Georgia, are rechosen for the affair of the relief of the poor sufferers of the charitable Corporation: in room of Mr. Oglethorpe Mr. William Broomly, junr. Esqr. Member for Warwick is chosen.

C.M.E. 6 March 1733. Do London March 1st. Yesterday the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America received letters from James Oglethorpe Esqr. giving an account of his safe arrival in Charles Town in Carolina on the 13 January where he was very honorably received and complimented by the Governor and inhabitants, and saluted by the great guns of the fort there; that the poor families which went with him, got all save except two children who died on the voyage, but who were sickly before they put to sea; and Mr. Oglethorpe was to sail next day for Port Royal, which is within 30 miles of Georgia. They write from Liverpool, that on the 12 past it was agreed by the Mayor to give out of the

corporate stock £50 for promoting the good design of settling said colony of Georgia, and 'twas thought handsome benefactions would be given on this occasion by the inhabitants of that town.

C.M.E. 28 [?] 1733. Do London 15. The annual sermon before the Trustees for the colony of Georgia was preached this day at Bow Church from Gens. XVIII. 19 by the Revd. Mr. Burton, wherein he recommended the example of Abraham, who by his zeal for religion, justice, and the honor of God, settled such mighty eastern colonies that the earth could scarce contain them, and became exceeding rich. And observed how deplorable it was that so many of our fellow subjects, and so many thousand Protestants, which have been driven by oppression out of their country, should want support, when such fine countries in Georgia should want inhabitants.

C.M.E. 23 April 1733. Do London 17th. The Trustees for Georgia have received since my last letter another letter from Mr Oglethorpe by the Molly Galley from Carolina relating to the progress that is made in settling poor families, which went over with him to that colony, wherein we hear that gentleman remarks, That ground was marked out for building a new town on the river Savannah to be called by that name, great part of which being already cleared in one month's labor; they had begun to build houses; That the Governor of Carolina and principal merchants at Charlestown gave them all possible assistance, had presented them with 200 head of cattle, and allowed them a detachment of Soldiers, who were employed also in clearing the woods and paid for their labor by Mr. Oglethorpe. 'Tis added also, that the chiefs of one of the neighboring Indian Nations, had sent to desire friendship, trade and correspondence with them, and to promise in that case their friendship and assistance. Letters came by the same ship from Monsieur Purry, who last year carried over about 150 Swiss families to settle in Carolina on the northern side of the Savannah river, opposite to Georgia, advising that his people were very industrious in the new settlement, men women and children laboring with the greatest diligence with the desired prospect of success.

C.M.E. 26 April 1733. Wye's London letter, 21st. The right Honble. the Earl of Derby, Erasmus Philips Esq., M. P. for Haverford West, Sir John Gonson, John Page and William Hanbury Esq. and George Tyerer merchant and Alderman of Liverpool, have been lately chosen Trustees for Georgia concerning which settlement we have to remark that a gentleman of great experience in *Botany* who has a "Sallary" (so in the original) by a particular contribution from some noblemen and gentlemen, and sailed from hence about 5 weeks

ago, has lately sent from Mederia [*sic*] a great number of Malmsey and other vines to Charlestown for the use of the afore named colony, and for the making of still further improvements. Some are ready to embark at their own expence for raising potashes, and others will soon follow for raising Flax and Hemp, which may be done with the same ease there as silk is to supply us as we now are from Russia nad the east country where the balance of trade is nearly £150,000 yearly against us.

C.M.E. 3 May 1732 [1733.] Do London 28 April. A most curious pamphlet (supposed to be wrote by Mr. Oglethorpe) intituled reasons for establishing the colony of Georgia, with regard to the trade of Great Britain &ca⁴⁷ has been presented by order of the Trustees, to all the Lords and Members of Parliament; and on Monday next there is to be a meeting of the common council for the trustees, to put the seal of the corporation to a petition to parliament for a sum of money for better settling that colony; and 'tis discoursed that £10,000 will be granted for that purpose, since it appears that the said colony is more capable of improvement for the advantage of the nation than any part of America.

C.M.E. 22 May 1733, Do Do London 17. Yesterday £10,000 was voted for settling poor English and Saltsburgh families in Georgia, for which purpose several hundreds of the latter are soon expected from Hamburg and Holland.

C.M.E. 28 May, Do London 22. Collections were made this day from house to house in the Parish of St Margaret's Westminster for settling poor people in Georgia, from whence the honble. Trustees received yesterday a letter from James Oglethorpe Esqr., dated 12 March advising that himself and all the families with him are in perfect health, having not lost one person since the arrival in Georgia; that they went on briskly building houses in the town to be called Savannah; and that Mr Oglethorpe had reconciled two Indian Nations that were ready to go to war with each other.

C.M.E. 5 June 1733. Do London May 31. We have an account by a letter from the storekeeper of the new colony of Georgia, dated 12 March of the manner in which Mr Oglethorpe and those with him were received by the Indians on their landing. viz, They came to bid him welcome, and before them a man dancing in antick posture, with spread fans of white feathers in each hand as tokens of friendship which were fixed to small rods about four foot long, set from top to bottom with little bells like those of Morris dancers, and gingling while the King and Queen and about 20 others followed, making an uncouth following, and when they came near,

Mr. Oglethorpe walkt about ten Steps from his Tent to meet them; then the Man with Feathers came forward, dancing, and talking of the Acts of their Warriors; and coming close to Mr. Oglethorpe, he moved his Hands over him, and stroaked him on every Side with the Feathers; after which the King and all the Men came in a regular Manner, and Complimented him, as did also the Queen and her Followers: Afterwards Mr. Oglethorpe conducted them to his Tent, and gave them a fine Entertainment, and the next Day made them Presents for Cloathing.

C.M.E. Monday July 2, 1733. Wye's letter, London, June 26. We learn by Letters from Savannah in Georgia, That good Order and Regularity is observed in the Camp there, Mr. Oglethorpe having appointed one Mr. Scot a Justice of Peace, with Power to judge and punish Offences as he thinks fit; as to imprisonment, Banishment &c (Life and Limb excepted) Mr. Oglethorpe meddling with nothing of that Kind himself, except to mitigate Punishments.

C.M.E. Thursday July 5, 1733. Wye's letter London, June 30. On Thursday last the Trustees for the Colony of Georgia received a Letter from James Oglethorpe, Esqr; dated Charlestoun in South Carolina, May the 12th 1733, wherein he writes, "That he was in Amity with all the India [*sic*] Nations about him; That he had Seized at the Savannah 3 Men, who were Irish Roman Catholicks, and came as Spies from the Spanish Fort St. Augustine, and brought them with him under a Guard to Charlestoun, in which Province great Collections were making for the aforementioned Colony."

C.M.E. Monday July 9, 1733. Wye's letter, London, July 3. We learn by Letters from Carolina of the 23d of May, That several excellent Druggs are produced in Georgia, and will be speedily sent to the Royal Society.

C.M.E. Monday July 16, 1733. Wye's letter London, July 10. An account is come from Carolina, That James Oglethorpe, Esqr; after 14 Days stay in Charlestoun set out thence the 14th of May, to return to Savannah, and with him the King of the Neighbouring Indian Nations; and his two Nephews, and 400 Head of cattle, which he had bought up to Stock the land, and serve for Provisions for his People.

C.M.E. Thursday August 9, 1733. Wye's letter London, August 4. On Wednesday last the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia met, and granted 500 Acres of Land to one Mr. Houston, and 400 Acres to one Mr. Moor, the former to carry with him ten Servants, and the latter eight capable of using Arms upon Occasion. The same Day the Trustees received a Letter from the Honourable James Ogle-

thorpe, Esqr; dated Charlestown June the 12th, with which they heartily rejoiced, and went to the Horn Tavern in New Palace-Yard, and drank to his further good Success.

C.M.E. Thursday August 16, 1733. Wye's letter London, August 11. The honourable Trustees for Georgia, having received the £10,000 granted by Parliament, 300 Families of the poor Saltsburgers, and the like Number of English Families, we hear will be sent next month to the said colony, and according to the annual accounts of said Trustees delivered to the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, a surplus of the £14,000 raised by the charitable contributions, remained in their hands; and besides all this, the General Assembly of Carolina have granted £10,000 of their country money, to the said colony, on account of its being so great a security to Carolina both from the Indians and Spaniards at St. Augustines.

C.M.E. 27 August 1733. Do. Do. London 18th. Mr. Oglethorpe in one of his letters dated the 9th June says, that nothing is wanting to the conversion of the Indians but one who understands their language well, to explain to them the mysteries of religion; for as to the moral part of Christianity, they understand it, and assent to it; That some of them seem to be thorough masters of true eloquence, and making use of metaphors, and similies in their speeches, which are generally wonderful, proper, and well carried on. In that which Tomachichi, one of the chiefs, first made to Mr Oglethorpe he expressed in some parts thereof, viz. Here is a little present, and then gave Mr Oglethorpe a Buffalo skin painted on the inside with the Head and Feathers of an eagle, which he desired him to accept, because the eagle signified speed, & the Buffalo strength. That the English were as swift as the Bird, and as strong as the Beast, since like the first they flew from the utmost parts of the earth, over the vast seas, and like the 2d nothing could withstand them; That the feathers of the eagle were soft and signified love, and the Buffalo skin warm and signified protection; and therefore he hoped they would love and protect their little families.

The care that is taken by Mr Oglethorpe of those already sent over; and the prospects there is of a comfortable settlement in that Colony, and encourages people to apply in great numbers to the Trustees who have received the £10,000 granted by Parliament and the officers of the Treasury & Exchequer remitted the fees for the said sum, as being a grant for charitable uses, on which account they received the thanks of the Trustees who have been busy several days this week, examining persons and families as to their fitness to be

sent over to that colony; and there is to be a 3d embarkation in 3 weeks time, of not less, as we are told, than 300 families.

C.M.E. 13 September 1733. Do Do. London 8th. Mr. Oglethorpe in his speech of thanks the 14 June to the General Assembly of Carolina after remarking the dangerous blows the country had escaped from French, Spanish and Indian arms; and that there was a time when every day brought advices of murders, savages and burnings, when no profession or calling was exempted from arms, when every inhabitant of their province, was obliged to leave their wives and families and undergo all the fatigues of war &c expressed thus, viz: "It would be needless to tell you, who are better Judges how the increasing settlements of the new Colony upon the Southern frontiers, will prevent the like dangers of the future; nor need I tell you how much every plantation will increase in value, by the safety [*sic*] of the province being increased, since the lands to the Southward already sell for above double what they did when the new colony first arrived; nor need I mention the great lessening of the burden of the people, by increasing the incomes of the tax from the many hundred thousand "Aikers" of land either taken or taking up on the prospect of future security. The assistance the Assembly have given, tho' not quite equal to the occasion, is very large, with respect to the present circumstances of the province, & as such, shows you to be kind benefactors to your new come countrymen. As I shall soon return to Europe, I must recommend the infant colony to your future protection, being assured that both from your generosity and wisdom you will, in case of any danger give them the utmost support and assistance."

C.M.E. 29 October 1733. Do Do. London 23. At a meeting last Thursday of the Common Council of the Trustees for the colony of Georgia, the seal of the said colony was affixed to a treaty of alliance, friendship and commerce between the English and the chief men of the Creek Nation of Indians, the articles whereof were engrossed on a large sheet of parchment fully embellished and are to continue in force, as long as the Sun doth shine and the Waters do run in the rivers, it being so expressed.

C.M.E. November 5, 1733. Do Do London October 30. Touching the articles of the treaty of peace &c between the Colony of Georgia and the Indians, it is stipulated that they shall stand by each other on all occasions, against the French, & Spaniards settled in those parts; and in case of any murders, robberies, &c on either side, the guilty Indians shall be punished by English laws and the English by the Indian laws.

C.M.E. November 19. Do Do London 13. Monsieur Purry, who about a year and a half ago, carried over 150 Swiss families to settle in South Carolina, and to build a new town called Purrysburg, returned hither this week in his way to Swisserland to conduct more families to his new settlement, which he says goes on with good success, as well as that of the English in Georgia, but adds, that James Oglethorpe, Esqr. having had the misfortune to be hurt by a fall from his horse, which endangered his life, was prevented from returning with him as he designed, but was however in a fair way of recovery when he left the said Gentleman.

C.M.E. 22 November 1733. Do Do. London 17. Several merchants trading to Carolina have been with the Trustees for Georgia to acquaint them with the news they had received, and of a design of the Spaniards at the Havanna, to attempt to oblige the English to quit their settlements in the aforesaid Colony, that timely measures may be taken, if possible to prevent them.

C.M.E. 26 November 1733. Do Do. London 20. Orders are sent to our ships of war stationed at South Carolina, to be on their Guard, and observe the motions of the Spaniards; and to baffle whose attempts, the forts of Charles Town and Savannah are putting in a good state of defense.

C.M.E. 24 December 1733. Do Do. London 18. Several Piedmontese families who have been bred up in raising silk by worms, and being desirous of going over to Georgia. The Trustees have ordered them to be sent thither in a few days for that purpose. We hear nothing further of the design lately mentioned to have been favored by the Spaniards at the Havanna to dislodge the English from their settlements in the aforementioned colony.

C.M.E. 15 January 1734. Do Do. London 10. A fine sermon was preached last Sunday at St. Swithin's by the Reverend Mr. Berryman recommending charitable contributions from house to house for settling poor families in Georgia: wherein after remarking the usefulness of the undertaking with regard to the trade of this nation, and the providing not only for our own poor, but foreigners persecuted for religion observed, "That this was one motive which alone ought to recommend this charity, namely the propagating of the Christian faith, the neighboring Indians having agreed to send their children to English schools, to be instructed both in our religion and language."

C.M.E. 21 May 1734. Do Do London 21. On Friday last there was a board of Trustees for the Colony of Georgia when Monsieur Poyes, being come from abroad, appeared relating to the 200 Pied-

montese who are of the protestant religion and having been persecuted and banished by the present King of Sardinia and desiring to have a settlement in the said Colony, for the purpose of raising raw silk, as they do in their own country. A common council of Trustees is ordered for tomorrow, to make provision for their reception, and sending them over, who are soon expected here from Rotterdam. The same day a Gentlemen brought to the Trustees a receipt from the Bank of £34 paid in for the use of the Colony by a person unknown; and the Lord Tullamore likewise came and was pleased to give the said Trustees a Bank note of £50 more for the same use. Captain Baker of Carolina who left Charles Town the 5th of March last, reported to the Trustees that near the said Town he spoke the ship Purrysburgh which sailed from Dover the 8 of January last with 15 Saltzburgers and about 30 english going to Savannah, who were all well; that Mr. Oglethorpe came to Charles Town the day before he sailed thence to embark for England that he went on the Aldborough Man of War which was returning home from that station.

C.M.E. 24 June 1734. Do Do London 18. James Oglethorpe Esqr. arrived last Sunday in the Aldburgh Man of War at St. Helens, and immediately set out for his seat at Westbrook Place near Hamslemere [*sic*] for which he is M. P. He has brought with him two Indian chiefs of neighbouring nations. Several of the Trustees are going to meet and compliment him.

C.M.E. June 25, 1734. Do Do London 20. I have to add to my last from Georgia That on arrival of the Saltzburgers at Savannah, Mr Oglethorpe acquainted them, that they should have the liberty to choose such a part of the country as they thought most convenient to build a Town: and going with Baron Von Reck, their commissary, minister, doctor, and one of their elders, up on the river a few miles by water, horses being ready, they rode through the woods 15 miles westward; and being come to the banks of the river, which is 80 foot wide and 12 deep, clear water, the sides very high, the country hilly, and the valleys intermixed with brooks and springs: The Saltzburgers extremely pleased with the place, kneeled down by the river side, sung a Psalm and returned God thanks for bringing them out of their persecutions, through so many dangers to a land of rest: In remembrance of which they desired the river might be called *Ebenezer*. After which they proceeded to Abercorn, a village new built 6 miles off from whence Mr Oglethorpe went to Purrysburg to row up the Savannah but the flood from the Cherikee mountains prevented them: So they returned to Saltzburg settlement

where they found 8 of them and their Minister at work, making a shelter against the arrival of their families, and left carpenters, who were come thither by his order to begin building the Town. Mr Oglethorpe waited yesterday on their Majesties, and was received with marks suitable to his distinguished merit.

C.M.E. 27 June 1734. Do Do London 22. Colonel Purry, who about 2 years ago, went with 150 Swiss families to settle near Georgia, met with such encouragement that about Christmas last year he returned hither, went back to Switzerland, and having engaged 400 of his country people, arrived in London last Wednesday to get 3 ships ready to transport them. They are expected to embark at Calais about the 20th of next month, and the Colonel goes with them, to his new colony. From whence we have an account by ships arrived from Carolina That the people have already built their new town called Purrysburg, also, a church, and a fort with 6 guns and are so laborious and industrious, that they not only subsist themselves already, but are busy raising wines, silk &c. As this settlement as well as Georgia is a barrier to Carolina, the government of that colony gave them £5000 Sterling to buy cattle to stock their lands and tools for clearing them. The Indian King, or chief of the Yamacrow Nation and his Nephew are brought over by Mr Oglethorpe, as we hear, the former to pay homage to his Majesty, and the latter to be instructed in the Christian religion.

C.M.E. 1 July 1734. Do Do London 25 June. Mr Oglethorpe by his voyage to Georgia, the pains he has taken to succor and to settle so many poor families in that colony, and the humanity exercised towards them, has acquired such reputation as to receive not only the thanks of the Trustees but the compliments of many of the nobility, persons of distinction, and the merchants trading towards Carolina on the Royal Exchange yesterday; after which that gentleman dined at the house of Mr. Symmons, a French merchant who is agent for the Colony. The Indian chiefs which came over with him in the Aldburrough Man of War, are lodged near his house in Westminster, are cloathed and maintained by order of his Majesty: and the Carolina merchants design to entertain by subscription at Pontacks, as the 6 other chiefs were about two years ago.

C.M.E. 2 July 1734. Wye's letter, verbatim, London, 27 June. A Gentleman newly arrived from Georgia, gives the following more particular account of the state of that Colony than has been yet mentioned viz. That the people settled there is about 500, who have already cleared from 2 to 4 acres of Land each, and planted them with corn, potatoes, pease, beans, Yams, Cabbages, &c. That 60

houses are completely finished, with a church for divine worship. That the people are all of the established religion, except a few Jews who came thither by certificates, none being permitted without being strictly examined. That there is a fine harbour 16 foot deep, and a fort erected for securing it and Town Landward. Also, a magazine well stored, with arms and ammunition. That by people coming there to settle on their own bottoms, they have £1500 Sterling silver and halfpence, circulating amongst them. That several petty augers were built there, to carry goods and passengers to and from Charles Town for the use of trade. That they have plenty of horses, cattle, Hogs, Fish and Poultry, and wild Turkey from 20 to 30 pounds weight each. That a guard was set every night by turns, in which Mr Oglethorpe took his turn regularly, as an example to the rest, to prevent murmuring; and that Gentleman at times condescended even to work at the harest labour himself, to encourage industry. That shops are already set up in the new Town for selling such necessaries as are wanting; and a stage and post is settled to Charles Town, for conveyances of parcels and letters at a small expence. That two Justices of the Peace, a Surveyor General, constables and tithingmen are appointed; and all causes are determined in a summary way, in the manner of the court of conscience of London, and records kept of them; and 'tis remarkable that there's not a Lawyer amongst them. The gentleman who gives this relation, and who has travelled through Italy, remarks further, That the climate and soil in Georgia is equal in goodness to the best of the (that? WM) country; and that it was a sad parting, all being full of grief, when Mr. Oglethorpe took his leave of the people.

C.M.E. 4 July 1734. Do Do London 29 June. Yesterday Mr. Oglethorpe and several other Trustees for Georgia, went and dined on board the Aldbrough, Man of War at Deptford, and afterwards conducted up the river the Indian chiefs to their office in Palace Yard; where they are lodged and entertained in a handsome manner, and great civilities are shewed them.

C.M.E. 9 July 1734. Do Do London 4. Yesterday was held a board of Trustees for Georgia, when the Indian Chiefs were recommended by Mr Oglethorpe to their care and concern for them as being the people tho' possess of that country, yet favoured the settlement of the English there, and made an alliance with them for a mutual defence and security; upon which the Trustees had a long conference with them by their interpreter. Mr Oglethorpe also recommended to the Trustees their being introduced to his Majesty, for his favour to them, which was promised, and some of Trustees have since

waited on the Duke of Newcastle accordingly, and 'tis expected, they will soon be admitted to wait on his Majesty at Kensington.

C.M.E. 16 July 1734. Do Do London 11th. We learn by letters this day from Charles-Town in Carolina of the 11th of May, That the King of Manchees, a nation of the Western Indians, with 26 warriors, were come hither to acquaint the Governor of 300 of their men, besides women and children, being killed by the French, and to desire leave to settle with his people at Savannah, which affair was under consideration.

C.M.E. 22 July 1734. Do Do London 16. Robes are making for the Indian chiefs, and their pictures at full length are drawing to be set up at the Trustees office.

C.M.E. 25 July. Wye's letter, verbatim London 20. The Indian Chiefs are now bedecked with new robes, at the expence of the Trustees of Georgia such as their ancestors were strangers to; and exclusive of politeness of behaviour, to which they can have no great pretentions, their appearance is agreeable, being most of them robust, well shaped and well featured: But, they are not to wear them publicly till their appearance before his Majesty, which is soon expected. 400 more Swiss are on the road to Calais, and soon expected to embark there for the new Colony called Purrysburg in America.

C.M.E. 30 July 1734. Do Do London 25. All our daily news papers are mistaken in their account of the Indian Chiefs having waited yesterday on his Majesty; no order being yet given for it; but it is assured they will soon be conducted to court for that purpose in his Majesty's Coaches. The Nobility &c resort daily to see them; and Mr. Vernon, clerk of the council, and one of the Trustees conducted them up the river this evening, to shew them the country, and treated them with a handsome collation.

C.M.E. 1st August Do Do London 27 July 1734. The new ship of 250 Tons built by Colonel Purry, and two others, are to sail on Monday next for Calais, to embark a great number of Swiss families for the colony of Purrysburg, near Georgia, to both which colonies, a large quantity of Iron and other manufactures have been exported this week. The said colonies carry a prospect of becoming soon useful and flourishing.

C.M.E. 8 August Do Do London 3. The young Indian prince (not his Nephew, as was said) aged about 13, who is fine shap'd, well featur'd and a very promising genius, is ordered to be christened and sent to Westminster School for his education at his Majesty's expense. Baron Von Reick [*sic*] who conducted the Salzburghers to Georgia writes on the 5 of May to Mr. Oglethorpe that they had

begun to build a town called Ebenezer, and clear the land with good success; and had already planted all sorts of fruits, which by the excellency of the soil shoot out in a wonderful manner.

C.M.E. 8 August 1734 Do Do 3d. From the London Gazette, August 3d. Whitehall 3 August TomoChachi's speech to his Majesty at his audience last Thursday, viz. This day I see the Majesty of your face, the greatness of your house and the number of your people. I am come for the good of the whole nation called the *Creeks*, to renew the peace which long ago they had with the English. I am come over in my old days: tho' I cannot live to see any advantage to myself, I am come for the good of the children of all the nations of the upper and of the lower Creeks, that they may be instructed in the knowledge of the English. These are the feathers of the Eagle, which is the swiftest of birds, and which flieth all round our nations. These feathers are a sign of peace in our land, and have been carried from town to town there, and we have brought them over to leave with you, O great King, as a sign of everlasting peace O, great King, whatsoever words you shall say unto me, I will tell them faithfully to all the Kings of the Creek Nations. (His Majesty's most gracious answer — "I am glad of this" &c (is also given at length) WM.). TomoChachi's speech to the Queen: I am glad to see this day, and the opportunity of seeing the mother of this great people as our people is joined with your Majesty's, we do humbly hope to find you the common mother and protectress of us and our children. To which her Majesty returned a most gracious answer. They were afterwards introduced to the Prince of Wales, the duke, the Princess of Orange, Princesses Amelia, Caroline, Mary and Louisa.

C.M.E. 13 August 1734. Do Do London 8. The Indian chiefs returned yesterday with Mr Oglethorpe from Surry, and have the compliment of two of the King's coaches to attend them, to see what is curious in London and Westminster; and some talk he will go back with them to Georgia to complete the settlement of that Colony and one may truly say, considering his humanity, goodness and judgement, no one more fit for that work.

C.M.E. 18 August 1734 Do Do London 10. The Indian chiefs, attended by two of the King's coaches, were entertained yesterday with the sight of Westminster-Abbey, the Cathedral of St. Paul's and the Royal exchange, and greatly admired the grandeur of these structures; and as it was the first time of their appearance in the City there was a prodigious concourse of people to see them.

C.M.E. 19 August 1734. Do Do London 13. Colonel Purry, a

native of Switzerland who about 3 years ago, took with him 300 Swiss families, and settled them at Purrysburg near Georgia having met with great success in that undertaking, arrived in the downs last Sunday in the Symonds, a new ship of 150 tons; and the James, Captain Yoakley, from Calais, with 300 men, women, and children and the Peter and James another ship with 100 more Swiss, was hourly expected to sail together for Savannah and the Colonel goes with them. The Indian Chiefs saw this day the customhouse and curiosities in the Tavern.

C.M.E. 20 August 1734 Do Do London 15. Letters this day from Georgia of the 14th of June advise, that the affairs of that Colony are carried on with such success, that they have a prospect of a flourishing Trade in a few years. Baron Van Reck is returned from thence and going to Germany for more Saltzburghers to be sent to the said colony.

C.M.E. 22 August 1734. Do Do London 17. The Indian chiefs were last Saturday even at the house of Dr. Desagulier, a fellow of the Royal Society, to see several Philosophical experiments; and yesterday was conducted in two of the King's coaches to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea where the invalids were drawn in Batallion, and performed a fine exercise; and were afterwards treated by order of Sir Robert Walpole.

C.M.E. 17 September 1734. Do Do London 12. The Trustees for Georgia are taking up a large ship for a new embarkation of families and artificers for that colony, and we hear the Indian Chiefs are to return home in said ship.

C.M.E. 1st October 1734. Do Do London 26 September. The care and pains taken by the Honorable Trustees for Georgia, and Mr. Oglethorpe in particular, to settle poor distressed families in a country so abounding in all the necessaries of life, and so capable of producing some of the richest and most useful Merchandizes carry more and more appearance of being attended with all the success wished for: since by the Gilbert, Captain Paul, from Carolina we have the pleasure to hear by letters from Savannah of great improvements already made there, by clearing the lands, planting them with mulberry trees for raising silk, vines, rice &c which by the fitness and fertility of the soil, grow to admiration; so that there is no doubt but the contributors to this charitable undertaking, as well as the Trustees will be pleased to hear how well their benefactions have been bestowed. These letters are dated 2d August and further remark that the houses built at Savannah and the country about it are near 80 in number, and foundation laid for many more:

That they have already one crop which produced 1000 bushels of Indian corn in particular. That an alliance had been made with another Indian nation called the Notchees, which will add yearly to the advantages of trade, and the strength and security of that Colony. Other letters from Georgia bring advice, That several of the friendly Indians being a hunting on St. Simon's Island met with 4 Spaniards and 7 Indians, and obliged them to lay down their arms, and give an account of their coming there; which they declared was in behalf of the crown, to search for new settlements. Whereupon, after parting with them, William Carriston Esq. ordered the scoutboat, and 2 other boats, with 25 men to go in quest of them, and stop their retreat if possible, in which they hoped to succeed. 'Tis further remarked, that the Saltzburghers go forward with good success at their new settlement of Ebenezer, & were building a Town there.

C.M.E. 17 October 1734 Do Do London 12. When the Indians dined yesterday with George Heathcot Esq. M. P. and one of the Trustees for Georgia that gentleman treated them with great civility and respect & presented the young prince, who is remarkably improved in talking, reading and writing English with a bible gilded and lettered with gold. A great many people are gone, and more going daily, to settle in Carolina, by reason that Colony is so well secured by that of Georgia, and abundance of land which hitherto lay useless, are now cultivating; so that the value of lands situated between both colonies is remarkably risen. An estate which was offered 3 years ago for £250 sold lately for 1000 Guineas. The prince of Wales, Captain Dunbar, of 200 tons and 10 guns, is appointed to carry the Indian Chiefs to Georgia and will sail next week.

C.M.E. 21 October 1734. Do Do London 15. The ship which carries the Indian Chiefs is to take in 45 Saltzburghers daily expected from Rotterdam, for their new settlement near Georgia of which Colony and the town of Savannah a curious plan has been presented to his Majesty and the Trustees by Mr. Oglethorpe drawn by Mr. Gordon in March last.

C.M.E. 24 October 1734, Do Do. London 19. The Indian Chiefs went yesterday in the Kings coaches by invitation to the Duke of Chandois seat at Cannons, and were by his grace elegantly entertained, but their embarkation is delayed till the arrival of the Saltzburghers from Rotterdam.

C.M.E. November 1st, 1734. Do Do London 26 October. Wednesday evening last Mr Pointz going with a present from the Duke of Cumberland, of a gold repeating watch to the young Indian prince

and delivering it, asked him: what a clock it was by it? to which he answered very right; sir, it is almost 7. Mr Pointz then replied, When ever you look on this watch, call upon Jesus Christ. To which he answered sir, I do so every morning and night. Mr Pointz added the Duke wishes you a good voyage, and desires to hear from you after your return home. Mr Pointz speaking to the interpreter, desired him to ask Tomochachi what remarks he had made in England. To which he made answer in substance. That he admired the grandeur of the British court and nation, the number of the people, the riches of the inhabitants, the magnificence of the buildings, their extensive trade and commerce, their benevolence; but more particularly of the Trustees towards them, of which for his part he should always retain a grateful remembrance, and make suitable report to his and the neighbouring nations, to inspire them with like sentiments, that the English settlement in Georgia may reap the good effect of it. That he wondered the English should go out of such a land of plenty to seek support in a foreign country; That he admired the young Duke's riding the great horse at Major Foubert's with such dexterity; and lastly thanked his Majesty for the use of the coaches and their favours. The Saltburghers who are to go with them, are to be at the German Church in Trinity lane tomorrow being Sunday, to hear divine service there and the Germans residing in London have collected £150 charity for them.

C.M.E. 4 November 1734. Do Do London 29 October. The new plan presented by Mr Gordon to his Majesty, of the Town of Savannah and the Colony of Georgia, so far as it was cleared of the woods (dedicated to the Honorable the Trustees) is now printed and published, containing about 100 houses ahead[y] built, and foundations for the rest, also the church, the parsonage house, the store houses, Mr Oglethorpes tent, the fort and battery of 12 cannon each the river running by the town, several ships lying at anchor, representation of the neighbouring woods, Hutchensons' island opposite to the town, excellent land for the feeding of cattle. Which plan is reckoned a great curiosity and is no small honour to Mr Oglethorpe in making choice of a situation so delightful, and convenient for trade and commerce, and at the same time it shows what may be done by labour and industry in so short a time.⁴⁸ The Salzburghers, 56 in number were last Sunday at the German Church in this city, where a sermon was preached suitable to their case and circumstances, setting forth the happiness of being delivered from imprisonment and persecution, of worshipping God according to their consciences, of the beneficence shewed toward them in send-

ing them to the country where they have such a prospect of supporting themselves, and being useful to this nation which wrought their deliverance; and exhorted them to be thankful to providence and to their benefactors, and to act their part with diligence and industry. The[y] were neatly clothed and behaved with great devotion. M. Van [*sic*] Reck their conductor and Mr Oglethorpe were present; £47 were collected at the church doors for them, and the elders of the congregation treated with a handsome Dinner at the Dog Tavern. I should have added that they received the sacrament in the morning with great devotion.

C.M.E. 12 November 1734 Do Do London 7. (In list of imports, WM.) 5780 Deerskins from Carolina and Georgia.

C.M.E. 3 December 1734. Do Do London 28. Yesterday at a meeting of the Trustees for Georgia Thomas Archer, Esq; one of that body gave £50 for sending poor families to that colony. Many applications were made by persons of substance, to go over with servants at their own expence, and grants of land were ordered for them. And divers letters from people in Germany, desirous of the like favour were read: as also petitions from several English families. All which were referred to the consideration of the next Board.

C.M.E. 31 December Do Do London 26. Letters this day by the William, Captain Baker, from South Carolina of the 13 November advise the arrival at Charles Town of 70 Cherokee Indian Traders, to sue for a peace and accomodation of the differences with that Colony, and to renew their commerce which had been suspended for some months. These Indians were well received by the Governor and Council, who are settling treaties with them. These letters add, that Colonel Purry was arrived at Savannah with 3 ships, which sailed hence in August with 300 more Swiss for his new settlement at Purrysburg, which goes on with good success, as does also ours at Savannah for better encouragement whereof, compleating the building of the Town and securing it with additional forts and people, some aid is expected from the ensuring Parliament.

C.M.E. 9 January 1735. Do Do London 4. The Dean and Chapl[a]in of Westminster have given £20 toward building a church at Savannah in Georgia.

C.M.E. 13 January Wye's letter verbatim, London 7. They write from Charles Town in Carolina of the 16 November that on the arrival there of Colonel Purry with 260 more Swiss Protestants, the Governor Robert Johnson Esq. recommended in a speech to the General Assembly the making provision for subsisting them; which his Majesty expects, as looking on Purrysburg and Georgia the

greatest benefit and security imaginable to Carolina their interest being inseparable. Upon which orders were given to furnish them with Tools, cattle, and all necessaries. 'Tis added that among the Swiss were 40 Piedmonteze, persecuted for their religion as Protestants who are to be employed in raising Silk as in their own country.

C.M.E. 13 February 1735. Do Do 8. An extract of a Journal of Mr Commissary Van Reck, who conducted the first transport of Saltburghers to Ga, translated from the German tongue, is just published⁴⁰ wherein is the following description of the Colony called Ebenezer, 21 miles from Savannah, where they are settled. A little river whose water is as clear as crystal, glides by the Town, another runs through it, and both fall into the Ebenezer: The woods here are not so thick as in other places: the sweet Zephyrs preserve a delicious coolness notwithstanding the scorching Beams of the Sun. There are fine meadows, in which a great quantity of hay may be made with little pains. There are also hillocks fit for vines: The cedar Walnut Pine and Oak make the greatest part of the Woods. &c (The rest of the extract is unimportant, WM.)

C.M.E. 17 March 1735. Do Do London 11. Letters from Savannah of the 28 of December give the following account of the state of that Colony, viz. That the number of English settled there is upwards of 1200. That about 120 houses of the new Town are compleated, with a well to each, well planted with potatoes yams &c which grow to admiration, as indeed does everything that is sown. That since the lands about said Town are cleared, and the sun has its influence, the place is very healthful, and in the river, a ship of 250 tons will ly at low Water, so great hopes are conceived of the settling in time a flourishing and beneficial trade. They write from Charles Town of the 10th of January that the assembly has voted a large supply for the Swiss Settlement at Purrysburg, as being the greatest barrier and security possible to Carolina. And a supply of £10,000 more is expected to be granted by the Parliament for Georgia.

C.M.E. 3 April, 1735. London 29 March. The James, Captain Yoakly which arrived in 22 days from Georgia, and is the first ship that was cleared out from thence, has brought from thence a great quantity of Rice, and Raw Silk.

C.M.E. 15 April. Do Do London 10. The Trustees for Georgia have under consideration, how to apply the £26,000 granted by the Parliament in the best manner, for the use of the Colony and the benefit of trade.

C.M.E. 1 May, 1735. London 26 April. They have made some dispositions both there (Carolina) and in Georgia for manufacturing

pot and pearl ashes; and they have lately propagated a large number of white Mulberry Trees for the subsistence of Silk worms, in hopes of accomplishing a Silk manufacture. Their soil is also thought capable of producing good vines; and they have hopes that several valuable drugs might be produced in Georgia which they design to bring from Natolia, Syria and other places in the streights that lie in the same latitude with this province.

C.M.E. 8 May, 1735. Do Do London 3. This week was imported from Georgia, a large cask of Potashes made in that Colony as a specimen, which is to be viewed by the Trustees on Monday and if it proves well, that manufacture may perhaps save the nation several thousand pounds yearly. The James, Captain Yoakley is fitting out and will sail in a few days on a 3d voyage to Savannah.

C.M.E. 13 May, 1735. Do Do London 8. The James, Captain Yoakley, is to sail next week for Savannah in Georgia, with 60 persons to settle in that Colony and to work on fortifications for security thereof.

C.M.E. 9 June, 1735. Do Do London 3. We are told that near 1000 more people will be sent in August next to Georgia; from whence we learn, that they have begun to raise Potashes, Tar, Pitch, &c with good success.

C.M.E. 14 July, 1735. Do Do London 8. We hear that Mr. Oglethorpe is about to return in the Symmons Captain Cornish, who will soon sail with goods and passengers for Savannah to see the settlement of that Colony to compleatment.

C.M.E. 11 Aug 1735 Do Do London 5. A great many more families are to embark in a few days for Georgia, and for another new Colony which is ordered more southward, near the gulph of Florida. 'Tis assured Mr Oglethorpe will go thither suddenly: and the Trustees went down on Friday on board the ship appointed to transport them, to visit the provisions and conveniences for their passage: And a petition is presented to the Queen by the Trustees for ordnance to the forts to be erected there.

C.M.E. 19 Aug 1735 Do Do London 14. The following regulations are made by the Trustees for Georgia, viz That such persons as carry 10 men servants, and settle with them in Georgia at their own expense, and whose character upon enquiry the Trustees shall approve of will be granted 500 acres of land in tail-male, and descend to the heirs male of their bodies for ever, under the yearly rent of 20 S. sterling money for every 100 acres, for the support of the Colony: the payment of which is not to commence until 10 years after the grant, and the land is to be granted upon the following

conditions and covenants: that they within 12 months from the grant shall go to arrive in Georgia with 10 able bodied men servants being each of the age of 20 years and upwards; that they shall abide in Georgia with such men servants 3 years from the registering the grant there, building their houses and cultivating their lands; that they shall clear and cultivate within 10 years from the grant 200 acres of land, part of the said 500 acres, and plant 12,000 white mulberry trees or plants, when cleared, and preserve the same quantity from time to time thereupon the Trustees obliging themselves to furnish the plants.

C.M.E. 11 Sept. 1735 Do Do London 6. James Oglethorpe Esq. is to embark in a fortnight's time on board the Symonds for Georgia.

C.M.E. 18 Sept. 1735 London. The Hawk sloop, Captain Gascoigne, is stationed at Georgia for 3 years.

C.M.E. 16 Octr. 1735. Do Do London 11. On Tuesday next upwards of 50 families are to go on board the Simmonds and the London, both bound for Georgia, and are to be convoyed by the Hawk — sloop of 18 guns, in which James Oglethorpe Esqr. is to sail next Friday for the said Colony.

C.M.E. 6 Novr. 1735. Do Do London 1. Last Wednesday was held the first Board of the Trustees for the Colony of Georgia since the departure of Mr Oglethorpe when several persons applied for grants of lands in Georgia, and to go on their own bottoms with their servants, which was agreed to. Several Petitions were delivered from poor families that they may be suffered to go over upon the charity, which were ordered to be admitted, and are to taken notice of when opportunity offers. And this day at a common council of said Trustees money was ordered for payment of the late embarkation.

C.M.E. 20 Novr. 1735. Do Do London 15. On Wednesday last the associates of the late Dr. Bray, for settling a colony in America instructing the Negroes of the British Plantations in the Christian religion, and for settling the Parochial libraries in Great Britain met at the Georgia office, and made a further progress in that affair. The same day there was a board of the Trustees for settling lands for persons going over at their own charges carrying servants with them, who are to sail for Gravesend on Tuesday next.

C.M.E. 19 April 1736. By the last letter from Georgia dated the 15 February 'tis advised, that Captain Dunbar with his Highlanders was settled in the southern parts of that country. That Mr. Oglethorpe was highly caressed by the Indians, and was with their chiefs who had been in England on board the Simons at the time of writing

the letter, and that the Colony of Georgia was in a most thriving condition.

C.M.E. 21st June 1736. Do Do London 15. Georgia 12 April Mr. Houston brings accounts from Frederica, that some of the Creek Indians had been, and cut off one of the Spanish garrisons opposite to St. Johns and killed and taken 7 of the Spaniards, which were all in the fort. The Governor of St. Augustine sent to Mr Oglethorpe to demand satisfaction, and say he could find but two of his men, who were both dead in the fort.

C.M.E. 22 June 1736 London 17 Frederica in Georgia 12 April — We have already made a communication by land to Carolina and also, with America. Captain Macpherson came overland from Savannah to Darien, which is 70 miles above us where are now above 100 Highlanders who bear arms. Tomachicha Mico, Tooanochowi, his nephew, &c have carried Mr. Oglethorpe to a high ground near the frontiers, told him that this was the boundary betwixt the English and Spanish nations. Accordingly Mr Hugh Mackay with a party of Highlanders marked out a fort and called it St. Andrews; and Tooanahowi pulling out a Watch he got in England from H. R. H. the Duke, gave the name Cumberland to the isle. Mr Oglethorpe has since visited the fort, and after thanking the Highlanders, offered to carry such of 'em back as pleased, but none of them would go, saying that as long as there was any danger, they would stay, 'tho they should lose their next harvest. Mr Oglethorpe appeared to them all in Highland dress, which made them all call out to Captain Dunbar, Where is Mr Oglethorpe.

C.M.E. 29 June 1736 London 24. 'Twas yesterday currently reported, that the Spaniards had attacked some of the English settlements in Georgia and killed several people.

C.M.E. 13th July 1736 Do Do London 8. Meeting of Trustees to receive Mr Millar their Botanist, lately from Vera Cruz, made report of the drugs, plants, that he sent to Georgia. (This is substance of a notice. WM.)

C.M.E. 29 July 1736. Do Do London 24th. By a letter from Charlestown in South Carolina, we learn, that the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine in Florida and Mr Oglethorpe have agreed to remain in friendship and live neighbourly, and refer the boundaries to the 2 crowns, that Mr. Oglethorpe was at Savannah in Georgia, where he arrived 28th May from the new settlement on the Atlantahannah [*sic*], that on the 4th June he was hourly expected at Charlestown where 15 guns were got ready to salute him, and that he was to lodge at the house of Colonel Finwick [*sic*].

Edinburgh 26th August 1843

I certify that the above extracts from the Caledonian Mercury contain verbatim every notice referring to Georgia from 20th July 1732 to 29 July 1736. And that with the exception of words contracted as Ga, Ca &c it is in all respects as in the original.

William Mackenzie

Edinburgh 30th Augt 1843. Subjoined are a few works I have partially perused in the Advocates Library, and which appear to me, as far as I am able to judge, are likely to be of great value to the future historian of Georgia. The numbers of the Scots Magazine from 1739, viz Dispute about Carolina and Georgia, October, P. 440. Do P. 457 [and p. 686,] our right to Georgia and Carolina considered, P. 457. Appendix for October 1739, P. 497. Do. 508. Scots Magazine for 1739 &c (Raynal Tome Neuvieme, December 18, 19 & 20). Scots Magazine, March 1740, P. 138. on 9th September insurrection of negroes in Carolina 40 killed and 20 whites Ditto. Governor Oglethorpe, his success, 186-334. Defended 528. Gentlemans Magazine 1736, Vol. 6, Duties payable by South Carolina, an act of 1732-33 [p. 572]. Georgia Colony of 25 p. 229 letter dated Savannah 14 February 1735-6. Letter from Carolina p. 551. Mr Oglethorpe in Georgia 2 [articles] p. 229-357. Gentlemans Magazine Vol. 7 — 1736 [1737] page 575. From Georgia extract of the Reverend Mr. John Wesley's Journal Minister of Savannah Georgia. State of the Colony there p. 59— Claimed by the Spaniards p. 500 — their pretentions disproved p. 516-576. Reverend Mr Wesley in Georgia p. 575. From an English Gentleman at the Havana of the Spaniards designs against Georgia p. 705. Reverend Mr. Wesley's conference with the Indians p. 318. Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 5, 1735. Sir T. Lombe presents some Georgia silk to her Majesty p. 498. James Oglethorp Esq embarks for Georgia p. 617. His head for a gold Medal p. 778. As an instance of the manner in which the affairs of Georgia are treated in the works above referred to, I shall quote a passage at random — [“]The article for adjusting territorial limits seems to be particularly calculated by Spain, with a view of contracting our boundaries in Carolina, which is expressly mentioned in the preliminary convention, and it is confidently reported that the Spanish Minister gives out every where, that his Court will upon no account whatsoever acquiesce in our possession of Georgia. It is expressly stipulated in the late convention, that we shall not increase the fortifications there, nor take any *new posts*, 'tho money was granted by Parliament but last year for that purpose. Let us therefore see how that matter stands. Carolina as far as the degree of 29 Southern latitude was granted by King Charles II soon

after his restoration to particular proprietors. After this came the treaties of 1667 and 1670, which allowed us all that was then in our possession. These treaties, therefore being subsequent to this grant — and the possession of these grantees it follows that the undoubted property belongs to them. And if we strictly examine how far the 29th degree stretches, it is my opinion we can prove a much better right to fort *St. Augustine*, than they can to *Georgia*. But let us go farther. This country was afterwards bought by the publick, with publick money, from the several proprietors, at the instance of the present administration, and at very large expence, alledging that great use might be made of it, and that it was a frontier of the utmost importance against Spain. Nay, one Noble Lord, not caring to sell his property, which was an 8th part of the whole, had great clamour raised against him, by our present Ministers, for obstructing in some measure, the views of public utility at that time. However, he consented to give up all *necessary power* to the Crown, reserving to himself only the 8 part of all future profits.” Afterwards an argument for retaining *Georgia*, and the very large sum it has cost the Nation &c, Scots Magazine P. 75 — 1739. I here append a list of some works I observe in the Advocates Library that may be useful in preparing the early history of the Colony of *Georgia*. The collection of books is now over two hundred thousand and I don’t pretend that I have even carefully gone over the Catalogues. The field is too [*sic*] large for one engaged as I am in stated and laborious duties, of a totally opposite description. America containing the original of the inhabitants, and the remarkable voyages thither; the conquest of the vast empires of Mexico & Peru, and their large provinces and territories, with the several European Plantations in those parts. London 1671, in fol. *Americanae historicae*, 11 vol. 2 tom. *Francoforti ad maenum et oppenheimii 1590-1619* in fol. *Americae tomi undecimi - appendix, Neu Navigatis a Georgia a Spillbergen &c Francoforti* in fol. *American Atlas*, chiefly of the British Colonies, London 1775 in fol. V. Morse. *Bibliotheca Americo Septentrionalis*; being a choice collection of books in various languages relating to North America. Paris 1820, 8 vo. — *Political state Great Britain from 1711 to 1739*. by A. Boyer, London 1739 — 58 vol. 8 vo. *History of the British dominions in North America from 1497*. London 1773. *Considerations on Georgia — reasons for a colony there*. London 1732.⁵⁰ Along with this manuscript is sent to Wm. B. Hodgson, Esqr. of Savannah one Vol. of Historical Pamphlets containing 1st, Account of the taking of Cartagena; 2d, the expedition to Cartagena; 3d, The expedition to Cuba — original papers; 4, Historical narrative of the

Colony of Georgia; 5, Cadogans Spanish History [Hireling] detected being a refutation of the Impartial account of Oglethorpe's expedition.⁵¹

To Wm. B. Hodgson, Savannah, Georgia

Edinburgh 30th August 1843

Extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Town Council of Inverness held on the 22nd day of September 1735.

That day the said Magistrates and Councill having a particular regard for the Honorable James Oglethorpe Esq. one of the Trustees for the Collonie of Georgia on account of his publick spirit in promoting the settlement of that Collonie to the great advantage of the trade of the nation Did Create receive and admit the said Honble. James Oglethorp Burges and Guild broyer of the said Burgh by Captain George Dunbar Commander of one of the ships pertaining to and employed for the advancement of the said Collonie as his proxie ordaining a Burges Act to be given the proxie in order to be delivered by him to the sd. Honble. James Oglethorp in token of their particular esteem for him as a promoter of the national interest.

Extracted by me Depute Town Clerk of Inverness from the Council Records. /s/ D. Maclellan

The Mackintoshes of Savannah in Georgia, U. S. of America & who are the descendants of Captain John Mackintosh, alias John More (being the Galic term of large) sprung from the Mackintosh family of Borlum about five miles West from Inverness. The Borlum branch of the Mackintoshes sprung from William Mackintosh who was second son of Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh who was the 16th Chief of the Clan and Captain of Clan Chattan who married in 1567 Agnes daughter of Kenneth McKenzie, tenth Baron of Kintail.

This statement is copied from the most authentic account of the Clan Mackintosh & collateral families, being a manuscript in my possession. /s/ A. Mackintosh⁵²

Farr near Inverness, 13 Sept. 1844

[Enclosure:]

Mackintosh of Georgia U.S.A.

- I. Lachlan Mackintosh who was the first of this family was second son of William Mackintosh of Borlum (No. III of that branch by Mary, daughter of [William] Baillie of Dunain. He resided first at Raits and afterwards got a tack of Cullards of Borlum and was at one time designed "Baillie of Badenock." He married Mary daughter of John Lockhart of Inverness. Issue:

- 1st. John of *whom* below.
- 2d. Alexander. [Issue:] 1. Christian, died young, 2. Mary—married Wm. Maclean brother to John Maclean of Davochgarroch [Dochgarroch?].
3. Jane—married the Reverend James Lessie [Leslie?] who was minister of the parish of Moy in 1745.

This lady [Mary Lockhart Mackintosh] died in 1713, and he [Lachlan, I, above] died 29 Jany. 1735—both buried in the Grey Friars Inverness. [Source:] Particular register of Sasines for Inverness; Sheriff Court Records Inverness 1734; Sheriff Court Records. 1739.

II. Captain John Mackintosh above mentioned son of the before mentioned *Lachlan*, was born in Bradenoch 24 March 1700. He was styled "John More" big John. He married at Dores 4 March 1725, Margory daughter of John Fraser of Garthmore of the family of Gortuleg, by Elizabeth, daughter of Fraser of Erogy [or Errogie]. She was born at Boles Kine 1701. Issue: 8 sons and 3 daughters, Vizt.

1. William. Born in Borlum 27 Jany. 1726, of whom below.
- 2d. Lachlan—Born at Achugcha, near Raits, in Badenoch, *of whom afterwards*.
- 3d. John—Born at Balchroan [Ballochroan] near Kingussie in Badenoch. He went to Jamaica, where he lived much respected and died several years since unmarried.
4. Alexander. 5. Joseph. 6. Phineas. 7. Lewis. All of whom died young in Scotland.⁵³
8. George. Born at Darien, Georgia, 24 May 1739, *of whom hereafter*.
- 1st. Mary. 2. Janet, both died young in Scotland.
3. Mary Ann—born at Darien, Georgia 18 April 1737, *of whom below*.

The family took shipping on board of the Prince of Wales, Captain George Dunbar at Inverness in Octr. 1735, with some hundred people for the new colony of Georgia—came in at Tybee Bar in the beginning of Jany. 1736, and landed at Darien, upon the river Alatamaha, the place of their destination, the first of Feby. same year. This John Mackintosh head of the family was a sensible gentlemen, and much respected by General Oglethorpe for his courage and integrity. He was appointed Captain of a Highland Company, the *first* corps of the kind stationed in America. He distinguished himself at the seige [*sic*] of Frederica, when attacked by the Spaniards, and also at the seige of St. Augustine by General Oglethorpe, when he was taken prisoner, after losing most of his men, in defending Fort Moosa.

He was sent prisoner to Madrid, and was exchanged at the treaty of Aix-la-Chappel in 1748. He died at Borlum⁵⁴ on Sapello River near Darien, province of Georgia in Sept. 1761. [Source:] Copied from leaf in family Bible of Captain John Mackintosh.

III. William Mackintosh his eldest son was a very gentlemanly, respectable character. He took part in the revolution and was appointed Colonel of the *first* regiment of Cavalry on the Georgia Continental line. He married Miss Jane Mackay or Mackoy. Issue.

1. John, of *whom below*.
2. Lachlan. He was a Major in the revolutionary war, and upon the staff of General Nash. He was a beautiful public speaker and a fine writer for an unlettered region. He married first Miss Mackintosh of S. C. and 2dly Mrs. Nash. 3dly Mrs. Maxwell. Issue:
 1. Lachlan. Married Miss Wall. Issue Lachlan and other children.
 2. James. Married - - - . Lieut. U. S. Navy. [Daughters of Lachlan, 2 above:]
 - 1st. Hester
 2. Ann
 - 3d. Maria, the Authoress
 - 3d. William. Married Eliza Fraser. Issue one son [William], who died without issue.
 4. Donald [George?]. An officer in the Army, died unmarried.

[Daughters of William, III above:]

1. Margery. Married James Spalding of the family of Spalding Ashantilly in Aberdeenshire. Issue, an only child, Thomas Spalding of Sapelo Island and a gentleman of the first talents and fortune in the state. Married Sarah daughter of Richard Leake. Issue Charles Spalding and other children.
- 2d. Barbara. Married William Mackintosh of Marlow or Mallow* nephew of the celebrated Rory Mackintosh. Issue. 2d. William. 1st. John. Both died without issue.
 1. Jane married Henry Gignilliat. Issue. 2d. Ann.
 - 3d. Hester. Married her cousin George Baillie Mackintosh. Issue. George, Mary, Ann and other children.

*This William went to America at the beginning of the revolution was agent for the Creek Indians under Colonel Stuart. He was father of the distinguished

General William Mackintosh (by an Indian Princess) sometime Chief of the Creek Nation and also Uncle to the present Governor [Troup inserted in a different hand] of the State, George Mackintosh [Michael] Troup. The murder of General Mackintosh (William's son) has become an interesting point in the history of the U.Ss. by the agitation which it occasioned between the State of Georgia and the Union, as to the causes which lead to the dreadful catastrophe. William of Mallow was brave and generous. He was physically and morally qualified to have figured in the most desperate strife.

Hester married Alexander Baillie. Issue Margery — married John Kell. Issue several children.

William No. III of this memoir died at Darien aged upwards of 70 years. [Source:] Ibidem.

- IV. John Mackintosh, his eldest son was a Lieutenant Colonel during the revolutionary war and behaved gallantly upon several occasions. He married Miss Sarah Swinton. Issue.
- 1st. William *of whom below*.
 - 2d. John married Rokenbaugh of Virginia. Had issue.
 - 3d. Alexander.
 4. James. Married a lady of New York. Issue.
 5. George Baillie, married *his cousin* Hester, daughter of William Mackintosh of Mallow. Issue.
- V. William Mackintosh his eldest son a Lieutenant in the Navy married Miss Maria Hillary. Issue. 1st. John [,] William and other children. Of the sons and grandsons of John Mackintosh No. II there were *seven* in the revolutionary war, all brave and bearing high commissions; The other descendants were too young for the Field, or they would have all fought for independence.
- 1st. Lachlan Mackintosh *second* son of Captain John Mackintosh No. II of the preceding memoir was appointed Colonel of the first regiment of the Georgia Infantry; at the close of the revolutionary war, he was a Major General by Brevet, but he served as Brigadier during the [illegible] war with honor and credit to himself. The recommendation of General Washington to Congress to give a separate command to General Mackintosh is published in the official letters and correspondence of that great man.

He was a deeply thinking mathematically minded man, capable of all the combinations that war could require. He married Miss Sarah Threadcraft. Issue.

- [1] Lachlan—He was one of Genl. Washingtons staff and was honored with his commanders confidence. He died unmarried at the close of the revolutionary war beloved and respected by all who knew him.
- 2d. John, died unmarried. He was an officer in the revolutionary war.⁵⁵
- 3d. William. He was a distinguished officer and was killed before Savannah.⁵⁶ He married Mrs. Tate a widow lady. Had issue.
- 4th and 5th. George and Henry [Laurens]. Both died unmarried.
- 6th. John Hampden *of whom below*.
[Daughters:]
- 1st. Hester, married J. P. Ward. Issue 3 children and afterwards Nicholas Bayard, a descendant of the brother of the celebrated Bayard. Issue Jane and Margaret.
- 2d. Catherine—Married Charles Harris a lawyer of eminence in Georgia. Issue. An only child Sarah. Married Nicholas S. Bayard. Issue one daughter. Mr. Harris died in 1829.⁵⁷ He was by his father connected to Harris, Lord Malmsbury and by his mother with the Dymock's. Mrs Harris was a sister to Dymock who officiated at the coronation of Geo. III and grand aunt to John Dymock, who officiated at the coronation of Geo. 4th. After the seige of Savh. by Count de Estaing Genl. Mackintosh commanded a division of the American troops which he led at the storming of the place. His wife the late venerable Mrs Mackintosh with 3 sons and 2 daughters were in the Town. Genl. Mackintosh sent a Flag the day before the bombardment of the place to request Genl. Prevost to allow his wife and children to leave the city. This was immediately refused and the seige of the city followed. The abode of Mrs Mackintosh was just [torn]

of attack and that led on in part [torn] and Father, and two of his [torn]. But the Genl. and his Boys were Patriots and Romans as all the distinguished men of that day were. The seige was terrible, but of short duration and unsuccessful. The British officers behaved with great attention and kindness, and raising a small mound of Sand on the line of fire and lodged Mrs Mackintosh and her children in a cellar; near this was a Well. A shell fell in and burst, destroyed the well and alarmed the family very much—but Mrs Mackintosh was above all fear, and from time to time, was attending some sick officers in the same house, who had been quartered there. Whilst the balls were whistling around and perforating the abode, her sons George, Henry and Hampden were running about the streets picking up the spent balls (as they said) to send to the Americans. This is literally what Mrs Mackintosh told when speaking upon the subject. These little anecdotes may please and are worthy of the spirit and character of the clan. Genl. Lachlan Mackintosh died 20 Feby. 1806 aged 82 years.⁵⁸ [Source:] From leaf of the family Bible of General Lachlan Mackintosh.

- II. John Hampden Mackintosh *sixth* and youngest son of Genl. Lachlan. He was a worthy and hospitable man. He married Charlotte Nephew. Issue—1st. Lachlan. 1. Mary, married the Revd. Mr. Whiston [Winston]. 2. Maria.
- Note. The children of Hampden Mackintosh, the two daughters of Hester Mackintosh, and the grandchildren of Catherine Mackintosh are all that remain of that branch.
- I. George Mackintosh 8th and youngest son of Captn. John Mackintosh *alias* "John More" He married Ann daughter of Sir Patrick Houston [Houstoun] one of the first Emigrants to the Colony. They left one son and a daughter vizt. 1. John Houston *of whom next*. 1. Priscilla—Died in early life. He died in 1779 aged 40 years.
- II. John Houston Mackintosh now of Georgia near St. Marys America, a sensible and respectable Planter. He is the only grand-

child of Captain *John Mackintosh the first* of the family now living. He married Elizabeth Bayard of New York. Issue two sons and two daughters vizt.

1. John Houston.
 - 2d. George—married Euphemia Hamilton of North Carolina. Issue one son.
 - 1st. Catherine Ann—married Henry R. Sadler. Issue one son and two daughters.
 2. Elizabeth married Duncan Lemon [Lamont] Clinch, a Col. in the U. S. army. Issue 3 sons and 3 daughters.
- I. Mary Ann Mackintosh the youngest and only surviving daughter of Capn. John Mackintosh alias "John More" married Robt. Baillie of the family of Baillie Coulter in Scotland. They were much beloved and marked for the hospitality of their mansion, which virtue descended to the children. Mr Baillie took the British side in the revolution, but was still equally respected by the Americans. He died near Darien. They had issue 9 children, vizt.
- 1st. - - - - - died unmarried. [2.] John of whom below.
 3. - 4.
 1. Euphemia married her cousin Lachlan Mackintosh son of William III of first branch being his 3d wife. No issue.
 2. - 3.
 4. Margery⁵⁹ married [William] Davis [Davies]. Issue; John, Robert, Ann and Mary.
- II. John Baillie their second son married - - - . Issue one son vizt. [Illegible]
- III. Robert Baillie in Scotland to a relative (a niece) of Mr. Menzies Baillie, his uncle (since dead) who lived near Edinburgh and whose estate he now enjoys [torn]. Robert is of course grandson to [torn] Mackintosh and great grandson [torn]

With regard to the late Sir John Stewart, G. C. B. & K. B. who distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Merida — he was Son to Captain John Stewart of the 77th Regt. or Montgomerys Highlanders (& Son of Baillie John Stewart of Inverness) he was British Consul & Superintendent of the Southern States & settled in Charlestown South Carolina. The oldish portrait you saw in the dining room at Farr was that of Marjory Stewart (my great Grand Mother) and Grand Aunt to the late Sir John Stewart. [One line torn] the late Lady Mackintosh of Mackintosh. Another daughter of Lady Lydia Grants — named Marjory to Duncan McDonnell of Glengarry and

mother to the late Alexr. McDonnell of Glengarry who was a friend of Sir Walter Scotts – and to General Sir James McDonnell last year on the Staff in Canada and who distinguished himself so greatly with the Coldstream Guards in defending the post of Hugomont during the battle of Waterloo. The late Glengarry's Sister Elizabeth is the mother of the present Chisholm the chief of that clan.

The Mackintosh family of Geddes is an older branch of the Borlum family.

6 – Joseph the 6th son of William the 2d of Borlum was the Progenitor the Raigmore family. The present Lachlan Mackintosh Esqr. of Raigmore who resides near Inverness Established the House of Mackintosh & Co. in Calcutta in India. Lydia, daughter of William 3d of Borlum. She married Sir Patrick Grant of Dalvey. Their Son Sir Lodvick Grant (whose portrait I might have shown to you) was father to Margaret, Lady Mackintosh wife of the late Sir Aeneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh. It was the portrait of this Lady you saw in the dining room at Farr. The present Sir Alexr. Eneas Grant of Mulsanger [?] House [line torn] nephew to Henry who settled as a Merchant in South Carolina. These remarks which I have drawn up from my manuscript will possibly be acceptable to your friends in America.

I remain Sir

Yours very sincerely

/s/ A. Mackintosh

For Dr Wm Mackenzie of Edinburgh Inverness

Note 2d. From the foregoing memoirs of the family it would appear that all the *children* of Captn. John Mackintosh were dead prior to 1824 and the only living grandchildren were 1st. General John Mackintosh, 2d. Mrs William Mackintosh of Mallow, 3d John Hampden Mackintosh and 4th John Houstoun Mackintosh.

A true Extract /s/ A. Mackintosh

Address [:] Colonel Alex. Mackintosh of Farr, near Inverness

(Letter of Sir Alexander Mackintosh of Farr to Doctor Mackenzie)

Farr 27 September 1844

Sir,

As the account of the Mackintoshes settled in Georgia U. S. of America copied from my manuscript does not state that Lauchlan Mackintosh (A) the 1st of Savannah Georgia was a brother of Willm. Mackintosh, who was a Brigadier General during the Rebellion in 1715. (A) Vide, marginal note by me on next page. WM. With the view of rendering the information required by you more perfect,

I shall subjoin some remarks connected with the Borlum family or branch —

William Mackintosh the 3d. of the Borlum family had 7 sons and one daughter. William the eldest son & 4th of Borlum — He married Ann Price, one of the maids of honor to Queen Anne. They built the splendid castle of Borlum, afterwards burnt by accident. He was a Brigadier under the Earl of Mar in the Rebellion of 1715 and commanded the Highlanders at Preston when they surrendered on the 13th November 1715. He was confined in the Tower and after trial in Newgate from which prison he along with others contrived to effect their escape, and went to France; however, several years afterwards he was retaken in Ross Shire and confined in Edinburgh Castle where he died at the age of 85 years on the 7th January 1742 after an imprisonment there of fifteen years. In 1729 he wrote whilst in prison a treatise for "Inclosing, fallowing & planting Scotland" — Lachlan, William 3d of Borlum's 2nd son *went to America & settled at Savannah, Georgia as stated in the extract you have got from me.* (A) Duncan, the 3d son of William 3d of Borlum, was progenitor of the Mackintoshes of Dauvagarroch [Davochgarroch]. He joined the rebellion and was present when the Highlanders surrendered at Preston, 15 November 1715 and was confined in Newgate when the Bill for High Treason was passed against the prisoners on the 7th April 1716. He escaped by some stratagem from Prison but was subsequently retaken, and confined in Edinburgh Castle with his Brother William, where he died.

5th — Benjamin the 5th son of William the 3d of Borlum married Catherine daughter of Angus Mackintosh Laird of Holm.

4th — John the 4th son of William 3d of Borlum was a Major in the Mackintosh Regt. during the Rebellion in 1715, & was taken prisoner at Preston 15 November 1715, but he afterwards effected his escape from Newgate.⁶⁰ (A) I have underlined a very obvious error into which Col. Mackintosh has fallen in copying from the manuscript in his possession. Lachlan Mackintosh the second son of William Mackintosh the third of Borlum was never in America, as will be seen from the MSS page 2nd. Lachlan was the Father of John More Mackintosh, and what is underlined refers to the son, John More. Wm. Mackenzie 7 Oct. 1844.

Edinburgh 4 Decr. 1843

From the Minutes of Directors of the Committee of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge.

The meeting from the minutes of which the following Extracts

were made took place on "The second of October — one thousand seven hundred and thirty five years."

1735. "The Committee resumed the consideration of the proposal for sending a minister to Georgia and the clerk having produced a letter from Captain Dunbar now at Inverness enclosing a letter from the Trustees for Georgia to this Society — a transcript whereof was produced and is mentioned in the minutes of the eighteenth September last and having heard read several letters from some probationers in the North with the recommendations in their favours and finding from Captain Dunbars letter above mentioned that the eighteenth of October current is appointed for the embarkation of the Highlanders designed for Georgia and that one Mr. John McLeod Probationer for the ministry a native of the Isle of Skye and licensed by the Presbytery thereof is well recommended by ministers in these bound and other gentlemen known in this place as appears by their letters, certificates and License in his favor now produced, and Mr. McLeod being himself in this place called, did declare his willingness to accept of this mission upon his being recommended and employed therein with suitable encouragement; and the Committee judging the said Mr. McLeod to be a person fit for this important mission as well from the character given of him in the above letters as the opinion of several ministers of this place who have conversed with him and heard him preach agreed to recommend him the said Mr. John McLeod to the Honourable Board of Trustees for Georgia for their license to him in full form as proposed in their letters produced as above and the Committee in virtue of the power given to them by the last general meeting do allow to the said Mr. John McLeod twenty five pounds sterling of yearly salary during the continuance of his commission from the said Society, and in respect the necessary equipment for such a voyage and the first upsetting there will be expensive and troublesome allow him the twenty five pounds Sterling for defraying that charge which being intimated to the said Mr. McLeod he signified his willingness to go thither upon the foresaid encouragement and the ministers did suitably exhort him upon the important subject of his intended mission to Georgia.

The Committee recommended to the Preses and Principal Smith to meet with the moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh in order to call a meeting of the Presbytery pro re nata for taking Mr. McLeod upon trials for ordination, and appoint a letter to be written to the Trustees for Georgia recommending him to them and acquainting them with this committee's resolution concerning him and another

letter to Captain Dunbar signifying to him that all convenient dispatch will be given”

Extracted from the minutes of the meeting — 15th October 1735
 “After Prayer the Praeses reported that the Moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh having been spoken with according to this Committee’s desire last meeting—he called a meeting of the said Presbytery pro re nata upon Wednesday last and after having taken trials of Mr. John McLeod in the usual form and being satisfied with his performance and also with the testimonials of his good behaviour laid before them—The said Presbytery has this day ordained him to be a minister of the Gospel in order to be his being sent to Georgia and allowed him an extract of his letters of ordination which being considered by the Committee and the Draught of a Commission to him from this Society being prepared was read and approved of—whereof the tenor follows—“Commission by the Society to Mr. John McLeod—Whereas the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge are empowered by Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal to use all proper and competent means not only for the further promoting of Christian Knowledge and the increase of Piety and virtue within Scotland and also for propagating the same in Popish & Infidel parts of the world.

Whereas likewise the Honourable Trustees for the New Colony of Georgia in America have lately resolved to settle a large number of families in that Colony from the highlands of Scotland and by their letter under the hand of Harman Verelst their accomptant the twenty third August last have designed that the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge would recommend to them a fit person for officiating as a minister in the highland tongue to the said highland colony going to Georgia and for the benefit of the heathen natives in that country and have promised to issue a license thereupon to such Minister to officiate accordingly in the said colony and also to grant to him three hundred acres of Land leaving it to the said Society to pay to the said minister such further annual salary as may be needfull for his maintenance.

And further whereas the said Society at their general meeting on the eleventh of August last did fully empower their Committee of Directors having sufficient certificates of the piety learning and other qualifications of you Mr. John McLeod minister of the gospel and having recommended you accordingly to the Honourable Trustees for Georgia do in name and by authority of the foresaid Society and in further pursuance of the pious design of the charitable mortification of the late Revd. Dr. Daniel Williams minister of the Gospel

of the Presbyterian persuasion at Nogeden [?] near London Commission and appoint you the said Mr. John McLeod to be one of the Society's Missionaries in the Colony of Georgia in America not only to officiate as Minister of the Gospel to the Highland families going thither from this country and others there who may incline to join with you in public worship but also to use your utmost endeavour for propagating Christian Knowledge among Indian Natives in that Colony and in order thereunto you, as soon as you shall come to understand the language of the said natives are not only to preach to and catechise them but also to keep a school for teaching them and others under your care in the said colony—to read the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments and other pious and godly books—to understand and read the English Language and to direct them how to pray and to live as becometh the gospel and when you judge them fit to receive the seal of the covenant of grace you are to administer the same to them and use your best endeavours to confirm such in the truth of our holy religion and engage them to persevere [*sic*] therein and for your encouragement and maintenance upon this mission you are to have from the said Society during the continuance of their commission to you twenty five Pounds sterling of yearly salary together with twenty five Pounds sterling more for the first year and also you are to have by the favour and promise of the Honourable Trustees for Georgia three hundred acres of land which they are to grant to you in the said Colony. This Commission is to continue during the foresaid Societys pleasure—in whose name these presents are signed at the Societys Hall in Edinburgh the fifteenth day of October one thousand seven hundred and thirty five, and their seal hereunto appended [*sic*] subord

Jo: Walker

Praeses

The Committee further judged it necessary that a letter be sent to Mr. Oglethorp recommending Mr. McLeod to his favor & protection, also proposing that a correspondence be established twixt this Society and some fit persons in Georgia whom Mr. Oglethorp may point out and advise the society — a Draught of which letter being likewise prepared was transcribed over and signed by the praeses and the same with the above Commission were delivered to Mr. McLeod to be together with his act of ordination carried along with him and in respect Mr. McLeod must without delay go to Inverness to embark with the said Highland colony on the eighteenth instant — The Committee grant warrant to the Treasurer to pay to him £25

sterling as this ensuing years salary and the other £25 sterling allowed him per minutes of last meeting to defray the charge of his first settlement there —

At Edinburgh 15th November 1735

15 November 1735 The Committee having met —

After prayer the minutes of 2nd & 15th were read and produced three several letters from Mr. Adam Anderson secretary to the Correspondents at London dated 11th, 23rd & 25th October bearing that the £50 Sterling promised to be paid by Mr. Oglethorp for helping the Society for sending the Missionary is given in to Mr. Drummond and desires it to be placed on the Societys books as from an unknown hand —

At Edinburgh 13th January 1737

The Committee having met —

Inter alia — Produced Two letters from Mr. John McLeod Minister Missionary at Georgia to the Reverend Mr. John Walker and Nichol Spence Clerk dated March last bearing his arrival with the Highlanders who went thither and giving a short account of the situation and customs of the place about where he resides and with the inclinations the People seem to have of being instructed. And he proposes that his salary be sent to him by Captain Dunbar who sailed for Inverness and is to return soon to Georgia.

The Committee having heard the same Letter agreed that Mr. McLeods salary be paid to Captain Dunbar & appoints the Clerk to write to Inverness to know if he be there and desire him to draw upon their Treasurer for the money due Mr. McLeod.

At Edinburgh 1st March 1737

The Committee having met —

Inter alia — Produced a letter from Mr. Anderson (the secretary of the London correspondents) recommending to the Societys consideration the case of Mr. John McLeod Missionary Minister to Georgia and transmits a letter from Mr. Oglethorp to the Society certifying the great usefulness of the said Mr. McLeod there and recommending him earnestly for further encouragement, the smallest allowance given by the English Societies to their Missionaries being £50 per annum — The necessaries of life being bought at a dear rate — The Committee having heard the said letter with another to Mr. Anderson from one Lieutenant Hugh McKay, a Scots gentlemen lately come from Georgia in very ample terms recommending Mr. McLeod to the Societys favor and a letter from Mr. McLeod himself being read bearing the number of nineteen boys and ten girls gone thither are at great loss for want of a school — want books and

paper and proposes in place of Irish Bibles designed to be sent English copies thereof may be sent, he craves some books to be sent to direct him in matters of church discipline and also writings against the Deists — he gives account of the bounds where he and his wife are situated — his distance of four hundred miles from the Indians — complains of the hardships of living upon such a small encouragement his inability to employ people in cultivating the three hundred acres of ground allowed him — which by the laws of that country he could not dispose to his heirs but would fall to the Trustees. He expresses his being exposed to dangers from the Spaniards who live in the neighbourhood in case of any war betwixt the courts of Britain and Spain — He claims his salary may be transmitted to him by draught on the Storemaster in Frederica or Mr. Causton in Savanna and the Committee considering that the sum of £50 allowed to Mr. McLeod for the first year of his Mission which commenced in October 1735 was given as a donation to the Society & paid in by the hands of Mr. Oglethorp and that it is evident from the Letters narrated that the foresaid Missionary cannot for the first years of his settlement in Georgia subsist upon £25 per annum. Overture to the general meeting that the sum of £50 be allowed annually during the Societys pleasure to the said Mr. McLeod to to commence from the 15th October last 1736 and that the same be remitted him in the manner above proposed and that Mr. Oglethorp have a letter of thanks for his favor and countenance to the said Mr. McLeod & the Highland Colony settled in Georgia and agrees that Mr. Anderson at London be directed to remit from thence to Georgia some English Bibles and recommend to Mr. James Nisbet and Mr. John Walker to think of other books proper to be sent thither and report

At Edinburgh 17th April 1737

“A list of Books proposed to be sent for the use of Mr. John McLeod Minister Missionary to Georgia in consequence of his letter produced first March last being produced — the Committee ordered that the same with any other necessary books in value not exceeding £5 Stg. be sent him with the remains of his salary and that four dozen Bibles and three dozen Confessions of Faith and ten dozen Catechisms be furnished by Mr. Brown of the Society’s Books and remitted thither for the use of the Highlanders in Georgia.

At Edinburgh 29th December 1738

“Upon a letter of date 21st August Ult: to the Treasurer from Mr. John McLeod Missionary Minister at Georgia ordered that his salary due at October last be remitted to him — with a deduction

of ten Pounds Sterling paid thereof by his order in May last to Robert MacIntosh subclerk and by him remitted to Alexander McLeod brother to the said Mr. John — and son to Norman McLeod Tacksman of Hoshader in the Isle of Skye —

At Edinburgh 6th June 1739

A letter dated the 16th of January last from Mr. John McLeod Minister Missionary to Georgia in answer to that sent him per the order of the Committee 6th July last Bearing in substance that if the Society would bestow money to purchase four servants they would in process of time be of use to the said Missionary and successors in cultivating the ground which presently is covered with wood as close as it can grow yet that the expense of furnishing tools and maintenance of these servants would for the first two or three years be such as would bring Mr. McLeod in debt — Observes that in the copy of the minutes of the Trustees sent him is mentioned fifty acres, whereas three hundred acres were promised in the first letter to this Society and the security to be given him — he insists should be made out on vellum as others who got land there have theirs. He complains for want of a church but that Mr. Oglethorpe who always shows him kindness promised at his own charge to cause build a house for worship till another fund could be got for building a Presbyterian Church and Mr. McLeod is informed that a woman in Tower Street London who left in her will a disputable claim of some hundreds of Pounds sterling upon the East India Company to be applied to the use of the Presbyterian Church in Georgia. The Committee having considered the above particulars are of opinion that the said Trustees for Georgia, their giving an absolute grant of the three hundred acres proposed first by them for the benefit of the Societys Missionary there, and that within twelve miles of New Inverness in Darien in the manner mentioned in Mr. McLeods said letter that forty pounds be granted by the Society for indenting or buying up four servants towards cultivating or clearing the said ground for the Missionary, and that in case of Mr. McLeods decease or leaving that Mission any reasonable debt he may contract in maintaining the said servants be declared a burden on his successor in that Mission in respect he will reap the benefit of the said improvement, and as to the alledged mortification for a Presbyterian Church in Georgia — that Mr. Anderson Secretary to the correspondents at London be written to about it.

At Edinburgh 5th July 1739

The Committee having met & being constituted

Produced a letter from Mr. Anderson Secretary to the correspon-

dents at London dated 28th June past. Bearing — *inter alia* — That he had laid before the Trustees for Georgia the proposition in Mr. McLeods letter minuted 6th June last — touching an absolute grant of three hundred acres of ground for a Missionary Minister employed by this Society in Georgia but nothing could be determined for want of a quorum of the common council till a fuller meeting could be got, and mean time Mr. Anderson is enquiring about the disputable legacy of the woman in Tower Hill mentioned in Mr. McLeods foresaid letter.

At Edinburgh 2nd August [1739]

The Committee having met & being constituted —

Produced two letters dated the 7th and 26th of July last from Mr. Anderson Secretary to the correspondents at London with a signed copy of a minute and Resolution of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, at a meeting of their common council held the eleventh of July foresaid narrating the Resolution of this Society as in minutes of the Committee of the sixth, and of the General meeting the seventh of June last touching an allowance to the Missionary in Georgia for buying up four servants towards cultivating the land for him — and Resolving “That a Grant of three hundred acres of Land in Georgia within twelve miles of New Inverness in Darien, be granted under the Seal of the Corporation to the Reverend Mr. John MacLeod the present Missionary sent by the said Incorporated Society in Scotland to officiate at Darien in Georgia — to hold to him and his successors, who shall be sent by the said Society, to be cultivated for the use of the said Mission, and that the present fifty acres let in the possession of the said Mr. John MacLeod be accounted as part of the said three hundred acres.” That the said Mr. Anderson has sent off to the said Mr. McLeod a copy of the above Resolution and that he is soon to transmit to him the grant of said Lands under the Seal of the Trustees extended upon parchment —

At Edinburgh 27th December 1739

The Committee met —

Produced — A Letter from Mr. Anderson Secretary to the correspondents at London dated 8th November with a grant and infeftment of the 300 Acres of Land for the Societys Missionary in Georgia, on parchment, under seal of the Trustees of the Colony there, another original or duplicate of which grant on parchment under seal of said Trustees is sent to Mr. McLeod Minister the Society’s present Missionary of New Inverness there. The Committee transmit the said grant to the General Meeting to be recorded in their register

and meantime recommend to Lawyer members of the Committee to inspect the said grant and report their opinion thereupon to the Society —

At Edinburgh 10th January 1740

The Committee having met —

Ordered that Mr. Anderson at London be written to about some doubts moved at last General Meeting with respect to the Grant of 300 Acres of Land for the Missionary in Georgia mentioned in the minutes of last meeting.

At Edinburgh 3rd April 1740

It is ordered that a draught of a certificate be sent to Georgia of the form usually given by correspondents in New England to the Missionaries lately employed there upon the fund settled by Dr. Williams to the end that Mr. Oglethorpe and others may accordingly certify the services of the said Mr. John McLeod in Georgia — to the said Doctors Trustees and that Mr. McLeod be desired to send the names of proper persons residing near to where he is placed who may be appointed the Societys Correspondents there.

Having considered the remit of last General Meeting touching the grant of three hundred acres of Land made over by Indenture of the Trustees for Georgia Colony agrees that the grounds of this Societys demur to accept of the said Land upon the terms proposed in the said grant or Indenture be transmitted to the Correspondents in London to be further considered by them and they be desired to give directions for applying of new to the said Trustees for a more absolute right.

At Edinburgh 1st May 1740

Produced — A Letter dated the 26th April from Mr. Anderson at London with a copy of the Minute of the Trustees for the Colony in Georgia dated 23rd of April last — Resuming the minute of the last General Meeting of this Society touching the grant of 300 hundred Acres of Land for the Missionary Minister of Georgia and resolving that in consideration of this societys agreeing to pay the sum of Forty Pounds sterling for four servants to cultivate the lands granted for the maintenance of their Missionary in Georgia, and of the said Missionary surrendering to the said Trustees the grant made to him of 300 acres of Land in Georgia bearing date 10th October 1739 — The Trustees will grant the said 300 Acres to the society to hold to them and their successors in trust for the maintenance of a Missionary in Georgia from time to time to be nominated by the sd. society upon the death — resignation — or removal by the said Trustees of any Missionary for the time being

licensed by them under the yearly rent of one pound, sixteen shillings sterling of lawful money of Great Britain payable within twelve months after the day of payment on which the same ought to be paid having been first lawfully demanded of the said Societys Agent at London — provided that this Society do pay the said Missionary and his successors Fifty pounds Stg. a year's salary until two third parts of the said three hundred acres shall be cleared and cultivated — The Committee having heard the said minute with Mr. Andersons letter relative thereto delayed the consideration of the same till the last thursday of this month when they resolve to meet and agree upon their report to be made to the next General Meeting.

At Edinburgh 3rd June 1740

The Committee having met —

Produced a Letter from Mr. Adam Anderson of the 5th with the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the Society's Correspondents Members at London the 1st May — in which *inter alia* he mentions as expedient that it be a condition in the grant of the Three hundred acres of Land in Georgia that their Missionary be of the Church of Scotland as by law established.

At Edinburgh 25 November 1740

There was presented a Letter from Mr. John McLeod Minister Missionary in Georgia of the 22nd August last bearing his late indisposition of body from which he is now recovered and containing also a brief historical account of the attempt made by those of Carolina, Georgia &c under the command of General Oglethorpe to attack Fort St. Augustine in Florida in which attempt most of the colony of Highlanders were killed by the Spaniards and that those who remain are so situated that the enemy can come upon them to their bedside — the widows and children of those slain are in a deplorable condition and the said Mr. McLeod is doubtful how far it is fit for him to stay there much longer being apprehensive that the Georgia Settlement is near an end — he complains also that he is in straits by want of his salary but does not blame the Society for it in respect he did not call for it — being suspicious of the channel in which it was formerly conveyed to him. He begs the Societys directions what to do in such melancholy circumstances. The Committee having heard the said letter and conferred upon the subject matter thereof appointed a letter in their name to be written to him by Mr. John Walker sympathizing with him in his present situation and assuring him of the Societys countenance and encouragement even tho' he should be obliged to leave that part of America and retire to the next neighbourhood where he can be safe — Mean-

time that the Society do continue his salary with him and are ready to answer his bills upon the rest thereof which are due from October 1738 —

At Edinburgh 26 December 1740

Produced a letter from Mr. Adam Anderson at London of the 18th inst. with a signed copy of a minute of the Trustees for establishing the Colony at Georgia in America dated 19th November agreeing to the desire of this Society as mentioned in minutes of General Meeting dated the 5th of June last with respect to the Society's being left at large as to The Quantum they are to allow their Missionary and that the said Missionary be of the Church of Scotland as by Law established. The Committee transmit the said copy of the minute to the General Meeting.

Upon reconsidering the letter from Mr. McLeod Minister in Georgia produced the 25th of November last, the Committee order that Mr. Anderson at London be *wrote* to desiring he may enquire for a proper person there of whom he may procure a letter of credit to one in Carolina who will pay Mr. McLeod Minister in Georgia to the extent of the salaries resting him by this Society and that Mr. McLeods draughts to the same amount will be duly honored at London.

Argyle Shire Colony in North Carolina

Edinburgh 3rd April 1740

Presented a Letter from Dougald MacTavish of Dunarderie dated the 25th of March enclosing a Copy of the letter dated the 7th of December last at New Cape Fear in North Carolina from the Colony of Highlanders who went last year from Argyleshire thither giving a short detail of their passage and situation of that country having sailed sixteen miles from said Cape to Brunswick — from thence fourteen miles to Newtown by the side of a navigable river where they waited for his Excellency Gabriel Johnstone Governor who kindly received them and offered them the choice of any land in the Province not disposed of to others; that upon inspection they seemed determined to settle at a place called the Forks reckoned one hundred and two miles from the Governors and fifty miles above any Inhabitants where they have taken twelve *tracks* — being twelve square miles the whole dues and expences of purchasing a Tract being Four Pounds Sterlg. that the river is navigable one hundred and forty miles up and plentiful for fish and the Country is abounding with wild Cows of a large kind, plenty of Deer, Bears, Wild Geese that the said Colony keep in a body, that they have no fear of the Indians. That in the whole Province there are but two Clergymen one of

them openly profane and the other of a very poor character — they pray for encouragement from the Society to assist them in supporting a Clergyman — and another letter of March 27th last from the Presbytery of Inverary enforcing the request of the said first letter praying the Society may give encouragement for the maintenance of a Minister of the Gospel to dispense ordinances to the people of that Colony who are now settled as above at North Carolina and will probably increase in number there being several others of Argyleshire intending to go thither and join therein — The Committee delay consideration of the said letter till the principal letter itself come to hand with what further accounts are to be given of the settlement of the said Colony.

From the Minutes of General Meeting (Page 5

At Edinburgh 1st January 1736

The Committee reported — that the Trustees for Georgia have issued a License to Mr. John McLeod the Societys Missionary to Georgia to officiate in religious matters there —

17th March 1737 (Page 48/49

The Committee reported the receipt of Letters from Mr. McLeod mentioning the difficulties of living on the small encouragement allowed by the Society &c as in the *Minutes of Directors*.

2nd June 1737 — page 52

Reported by the Committee that the Letters from the General Meeting to Mr. Oglethorpe & Mr. McLeod have been dispatched.

1st June 1738 — [page] 71

Presented a Letter from Mr. John McLeod craving further augmentation of Salary — or a sum of money to buy servants.

The General Meeting remitted to and empowered the Committee to consider the said letters and do what they judged best —

2nd November 1738 — 87 page

The Committee reported that application was made to the Trustees for Georgia touching their giving a grant in perpetuity of the ground allotted to Mr. McLeod — The Trustees' resolution — and the allowance of £20 for servants &c &c as in Minutes of Directors.

8th March 1739 — page 111

The Committee transmitted to the General Meeting Mr. McLeods Letter of 16th January last in answer to a Letter from the Committee of 6th July — already recorded in Minutes of Directors.

1 November 1739 — [page] 113

Mr. Anderson transmits a copy of Trustees Resolution (see Minutes of Directors) with which the General Meeting declare their satis-

faction and agree that Mr. McLeod be allowed £40 — for buying servants.

20th March 1740

The General Meeting authorize their committee of Directors to appoint proper persons to be the Societys correspondents in Georgia to certify the services of Mr. McLeod — in order that he may receive the benefit of Dr. Williams *Will* in favor of Missionaries.

Also on this day the Lawyers consulted (vide the Minutes of Directors) gave in their opinion “that it is not advisable for the Society to advance money for cultivating the said 300 Acres of Land under the condition that the same shall return absolutely to the Trustees and become forfeited by the Society upon the Missionary failing at any time to pay the Annual sum of £1” 16/ for six months after it becomes due or upon his failings to cultivate 60 of the said 300 acres within the space of 12 years from the date of the Indentures or upon his failing to enter a copy or full memorial of the Indentures with the Auditor of the Plantations within a month of the date thereof. And in general the foresaid Lawyers thought that the foresaid 300 acres ought not to be forfeited by the Society upon any failure or neglect of their Missionary but only upon some failure or neglect of their own at least that if any Conditions are to be inserted in the indentures upon which the right to the said 300 acres is to return to the Trustees and to be forfeited by the Society, upon the omission or neglect of the Missionary for the time, there ought to be a certain reasonable number of years or months granted to the Society within which it may be in their power to perform such things or make such payments as their Missionary ought to have performed or paid, and thereupon to receive their right and reenter to the possession of the said 300 acres as if no such forfeiture had been incurred” — The General Meeting remit the same to their Committee to consider the same & to make application to the Trustees in reference thereto —

At Edinburgh 5th June 1740 [page] 139

A copy of the Trustees' (for Georgia) Resolution regarding the grant of land (per Minutes of Directors) is produced which being heard by the General Meeting — They remit to their Committee and Correspondents to treat with said Trustees upon the Consideration mentioned in their Report & Minutes — & others to be inserted in the Grant of Land and particularly that this Society be not bound to give £50 yearly to such Missionary until two thirds of said Acres be cultivated — in respect that sum will probably be considered too large an allowance when a less quantity than two thirds is cultivated.

6th November 1740 [page] 144

Reported the Trustees for Georgia having come to no further resolution — The General Meeting renew the powers formerly granted (see above).

1st January 1741 [page] 149

The Committee transmitted a signed copy of the Minutes of the Trustees for Georgia dated 19th November — agreeing to the desired [*sic*] of Society as stated 5th June 1740 — in which the General Meeting acquiesce.

19th March 1741 [page] 158

McLeods Letter complaining of his straits for want of his salary, Committees order for remitting the same approved.

Reported — That in the Estimate of the Expense of the Colony of Georgia voted by the House of Commons for the year 1741 — there is an article for transporting thither forty Highlanders to supply loss of those at the late siege at St. Augustine.

25 November 1741 [page] 266

Reported that Mr. McLeod has left his station and is on his way to this Country and the Trustees crave that another be sent.

Page 272

Reported that a Letter is come to hand from Mr. McLeod bearing that he has left his station in Georgia & complains of bad usage from General Oglethorpe — That he is come to South Carolina whence he intended to take a passage for Britain — but remained at the desire of some clergymen there — By a letter from Mr. Anderson London — they are informed that he is Pastor to a Presbyterian Clergyman in Carolina.⁶¹

That the Committee have ordered payment of Mr. McLeods salary till 15th October & see Minutes of Directors.

Compared and found correct

Edinburgh 1843

/s/ Wm Mackenzie

Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Pall Mall. September 1845, London. Georgia letters (unbound, in the lower room) from 1765 to 1782.

Savannah, Georgia, 14 November 1765. letter, Governor Wright to the Bishop of London in favor of Alexander a dissenting Minister, who wished ordination and a mission — “he has resided 40 miles from hence.”

Sunbury, 13 December 1766. from John Alexander. Some houses are without Inhabitants; the whole families having been swept off

by fever; nor have the adjoining Provinces been less afflicted; — The unfavorable casualties and, indeed, discouraging circumstances that have in a very special manner occurred here of late has occasioned me purchasing lands on the river St. Juans, in East Florida, where a Town is laid out — many to remove themselves and families the Ensuing Spring to East Florida. — People about to emigrate — excepting a few Indigents, who are no less abandoned to idleness and sloth, than incorrigible and deaf to admonition or reproof. Wishes to be sent to North Carolina as an Itinerant Missionary — As the Sectaries possessed themselves of the usual and only places of worship here, during my absence, to avoid contention, to which they are ever prone, — Divine Service has always been performed in my own house, and indeed there seems not the least probability of the Governments ever erecting a place for Public Worship here, as the Town is in a most declining state.

Letter from John Alexander, Sunbury, February 1767. In my last I endeavored to make you acquainted with the great uneasiness I sustain by abiding here where I cannot have the smallest prospect of being serviceable from the irreconcilable prejudice of Sectaries and an incensed rabble. — but I have the mortification to find that few attend seriously on Divine Service.

Georgia Parish of St. Johns Sunbury 2 July 1771. Petition from Inhabitants of said Parish, signed by 15 Individuals stating that they were unable to support a Clergyman, that the sum allowed by the Province is only £25 yearly — we therefore, your Petitioners humbly beseech you will be pleased to appoint the said Reverend Timothy Lowten one of your Missionaries &ca.

Parish of St. Georges 23d June 1770 Petition from Inhabitants praying that the Society will appoint Mr. Alexander Findley — having ever since the first settlement of the Parish, been destitute of the benefit of religious worship, and of the Sacraments according to the rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, or any other form of worship; except that of Vagrant Baptists who have sometimes come among us.

Letter from Alexander Findlay dated St Stephens, South Carolina 2 September 1771 intimating that, 'When I arrived at Savannah in Georgia 4th May and was there informed by my friend Mr Frink — that the Church was only half finished, and my house not yet begun — he had succeeded his Uncle, now old and willing to demit on St Stephens, South Carolina.

St. George's Parish, Georgia. 1st February 1774. John Holmes. The Parish is supposed to contain about 400 families, one half Presby-

terians, the chief of their Knowledge being obtained from a Parcel of illiterate Anabaptist Preachers & cc. Several murders have been lately committed here about by the Indians.

From Do Do 1st September 1775. Giving an Account of the number of communicants &cc —

From James Brown. St. Georges, Georgia. Savannah. 15 April 1780. Having waited on Sir James Wright and delivered my letter, he informs me that it is impossible for me to go back to St. George's at present; that part of the Province being yet in the power of the rebels; but as we expect every day to hear of the success of the expedition to Charleston, it is hoped that in consequence of it the interior parts of the Province will soon be settled.

From Reverend James Brown Charlestown 29 December 1781. My last informed the Society that tho' I had then been about a year in Georgia it had never been once in my power to repair to my Mission at St. Georges but that I continued still doing the duty of a Clergyman at Savannah where there was no other at that time; but I have since been superseded there by Mr Smith the late Restor, sending out a Curate to officiate for him. As a Curate is a new thing in America this step has given great offence to the people, especially as it was done without consulting them or any previous notice even to the Governor himself. &c.

From James Brown. New York. 16 September 1782. Complaining of having been dismissed by the Society &cc — Savannah was the only place in the province where a real British subject could then be with safety. — From my first arrival in Georgia to my finally leaving it with the Garrison, there was only about 2 months in which it was safe even to travel from Savannah to St. Georges. Once in that time, I mentioned to Sir J. Wright my intention of going to St. Georges; but he advised me to defer all thoughts of it for a while. — he told me I could not go with safety at that time — but added he, "I have had very disagreeable accounts from that quarter this very morning" these accounts proved but too true, for in the course of a week or two the rebels in their incursion had overrun all that neighbourhood, and committed the greatest outrages; nor has the county since that time been safe many miles beyond the lines of Savannah.

From James Seymour Augusta, Georgia 1st September 1773. I continue to perform divine Service every Sunday, at the Parish Church in Augusta and frequently on the week days, in the more remote parts of the Parish. Since the 1st of March last I have baptized 25 White Children, and 2 Negroe Children, married 19 couples and

buried 2 children; and had 4 added to the former communicants at Easter.

From Reverend Mr Seymour, Savannah 24 February 1774. Since my last a Methodist minister of the name of Piercy (sent out some time ago by the Countess of Huntingdon) came to Augusta. I did not chuse to admit him into my Pulpit, as he always had, on his first arrival, introduced himself to the dissenting Congregations, and not to the Ministers of the established church. Lady Huntingdon has likewise sent out to the Orphan House Academy in this Province, 4 young men, Itinerant Lay Preachers, who ride about in the different Parishes, endeavoring by their Preaching, to insinuate themselves into the good opinion of the Country People &c. My Cure has been very much alarmed lately by the Nation of Creek Indians, who have already murdered about 20 White People on the frontiers of our Parish; I brought my family down a few days ago to Savannah and I shall set out again for Augusta tomorrow or next day. Since my last I have baptised 16 White Children and 3 Mulattoes, married 13 couples, buried 3 Corpses.

Augusta 24 July 1775. The present unhappy differences between great Britain and the Colonies has occasioned no small confusion in this as in the other Colonies. We are however, at present more quiet here than in any part of the Continent. The state of my Mission is much the same as when I wrote you last. I have baptised 18 Children, married 7 Couples, buried 3 Corpses and had 3 added to the Number of Communicants &ca. /s/ James Seymour

From Do 9th May 1776. I now embrace this opportunity of acquainting you and the Society that I still continue to perform Divine Service as formerly in this once happy but now distracted county &cc.

From James Seymour. Savannah 14 March 1782. In my last to the Society I informed you fully of my losses and sufferings on the Fall of the Garrison at Augusta. I still remain in this town, and use my best endeavours, by keeping School, to support my unfortunate family that has formerly lived in great Plenty. The rebels are in full possession of this Province, except for a few Miles round this Garrison which makes the necessaries of life very high — this and the extravagant expense of house rent often puts me to some difficulties. I have nothing to depend on but the Societies Bounty and my School — have often applied for a Chaplaincy in the Army, but have never been so fortunate as to find a suitable vacancy. I am often called on to visit the sick and perform other clerical Duties, and frequently assist at the public Service, for all which I have not the least emolument; the fees and other Benefits of this living fall to Mr Stuart. He

was lately sent out here Curate by the Rector Mr Smith who resides in Ireland. Mr Brown has got a Chaplaincy &ca.

From James Seymour Savannah 14 March 1782 (Duplicate of former letter)

Letter from N. Jones and William Spencer Church Wardens Savannah, Georgia 14 July 1760 (Notifying that Mr B. Zouberbuhler was in ill health and that he intended to visit Europe soon in hopes of recovery) W M) We thought it our duty, by this Vessel to make our earnest application to the Society that for the comfort and edification of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Christ Church they will be pleased as soon as possible to appoint and send over another Clergyman to succeed Mr. Zouberbuhler.

Letter from Barthw. Zouberbuhler Savannah Georgia 14 July 1760. (To the same effect as the preceding — regarding his poor health, injured by the heat of the climate and 14 years pastoral labors &cc) W M) Whilst under the present wise & prudent administration the Inhabitants of this Province are daily encreasing, I am extremely concerned &cc.

From Barthw. Zouberbuhler Savannah Georgia 24 June 1761. Your favour of the 22 September 1760 I have acknowledged in a letter dated the 14th of April last, and therein informed you of the recovery of my health and that I would continue officiating here until I was succeeded, which however I expected would be before the sailing of this fleet, in which I intended to have taken a passage. But as the Reverend Mr Duncanson whom the Society have appointed for this Mission is not yet arrived and many of my Parishioners have expressed an uneasiness of being left without a Clergyman, I must submit to the Divine Providence and defer my going to England till next year.

Meeting of the Vestry 4th Sept. 1761. (8 vestryment present) Signed Peter Gandy, Clark. The Reverend Mr Dunkinson being arrived in the province—to succeed the Reverend Mr Zouberbuhler in his Mission as Rector of the Parish of Christ-Church the Vestry met and took under consideration the several accounts they had received touching that Gentleman's character &ca. Resolved that the Reverend Mr Zouberbuhler do remain Rector of the Parish of Christ-Church.

Savannah, Georgia, 9th February 1762 Letter from the Church Wardens, N. Jones and William Spencer informing the Society that as they had ascertained that Mr Duncanson was an unfit person to officiate as a Clergyman &c.

Savannah, Georgia, 9th February 1762. from Bartholomew Zouber-

buhler The Reverend Mr Duncanson whom the Society was pleased to appoint to succeed me in my mission, came to Savannah some time in September last. On whose arrival, as well as previous thereto, some unfavorable reports having prevailed among my Parishioners I thought it my Duty to convene the Vestry &c — to my great concern they found him not to answer the Societys pious Intention, being neither a worthy Clergyman nor of good and exemplary behavior. This induced the Vestry to come to the resolution of continuing me Rector of the Parish of Christ-Church.

A very long letter of four folio pages from Duncanson endeavoring to excuse his misconduct. Dated Savannah, Georgia 20 May 1762. I do hope that some of the gentlemen may consider the ill treatment I received from the people of Augusta as a stranger and a helpless Foreigner — but this is but little more than what the Reverend Mr Copp received from them before, now deceased, late clergyman of St. Johns Island, South Carolina — Mr Cashell told me they would have killed Mr Copp had he not gone away and that for no other reason but preaching against the vice of that place &c.

From William Duncanson Savannah, Georgia 15 June 1762. The Church is in a most ruinous way, it is dangerous to go into it when the wind blows high. I do believe since I came here, there was not a child baptised in the Church, neither a child catechised there. The care of this great and important duty is committed to school Masters who constantly are hearers of the Presbyterian teacher. — There are about 200 houses in this town, it is enlarging very fast. The people are inclined midway between Presbytery and the established Church. They are very fond of Sermons — They are able to build a decent Church without the assistance of £300 from you. (There are certificates from Robert Bolton, Benjamin Stirk, Thomas Dixon and John Perkins, that as far as they knew Mr Duncanson has acted properly and as a gentleman.)

Savannah 14 March 1763. They are a people in general well disposed but greatly divided by various opinions. I have received many invitations especially from some of the inhabitants of St. Johns Parish about 40 miles from Savannah who are erecting a large Chapel and promise to contribute cheerfully, towards the support and comfort of a Minister in the Holy Orders of our Church, if the Society would be pleased to send them one. It gives me no little uneasiness to see so many in this Province — those of Augusta in particular destitute of divine worship &c. The state of my parish at present is as followeth: Inhabitants about 4000 of which there are 800 who profess themselves to be of the Church of England 1100

Dissenters German and French Protestants. 1800 Negroes and 25 Jews. My communicants are 50, constant in their attendance and unbleamable [*sic*] in their Lives. Bartw. Zouberbuhler.)

From Do Savannah Georgia 31 December 1764. I have wrote and sent you a letter by his Majestys ship the Epreuve commanded by Captn. Blake. But unhappily this vessel is lost with all the people that were on Board among which was our Governors Lady and 2 daughters – a family of undissembled goodness and in all respects most exemplary, – especially in their attendance on divine worship. The fortitude with which the Governor bears so complicated a Calamity is really admirable. And I have the pleasure to acquaint you that under his wise and prudent administration, the inhabitants of this Province are extremely happy and do visibly encrease &c.

From Barthw Zouberbuhler. Savannah 1 May 1766. The parcel of Books did not come to hand till a few days ago – I will distribute them in such a manner as I think may answer their pious intention. The design of building the new church in this town is now laid aside. It appears that the materials and workmanship of erecting a Church 90 by 60 feet would at least amount to £3000 Sterling. The sum of £800 is now at interest 8 P.C. The Assembly has likewise granted an additional sum of £300 Sterling towards repairing our old Church, and erecting a Gallery which we have completed, and Col. Barnard of Augusta has made our Parish a present of an Organ.

Letter from Church wardens & Principal Inhabitants of Savannah dated 26 January 1767. Addressed to the Rev. Mr Daniel Barton informing the Society of the death of their worthy Pastor Mr Zouberbuhler on 11th December after a tedious and painful illness. It mentions the distress and sickly condition of the poorer sort in this Parish the last year having been so remarkably unhealthy that we had more burials in four months than we had for many years past – had appointed Mr Frink with the approval of the Parishioners and the sanction of the Governor &ca and apply for a continuation of the Salary.

Augusta in Georgia Parish of St Pauls 8th February 1762. A Petition from Church Wardens and Vestry wishing a Clergyman to be appointed to that Parish. Just now free from any apprehension of incursions or ravages from the Savages or Neighbouring Indians and the Parsonage house is at present in the very best repair, and more than 15 acres of the Glebe enclosed ready for planting or sowing grain. A plan of a New Church (the old one being much impaired) is now under consideration &ca (A copy of this letter in the Lambeth

Library from which I made an extract, that will be found the last page).

Letter from the Church Wardens and Vestry of St Pauls in Augusta 24 March 1763. In regard to a provision for a new Minister. But tho' Mr Copp never received £50 per annum after the first year he never fell short of it £15 in every year after during his stay here. Our Prospect of quietness with regard to the Indians is every day more confirmed and our possession of the neighbouring countries of Mobbille and St Augustine will not admit of the most distant apprehensions of any future trouble from them.

Do Do 12 November 1764. Requesting that Mr Teale may be appointed a Missionary to us, with an appointment of £50 p. Annum.

Letter from the Revd Mr Frink Augusta 15 March 1765. I proceed now to give an account of my situation since I left New England. After a passage of 37 days from the time I left Boston, I arrived at Charlestown, South Carolina, after waiting 6 Days for an opportunity to go to Augusta, I proceeded on my journey which was not a little tedious, besides the distance of the way which is great, there are very few houses, and no accommodations for Travellers, being obliged to carry our own Provisions, and dine upon the ground &c and at night rest the wearied Limbs upon a Bear skin in some low and sometime deserted Cottage or Hutt, and sometimes lodge in the Woods having the Canopy of Heaven for a covering; on the 5th day I arrived at Augusta and to my great surprise found one Mr Teale, a Clergyman who in his Peregrination accidentally or rather designedly stumbled upon Augusta, as plainly appear by his behaviour. This man is a Native of Barbadoes &c (then follows a long relation of Teale (such as that he had led a gay life at one time, and had been disinherited by his Father &ca. and the means he used to wriggle into the favor of the Augustians &c.) WM) That the £17 mentioned to be allowed to a Missionary for preaching at New Windsor or Fort Moore from the province of South Carolina has since ceased as that fort is to be moved higher up the river – the war has greatly affected the settlement so that there are not the half the number of marriages that the Church Wardens expected. No doubt the People (except Teale's Party) will do all that they can to support a Missionary, but as they have been greatly distressed by the Indians of late cannot be expected. There is a New Church erected here and almost finished. Sir I can't conclude without repeating the ill usage I have received from Mr Teale. I desire to know whether there is such a Clergyman or not, i.e. whether he is in orders and has a Licence to preach which I suspect, as he has never given me satis-

faction in this respect. And I can't but wish that we could have more order in these American Lands, so that Vagrants of this kind might be taken notice of &c.

Augusta in Georgia Parish of St. Pauls, 8 May 1765. Letter from Church Wardens & Vestry, requesting that the Society will be pleased to add £20 per annum more to Mr Frink's allowance, without which he will be severely disappointed of those expectations that partly induced him to accept this Parish — we had given Mr. Teale a conditional invitation, which he accepted, and officiated here for 4 months.

Letter from Mr Frink Augusta 1 June 1765. (Complaining of the violent conduct of Mr Teale) Augusta seems to be capable of improvement as a Town, they are not so large as to the number of Inhabitants as before the late War, which obliged some of the best settlers to abandon it. This Place has been greatly harrassed and distressed, time after time, by the numerous tribes of the Upper and Lower Creek Indians and Cherokee. But the Inhabitants hope for better times for the future. The number of Inhabitants in the Parish of St. Pauls, Augusta, are Whites: 138 Males, 402 Women and Children — Negro slaves 501. Checkesaw Indians about 90. Baptised since my arrival 28 Infants — 3 Adults — Communicants of the Church of England on Whitsunday 4 Males — 13 Females. Mr. Teale has been a pest to society ever since my arrival &c.

Letter from Reverend Mr Teale (In style, matter and sentiment the very opposite of those from Mr Frink. WM) wishing to be appointed to the Parish of St George 30 miles from Augusta &c. dated Savannah 4 June 1765.

Letter from Mr. Frink, Augusta 13 January 1766. To the Reverend Dr Barton. I have the pleasure now to inform that all things here are in a quiet posture since Mr Teale left us. The Church is just finished, but we find it too small to contain those that have an inclination, those cannot exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Inhabitants. Of 501 Negro Slaves in the Parish 28 Infants have been baptised. Of about 90 Checkesaw Indians, 3 Adults and 12 Infants baptised. Says that he has had an Invitation from the Vestry and Church Wardens of Prince Williams Parish, South Carolina to settle among them & they have made large offers &c.

Letter from Mr Frink Augusta 9 April 1766. I have made some attempts to instill the principles of Christianity into the Indians called Checkesaws; but all seems to be to no purpose. We are troubled with many Ignorant Baptist Exhorters that stroll about the Country who are infamous Rascals yet lead many astray — I visited places

called hard labor – long Canes & where Germans French and Irish have lately settled. Edward Barnard Esqr. a gentleman resident in this Place, proposes to pay for the Instruction and Clothing of 6 Children whose Parents are not able to afford them any Assistance. (I hear [*sic*] pass over 15 letters from Savannah and other places in Ga more or less interesting to those who take an interest in the Missions) WM).

Letter from Mr Samuel Frink, Savannah, Georgia 8th July 1771. It is my design to collect the number of Souls in the whole Parish, but this must suffice for the present. A list of the Inhabitants &c the number of Slaves in the Town of Savannah only, exclusive of the Plantations near said Town accurately taken.

	Families men & women & children	Negroes belong- ing to	total	
Church of England	180	664	521	1184
Lutherans	35	134	59	192
Presbyterians & Independents	92	327	172	499
Jews	6	27	22	49
No Religion	11	23	7	30
Negroes that live by themselves and allow their Masters a certain sum per week – 40.				

Total Whites and Blacks 1996 –

(Several letters from the German Inhabitants of Savannah wishing the Society to appoint and pay a Missionary capable of Preaching in the German tongue – “earnestly desiring that their children may be incorporated with the English Nation which has so humanely and generously adopted us” &c. One of the letters is dated 20th February 1767, another 23d February 1767. WM) Several more letters – one from Edward Ellington of Augusta the first dated 30th December 1768. (Application from Inhabitants of Augusta for a Missionary. Mr Ellington our present Minister having acquainted us within these few days that he had consented to take upon him the care of Mr Whitefields intended College. dated Augusta 27 February 1770)

Letter from Mr Frink, Savannah 6 July 1770 Mr. Ellingtons leaving the Mission at Augusta (tho’ I am told that a few tears were lost on the occasion.) The people there have always treated him with the greatest kindness, but have never been punctual with regard to paying the Money annually which they engaged to do – he has left the poor people destitute, who always go beyond their abilities with regard to the support of a Minister – The people are really in

want of a steady serious man of sound Church of England Principles they are not so fond of the modern puffs of Methodistick Insanity. (It is stated in this letter) that the late Commons house of Assembly were so far intoxicated with liberty principles as to endeavour to put Jews and Dissenters of all Denominations upon a footing with the Church here established. — The Bill was rejected by the upper house.

Letter from Mr Frink 6 July 1770. Recommending the Bearer Mr A Findlay a native of Aberdeen who has resided 3 years in Savannah to be a Missionary for St. Georges Parish &c.

Two letters from Frink, one abusive of Ellington & the other recommending Mr James Seymour to the Bishop of London.

Letter from N. Jones and Wm Ewen, Church Wardens Savannah 10 October 1771, communicating the decease of Mr Frink, Rector of Christ Church on the 4th Instant, and applying to the society for the appointment of a successor.

Letter from Do of 1st January 1772. In favor Mr T Lowton and wishing him to get the same salary as Mr Frink.

Letter from Wm. Ewen 1st January 1772 to the same effect as above. This letter mentions the Georgia Gazette. No doubt the Society will have the entire file of this newspaper, and *therefore* I will make no farther quotation from the remaining letters unless a particular fact is stated. (There [are] two or three letters from Ellington) and 2 from Mr Frink; one Savannah 4 August 1768. the other 29th June 1769 both of considerable length. In the last it is stated — Are not Churchmen entitled to as many Privileges as Dissenters in America? I hope to more — tho' they have not yet experienced it. Why all this clamour and noise with regard to sending a Bishop to America. Nothing surely less than Consummate Independence and a desire to be in the Saddle, that they may ride over us, as they have always endeavoured to do— both in Church and State. God preserve us from such Masters! (Urges strongly the necessity of the appointment of a Bishop) We should then be freed from, and keep at a distance Coblers and Tinkers, Butchers, and Baker, Watchmakers, and Cattle hunters, thieves and Robbers, and every Vagrant, in such a manner as not to dare to assume the sacred Character of the Priesthood. (Mr Frink had evidently a most deep rooted aversion to Whitefield) — in letter 4 April 1768 he states “that he, Whitefield had done more injury to the Church of England than could be repaired in 3 Centuries,” refers to his open contempt of the Clergy of the Church, to his great knowledge of mankind, his cunning his affable manners &c (Mr Frink evidently seemed to

regard *Episcopal* Ordination as *essential* and *therefore* viewed all clergymen not of the true Church of England as thieves and robbers, and their ministrations as impious and sacrilegious. I am much afraid that he was greatly wanting in that "Charity which thinketh no evil". WM)

* * * *

Lambeth Palace 1845 September 22

American Colonies MS

11231 No. 52 1751 August 31.

Copy of letter from Augusta to the Trustees for Georgia (Relative to the erection of a church there, and the salary to Mr. Copp &c W.M.).

Propagation of the Gospel. Vol. 2d. 1762-1764. At a General Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Held on the 21st day of May 1762. Present his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Revd. Dr Wills dean of Exeter, General Hudson, Dr. Smith &c. A Petition from the Church Wardens & Vestry of St. Paul's Parish in Georgia, dated Augusta Feby. 8th 1762 begging leave to acquaint the Society that finding by the Parish Books, that a former Vestry had Petitioned for a Clergyman to succeed the Revd. Mr Copp, which Petition has been without its desired effect, they think it their duty to renew their Petition for a Clergyman of the Church of England to be sent them, whom they will receive with all due respect. They observe, that an Act of Assembly of the Province grants to every Clergyman of the Church of England that is or shall be in any Parish in the Province £25 Sterg. per annum clear of all deductions; £15 or 20 more easily arise from the perquisites of marrying only in that large and populous Parish, it would be no difficult matter to add by a private subscription £15 or 20 more which with the £17 Sterg. per annum allowed by the Province of South Carolina for a Sermon once a Month at New Windsor about 5 miles from Augusta, together with what the Society shall please to allow a Missionary — they judge will enable a Gentleman with or without a Family to live comfortably. That Part of the Province they say is remarkably healthy, situate upon a fine river 150 miles from Charles Town and about the same distance from Savannah. The Parsonage house is in good repair and more than 15 acres Glebe enclosed, and the Assembly have passed an Act for rebuilding the Church. Having been long without a Clergyman and desirous of one, they invited Mr Duncanson to come to them from Savannah hearing he was not fixed there and were greatly blessed upon the occasion, but unhappily soon found themselves

disappointed in their expectations, for Mr Duncanson had not been with them six weeks before irregular conduct in him shewed itself, if an excess of Drink and Profane Swearing may be termed so. While they were attempting to reclaim Mr Duncanson from these irregularities the peace was sworn against him by one who Mr Duncanson had first challenged to fight a Duel, and afterwards attempted to Horsewhip, from which being prevented, he did actually present a loaded Pistol to his Breast with threats and menaces of shooting him, and this after Mr Duncanson had complained to a Magistrate of some imaginary Injury he had received from the other, which being examined into appeared groundless and frivolous. From Mr Duncansons conduct they conclude him incapable of forming the great principles of religion in the minds of the many unlearned people that are generally found in the remote parts of America who are more apt to be taught by example than precept. They therefore beg leave to repeat the humble Petition to the Society to send them another Clergyman in the room of Mr Duncanson. (They add) that the salary of £23-6-8 is allowed out of the money annually granted by Parliament for the Province of Georgia for a Schoolmaster in that place, which with the advantage that results from teaching the children there at least £30 Sterg. more may be with the greatest ease thrown into the hands of a Clergyman who would chuse to accept it. Agreed as the opinion of the Committee that the Secretary be directed to acquaint the Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Pauls Parish in Augusta, that the Society received a complaint from Mr Copp when he left Augusta, that the people of that Parish had by no means fulfilled the promises they made for the support of a Minister since during the 5 years which he was among them, he had received little or no temporal profit from them as appears by a letter of Mr Copsps dated February 9th 1756. — Duncansons salary to be no longer paid. Letter from Governor Wright dated Savannah, Ga 22 February 1762 mentioning with concern that some very bad men had been sent with Missions to America & hoping that strict enquiry be made into the character of the person that may be sent to Augusta &c.

* * * *

22 September 1845 Lambeth Library London

(I have made this long extract from the "*Vol. 2d. Propagation of the Gospel*" in the library of Lambeth Palace, as it shews the kind of notices that are contained in the *Voluminous Journals* of the proceedings of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, preserved in their office 79 Pall-Mall. WM) There is a Book entitled

"*Propaganda* being an abstract of the designs and proceedings of the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts &c second edition London, 1820." That gives a good account of their labors in America. In Pages 52, 53 and 54 is a Table of Stations and Missionaries from which I quote what pertains to Georgia, viz: 1734 one Missionary; 1735, 1736, 1737 & 1738 one Do; 1739 *none*; 1740 & 1741 one; 1742 & 1743 *None*. From 1744 to 1750 one; 1751 to 1756 Three 3; 1757 One; 1758, 1759 & 1760 Two 2; 1761, 1762 & 1763 one; 1764, 1765 & 1766 Two 2; 1767 Three 3; 1768, 1769 & 1770 Two 2; 1771 Three 3; 1772 Do; 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776 & 1778 Two 2; 1779 One; 1780, 1781 & 1782 2; 1783 One. As the Book is before me I subjoin a quotation of a more general description. WM "In 1797 the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Norwich observes. The United States of America are no longer under the protection or control of the British Government. Grown up to full strength and independence, under the fostering care of the Mother County, they cease to be attached to her by any other ties than those of gratitude, of affection, and of mutual interest. The rapid progress which these Colonies have made to maturity (a progress I believe unprecedented in the history of Colonization) can be attributed to no other cause than the generous nature of that Government, from which they are sprung. In their infant state, every assistance was offered that had the smallest tendency, to improve their religious, or civil, or commercial interests. The Mother Country felt no unseemly jealousy, no low minded apprehensions of their growing strength; but contributed anxiously and liberally all that was in her power, to accelerate and confirm it. The independence which followed is neither at this day to be lamented, nor yet to be considered as a total and active separation of the two countries; connected as they are by one common interest, and bound to each other by those ties, which in political alliances, are always found to be of great prevalence in a similarity of manners, of language, of laws, of Religion." Pages 70 & 71. (The above remarks of the Bishop appear peculiarly applicable to Georgia. WM)

(Note the numbers 1, 2 & 3 in the above table refer to each year. WM)

NOTES

¹This extract is in the hand of William Bacon Stevens. The original letter is not now in this collection, nor does the Georgia Historical Society have the *Savannah Republican* referred to.

²The extracts from the *Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh, are given below. W. B. Hodgson to I. K. Tefft, New York, October 15, 1843, says, "what

an enthusiast is Dr. McKenzie to have copied with his own hand, so much M.S. from the Caledonian Mercury." Letters of Honorary Members of the Georgia Historical Society. . . . Vol. II; a bound volume of original letters.

³This volume is at the Georgia Historical Society. It contains the following pamphlets bound together: a. *An Authentic and Particular Account of the Taking of Carthagen by the French, in the Year 1697. . . .* By the Sieur Pointis, . . . 2d ed. London, Printed for O. Payne, 1740. b. *An Account of the Expedition to Carthagen, With Explanatory Notes and Observations.* London, Printed for M. Cooper, 1743. c. *Original Papers Relating to the Expedition to the Island of Cuba. . . .* London, Printed for M. Cooper, 1744. d. *A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia, . . .* By Pat. Tailfer, M.D., Hugh Anderson, M.D., Da. Douglas, and others, . . . Printed for P. Timothy, in Charles-Town, South Carolina; and sold by J. Crockatt, in Fleet-street, London, 1742. e. *The Spanish Hireling Detected: Being a Refutation of the Several Calumnies and Falsehoods in a Late Pamphlet, Entitu'd An Impartial Account of the Late Expedition Against St. Augustine Under General Oglethorpe.* By George Cadogan. 2d ed. London, Printed for J. Roberts, 1743.

W. B. Hodgson's name is inscribed on the flyleaf and title pages or first pages of the pamphlets. The title page of the Tailfer pamphlet has this note in Hodgson's hand, "From Wm. Mackenzie of the University of Edinburgh to Wm. B. Hodgson Esqr., Savh, Ga. 1843."

⁴This letter is not now in the archives of the Georgia Historical Society, but Sir William's letter to I. K. Tefft, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, dated Edinburgh, 29 Jan. 1844, is. In it he expresses appreciation of his election as an Honorary Member, says his service was insignificant, and says of Mackenzie, "I beg leave to felicitate the Society on having, in this quarter, so able & ardent a correspondent as Dr. Mackenzie. Nothing can exceed the zeal with which he pursues his researches into every source of possible information in regard to the history of the Scottish emigration &c." Letters of Honorary Members of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. II. The German books referred to are doubtless Samuel Urlsperger, *Ausfuhrliche nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten: Die sich in America niedergelassen Haben . . .* (Halle, 1735-1740), of which the Georgia Historical Society has the first six parts. See *Catalogue of the Wymerley Jones DeRenne Georgia Library . . .* (Wormsloe, 1930), I, 11-43, 57-69, for several early German publications relative to the Saltzburger emigration.

⁵The Society has only one of these pamphlets in the original edition: Francis Moore, *A Voyage to Georgia. Begun in the Year 1735* (London, 1744). For its probable source see note 9 below.

⁶W. B. Stevens in his *A History of Georgia . . .* (N. Y., Appleton, 1847), I, xiii, says this of Dr. Mackenzie's work: "To Prof. Wm. Mackenzie of Edinburgh, who has most liberally contributed to the library of the Historical Society, and laboured most diligently in collecting manuscript materials, I render sincere thanks for his important and disinterested researches."

⁷This letter is in Letters of Honorary Members of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. II.

⁸*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, Vols. 1 and II, published in Savannah in 1840 and 1842, respectively.

⁹Stacy Grimaldi's letter to Tefft, dated London, 22 Feb. 1844, expressing appreciation of his election as an Honorary Member is in Letters of Honorary Members of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. II. There are two other letters of his in this volume in which he thanks the Society for the first two volumes of its *Collections* and offers help in research. He says he is sending the Society, as a "humble contribution" from his

library a copy of Francis Moore's *A Voyage to Georgia* (1744) and *Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia*, by Pat Tailfer, *et al* (1742). A copy of Moore is in the library. The Society does not have an 18th century edition of the Tailfer pamphlet except in Hodgson's pamphlet volume, cited above.

¹⁰The Rev. John McLeod went to South Carolina and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on Edisto Island in 1741. He remained there until 1754. He was for a time Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Willtown, and on James Island. He died on Edisto Island in September 1769. George Howe, *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina* (Columbia: Duffie and Chapman, 1870), 252, 253, 279, 322; *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, X, 157 (July, 1909), XVI, 91 (April, 1915). The extracts regarding McLeod, that Mackenzie mentions are given below.

¹¹This publication and the copy from "Pedigree of the Borley, or Junlor Branch of the Scoury Family" are not in the Society's library.

¹²Given below.

¹³Given below.

¹⁴The letter is not in the Society's library.

¹⁵Given below.

¹⁶Anonymous review of *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, I (Savannah, 1840), and Manuscripts of Don Manuel de Montiano, 1740, in *Southern Quarterly Review*, V, 391-419 (April, 1844). It is titled, "History of Florida." At this time copies in Spanish of the reports and letters of Montiano, some of which are quoted in the review, were in the Public Archives in St. Augustine, Florida. William B. Hodgson had them copied for the Georgia Historical Society in 1844. They were later translated and published as *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, VII, pt. 1 (Savannah, 1909). In the index to the Society's copy of this issue of *Southern Quarterly Review*, some authors have been identified in pencil. By the entry for this review is written "Genl. Brown."

¹⁷The petition is in A. D. Chandler, *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia*, I (Atlanta, 1905), 427-28.

¹⁸William Roberts, *An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida*. London, Printed for T. Jefferys, 1763. The society does not have a copy.

¹⁹Hugh Mackay in *The Scots Magazine*, II, 527-28 (1740).

²⁰A character in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*.

²¹*The Report of the Committee of Both Houses of Assembly of the Province of South Carolina, Appointed to Enquire Into the Causes of the Disappointment of Success, in the Late Expedition Against St. Augustine, Under the Command of General Oglethorpe*. London, Printed for J. Roberts, 1743. A reprint of the Charleston printing of 1742.

²²This publication is not at the Georgia Historical Society. Some of it quoted here is almost verbatim from *The Report of the Committee of Both Houses of Assembly of the Province of South Carolina*, . . . , cited above.

²³Lt. Col. William Cooke.

²⁴*The History of the American Indians* . . . By James Adair. London, Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, 1775.

²⁵This book is not at the Georgia Historical Society nor is Wynne's *History of the British Empire*.

²⁶A letter describing the Battle of Bloody Marsh, by Patrick Sutherland, in *The Scots Magazine*, IV, 576-79 (Dec., 1742).

²⁷We have not been able to identify this Agricultural address.

²⁸Tefft added the letter to his autograph collection which was sold at auction after his death. C. F. Fisher, comp. *Catalogue of the Entire Collection of Autographs of the Late Mr. I. K. Tefft, of Savannah, Ga.* . . .

The Whole to be Sold by Auction, . . . New York: Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., 1867, p. 192. It is listed in group #2028 as 3p. ALS, 1845.

²⁹The extracts are not at the Georgia Historical Society.

³⁰The Society had some correspondence with Robert Lemon of the State Paper Office, 1840-1849, in regard to Georgia records there. Much of this is still at the Society.

³¹*Notes on Northern Africa, the Sahara and Soudan, in Relation to the Ethnography, Languages, History, Political and Social Conditions, of the Natives of Those Countries*. By William B. Hodgson. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1844.

³²*An Impartial Account of the Late Expedition Against St. Augustine Under General Oglethorpe*. London: Printed for J. Higginson, 1742. The Society does not have this edition.

³³*A Full Reply to Lieut. Cadogan's Spanish Hireling &c. and Lieut. Mackay's Letter Concerning the Action at Moosa*. [By James Edward Oglethorpe.] London: Printed for J. Higginson, 1743. Not at the Georgia Historical Society.

³⁴*A Relation or Journal of a Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine on Florida: Conducted by the Hon. General Oglethorpe*. [By Edward Kimber.] London, Printed for T. Astley, 1744. Mackenzie made a copy of this in his own hand and sent it to Wm. B. Hodgson from "British Museum, London, August, 1845." Only the first seven pages and part of page 8 are still in this collection.

³⁵Given below.

³⁶Washington Irving, Minister to Spain, 1842-1846.

³⁷Sawder, meaning flattery or blarney, is now obsolete.

³⁸Not at the Society.

³⁹The Society has a file of *The Scots Magazine*, 1739 (v.1)-1742 (v.4); 1745 (v.7)-1748 (v.10); 1750 (v.12); 1753 (v.15)-1785 (v.47); 1787 (v.49)-1790 (v.52); 1793 (v.55)-1802 (v.64); 1805 (v.67). Undoubtedly some, if not all of these, came from Mackenzie. There are no marks in them or any records to indicate the source.

⁴⁰The Society has a manuscript copy of "Report of Sir James Wright on the Condition of the Province of Georgia, on 20th Sept., 1773," written to the Earl of Dartmouth in "answer to queries." This copy was published in *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society* (Savannah, 1873), III, 158-75.

⁴¹Charles Wallace Howard, appointed by an Act of the Georgia Legislature of April 5, 1838, to go to England to secure originals or transcripts of documents relating to colonial Georgia, spent several years there copying these records. His transcripts were later lost in a fire. The records were recopied by Allen D. Candler. The Society does not have the "brief extracts" from De Brahm, sent by Mackenzie. This letter may have been the inspiration for George Wymberley Jones's publication, *History of the Province of Georgia* . . . , by John Gerar William De Brahms (Wormsloe, 1849).

⁴²*Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe, Founder of the Colony of Georgia in North America*. By Thaddeus Mason Harris. Boston: Printed for the Author, 1841.

⁴³Parliamentary Debates, binder's title of *The History and Proceedings of the House of Commons from the Restoration to the Present Time*. London: Chandler, 1742. The Society has seven volumes covering 1660-1733.

⁴⁴Not at the Society.

⁴⁵The reference is to the marriage of Mary Musgrove Matthews, Oglethorpe's Indian interpreter, to the Reverend Thomas Bosomworth. The Bosomworth claims have been the subject of several articles.

⁴⁶Most of the extracts made by Dr. Mackenzie are dispatches from one

Wye who appears to have been the London correspondent for the *Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury*.

⁴⁷*Reasons for establishing the Colony of Georgia with Regard to the Trade of Great Britain . . .* (London: For W. Meadows, 1733), published without attribution of authorship. The second edition, same publisher, also in 1733, gives Benjamin Martyn as author.

⁴⁸The well known engraving, "A View of Savannah as it Stood the 29th of March, 1734." P. Gordon Inv., P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

⁴⁹*An Extract of the Journals of Mr. Commissary von Reck Who Conducted the First Transport of Saltzburghers to Georgia, and of the Reverend Mr. Bolzius, One of Their Ministers, Giving an Account of Their Voyage To, and Happy Settlement in That Province.* Published by the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. London: Printed by M. Downing, 1734.

⁵⁰Of these publications the Society has only some volumes of *The Political State of Great Britain . . .* London: A. Boyer (etc.), vol. XXIX, 1725; vols. XLIV-LI, 1732-1736.

⁵¹Cited in Note 3, above.

⁵²The originals of this genealogy and the letter of Sir Alexander Mackintosh to Mackenzie which follows it are now in the Keith Reid Manuscript Collection, University of Georgia Libraries. Published here by permission.

⁵³Phineas, Lewis and Janet died in Darien. E. M. Coulter and A. B. Saye, eds., *A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia.* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, c. 1949), 85-86; Lachlan McIntosh's family Bible in J. G. B. Bulloch, *A History and Genealogy of the Family of Baillie of Dunain, . . .* (Green Bay, Wsc., 1878), 85-86.

⁵⁴His plantation on the Sapelo River was named Essich, not Borlum.

⁵⁵We have found no confirmation of this Revolutionary War service.

⁵⁶William was not killed at Savannah; he died in 1799. *Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser*, December 6, 1799, P. 3, col. 3. The editors have found no record of his marriage and issue.

⁵⁷Charles Harris died March 18, 1827, not 1829. Charles and Catherine McIntosh Harris had five children, only two of whom grew to maturity. Charles Harris, Jr. died September 7, 1826, age 22, unmarried. Sarah Elizabeth Harris married Nicholas J. Bayard (not Nicholas S. Bayard), June 25, 1829. She died February 11, 1831. We found no record of children of this marriage. *Annals of Georgia . . . Vol. III: Mortuary Records*, abstracted and compiled by Caroline Price Wilson (Savannah, 1933), 88, 100, 108, 208, 228; *Chatham County Marriage Abstracts, 1805-1852* (typed manuscript prepared by WPA); *Savannah Georgian*, September 14, 1826, p. 2, col. 6.

⁵⁸This record omits the birth date of Lachlan McIntosh which was March 5, 1725. His Bible, cited above.

⁵⁹It was Nancy Baillie, not Margery, who married William Davies. *Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser*, March; 14, 1797, p. 3, col. 1.

⁶⁰This letter from Sir Alexander Mackintosh to Dr. Mackenzie (which is incomplete) contains several inaccuracies, in addition to those pointed out by Dr. Mackenzie. For example, more recent information on this family indicates that William, the eldest son of 4th of Borlum, married Anne Reade, not Price.

⁶¹See Note 10, above.

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