Copy of the Agreement with Dr. William Houstoun the Botanist, 4th October 1732.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, William Houstoun, Doctor of Physick of the University of St. Andrews, do covenant and agree that in consideration of the yearly salary of £200 to be paid unto me or my order in the manner following, vizt. £100 at the feast of St. Michael and £100 on the 25th March. That I will serve the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America in the following manner, vizt. That I will forthwith embark on board a Ship bound for the Maderas and will from thence proceed to America and will for the space of two years at my own charge and expense travel to such parts thereof as the Trustees shall think proper in order to collect all such planks as shall be contained in my instructions from the said Trustees and that I will use my utmost diligence for collecting the same and that I will carry or cause them to be carried to Georgia and that I will constantly correspond with and from time to time transmit to the said Trustees all such observations as I shall apprehend may be useful to the said Colony and after the expiration of the said two years or sooner if the Trustees shall think proper I will go and reside in the said Colony of Georgia at my own charge and expense and use my utmost endeavours there for the preserving & propagating of the said plants and follow such orders therein as I shall receive from the said Trustees.

And whereas the Rt. Honble. The Lord (34) Petre has engaged to pay unto me £50 per annum towards defraying the charge of my said travels, I declare that I do accept of the said engagement as part of
the said £ 200 p Ann. Salary. And that the said Trustees will be thereby discharged by paying unto me £ 150 p Ann. during the Life of the said Lord Petre but in Case the said Lord Petre shall dye within the Space of the said Three Years then the Trustees shall pay unto me the full £ 200 as aforesaid And that in Case they shall not think fit so to do then that they shall shorten the said Term of Three Years proportionably as the whole Sum shall fall short of £ 600.

Signed Wm. Houstoun

London October 4th: 1732.

Received on Account of the said Trustees Seventy five pounds being in full for one half Year's Payment commencing at Michaelmas last past.

£ 75:0:0

Signed Wm. Houstoun

(37) Copy of the Instructions to Dr. William Houstoun October 12th: 1732.

Sir

You are Ordered by the Common Council of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America to go on board the Ship Amelia Captn. Brooks Commander now lying in the River Thames and bound for Madera and Jamaica. When You arrive at Madera You are ordered to inform your self of the manner of cultivating the Vines and making the Wines there, and to carry with You to Jamaica Cuttings of their
best Sorts of Vines, and Seeds Roots or Cuttings of any other useful Plants You shall meet with on that Island wch. are wanting in the British Colonies, but particularly the Cinnamon Tree. And if You can find any Vessel going from thence to South Carolina, You must also send some of each of the abovementioned things directly there addressed to Mr. St. Julian at Charles Town.

From Jamaica You are ordered to go to the several Spanish Settlements at Carthagena, Puerto Bello, Campechy and Vera Cruz, as soon as You can have the opportunity of any Vessel's going to the said Places; And if You can, You are to cross the Country to Panama. At all these Places You are to use your utmost Diligence to procure the Seeds and Roots of all usefull Plants, such as Ipecacuana, Jallap, Contreyerva, Sarsparilla, and Jesuits Berk, the Trees which yield the Peruvian (38) and Capivi Balsams, the Gum Elemi &c. the Cockineal Plant with the Animals upon it; And all other things that You shall judge may be of use to the Colony of Georgia.

When You return from any of the said places to Jamaica You are to leave the things You shall have brought over with the Person You shall find most capable and willing to take Care of them, while You go to the other Spanish Ports in search of others; But if You can have the Opportunity of a Ship going to Charles Town, You are still to send some of each kind to Mr. St. Julian there.

When You have visited each of the aforesaid Places and collected from them all that shall be in your Power, You are to expect our further Orders to be sent You to Jamaica directing You how to proceed in transporting your self and them to Georgia, where You are to Spend
the remaining part of the Three Years in taking care of the Culture of what You shall carry with You.

And You are particularly desired to inform your self of the Nature and Culture of the white Mulberry Tree, which is most proper for the Nourishment of Silkworms.

As likewise of all Sorts of Logwood & other Woods and Berks of use in Dying, in order to the Propagating of them in Georgia.

Sir

I do my self the honour to write this Letter to You by Order of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia: Which is to inform Your Excellency that an Embarkation of Eighty, or thereabouts of His Majesty's Subjects Naturally Born will be ready to set Sail on the seventh of next Month for the said Colony, and are to be got on Shore at Port Royal within your Government. James Oglethorpe Esqr. one of the Trustees will accompany them himself and will bring with him His Majestys Orders contained in an Instruction for your Excellency by which You are directed to give all due Countenance and Encouragement for the Settling of the said Colony of Georgia by being aiding and Assisting to such of His Majestys Subjects as shall come into the Province of Carolina. after such a Recommendation there will be little Occasion for any Other Especially considering that the Success of this Undertaking must so greatly redound to the Security and Advantage of
that Province the Government of which His Majesty has intrusted to
Your Care.

What the Trustees have now to desire of your Excellency, is
That You would be pleased to use your immediate Endeavours with the
Council and Assembly, that Provision be made according to their Promise
for the Sustenance of the Newcomers till they can raise it themselves;
and that twenty Negro Labourers, and four pair of Sawyers be hired to
assist in Clearing the Ground for this New Settlement which is designed
to be made on the South side of the River Savannah as near to Port
Royal as will be convenient and Your Excellency is further desired to
take proper Measures for informing the Indian Neighbours of the
Approaching arrival of this new (42) Settlement and to dispose them to
live in Friendship, and good Neighbourhood with them by Assuring them
they will meet with the like and that you would (if Your Excellency
think it adviseable) engage some of the most Friendly among the
Indians to come down and assist them in Hunting, &c.

Mr. Oglethorpe will bring with him an Authentick Copy of the
Charter under His Majesty's own Signet, and annexed to the Instruction,
by which you are required to cause it to be forthwith regist'red and
enter'd upon Record by the proper Officer within your Province.

The Trustees direct me to acquaint You that they cannot conclude
this Letter without remonstrating to Your Excellency the great Conse-
quence that no Disappointment should happen to this first Embarkation
on their first Arrival within Your Province both in regard to so great
a Number of his Majesty's Subjects, who expose their Lives and For-
tunes to come and Settle by You, and likewise in regard to the worth
Gentleman who has so charitably undertaken the conducting them and to
whose Zeal, and Indefatigable Care the whole Design is so much in-
debted.

I am

Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most humble and most

Obedient Servant

(45) Copy of the Charter party for the Ship Ann to Beaufort Town in
South Carolina, 6. Novr. 1732.

This Charter party of Affreightment Indented and made the Sixth
day of November Anno Dom. 1732. And in the Sixth Year of the Reign of
George the Second King of Great Britain &c. Between Samuel Wragg of
London Merchant part Owner and John Thomas Master of the Ship Ann
Burthen Two Hundred Tons or thereabouts now in the River of Themes of
the one part and the Common Council of the Trustees for establishing
the Colony of Georgia in America of the other part Witnesseth That the
said part Owner and Master have letten and the said Common Council
hired the said Ship for a Voyage with her to be made from London to
Beaufort Town in South Carolina in America on the Terms and Condition
following. First the said part Owner and Master for themselves their
Executors and Administrators Do Covenant promise and Agree to and with
the said Common Council and their Successors and Assigns by these
Presents that the said Ship being tight and strong and well mann'd
tackled and provided fit for Merchant’s Service shall on or before the
Seventh day of November, Instant depart from Gravesend with all such
Goods and Merchandizes as the said Freightors or their Assigns shall in
the interim think fit to Load and put on board her not exceeding what
She may reasonably Stow and carry in her except reasonable and con¬
venient Room for the said (46) Ship’s Crew her Stores and the Stowage
of Eight Tons of Goods which is reserved for the Use of the said Master
and Owners of the said Ship And before such her Departure from Graves¬
end shall receive and take on board her from the said Freightors or
their Assigns Passengers not exceeding One hundred whole Heads and with
the said Goods and Passengers directly as Wind and Weather will permit
proceed and sail to Beaufort Town in South Carolina (or as near thereto
as She can safely get) and then Stay four Days (if not sooner dis¬
charged) to deliver the Goods taken in at London and set on Shore the
said Passengers with all and singular their Baggage and so end her
Voyage the Perils and Dangers of the Seas and Restraint of Princes and
Rulers during the Voyage always excepted And further the said part
Owner and Master Do Covenant and Agree to and with the said Freightors
that the said Passengers shall have four Beef Days Two Pork Days and
One Fish Day in every Week during their being on their Passage and that
they the said part Owner and Master will before the said Ship’s Depar¬
ture out of the River of Thames put on board her for the Use of the
said Passengers a convenient and sufficient Quantity of Provisions vizt.
Eighty four Butts of Water, Eight Tons of Beer, Forty hundred weight of
Beef, Nineteen hundred weight of Pork, Sixty hundred weight of Bread
with a sufficient Quantity of Fish, Flour, Pease, Butter Suet and
Plumbs and shall cause the said Passengers during all the time of their being on board the said Ship to be Served out daily their (47) six Allowance of Provisions in this manner (to wit) On the four Beef Days four pounds of Beef for every Mess of Five Men and two pounds and an half of Flour and half a pound of Suet or Plumbs On the two Pork Days five pounds of Pork and two pints and an half of Pease for every Five Men and on the Fish Day Two pounds and an half of Fish and half a pound of Butter for every Five Men the whole at Sixteen Ounces to the pound And allow each Man Seven pound of Bread of Fourteen Ounces to the pound per Week and Two Quarts of Beer per Man per Diem for the Space of Six Weeks And moreover that the said part Owner and Master shall before the said Ship's Departure from London cause Thirty five Cradles to be built and fixed between the said Ship's Decks with boarded Bottoms the Cradles to be each five feet eight Inches in the Clear in the inside and that there shall be a Canvas Curtain fixed to hang four feet below the Beam from the Bulk head of the Lazeretta to the Bulk head of the Gun Room on both Sides And further the said part Owner and Master Do Covenant and Agree to deliver the said Thirty five Cradles at the said Ship's Side within four days after the said Ship's Arrival at Beaufort Town aforesaid being paid & allowed for the same at the rate of Seven Shillings per Cradle In Consideration whereof the said Freightors for themselves and their Successors Do Covenant promise and Agree to and with the said part Owner and Master their Executors Administrators and Assigns by these Presents that they the said Freightors their Successors or (48) Assigns shall and will not only put on board the said Ship at Gravesend Seventy whole Heads certain and dispatch her from
thence by the Seventh day of November Instant and upon her Arrival at Beaufort Town aforesaid unload and take out all the Goods and Passen-
gers belonging unto them together with the said Thirty five Cradles and
that within the four Days above limitted for doing thereof But also
shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said
part Owner or Master or their or one of their Assigns in London the
Sum of Four pounds Sterling p Head for each of the said Seventy whole
Heads certain and Two pounds of like Money p Head for the remaining
Thirty Heads if they shall not be Shipped. But if Shipp'd or any
part of them then the Sum of Two pounds p Head more for as many of the
said Thirty as shall be Shipped The Heads to be Accoted. in this
manner Vizt. Every Person Shipped above the Age of Twelve Years to be
accounted a whole Head and for all Persons Shipped of the Age of Seven
Years and under the Age of Twelve to be accounted two for one and for
Passengers Shipped above the Age of Two Years and under the Age of
Seven to be accounted three for one But no Freight for any Passenger
under the Age of two Years The aforementioned Freight to be paid upon
the Imbarkation of the said Passengers and their Goods Provided always
that it shall be lawful for the said Freightors their Successors or
Assigns to keep the said Ship on Demurrage in the River of Thanes and
at South Carolina by the Space of fifteen days at each place besides
the Days (49) above limitted for her Stay at the same or so many of
them as need shall require They the said Freightors or their Assigns
paying to the said Master his Executors or Assigns for every Day of
such Detention the Sum or Value of Two pounds Ten shillings p day and
Eight pence Sterling p day p whole Head for Victually day by day as the
same shall grow due Any Thing aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding
And to the Performance hereof the said Master bindeth himself his
Executors Administrators and Ship and the said Common Council of the
Trustees hereby bind and oblige themselves and their Successors the
either to the other in the Penal Sum of Six Hundred pounds Sterling
firmly hereby In Witness whereof the said Common Council of the
Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America have affixed
the Common Seal of the Corporation of the said Trustees to these
Presents and the said Samuel Wragg and John Thomas have severally set
their Hands and Seals to another part thereof remaining in the Hands of
the said Trustees the Day and Year first above written.

(53) Copy of a Letter from Horatio Walpole Esqr. to Govr. Johnson
dated 5th. Novr. 1732.

Sir

You must before this time have heard that His Majesty for
diverse mighty Considerations that are obvious with respect to the
Interest and Trade of this Kingdom and for the Security of his Colonies,
especially of the Frontiers of So. Carolina in America has been pleased
to grant a Charter for Incorporating a Number of Gentlemen by the name
of "The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia". I cannot
sufficiently express the indefatigable Zeal and Pains which the Gentle¬
men principally concerned in the Management and Conduct of this Affair
have employed and continue to employ in providing the necessary means
and making the proper Dispositions for bringing this glorious &
extensive Undertaking to Perfection, and the great Encouragement. They have met with here. Among the rest Mr. Oglethorpe a Member of Parliament with whom I have the happiness of being particularly acquainted, exerts an Industry and Attention on this occasion equal to his great Capacity and Knowledge in things of this nature; and being moved with no other Consideration besides his natural Disposition and Eagerness to encourage a Publick Benefit, has resolved to undertake a troublesome and tedious Voyage to America to forward and promote this great Design. And as he is desirous to get the best Information he can that may be of use to him especially in laying the foundation of this Establishment, upon which the future Progress and Advancement of it may in a great measure depend; my particular Friendship for him as well as Concern for the happy Success of so general a Good oblige me to recommend him most earnestly to your Acquaintance which I am sure will be very agreeable to You, and will induce You to give him such Lights as Your Experience and Knowledge in the Settlement and Cultivating of Colonies may Suggest to You, & may be of Service to him in this great Undertaking. I shall only add that the Civilities which You and your Friends by your means shall Shew to Mr. Oglethorpe will be a particular Obligation to

Sir

Your most humble Servt.

You will introduce

Mr. Oglethorpe to Mr.

Whitacre.

Sir

Mr. Oglethorpe a Member of Parliament and one of the Trustees appointed by His Majesty's Letters Patent, for the.Settling a Colony of His Majesty's Subjects on the Borders of Carolina, being willing to go in Person thither to inspect its first Establishment, I desire if You can any ways contribute to the Success of an Undertaking, from which so much advantage may be expected to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, as well as considerable Addition of Strength and Security to His Majesty's Colonies in America, You will give him all the Assistance in Your Power; And any Personal Acts of Friendship and Civility that You shall do him will particularly oblige me who am with great Truth and Regard. &c.

Like Letter was sent to the
Governours of South Carolina,
Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvenia,
New York, New England,
 Barbadoes, North Carolina

1732 Novr. 8

Commision to Henry Herbert L.D. to perform Ecclesiastical Duties inGeorgia

Whereas Henry Herbert Doctor of Laws, has generously offer'd by his Majesties leave and permission to go & assist in Settling the
Colony of Georgea in America, by performing all Religious and Ecclesiastical Offices: We the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgea in America, do hereby authorize & impower the Said Henry Herbert to do and perform all religious & Ecclesiastical Offices that Shall be necessary for the better establishing & promoting the Christian Religion in the Said Colony, and all other the good Ends and purposes thereby intended, agreable to the Laws of England & the Tenour of our Charter. In witnesse whereof, the Said Trustees have to these presents affixed their Common Seal the 8. November in the 6th year of George of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

Annoque Domini 1732.

(59) Copy of a Letter from the Lordes of the Admiralty to the Captains of His Majesty's Ships which are or shall be employed on the Coast of Virginia and Caroline dated 10th Novr. 1732.

Whereas We are informed that Mr. Oglethorpe a Member of Parliament and one of the Trustees appointed by Letters Patent for Settling a Colony of His Majesty's Subjects on the Borders of Caroline, is willing to go in Person thither to inspect its first Establishment; and We being desirous, that if we can any way contribute to the Success of an Undertaking from which so much Advantage may be expected to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, as well as considerable Addition of Strength and Security to His Majesty's Colonies in America, do therefore
recommend it to You to give him all the Assistance in your Power, so far as the same may be conveniently done with regard to the other Services to which You have been or may be appointed. Given under our Hands the 10th Novr. 1732.

By Command of their
Lordships

J. Burchett.

Torrington
Chi Wager
A. Hamilton
Tho: Frankland

(65) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Sir Thomas Lombe dated January the 24th 1732/3

Sir

As the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia think the raising Raw silk on the new Settlement will be of great Advantage to the Trade of Great Britain, They desire your Sentiments of the design of the Probability of Succeeding therein and the proper Steps to be taken to bring the Work to Perfection They are Likewise desirous of knowing if you have ever made any Experiments of the Carolina Silk; and would be glad of Your Opinion of the Nature, Quality, and Usefullness of it They are sensible Your Judgement will add a Weight to their Proceeding and will be an Inducement to the World to give their Approbation of it

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant
A List of the Persons sent to Georgia on the Charity by the Trustees for Establishing the Colony there

By Capt. Thomas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>No. of Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Amatis</td>
<td></td>
<td>understands the Nature &amp; Production of Raw Silk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Bowling</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Poteashmaker</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Calvert</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Trader of Goods</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Greenfield</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Trader of Goods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Greenfield</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nephews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Greenfield</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Neice &amp; Elizabeth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>his Servant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Cannon</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Calendar &amp; Carpenter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary his Wife</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marmaduke</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>his Sons</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Clementine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Hicks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>his Servant</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Carwell</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret his wife</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Causton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Callicoe Printer</td>
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<td>Thomas Christie</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Merchant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Johnson</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>his Servant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Clark Taylor</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Judith his wife</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Aged 11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John aged 4</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter aged 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>James aged 9 months</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Age(s)</td>
<td>Relationship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Close</td>
<td>Clothworker</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wife, Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah, Ann</td>
<td></td>
<td>32, 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Coles Miller</td>
<td>&amp; Baker</td>
<td>28, 13, 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna, Elias Ann</td>
<td></td>
<td>92, 19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Cooper</td>
<td>Writer</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Cox</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>41, 35</td>
<td>Son, Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances, Eunice</td>
<td></td>
<td>35, 2-3/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Lloyd</td>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Joseph Fitzwalter</td>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Walter Fox</td>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Greedy</td>
<td>understands Farming</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Goddard</td>
<td>Carpenter, Joyner</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Son, Daughter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth, John</td>
<td></td>
<td>42, 9, 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Gordon</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td>34, 28</td>
<td>Wife</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katherine</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Hodges</td>
<td>Basket maker</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Wife, Daughters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah</td>
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<td>42, 18, 16, 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Hughes</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Cyder Trade &amp; understands Writing &amp; Accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hughes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noble Jones</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Jones</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noble J Jones, Noble's son</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Noble J Jones, Noble's daughter</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Ellis</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Mary Cormock</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Littell</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Understands Flax &amp; Hemp</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Littell</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Wm. Littell, Wm. Littell's son</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Mary Littell, Wm. Littell's daughter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Millidge</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Carpenter &amp; Joiner</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Millidge</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>John Millidge, Thomas Millidge's son</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Millidge, Thomas Millidge's son</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>James Millidge, Thomas Millidge's daughter</td>
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<td>Frances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Mugridge</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Heelmaker &amp; understands Carpenter's Work</td>
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<tr>
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<td>36</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Parker, Samuel Parker's son</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Parker, Samuel Parker's son</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>John Sammes</td>
<td>Cordwainer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Scott</td>
<td>a reduced Military Officer</td>
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<td>&amp; reel Silk</td>
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<td>Flax &amp; Hemp Dresser</td>
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<td>John West Smith</td>
<td>aged 33</td>
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<td>Name and Occupation</td>
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<td>John Wright Vintner, Penelope</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>John, his Son, &amp; Elizabeth</td>
<td>13, 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Young Wheelwright</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Grey Silk Throwster</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chetwin Furzer</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelius Jones</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>John Vanderplank</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>114</strong></td>
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16. Novr. 1732 Muster'd on board the Ann at Gravesend.

The Freight of which Passengers amounted to 91 Heads.

(63) By Capt. Smyter on board the Volant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Occupation</th>
<th>Age(s)</th>
<th>No. of Persons</th>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Grey Silk Throwster</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>&amp; his Apprentices</td>
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<td>Chetwin Furzer</td>
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<td>John Vanderplank</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Governor Johnson dated at West¬
minster January the 24th 1732/3.

Sir

By Order of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia,
I have the Honour to Acquaint You that they have received a Letter
dated September the 28th 1732 from Your Excellency to Mr. Oglethorpe
whom by this time they suppose You have seen In the Absence of Mr.
Oglethorpe, it was sent to them by Col. Cecil.

It adds not a little to their hopes of Success to see their
Designs approved by One of Your Excellency's knowledge Directed by
Your Advice and Supported by Your Generosity; For which they think
themselves much Obliged to You and particularly for preventing a
Survey and Purchase of any Lands in Georgia and for not granting any
Titles.

They entirely agree with Your Excellency, that the first
Imbarkation required a Man of knowledge for the Director: As Mr.
Oglethorpe has been pleased to undertake it they have nothing to fear
on that Account. One of Mr. St. Julian's Capacity and Character must
undoubtedly be very Serviceable on their first Arrival, and whatever
assistance he can give to the Settlement will certainly be acknowledg'd
with thanks by the Trustees.

They are very much pleased that their Conduct hitherto agrees
so well with Your Advice; They have sent None but People inured to
Labour; who are prepared for the hardships they must undergo, and are
determined cheerfully to support them All of them likewise have the
Character of Sober Industrious, and Moral Men. As You have advised,
None of them will go ashore at Charles Town; The Ship will go to, and lye as near the Place where they are to be Settled as possible. The Place will be determined by Mr. Oglethorpe; But the Trustees have thought proper to plant them as near the Savannah as conveniently they can, that they may be at a greater Distance from the Spaniards, and be better able to receive from and give Assistance to that Province under Your Excellency's Care.

The Trustees order me to return their thanks for Your intended Subscription, but are pleased to find by Mr. Hutchinson that You will dispose of it in Carolina in such a Manner; as will be of greater advantage to the Settlement, than if it was received by them here.

They are very much concern'd that Your Excellency's happiness has been disturbed by any Domestick Losses, and hope for the future it will meet with no Interruption.

'The Trustees are very sensible, that it is needless to recommend any further to Your Excellency the Assistance and Protection of this new Settlement But they direct me to assure You, that Whatever shall be done by Your Excellency for their Service, and support will be remembred with that Esteem, which is due to such Humanity.

I am

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedt. and most

Humble Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster Jany. the 24th 1732/3

Sir

As the Trustees have resolved to omit no Opportunity of writing to You I have received their commands to send You an Account of what they have done since you went, and the present State of their Affairs.

They have delivered their Grants of Land to William Reyner, John Salmon, Charles Harrison, Thomas Smith and John Coates, the Co-partnership for carrying on the Pot ash Trade. Ten able Men on their Account are to be landed in Georgia before Christmas 1733. The Trustees have likewise delivered their Grants of Land to Roger and James Lacy; Theophilus and Joseph Hetherington, and Philip Bishop. Each of these is obliged to carry four Servants with him, and they are all determined if possible to carry more. For your fuller Satisfaction Sr. I have enclosed with this Extracts of the said Grants.

The Common Council of the Trustees have also agreed to grant Mr. Henry Pinkerton three hundred Acres of Land on his carrying at his own Expence three Servants with him. His Servants at the Expiration of their Service are to have twenty five Acres Each of them which the Trustees are of Opinion should for the future be the Settled Allowance.

All these I believe have resolved to embark as soon as they can conveniently.

The Trustees have received a Letter directed from Governor Johnson to You it was (with another of no moment) sent open to them by Col. Cecil. I have inclosed herewith a Copy of it, and of the Answer, which by Order of the Trustees I have writ to His Excellency.
The Trustees have in a manner fixed on a Clergyman (Mr. James Quincy) who is very well recommended. They have reason to believe.

The Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts will give him as good a Salary as they allow any of their other Missionaries; As he will be sent over very soon they suppose Sir you will think it necessary to get what Conveniences you can for him to lay out the for the Church and order preparations for building it as well as the Ministers House. They doubt not but you will take care in selling out of any Lands to reserve Necessary Roads to the Church, as well as to Marketts, and Rivers.

Mr. Harbin has attended the Trustees and informed them, that one Thomas Bacon, a square well set Man about forty Years of Age thick Lips, pale face and dark brown Hair sailed from hence some months ago for Carolina with a Design to inform the Spaniards of the Intentions of the Trustees, and the State of the Colony. Tho' they themselves lay no Stress on the Information, they have thought proper Sir to acquaint you with it.

An Invitation is already sent to Germany for sending over Fifty Saltzburgh Families, to be transplanted at the Charges of the particular Collection for those people.

The Trustees hope for a Publick Encouragement at the meeting of the Parliament, that may enable them to send over a considerable Number of People, for strengthening the Colony at present the Subscriptions come in but slowly Which you will observe by seeing the State of the Cash Which for your Satisfaction Sr. is here drawn out.
Cash In the Bank at present £ 2319:0:11
Whereof for the Associate of Dr. Bray £114;19:0)
And for Religious Uses £93: 1:0) £208:0:—

Nett Balance for the Colony £2111:0:11

£1395:0:0

(75) The Trustees thought an Additional Strength would be very necessary to the Colony and agreeable to You they have therefore by this Ship sent Paul Cheesewright a Sawyer, and Rebecca his Wife, Robert Hows a Sawyer, Ann his Wife and Mary Mx his Daughter, Henry Hows a Sawyer, Edward Johnson a Carpenter and Sawyer, Thomas Tebbut a Sawyer, and Ann his Wife, Jacob Watts a Turner and Sawyer, and Wm. Savery a Blacksmith. Ten heads of Freight at 4 L Each.

The Trustees Sr. hope You have enjoyed a perfect Share of health, as well as Dr. Herbert; They hope also that no Sickness has happened among the People, as they doubt not by your Care no Uneasiness has been to disturb the pleasure of Your Voyage.

I think my self very happy that is Obeying the Trustees commands, I have at the same time an Opportunity of assuring you, That I am

Sir

Your most Obedt.

and most humble Servt.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster February the 21st 1732/3

Sir

I had the honour to send You by the James Capt'n. Yoskley An Account of the Proceedings of the Trustees of which I should have transcribed a Copy to send by Mr. Gough, the Bearer of this, But his going away immediately will not allow the time.

The Common Council of the Trustees have granted to this Mr. Wm. Gough Eighty Acres of Land, and the same Quantity to his Son Wm. Gough, on their carrying Each of them one Servant, who are seperately to have at the Expiration of their Service twenty Acres.

The Common Council of the Trustees have delivered a Grant to Mr. John Penreffather of three hundred Acres of Land; He is to carry three Servants with him and to pay the Expences himself.

They have resolved likewise to grant five hundred Acres to Mr. Robert Hetherington, who is to embark with his Brothers and Mr. Lacy on the silk Trade and to be on the same terms with them Except the Grant of Provisions and Arms.

The Trustees Sir Appointed Me about a fortnight ago to wait on Mr. Alvaro Lopez Suasso. Mr. Anthony De Costa, and Mr. Francis Salvador Junr. for the Redelivery of their Commissions because they apprehended an Opinion of sending Jews would prejudice several People against contributing to the Design The Gentlemen were unwilling to give up the Commissions, and desired at least they might keep them till Your Return. By order of the Trustees I left with them a Copy of the Minute.
This Evening Mr. Amatis's Brother attended the Common Council. He arrived last week with Giacomo Oltons and Jacques Gomuse, who has brot. with him a Wife and three Boys. (78) They are to attend the Common Council again next week, who propose at that time coming to some Agreement with them.

The Trustees Sir desire their Services to You, and Doctor Herbert as they are very Sollicitous for Your Wellfare, they are very Impatient for the News of it. I hope you will believe me so too, and that

I am

Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servant

(81) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster March the 31st 1733.

Sir

The News of Your safe Arrival with the Colony at Carolina was received with general Satisfaction by the Town, and a very particular One by the Trustees who are sensible that the Health of the people is chiefly owing to Your great Humanity and Care of them.

Since the Letter which I had the honour to send you by Mr. Gough the Trustees have resolved to send over Nicolas Amatis with his Servants Jacques Gomuse. His Wife and three Sons, the Quantity of Land to be allotted them, and the manner of Settling them. The Trustees Sir
leave entirely to you having no doubt of your regard to the Ability of the Corporation; Their Eallance at present amounting to no more than £ 847: 7:10

| For Religious Uses | 162:16: 8 |
| For Botany & Agriculture | 25: 0: 0 |

This Balance of £ 847:7:10 The Trustees are of Opinion should stand answerable for any Engagements you have made, for those Engagements they ly under for providing Meat and Flour for those Who have been sent and for House Rent, and necessary Expences at home.

The Common Council of the Trustees have resolved to send over Henry Fletcher, Mary his Wife, Henry his Son Ellen and Mary his two Daughters, a Man and a Maid Servant, and have resolved to give him two hundred Acres of Land.

The Common Council have settled the Quantity of Land to be given to Each of the Servants going with Roger Lacy the Hetheringtons and Phillip Bishop, to be twenty five Acres (82) and have resolved that for the future twenty shall be the settled Allowance. They have likewise granted a Licence for James Lacy’s staying at home, on his Allegation of the necessity for his transacting the Business of his Brother, and the rest concerned with him. This I mention Sr. to You, that his Grant may be registred.

I believe it will be some pleasure to You to know that the Corporation of Liverpool have set a very good Example to Others by having Subscribed Fifty pounds out of their Corporate Stock; Their Rectors have also recommended the Encouragement of the undertaking in their Sermons, and are at present going from House to
House thro' the Town to collect private Benefactions.

The Trustees have received two Letters from Mr. Houstoun directed to You. One from Madiera dated November the 9th 1732, with advice of his having sent two Tubs full of the Cuttings of Vines directed to Mr. St. Julian at Charles Town, and that there is but One Cinnamon Tree in Madiera; The Other from Kingston at Jamaica, Dated Decr. 21st 1732 with an Accot. of his having obtained of Mr. Pratter the South Sea Company's Agent, a Conveyance to Panama.


The Trustees desire their Services to You and Dr. Herbert. They hope the Country answers in Every particular Your Expectation, and that Your Health continues perfect

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster April 4th 1733.

Sir

The Bearer of this is Mr. Nicolas Amatis, whom the Trustees have sent over with his Servant Jacques Camuse, His Wife and his three Sons since the last letter which I had the Honour to write to You, the Common Council have come to a final Agreement under the following Resolutions.

That a House be allotted for him and his Servants and that one hundred Acres out of the five thousand granted in Trust to Christie and others be granted to him; and that fifty Acres be given to his Servant Camuse at the Expiration of his Service.

That Provisions for one Year be allowed him and his Servants in the same Proportion as to those already sent.

That proper materials be furnished him to carry on the Work of making Raw Silk.

That the profits of his Labour be for his own Use

That a Salary be allowed him for four years after the Rate of 25 p Annum on Condition that he delivers as many Machines and Coppers as the Trustees or their Agents shall require on the payment of three pounds for each Machine and Copper: And Show's how to use them and discovers the Secret of making the raw Silk to such persons as shall be appointed for that purpose

That the Charge of his and his Servants passage from Georgia to any port England or Italy be defrayed, if required. He quitting all Rights and pretensions to the Grant of House and Lands (except such as
shall be (86) cultivated at the End of five Years which is to be at his own disposal, with the Consent however of the Trustees, and under the usual Limitations) and leaving all the Machines, Coppers, and Materials, which are or shall be furnished him at the Expence of the Trustees.

The Revd. Mr. Quincy is embarked. The Trustees have Ordered that he shall be a Passenger in the great Cabin and have given five pounds for Refreshments during the Voyage.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

(89) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to the Rt. Revd. John Hough

Ld. Bishop of Worcester dated at Westmr. April the 11th 1733.

My Lord

The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America have received by the Hands of the Rt. Honble. Lord Visct. Percival one hundred pounds the Benefaction of Your Lordship towards settling the said Colony. The pleasure with which they received it was heightened by Your Lordships approbation of their Designs, and they doubt not but Your Lordship's Example will (as it formerly has on the most important Occasion) have the greatest Influence on Others. Tho' this particular Instance of Your Goodness gave the Trustees so much Delight it could give them no surprise as Your Lordships Life has been One Series of
Noble Actions for supporting the Liberties of Mankind, and Beneficient Ones for relieving their Necessitys

I am

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble Servant

(93) Copy of the Petition to Parliament read in the House of Commons the 10th May 1733.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America

Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to take into Consideration that many of His poor Subjects, and many Foreigners who are willing to become His Subjects, are reduced to great Necessities, and would gladly be Settled in the British Provinces in America; Where by cultivating the Lands at present waste and desolate, they might not only gain a comfortable Subsistance for themselves and families, but also Strengthen His Majesty's Colonies, and encrease the Trade Navigation and Wealth of Great Britain.
And Whereas His Majesty, for the more orderly carrying on the said good Purposes, hath by His Royal Charter bearing Date the Ninth day of June 1732 constituted a Body Politick and Corporate by the Name of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, and hath Granted unto the said Trustees and their Successors for ever certain Lands and Territories in South Carolina In Trust for establishing the said Colony, and hath erected the same into an Independent Province by the Name of Georgia, and thereby empowered the said Trustees to (94) take Subscriptions, and to gather and collect such Monies as should by any Person or Persons be contributed; Which said Trustees are at their own Desire restrained by Clauses in the Charter from receiving any Salary, Fee or Profit whatsoever.

And Whereas many Saltzburghers and other persecuted and distressed Protestants would be glad to go and settle in the said Province of Georgia, where they may find under His Majesty's Protection an Asylum from Persecution and Arbitrary Power, but are unable at their own Charges to transport themselves thither; And as the settling them there will be a Charity highly becoming this Protestant Kingdom, the employing them in raising rough Materials for several of our most useful Manufactures (with wch. none of our Plantations at present Supply us) will be of great Service to the Trade of this Nation, increase the Number of His Majesty's Subjects, and give further Employment to our Poor at home.

And Whereas Your Petitioners (notwithstanding the Benefactions of many well disposed and charitable People) find themselves unable to Send over any Number of the said distressed Protestants without the Assistance of Parliament.
We therefore Your Petitioners do humbly pray this Honourable House to take the Premisses into Consideration, and grant such Relief therein as this Honourable House in their great Wisdom shall think meet.

By Order of the said Trustees

Benj. Martyn Sectary.

(97) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster May 11th 1733.

Sir

Your Letter from Savannah dated Febry. 10th was received by the Trustees with great Joy, and read by the Town with a general Satisfaction as well on Accot. of the Pleasantness of the Country and Your success in Establishing the people, as Your own welfare in particular. It is with pleasure Sr. I can acquaint You that the Credit of the undertaking has since the Receipt of Your Letter been every day gaining greater Strength and the Petition of the Trustees to the Exx Parliament has mett with the desired Success. It was delivered to the House by the Master of the Rolls, seconded by Sr. John Barnard, and supported by Mr. Walpole and Col. Bladen. The House have voted ten thousand Pounds of St. Christopher's Money to be given for carrying over Foreign and other Protestants and a Clause for it is ordered to be inserted in a Bill that gives fourscore Thousand Pounds of the same money for the Princess Royal Portion on her Marriage with the Prince of
Orange. upon this Resolution of the House Mr. Vernon immediately
writ into Germany for some of the persecuted Protestants to be sent
over. He has likewise acquainted the Board that a Sum between three and
four Thousand pounds which has been collected for the Saltzburghers is
ready to be applied to the sending them to Georgia so that I believe
Sr. You may soon expect a considerable Embarkation.

The Grant for two hundred Acres of Land to Saml. Holmes which
I mentioned in my last would be sent after him comes by this Ship.

(98) The Trustees have received a Letter from Mr. Pen from
Philadelphia directed to you and transmitted to them by Col. Cecil
I have enclosed with this a Copy of it. The Common Council on Sr.
Abraham Elton's desire have given three several Grants of Land of five
hundred Acres each to Mr. Robert Williams John Williams and Cornelius
Sandford of Bristol. Each of them carrying Six Servants, Who are to
have at the Expiration of their Service twenty five Acres Each Two of
them embarked before the Grants were delivered.

Sir Robert Clifton attended the Board for two Grants of Land to
Mr. Christopher and Mr. Charles Clifton, which was consented to and
the Grants were prepared, but it appearing afterwards that they were
Roman Catholicks, the Grants were not executed. One of these has since
been given to Mr. Edward Jenkins on changing the Names, Which I
mention Sr. that You may know the reason of the Erasures. Jenkins is
to have One hundred Acres of Land, And is to carry over two Servants
paying all Expences himself.

The Common Council have come to a Resolution to grant no more
Land to Persons going at their own Expences till they hear from you,
lest too much of the most Valuable Part of the Land be engross'd by a few to the prejudice of those Who are to be sent on the Charity.

They desire Sir for the future you will be so kind as to send them word directly what Bills are drawn by You on the Trustees.

They are likewise desirous that you will acquaint them what You think the Subsistance of Every Family or every Man in Georgia will amount to for a year, that they may be better able to calculate the Expenses, and the Numbers they can at any time send Over. (99)

The Common Council have just come to a Resolution to send over fifty Men with the utmost Expedition for the greater Security of the Colony.

They have sent by this Ship Mrs. Mary Overend who desired to go to her Husband, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowling and Mary Bowling her Daughter, Marthe Causton, her Son Thomas Mances [sic] Causton, and her Niece Sophia Christiana Hophey. They have sent likewise the Silver Chalice and Patina the Gift of an unknown Benefactor for the first Church in Savannah.

The Common Council desire You will acquaint them whether the Tools sent by the first Embarkation were all necessary or whether any and what were improper, and whether the Proportions were right or of what sorts there should be greater Quantities sent, and what Ammunition likewise is wanting or what Proportion is proper in another Embarkation and whether there is a good Situation for a Saw Mill and what you think the Expence of erecting One may be.

They desire also that you will give them a Discription of the several Sorts of Land and let them know what time you think the people should be there before they begin to prepare the Lands for sowing their seeds.
On a Petition of Robert Hetherington and Theophilus Hetherington setting forth that Robert Hetherington having sent his Grant of Land of five Hundred Acres with Mr. Lacy's Grant to Georgia and being since Married, which prevents his going immediately and desiring that the Grant of the said Robert Hetherington may be waved and made to Thomas Fawsett of Woodstock; and that Theophilus Hetherington having also sent his Grant of Land of five hundred Acres That two Hundred and fifty Acres of the said Five Hundred may be granted to his Brother Robert Hetherington. The Common (100) Council finding that Thomas Fawsett has given no other Consideration than twenty Guineas (the Charge which the said Robert Hetherington had been at) agreed to the same and have Ordered new Grants accordingly. They desire therefore the former Grants may be sent back again and have allowed Robert Hetherington three Years to go over in.

The Trustees Sir hope you enjoy your health perfectly They desire their Services to you I hope you will believe that

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

(105) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster June the 13th. 1733.

Sir

The Trustees being senseible of the Necessity of an immediate
Embarkation both for the Assistance and Security of those who went before, have Selected a Number of the most Able Men and the least incumber'd with Families, who are to have forty Acres Each Man. I have inclosed with this a Copy of their Names, They are to Sail the latter end of this Week in the Georgia Capt'n. Henry. The Ship is large and airy for them she draws but ten foot and a half Water, and proposes therefore if possible to sail up the River, and land the People at Savannah Town of this I thought proper to give you an early information by this Ship, which sails tomorrow as some preparations may be necessary to conduct her up the River, and receive the People.

As Savannah Town is so pleasantly and conveniently situated the Trustees Sir beleive You will think it right to enlarge that and make it the Metropolis of the Country.

They desire You will send them an Accot. by the next Ship what Turnery Ware is necessary to be sent over on future Embarkations, and whether you want now or when it will be proper to send over Hemp seed, Flax Seed, Clover St. Foyne Lucerne and any other of the Grass seed.

They desire likewise to know what Garden Roots, Seeds, and Plants are wanting, and what Wheat, Barley, Oats, and other Grain shall be sent and when you think there will be ground Clear for them and whether any more Cyl shall be sent, and what will be proper to Use instead of Candles.

I have inclosed with this two Catalogues of Seeds &c that you may mark in One of them the Articles which will be wanted and the Quantity of Each, and transmitt it to the Trustees.
They desire Sir You will acquaint them what Stores are wanted and that You will Order an Accot. to be kept of the Remain of Stores, and to be sent over every half Year to the Trustees.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servant

(109) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster June the 15; 1733.

Sir

I had the honour to write to you last Monday June the 13th by the London Spy Capt. Mackless giving an Accot. of this Embarkation by the Ship Georgia Capt'n. Henry Daubuz some of the People who were selected to go have failed, and One or two New ones are appointed. I shall enclose with this the true List of them as they appear on the Muster, which the Trustees are going on Board this Afternoon to take. The Ship as I mentioned in my last proposes to Sail up the River if possible and land the People at Savannah Town

With this Sir You will receive a Power to set out Limit, and bound two Thousand Eight Hundred Acres granted to John Barnes, Henry Parker, and Joshua Sackeverel also a Power to direct the granting and disposing the said two thousand Eight Hundred Acres and Execution of the Trust reposed in the said John Barnes, Henry Parker, and Joshua Sackeverel There are also sent four Appointments of Additional
Constables to the Town of Savannah and the Precincts those of Vizt.

John Barnes, William Brownjohn, and James Turner, and Henry Parker.

You will receive Sir A Box of Tellicherry Bark, which is to be taken by Infusion in white Wine, and is allowed in the East Indies to be the best Remedy in Fluxes.

The Trustees are desirous of knowing how long You think Your Stay may be in Georgia and in whom You judge proper to lodge the Power of Superintending the People when you come away.

The Earl of Derby, and Bishop of Worcester, who have been great Benefactors and to whom I send constantly Accounts of the Progress that is made very earnestly desire their services to be sent You with wishes for Your health and Success.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

(113) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster June the 22. 1733

Sir

Joshua Sackeverel who is named in the Trust, do's not go in this Ship. He was designed to be put under Christie's Grant in consideration of his carrying over a great many Tools of his Own.

In the Grants of forty Acres that are to be made, the reserved Rent of four Shillings p 100d. Acres is to be of lawfull Money of Great Britain

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thos. Lowndes to the Trustees dated 27th June 1733.

Gentlemen

Your charitable & noble Undertaking will meet with an insuperable Obstacle if an Act sent some time ago from So. Carolina called the Quit Rent Act be not immediately repealed; and which one Mr. Francis Young a Creature of Govr. Johnsons is on purpose with an unusual Appointment, sent over to Support.

By the 15th Page of the Printed Copy of that Act, a void Grant made to Sir Robert Montgomery is revived confirmed and established; so that You are only Settling the Tract betwixt Savannah and Alatamaha, for the use of those Sir Robert was Trustee for.

The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations not having in their Report against this Act mentioned the Inconvenience of reviving the Grant is look'd upon by the Claimants under it as a Confession of its Validity.

If Possession be taken (as it easily may as the Law now stands) your Settlement will be ruined and your selves engaged in endless Perplexities.

The Golden Islands and Azilia are both in Montgomery's Grant.

I would have waited on your board my self but I am this moment setting out for Calais.

I believe 'twill be allowed I have some Notion of the Affairs of Carolina, having spent seven years in shewing the Ministers of what Consequence the Purchase of that Province would be to the Publick, and in disposing the late Lords Proprietors to part with their Property.
which at last I was Successfull in. (118)

I hope Gentlemen, as a Reward for your Publick Spirit, You will live to See Georgia rival Savoy in the Silk Manufacture, and Port Royal in South Carolina to be look'd upon as the Gibraltar of America.

I am

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant

P. S.

You must either apply to
the King and Council & instantly
or procure a Supplemental Report
from the Board of Trade declaring
the Nullity of Montgomery's Grant.
Two days ago I wrote to the Board
of Trade upon this Subject.

(121) Translation of a Letter out of Mr High Dutch from the Revd.

Mr. Urlesperger to Mr. Newman dated Ausburg 10th of August 1733.

Honoured and Dear Sir

Being some days ago returned home from a Journey into Saxony to my beloved City of Hall for the Sake of my Health, which thank God is mighty well recovered. I shall inform You of several Points besides what I have mentioned in my last of June the 10th N.S. vizt.

1. That I have received several of your Letters partly in Saxony and
partly after my Return home. vizt. of May the 29th of the 3d. 6th. & 10th. of July together with the Bill of Exchange of £ 300 Sterling exactly paid by Mr. Munch.

2. That I've thought fit to set apart the said £ 300 solely for the Benefit of such Emigrants as shall resolve to go over to Georgia.

3. That there is as yet but a small Number of those Emigrants who are willing to embark for Georgia; the Reason hereof is, that no whole Transport is lately arrived from the Salzburg Territories, but only some single Persons now and then, some following their Parents, others their Children, gone before them into Prussia.

4. It seems that besides former Difficulties attending the Transport into Georgia which we have in some measure found means to remove; Two new ones have been Started. The first of which is that in all the News Papers here and at other Places, there has been published a large Letter from Pennsylvania, by which every body is warned not to embark for the said Colony. The Reason alleged is, that new Comers meet but with very coarse Reception there. The second Difficulty is caused (122) by the returning of 50 Timberger Emigrants from Zeeland to Ratisbone which happened last week; The said Emigrants making loud Complaints of their being ill used by the Dutch, who keep none of the Conditions Stipulated with them; insomuch that if they had found ways and means all the rest would certainly have come back again. The Evangelick Body is highly concerned about it, and it may prove of very bad Consequences, not only in regard to the Emigrants but to the Papists also: be the Complaints ill or well grounded.
Now to come to an Answer of your Letters, leaving what remains to the 13th. Instant.

1. I shall if possible make use of Mr. John Wat who has been proposed for marching Commissary, and whose Letter to that Purpose I received yesterday; tho' Mr. Peet, the Envoy here residing has proposed another Person that is here.

2. The Reason why the publishing of the Description of Georgia has hitherto been delayed is, that the Envoy thought it (as it really is) necessary, it should be done by Royal Authority. Nevertheless as You have been pleased Sir to observe to me in your last of July, that the Trustees were authorized by King and Parliament, also as to this Point I shall this very week take the opportunity to propose this Affair to the Envoy, that so the said Description may forthwith be published under Royal Authority, without waiting for any further special Order from Court.

3. We shall Strive to follow the Intention of the Trustees as to the Number they have marked down of Emigrants for the Transport of one Ship.

4. I shall employ all my Skill in the Choice of Persons fit for the Ministry and School teaching, and I have already found out two very learned and pious Students in Divinity, who out of pure Love to promote the Honour and Interest of the Kingdom of Christ, are resolved to Serve this new Colony the one in Preaching and the other in Catechising or teaching in the School.

5. When I shall have a sufficient Number of Emigrants for the Transport of one Ship, I shall forthwith transmit an exact Specification of
the same according to the Direction given by the Honourable Com-
missioners. This Sir is what I have thought fit to communicate to
You in great Haste. The next Post the rest shall follow. Wherewith
I remain Honoured and Dear Sir

Your most humble Servt.

(125) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Lowndes to the Trustees dated
14th. August 1733.

Gentlemen

The civil Message I received by your Secretary in the name of
your Board inclines me to believe my Letter of the 27th. June last was
not unacceptable. The Publick Prints inform me You are going to trans-
port to Georgia some distressed Saltzburghers, I beg Leave to observe
to You, that unless You do one thing, which I will most readily com-
municate to any Member of your Board and which can't easily be explained
within the Compass of a Letter, Your Colony will be exposed to many In-
conveniences. I can also shew You some Papers, which may perhaps be of
some Use to your Settlement, And after that too there may be something
of Consequence to Your Province that I may propose. I wish You all
possible Success and am

Gentn.

Your most Obedt. and

most humble Servant
Copy of the Power to Mr. Urlesperger to recommend Saltzburghers to Guatemala, 12th September 1733.

Omnibus ad quos has Presentes Literae Pervenerint Curatores

Colonias Georgiennae in America Salutem Plurimam dicunt. Cum Serenissimis et Potentissimo Magno Britannia Regi Georgio Secundo nihil magis in quanm votis sit, ut Inopia et Miseries Peuperum succumatur, tam inter quanm subditos suos, inter Extraneos qui Patria sua Religionis Causa exemplare Coguntur; Majestas Sua Britannica eum in finem Coloniam instituit sub Ipsiis auspiciis in Terras sua Dictionis in America sitas deducend am Ejusq Curam et Administrationem Nobis per Literas suas Patentes Regio suo Magna Britannia Sigillo munitas commisit. Nos itaq Regia hac Authoritate instructi et communi dicta Colonia Curatores de Humanitate et Pietatis vera Christiana Zelo Reverendi admodum Doctiq Viri Samuelis Urlespergeri Ecclesia Sta. Anna apud Augustanos Rectoris Dignissimi certiores facti, Ipsijm plena Potestate muniendam esse judicavimus, sicut per Presentes has Nos Literas Literas rite munimus, ut Exules quoscunq sive Emigrantes e Patria sua Professionis Evangelica Causa, quo sesse Colonia supradicta aggregare voluerint, et in Americae Proficissi, tanquam Colonas admittat, et cum illis de Conditionibus quo eptu et consentaneo fuerint (130) transigat secundum formam Eorum quo hac super re prascibere aquum esse duximus, quae hisce nostris Literis adjuncta sunt. Promittentes quicquid per dictum Dominum Urlespergerum cum Prefatis Exulibus sive Emigrantibus transactum et conventum fuerit, Id Nobis retum gratum acceptunq fore. In Cujus reiifidem his Literis nostris per Mandatum nostrum & Secretario nostro subscriptis Sigillum nostrum commune astigi
Copy of the Instructions to the Reverend Mr. Samuel Urlesperger from the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.

First. The Trustees will defray the Charges by Land, and of Passage and Provisions for the Voyage to Georgia in America of Three Hundred Heads (to be computed of the Age of Twelve Years and upwards as one Head; Of the Age of Seven Years and under Twelve, two for one; Of the Age of Two Years and under Seven, three for one; And under the Age of Two Years are not to be computed, but Go freight free) of Emigrants from Saltzburgh and Bertoldsgoden, or any other from the Neighbouring Countries persecuted for the Protestant Religion.

2dly. To all those who want it, they will be furnished with Tools.

3dly. On their Arrival in Georgia, each family will have Provision given them gratis, till they can take in their Harvest; And also Seed will be there given them sufficient to Sow all the Lands they shall in the first Year make ready for Sowing.

4thly. Each Man shall be Intitled to Three Lots of Land (that is to say) A Lot for House & Yards, a Lot for Garden Plots, and a Lot for Tillage, sufficient in the whole to give a comfortable Maintenance to themselves and families; And that they shall have the said Lands
Freehold to themselves, and their Heirs Male for ever.

5thly. That they shall be Protected in the free Exercise of their Religion, and in the full Enjoyment (132) of all the Civil and Religious Rights of the Free Subjects of Great Britain.

6thly. They shall Obey such Orders & Regulations for the Maintenance of Property, Peace and good Government, as shall be established; And on their Arrival shall assist each other in clearing their Lands, building Houses, and such other Works as shall be necessary for their mutual Safety, in common with His Majesty's other Subjects there.

Lastly. There will be a Provision made for the Maintenance of a Minister, who shall Officiate in their own Language.

Signed by Order of the said Trustees this 12th. day of September 1733.

Benj. Martyn Sectary.

(133) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster September the 22d. 1733

Sir

The Trustees are very much delighted with the Resolutions of the Assembly of South Carolina. They are sensible that they are indebted for these to Your unwearied for the Success of the Colony.

As the Trustees know the great Advantage of Your Presence in the first settling of the People, they are desirous of sending over as many as they can before you leave the Place this induced them to make the present Embarkation which is a Considerable One You will receive an
Invoice of all the Passengers on Board as well as of the Goods. But as so many of the Gentlemen are out of Town that it is impossible to get a Common Council to put the Seal to the proper Powers and Indentures. These will be sent afterwards with the Ratification of the Treaty with the Indians. As this Ship cannot with convenience carry all the Goods and the People designed for this Embarkation, the rest of the Goods, and about forty Persons will be sent in another Ship in a fortnight.

The Trustees Sir believe You will think it right to settle as many of the People in the Town of Savannah as are wanted to compleat it and with the rest to make a new village this to be set out as near the Town of Savannah as possible being to be part of the Precincts of that Town and to be by a River or Rivulet running into the Savannah River. The Reason why they desire this is for the convenience of Saw Mills and other Mills for the use of the Colony which they intend to send over as soon as possible. Wherefore they think it necessary that this should take place of any Persons whatever, who are desirous of Land so contiguous to the Town of Savannah, and the River who have not already Grants under the Common Seal of the Trustees and already set out. They desire likewise you will chuse as (134) high and healthy a Place near such River or Rivulet as may be.

The Trustees Sir desire You will if possible get a Law passed in Carolina to prevent any Persons running from Georgia receiving any Encouragement or getting any Settlement there. An Application has been already made to the Board of Trade for the same purpose.

The Ten thousand Pounds given by Parliament last sessions have been paid into the Bank. On an Application of the Trustees to the
Treasury the Lords Comrs. ordered it to be paid without the Deduction of Six pence in the Pound. The Officers of the Treasury and the Exchequer gave up their Fees which with the said Deduction would have been a Drawback of five hundred pounds.

I believe Sir you may soon expect an Embarkation of Seltz-burghers, some Difficulties have been thrown in their way by the Popish Magistracy of Augsburg, but Mr. Vernon is using his utmost Endeavours to get all the Obstacles removed and to have a sufficient Number in readiness.

As the Trustees are desirous of producing Raisins and Currents if possible, Some are sent by this Ship to be sowed there As Likewise the Cubels and Cardamums, and the Gourd Seeds. The Shells of these will serve for Bottles.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

(137) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster September the 26th 1733.

Sir

The Trustees recommend the Bearer of this Mr. Robert Parker (lately an Alderman of Lynn) to be put under Christie's Grant in the Town of Savannah if there is room; or else to heave fifty Acres set out for him for which a particular Grant must be made.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant
Copy of the Trustees Petition to the King that His Minister at Vienna
may have Instructions to Apply that the Saltzburghers may be admitted
into the City of Augsburg, Dated 26. September 1733.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Trustees
for the Colony of Georgia

Humbly Sheweth

That Your Petitioners ever since their being Incorporated by
Your Majesty's Letters Patent have applied themselves to the procuring
Settlements in the Province of Georgia for many families of Your
Majesty's Subjects, who were fallen into Decay and become unable to
Subsist themselves without being a Burthen to the Publick.

And having been Encouraged by considerable Contributions (made
with Your Majesty's Permission) towards the Relief of the Persecuted
Saltzburghers; We have undertaken to Settle for the present Three
Hundred of the said Saltzburghers in Your Majesty's Province of Georgia,
and the Sieur Urlesperger Senior Pastor of the Lutheran Church
at Augsburg being employed by Us for that purpose, has lately informed
Your Petitioners that He meets with great Obstruction in this (142)
good Work from the Popish part of the Magistracy of Augsburg, who will
not Suffer the Saltzburghers engaged to Settle in Georgia to Enter or
Abide in their City; But force them to Quarter without the Gates, to
their great Inconvenience and Expence.

We therefore become humble Petitioners to Your Majesty, That
You would be pleased to Send your Royal Instructions to Your Minister
at Vienna to Apply in the best manner he shall think proper at the Imperial Court that the Popish Magistrates at Augsburg may be induced to consent as well as the Protestants that our said Colonists may be admitted into their City, and have Liberty to Continue there till such time as there are a sufficient Number to set out together on the intended Journey; Since by the Contracts they are entered into they may be looked upon as being now become Subjects to Your Majesty, and as such are Intitled to all good Usage within the Empire agreeable to the Peace and Amity Subsisting between Your Majesty's Dominions and those of the Emperor of Germany.

Signed by Order of the said Trustees this 26th. of September 1733.

Benj. Martyn Secretary.

(145) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Govr. Johnson dated at Westminster October the 18th. 1733.

Sir

I have the Honour of Your Excellency's Letter dated July the 28th. 1733; and have received the Commands of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia to return their thanks for it.

They have a just Impression of the great Service the Contributions in South Carolina have been for Subsisting the People in Georgia, and think themselves under the greatest Obligation to You for Using Your Interest with the Assembly for promoting the same. They doubt not but the Inhabitants of the Province under Your Excellency's Care will
besides the satisfaction of Mind for their Generosity, receive an ample Retribution by the Assistance And Security which the new Colony may shortly Afford them.

The Trustees have the liveliest Sense of Your Excellency's Goodness in promising Your kindness to the Georgians when Mr. Oglethorpe leaves them. They know it will be of the greatest Consequence to the undertaking; Indeed they pleased themselves before with the Assurances of it not only from the Good Offices which Your Excellency has already done them, but from the Advantage which the Colony must be of to Great Britain.

The Trustees hope Your Excellency will meet, with in return all the Prosperity such Extensive Humanity and Charity deserve.

I am

Sir

Your Excellency's

most humble

and most Obedt. Servant

(149) Copy of the Ratification of Articles of Friendship and Commerce with the Lower Creeks in Georgia, the 18th October 1733.

The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America To the Chief Men of the Nation of the Lower Creeks Send Greeting # # # # Whereas the Great King George the Second King of Great Britain Did by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain bearing Date the Ninth Day of June in the fifth Year of his Reign constitute and
appoint a Body Politick & Corporate by the Name of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. And Whereas the said Trustees have received from their Beloved Man James Oglethorpe of West Brook Place in the County of Surry Esqr. one of the Common Council of the said Trustees a Copy of Certain Articles of Friendship and Commerce between the said Trustees and the said Chief Men which is in the Words following (that is to say) Articles of Friendship and Commerce between the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America and the Chief Men of the Nation of the Lower Creeks. First The Trustees bearing in their Hearts great Love and Friendship to You the said Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation do engage to let their People carry up into your Towns all Sorts of Goods fitting to Trade in the said Towns at the Rates and Prices settled and agreed upon before You the said Head Men and annexed to this Treaty of Trade & Friendship. Secondly The Trustees do by these Articles promise to See Restitution done to any of the People of your Towns by the People they shall send among you upon (150) Proof made to the Beloved Man they shall at any time Send among You That they who have either committed Murther or Robbery or have beat or wounded any of your People or any ways injured them in their Crops by their Horses or any other ways whatever and upon such Proof the said People shall be tried and punished according to the English Law. Thirdly The Trustees when they find the Hearts of You the said Head Men and your People are not good to the People they shall send among You or that You or your People do not mind this Paper They will withdraw the English Trade from the Town so offending And that You and your People may have this Chain of Friendship in your minds and
fixed to your Hearts they have made fast their Seal to this Treaty

Fourthly We the Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation being firmly persuaded that He who lives in Heaven and is the Occasion of all good things has moved the Hearts of the Trustees to Send their Beloved Men amongst Us for the Good of Us our Wives and Children and to instruct Us and them in what is strait Do therefore declare that We are glad that their People are come here And though this Land belongs to Us the Lower Creeks yet We that We may be instructed by them Do consent and agree that they shall make Use of and possess all those Lands which our Nation has not Occasion to Use Provided always that they upon the Settling of every new Town shall set out for the Use of our Nation such Lands as shall be agreed upon between their Beloved Men and the Head Men of our Nation and that those Lands shall remain to Us for ever Fifthly We the Head Men Do promise for our selves and the People of our Towns that the Traders for the English which shall Settle among Us shall not be Robbed or molested in their Trade in our Nation And that if it should so happen that any of our People should be mad and either kill wound or beat or rob any of the English Traders or their People Then We the said Head Men of the Towns aforesaid Do engage to have Justice done to the English and for that purpose to deliver up any of our People who shall be guilty of the Crimes aforesaid to be tryed by the English Laws or by the Laws of our Nation as the Beloved Men of the Trustees shall think fit And We further promise not to Suffer any of the People of our said Towns to come into the Limits of the English Settlements without Leave from the English Beloved Man And that We will not molest any of the
English Traders passing to or from any Nation of the Indians in Friendship with the English Sixthly We the Head Men for our selves and People Do promise to apprehend and secure any Negro or other Slaves which shall run away from any of the English Settlements to our Nation and to carry them either to this Town or the Savannah or Pec- chucola Garrison and there to deliver him up to the Commander of such Garrison and to be paid by him four Blanketts or two Guns or the Value thereof in other Goods Provided such Run away Negro or other Slave shall be taken by Us or any of our People on the further Side Ocony River And in Case such Negro or run away Slave shall be taken on the hither Side of the said River and delivered to the Commander as afore¬ said then We understand the (152) Pay to be one Gun or the Value thereof. And in Case We or our People shall kill any such Slave for Resistance or Running away from Us in apprehending him then we are to be paid One Blanket for his Head by any Trader We shall carry such Slave's Head unto Lastly We promise with strait Hearts and Love to our Brothers the English to give no Encouragement to any other white People but themselves to Settle among Us And that We will not have any Correspondence with the Spaniards or French. And to Shew that We both for the Good of our selves our Wives and Children Do firmly promise to keep this Talk in our Hearts as long as the Sun shall shine or the Waters run in the Rivers We have each of Us set the Marks of our Families Schedule of Prices of Goods agreed on annexed Two Yards Strouds, Five Buck Skins; One Yard Plaines, One Buck Skin weighing a Pound and Quarter or Doe Skins answerable; One white Blanket, Five Buck Skins or Ten Doe Skins; One blew Duffil Blanket, Three Buck
Skins or Six Doe Skins; a Gun, Ten Buck Skins or Twenty Doe Skins; a Pistole, Five Buck Skins or Ten Doe Skins; a Gun Lock, Four Buck Skins or Eight Doe Skins; Four Measures of **Explosive** Powder, One Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; Sixty Bullets, One Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; a White Shirt, Two Buck Skins or Four Doe Skins; a Knife, One Doe Skin; Eighteen Flints, One Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; Three Yard Cadis, One Doe Skin; Three Yards Gartering, One Doe Skin; a Hoe, Two Buck Skins or Four Doe Skins; a Falling Ax, Two Buck Skins, or Four Doe Skins; a large Hatchet, answerable or three Doe Skins; a (15") small Hatchett, One Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; a Brass Kettle per pound, One Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; Two Yards Brass Wire, One Doe Skin; a Looking Glass, One Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; a Hat, Two Buck Skins or Four Doe Skins; a Leather Belt, one Buck Skin or Two Doe Skins; One Dozen Buttons, One Doe Skin. And Whereas the said Trustees are greatly desirous to maintain and preserve an inviolable Peace Friendship and Commerce between the said Chief Men of the Nation of the Lower Creeks and the People the said Trustees have sent and shall send to Settle and inhabit in the Province of Georgia aforesaid to endure to the World's End. Now Know Ye That We the said Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America Do by these Presents Ratify & Confirm the said Articles of Friendship and Commerce between the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America and the Chief Men of the Nation of the Lower Creeks and all and every the Articles and Agreements therein contained and also the Rates and Prices of Goods abovementioned Settled and Agreed upon before the said Head Men and annexed to the said Treaty of Trade and Friendship. In Witness whereof the Common Council of the
said Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America have to these Presents made fast the Common Seal of the Corporation of the said Trustees the Eighteenth Day of October in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of (154) the Faith and so forth And in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and thirty three.

By Order of the said Common Council
Benj. Martyn Sectary.

(157) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster October the 18th 1733.

Sir

In my Last which I had the Honour to send You by the James Captn. Yoakley I informed You there would soon be an Embarkation of Saltzburghers you may expect very speedily Sixty of them. The Trustees beleive they are already in their Journey to Rotterdam and are sending a Ship immediately to receive them. They desire they may be settled as near together as possible to have the Benefit of their German Minister.

I acquainted you Sir in my last with the behaviour of Mr. Wise who went in the Savannah Capt. Wood That he had imposed on the Trustees by Carrying a Woman of the Town on board the Ship, who was received as his Daughter The Trustees were afterwards informed as the Ship put
into Different Ports, that there were great differences and Distrac-
tions among the people, chiefly, if not entirely owing to him. They
sent their Orders for him to be set on shore, but the Ship sailed
before they were received as the Trustees are Apprehensive he may be
the cause of disturbances among the people in Georgia they think it
improper that he should be permitted to have a settlement there, and
desire he may be sent back with his Baggage at their expence. The
Trustees Sir want very much to be informed how the people, that have
been sent are subsisted in Georgia, and what you may compute the annual
charge of maintaining a man there to be.

As I mentioned in my last the Trustees desire that Mr. Christie
or Mr. Hughes or whoever may be found most proper, may keep a journal
every week of the health of the people of their progress in their
buildings and their plantations and their harvests; and what kind of
government is settled and how they submit to it and any other transactions necessary to be known and send it over every opportunity to the
Trustees.

(158) The Trustees have heard with concern of the arrival of
forty Jews with a design to settle in Georgia. They hope they will meet
with no sort of encouragement and desire Sir you will use your best
endeavours that the said Jews may be allowed no kind of settlement with
any of the grantees the Trustees being apprehensive they will be of
prejudice to the trade and welfare of the colony.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
and most humble servant.
Copy of a Letter from Dr. Grothus to Mr. Titley dated Copenhagen 2d. Novr. 1733.

Sir

Whereas it is made known by the News Papers from Leiptzig that His Majesty the King of Great Britain would graciously grant those that would go to the Colony of Georgia in America very good Priviledges. There are several who are oppressed by the Roman Catholicks, & are inclined with all their Familys to go to the said Georgia. Amongst which is a Lord who stands in certain Circumstances, and should also be found willing with all his Family by degrees to go to the said Georgia. Besides there are about one hundred Familys, honest and diligent men that hold themselves to the Protestants who also would be willing to go to the aforesaid Place. But because there cannot be made a certain Reflection upon News Papers it would be needfull to have a Certainty; Therefore I am required most humbly to desire if it may be depended upon the Relations concerning the Priviledges. And if the said Lord's Territory provisionally might be assigned in Georgia, that he might by degrees see to get his Family (which at once is impossible) transported thither, and upon what Conditions this could be done.

I beg most humbly that the beforemention'd People may be made joyfull by a gracious answer, which they expect; and having obtained it they are willing to give their further Declarations. I am &c.
Copy of a Letter from Lord Harrington to the Trustees dated 13th. Novr. 1733.

Gentlemen

I send You herewith inclosed an Extract of a Letter I have received from Mr. Titley His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Denmark, together with a Copy of one from a Physician at that Place to him containing, as You will see, some Proposals relating to the Colony which You are concern'd for. I have promised Mr. Titley to procure him an Answer from You to the said Proposals, which therefore I must desire You will enable me to send him. I am

Gentlemen

Your most humble Servt.

(164) Extract of a Letter from Mr. Titley to Lord Harrington dated 10th. Novr. 1733.

One Dr. Grothaus a Physician in this Place has applied to me (as Your Lordship will see by the inclosed Letter) to know authentically what are the Conditions offered to such Persons who may be willing to become English Subjects & Settle in the new Plantation of Georgia. He tells me that there are a hundred Families in Germany, consisting of industrious and substantial People of the Lutheran Religion who are ready to leave the Roman Catholick Government, under which they live at present, and go to America upon a reasonable Encouragement. But as the Discovery of their Persons might hinder them from putting their Purpose in Execution and do them a great prejudice, he is cautious of
giving a more particular Information till he knows what they have to
trust to, and then he promises to explain himself further; he seems to
be a well meaning man but I know nothing of him, and having never seen
the Proposals can give him no Satisfactory answer. I think it my Duty
to lay this matter before Your Lordship who will judge of the impor-
tance of it, and accordingly honour me with your Commands.

(165) Copy of the Power to Mr. Bolzius to perform Ecclesiastical
Offices in Georgia, dated the 21st. of November 1733.

The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
To all to whom these Presents shall come Send Greeting Whereas The
Rev. Mr. John Martin Bolzius Minister of the Gospel according
to the Confession ofAusburg hath agreed to go to the Province of
Georgia aforesaid and there to perform all Religious and Ecclesiastical
Offices in the German Tongue for the Instruction and Benefit of the
Protestant Saltzburghers and other German Protestants now going to
Settle in the said Province of Georgia or that shall hereafter go to
and Settle there to the utmost of his Ability Know Ye That We the said
Trustees Have authorized and empowered and Do hereby authorize and
empower him the said John Martin Bolzius to Do and perform all Reli-
gious and Ecclesiastical Offices in the German Tongue that shall be
necessary for the better establishing and promoting the Christian
Religion in the said Colony and all other the good Ends and Purposes
thereby intended agreeable to the Confession of Ausburg and the Tenour
of our Charter. In Witness whereof the said Trustees have to these
Presents affixed their Common Seal the Twenty first day of November in the Seventh Year of the Reign of (166) our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth And in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty three.

(169) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster November the 22d. 1733

Sir

The Trustees have received Your Letter of Augst. the 12th. 1733. They are very much concerned to hear of the Misbehaivour of the People And as they are very sensible of what Consequence Your Presence has been to Appease the Mutiny's, they are likewise afraid these may revive when you come away and are therefore more Sollicitous to have some Man of Abilities of Spirit and Temper as Super Intendant over them, They think not only themselves, but the Publick under the greatest Obligation to You for Your great Humanity in staying to take care of the Sick. As it appears evidently by Your Letter that the Sickness among the People is owing to their Excessive Drinking of Rum Punch The Trustees do absolutely forbid their Drinking, or even having any Rum and agree with you so entirely in Your Sentiments that they order all that shall be brought there to be immediately Stayed.

As the Trustees are apprehensive all their Orders to this Pur- pose may be ineffectual while the trading House is so near and can supply the People, they are of Opinion that the Trading House shall not
be permitted but on the Condition that they Offer no Rum to sale nor
indeed keep any.

The Trustees are very much pleased with the Behaviour of the
Jewish Physician, and the Service he has been of to the Sick as they
have no doubt but you have given him some Gratuity for it they hope you
have taken any other Method of rewarding him than in granting Lands.

You will receive Sir an Invoice of the Goods and People sent by
this Ship all the Saltzburghers who could be collected, to go this
Imbarkation are thirty Six in Number making thirty one heards: As the
Trustees could not tell till they came to Rotterdam what the Number
would be and therefore provided a Ship capable of carrying about
Seventy or Eighty Heads, they have mixed with the Saltzburghers other
people from hence and have enlarged the Embarkation to Sixty Seven
Heads five Sixths.

(170) They have sent by this Ship some of the seeds of the
Egyptian Kali that produces a Plant that makes the best Potashes.
The seed is to be sowed for trial in all the different kinds of Land
particularly the low and rich Land.

They have sent likewise Pens, Paper, and Ink powder, and repeat
their desire that a Constant and regular Journal of all Occurrences may
be taken and sent over by every Opportunity and that not only Mr.
Christie but Mr. Quincy be desired to do it.

The Common Council have given grants of Land to several Gentle-
men in Scotland who are preparing to set out for Georgia with their
Servants to the Number of about Ninety

They have heard by private Letters from South Carolina of the
Design of the Spaniards at the Havannah against Port Royall, and the New Settlement; They are taking the best Method they can to Defeat these designs, in the meantime they hope with Impatience for a more particular Account Sir from You.

They have heard likewise with the greatest Concern of the Accidents which befell You and tho' they were informed You was out of Danger they cannot be easy till they hear the News of your perfect Recovery.

It is with great Pleasure I can tell You that I beleive there will be no Opposition to You in Your Borough, and that I have an Opportunity of Subscribing myself.

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

(173) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to The Rt. Honourable Lord Harrington dated at Westminster November the 23d. 1733.

My Lord.

All the Advices lately received from South Carolina agreeing that the Spaniards at the Havannah intend to make a descent on Port Royal and to destroy the same, and the New Settlements of Georgia and Purrisburgh, which was designed last Spring, and postponed only for want of Good Pilots; The Trustees think it their Duty to communicate this Intelligence to Your Lordship and to desire it may be laid before his Majesty since such Descent must it is greatly to be feared entirely ruin the Southern Settlements.
Tho' the Trustees in discharge of their Trust have sent as many people as their Fund would enable them and supplied them with Arms and Ammunition; yet they conceive their Number is too small to make a sufficient Defence. They think it proper therefore to acquaint Your Lordship that the Fortifications of their Settlement of Savannah in Georgia are very weak and not sufficiently provided with Cannon, and they are credibly informed that Port Royal is in no Posture of Defence.

I am
My Lord
Your Lordships
Most humble and
most Obedient Servant

(177) Copy of a Letter from certain Jews in London to the Trustees.
Jany. 1733-4.

Gentlemen

Your Message in Writing of the 22d. Decr. we duly received and are not a little Surprized at the Contents thereof, the Charge of collecting Monies upon vacated Commissions & misapplying those Monies and imposing on His Majestys Subjects we assure You is entirely groundless; for with Monies raised by Virtue of the Commissions granted to us by the Honble. Trustees no Jews have been sent to Georgia, nor has any Money been raised by Virtue of the said Commissions, not through want of Inclination in us but by reason of the Message we rec'd from the
Trustees dated 31st Janry. 1732/3. Indeed some Jews are gone to Georgia upon their own Expences on the help of their Relations and particular Friends; nor did we imagine it could be of ill Consequence to the Colony, but on the contrary we thought they might be usefull to it, many of them having lived in Climates of the like nature with Georgia in which they have been early train'd up in cultivating Lands; We are therefore very much concern'd that what we designed well should be taken unkindly by the Trustees, the disobliging of whom was the farthest from our Intentions.

As we are desirous of encouraging so glorious an Undertaking we shall always be ready with our best Endeavours to promote the Welfare and Happiness of such of His Majesty's Subjects as may want assistance by procuring Contributions to Settle them in Georgia. But if the Honble. Trustees shall not think proper to accept of our Services we shall readily consent (178) that the Commissions which were put into Mr. Suasso's hands immediately after the message of 31st. of Janry. 1732/3. be delivered up to the Trustees. We are

Gentn.

Your hearty well Wishers
and most humble Servts.

(181) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Wolters at Rotterdam dated at Westminster March the 6th. 1733.

Sir

The Revd. Dr. Bundy has laid Your Letter with that of Mr.
Poyas before the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in
America with the List of the People and their Engagement. The Trustees
have directed me to acquaint You that they observe the Vaudois
cannot be assembled before the Beginning of May, and that they insist on
several things which the Trustees cannot Grant without breaking thro' such Methods as they have thought Proper to Establish. Their Fund will
not enable them to provide a Minister for the Vaudois and indeed they
find by the large Embarkations which have been lately made it will be
proper for sometime to defer the Consideration of sending Over the
said Vaudois because they would have the same regard to them as all
the rest that have been sent; They would preserve it always in their
Power to maintain them. As the prospect of their going is therefore so
distant, the Trustees desire they will not disengage themselves from
any Business in which they may be at present; As soon as the Trustees
find themselves enabled to send them. I shall acquaint them by You
with their Resolutions.

As for the Rest of the Money in the hands of Mr. Poyas, the
Trustees are desirous he will accept of it for the trouble he has
taken: which they will alway's remember with a proper Regard as they
with Yours with the sincerest thanks

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant
Copy of the Agreement with Mr. Robert Millar the Botanist, Dated
6. March 1733/4

To all whom it may Concern Whereas Doctor William Houstoun did
Covenant and Agree with the Trustees for establishing the Colony of
Georgia in America In Consideration of the yearly Salary of Two
hundred pounds for Three Years from Michaelmas 1732 That he would go to
America and for the Space of Two Years at his own Charge and Expence
travel to such parts thereof as the said Trustees should think proper
in order to Collect all such Plants as should be contained in his
Instructions from the said Trustees to be carried to Georgia, and
after the Expiration of the said Two Years or sooner if the said
Trustees should think proper would go and reside in the said Colony of
Georgia at his own Charge and Expence and use his utmost En\c\eavours
there for the preserving and propagating of the said Plants and follow
such Orders therein as he should receive from the said Trustees And
Whereas the Right Honble. The Lord Petre did engage to Pay unto the
said Dr. William Houstoun Fifty Pounds a Year towards defraying the
Charge of his said Travels which the said Dr. William Houstoun did
accept as part of the said Two Hundred Pounds a Year Salary but in
Case of the said Lord Petre's Death before the Expiration of the said
Three Years and the said Trustees should not think fit to Pay the said
Salary of Two Hundred Pounds a Year then the said Three (186) Years
should be shorten'd proportionably as the whole Sum to be paid the said
Dr. William Houstoun should fall short of Six Hundred Pounds And
Whereas the following Persons did agree to pay yearly to the said
Trustees for Three Years the several Sums hereafter mentioned vist. His
Grace the Duke of Richmond and Lenox the Sum of Thirty pounds a Year, the Right Honble. the Earl of Derby the Sum of Fifty Pounds a Year, Sir Hans Sloane Bart. the Sum of Twenty pounds a Year, the Company of Apothecaries the Sum of Twenty pounds a Year, Charles Du Bois Esqr. the Sum of Ten pounds a Year, George Heathcote Esqr. the Sum of Five pounds a Year, and James Oglethorpe Esqr. the Sum of Five pounds a Year, in order to defray the Expence of employing proper Persons for collecting valuable Trees, Plants, Dyes and Drugs and also for cultivating a Farm in Georgia in the best manner, and in improving Agriculture by making Experiments for raising all kind of Productions which that Climate is capable of, and which England now purchases from Foreign Countries; All which several Sums so to be paid to the said Trustees yearly amount to no more than the Sum of One Hundred and Forty pounds a Year. And Whereas the said Dr. William Houstoun did Imbark pursuant to the above recited Agreement and the Instructions he received and went to the Madeiras and Jamaica for the purpose he was so employed, and on the 14th. of August last happened to dye at Jamaica, but was paid his said Salary to Midsummer 1733 and by Letter to Mr. Philip Miller his Attorney directed him to receive no more of his said Salary on Accot. of his ill State of Health, whereby only nine (187) months Salary of the said Three Years have been paid and remains to compleat the said Term Two Years and Three months to be Served in the same manner by some other proper Person to be employed for that purpose. And Whereas Robert Millar of Chelsea in the County of Middlesex hath been proposed to the said Trustees as a fit Person to be employed in the said Service and the said Trustees having been informed that the several Contributors
before mentioned do approve of the said Robert Millar to be so employed
Know Ye That the said Robert Millar doth by these Presents Covenant and
agree to and with the said Trustees that in Consideration of the yearly
Salary of Two hundred pounds to be paid unto him or his Order for the
Space of Two Years and Three months from Lady Day next ensuing the Date
hereof, the said Robert Millar will Imbark with all convenient Speed
for Jamaica and will from thence proceed to America and will for the
Space of one Year and nine months at his own Charge & Expence travel to
such parts thereof as the Trustees shall think proper in Order to
Collect all such Plants as shall be contained in his Instructions from
the said Trustees, and that he will use his utmost Diligence for collect-
ing the same, and that he will carry or cause them to be carried to
Georgia, and that he will constantly correspond with and from time to
time transmit to the said Trustees all such Observations as he shall
apprehend may be usefull to the said Colony, and after the Expiration
of the said One Year and nine months or sooner if the said Trustees
shall think proper he will go and reside in the said Colony of Georgia
at his own Charges and Expence and use his utmost Endeavours therefor
(188) the preserving and propagating of the said Plants & follow such
Orders therein as he shall receive from the said Trustees, and in Case
it should so happen that any Deficiency shall be of the before men-
tioned Contributions and Engagement of Lord Petre or that the said
Trustees should not think fit to advance Ten pounds by the Year to make
up the sd. Two Hundred Pounds a Year, then the said Term of Two Years
and Three months shall be shortened proportionably as the whole to be
received shall fell short of Four ½ hundred and Fifty pounds
In Witness whereof the said Robert Millar hath hereunto set his Hand and Seal the Sixth Day of March in the Year of our Lord 1733.

Signed Robert Millar.

London 7th. of March 1733.

Rec'd of the said Trustees by Order of the said Common Council Seventy five pounds for half a Year's Payment commencing at Lady Day next 1734 by me.

Robert Millar.

(189) Copy of the Instructions to Mr. Robert Millar the Botanist, Dated 6. March 1733/4

Sir

You are ordered by the Common Council of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America to go with all convenient Speed to Mr. Cochrane at Kingston in Jamaica for the Observation of Botany made by Dr. William Houstoun in Writing and his Collections of Dry'd Plants he left in the said Mr. Cochrane's Possession in Case they are not sent to England, and send Copies of the said Observations to the Trustees together with a List of the Dry'd Plants so collected, which with the future Collections You make are to be Carried to Georgia to be preserved and propagated there.

If You touch at Madeira and have time, You are ordered to inform your self of the manner of cultivating the Vines and making the Wines
there, and to carry with You to Jamaica Cuttings of their best Sorts of Vines, and Seeds, Roots or Cuttings of any other usefull Plants You shall meet with on that Island, which are wanting in the British Colonies, but particularly the Cinnamon Tree; And if You can find any Vessel going from thence to South Carolina, You must also send some of each of the above mentioned Things directly there Addressed to Mr. St. Julian at Charles Town to be forwarded to Georgia on Advice from him thereof to James Oglethorpe Esqr. or in his Absence to the Superintendant for the Trustees there, for Instructions if proper to be sent or preserved at Charles Town (190) till wanted.

From Jamaica You are ordered to go to the several Spanish Settlements at Cartagena, Puerto Bello, Campechy and Vera Cruz, as soon as You have the Opportunity of any Vessels going to the said Places; And if You can, You are to cross the Country to Panama. At all these Places You are to Use your utmost Diligence to procure the Seeds and Roots of all usefull Plants, such as Ipecacuana, Jallap Contrayerva, Sarsaparilla and Jesuit's Bark, the Trees which yield the Peruvian and Capivi Balsams, the Gum Elemi &c, the Cochineal Plants with the Animals upon it, and all other things that You shall judge may be of Use to the Colony of Georgia.

When You return from the said Places to Jamaica You are to leave the things You shall have brought over with the Person You shall find most capable and willing to take Care of them, while You go to the other Spanish Ports in Search of others; But if You can have the opportunity of a Ship going to Charles Town, You are still to Send some of each kind to Mr. St. Julian there; When You have visited each of the
aforesaid Places, and collected from them all that shall be in your Power, You are to expect our further Orders to be sent You to Jamaica directing how to proceed in transporting yourself and them to Georgia, where You are to Spend the remaining part of the Two Years and a Quarter in taking Care of the Culture of what You shall Carry with You. And You are particularly desired to inform your self of the Nature and Culture of the white Mulberry Tree, which is most proper for the Nourishment of Silk Worms; as likewise of all (191) Sorts of Logwood, and other Wood and Barks of Use in Dying, in Order to the propagating of them in Georgia. And, in Case that a War should break out before You finish your Travels, You are to proceed directly for Georgia; And You are from time to time by all Opportunities to write to the Trustees of the Progress You make.

Signed by Order of the said Common Council the 6th. March 1733.

Benj. Martyn Sectary.

(193) Copy of the Instructions relating to Mr. Watson's Case, dated 17th. March 1734.

To the Bailiffs and Recorder of the Town of Savannah in the Province of Georgia in America.

The Trustees very much approve of your Conduct in Mr. Watson's last Affair, and will always Support those who act with Justice and
Intrepidity in putting the Laws in Execution for the Good of the Province: And Mr. Causton acted very judiciously in regarding the General Interest and Safety preferable to any private Consideration; In justly confining one Man, rather than risquing the Safety of the whole. Mr. Watson's Behaviour has been so cruel, and has shown so much premeditated Malice; That his destroying Skee with Rum and then bragging of it Appears to the Trustees, Murder; For killing a Man upon a fore thought and with malicious Design, by means of a dangerous Liquor; is as much Murder, as killing him with any Sort of Weapon.

But as the Jury have brought him in Lunatick, and therefore incapable of making his Defence. The Trustees direct, that he should be Confined as a Lunatick, and proper Care taken for his Recovery, until he shall be in a Condition to take his Tryptal: For which Tryptal a special Commission will be sent over; And You at your Perils, must take Care that he shall be forth coming when such Commission shall arrive.

(194) And no other Proceeding must be had on his affair, until the Arrival of the said Commission.

The Trustees are apt to Impute the Death of Skee (which has been a very great Detriment to the Province, by the Loss of so bold a Warrior, who both had been and would have continued of the utmost Service upon the Spanish Frontiers) to the Consequence of too great a Mildness, or rather Injustice in letting Mr. Watson go off with so slight a Fine, when he was first convicted for the Assault on Esteeche.

You know that the Indians are very nice in point of Honour, and that they are not to be Insulted. Had Mr. Watson at that time been severely fined and bound to his good behaviour, it had very probably
prevented him from running into those Extravagancies by which he lost his Senses, and from committing this Murder; And in the Consequence thereof, had prevented Justus the Servant of Mr. Musgrove from being killed.

You see by this, a foolish Tenderness is the greatest of Cruelties; It has occasioned the Death of Two Men, and if that kind of Spirit should continue of not punishing the guilty, You will destroy your selves.

It is very surprizing to the Trustees, that any Magistrate could think of bailing a Murderer, for Murder is not bailable; And bailing of a Lunatick is an Act of Lunacy: For his Distemper makes his Confinement necessary for the Benefit of Mankind.

(195) The new Started Opinion, That it is cruel to Imprison on Account of an Indian is it self very cruel and pernicious. For if Injustice is done to an Indian, the Person who does it should be more severely punished; For doing it to one who is helpless from his Ignorance of our Language. And because it is a Breach of Treaty and an Act of Ingratitude to the first Possessors of the Land, who have always been exceeding friendly and kind to the Colony in its first Weakness and Necessities.

And as for the Opinion, That it is right to let a guilty Man go out of the Province without punishment. That is giving up at once those valuable Privileges of trying all Facts committed in it; and declaring your selves incapable of supporting a Civil Government. If a Man is guilty You should punish him in the Province according to his Deserts, and if he is not guilty You should acquit him; But You have no such
thing as a Power of banishing a Man from the Colony, nor ought You to let a Criminal escape to another Colony in Safety.

The Expences arising by Mr. Watson's Confinement and also for the taking Care of him, & having a proper Keeper to watch him, will be defrayed by the Storekeeper at Savannah, till such time as they can be defrayed out of his own Estate. And he being a Lunatick, It is impossible for him to carry on the Indian Trade; The Trustees therefore hereby Recall his Licence, and continue the Licence to Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove.

Signed by Order of the Common Council of the Trustees the 17th of March 1734.

Benj. Martyn Sectary.

(197) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at Westminster March the 25th. 1734.

Sir

It has given the Trustees a very great Concern that they have not heard from you so long because You have been ill, and they are uncertain of the present State of Your health, and because they are ignorant of the Condition of the Colony

They have found the want of a Constant and exact Correspondence so very prejudicial to the Business of the Trust that they have thought it necessary to appoint a Committee of Correspondence and finding you are so much engaged, that it may be possible for You to attend to such Minute Account, as may be proper to be known by the Trustees they
desire you will appoint Somebody and transmitt his Name (that he may receive a recompence for it) to correspond constantly with them by every Ship, and to keep a Journal of all remarkable transactions and an Account of the health of the people and with it a List of those who are dead or may hereafter dye, and of what Distempers, if they have good Medicines, and proper People (Vizt. Apothecaries and Surgeons) to take care of them; An Account likewise from time to time of the Progress they make in their Buildings, and cultivating their several Lots in order to supply themselves with necessarys; how the People are Subsisted, and what the Annual Charge of Maintaining a Man there has been; To send by every Ship with the Journal an Account also of Stores received, issued, and remaining, which of the Tools prove faulty and are most wanted, and the price of any Stores that are bought at Carolina that the Difference may be known between those bought there and at home.

The Want of such a Journal and such Accounts disables the Trustees from giving as directed by the Secretary's of State, and the Board of Trade any Account of the Progress (198) of the Colony that may give a Credit to the Undertaking: Whereby the Trustees are at a full Stop, till they have a specifick Account of what Sums have been expended, and Estimates of all Expences that may arise; They cannot expect any money from Parliament this Year, and are ashamed to ask any till they give in their Account They find the Contributions come in very slowly, by which means being low in Cash, they do not think proper to incur any new Expence, till they know the present State of their Affairs, and the demands upon them.
The Common Council desire to know what the Contributions at South Carolina and the Gift of the Assembly amount to, and how they have been laid out what Grants likewise You have directed to be made in pursuance of the Power of disposing of the Trust Grants, and to whom; They hope no Grants will be made without acquainting them; They want very much to know what has been done with the Jews (who went without their knowledge) and how they are Settled.

Several Bills Sr. to the Amount of 450 have been received without any Letters of Advice; The Common Council from a full Belief they were drawn by You for the Honour of the Drawer, and to Support the Credit of the Colony, have paid them; But they have also from an Apprehension of the Dangers that may attend such Payments, come to a Resolution to pay no more Bills without Proper Advice; They desire that for the future no Bills may be drawn on the Trustees for a shorter time than thirty Days after Sight, that every Bill may be drawn on George Heathcote Esqr. and Co. on Accot. of the Trustees and that the Letters of Advice may as far as possible Specify the particular Services for which such Bills were drawn.

If the Person Sr., whom you appoint to correspond with the Trustees, shall not appear to be a proper One, they Order me to say they will send one. They recommend to your thoughts some method of Breeding Black Cattle.

(199) The Common Council having received a Letter from Hugh Mackay, Patrick Tailfer, William Stirling and Joseph Baillie (to whom they have some time since given Grants of Land) setting forth, that twelve of their Servants, after they were embarked for Georgia, were
inticed from them on Board the King's Ships at Portsmouth (a warm press being on foot,) they desire a Possession of their Land may be given them, till they can compleat their Number again. The Common Council think it reasonable that such a part only of the Land may be given them as is proportioned to the Number of Servants they carry with them, and the rest on their Compleating the Number stipulated.

Last Thursday March the 21st. being the Annual Meeting of the Trustees, they elected the nine following Gentln. Vizt. the Reverend Dr. Rundle, William Talbot Esqr. (Eldest Son to the Lord Chancellor) Archer Woolaston Thomas Archer, Henry Archer, Wm. Francis Woolaston, Robert Tracy, and Richard Coope Esqrs.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

(201) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to the Revd. Mr. Dumont dated at Westminster. April the 6th. 1734.

Sir

Your Letter of the 16th. of March N.S. has been read to the Trustees appointed by Royal Charter for settling the new Colony of Georgia in America Who (for removing objections made without foundation to their Proceedings) have ordered me to make you the following Answer.

There is not any Clause in the Royal Charter, which Prescribes
Conditions or Rules to the Trustees for their granting of Lands in Georgia. But as the Crown has given them an Absolute Propriety in those Lands, they are trusted with the care of granting them out to such Persons and on such Conditions as may in their Judgement best conduce to the End proposed in Establishing the Colony, both as to the Preservation and Augmentation of it. Which Views have directed all their Proceedings hitherto; For the Conditions they have annexed to such Grants made by them to Persons sent over entirely at the Charge of the Trustees, Vizt. That the Land should remain to them and their Heirs Male cannot be deemed a hardship to them, but has upon the best Deliberation been thought most suitable to the Infant State of a Colony, and wisely calculated for its Defence; For as these Estates in Land are barely sufficient for the Maintainance of a Family The Trustees thought it expedient to keep them entire in the Hands of a Grantee capable both to Cultivate and defend them but the Trustees were not so ignorant or absent as to forget how necessary a Part Women are in a Family, and that to keep them in good humour their Interest is not to be neglected. The Law of England has a great regard to this, and that is the Rule the Trustees have acted by; Assigning to Widows a third in their Husbands Estates. As to Daughters or Younger Children of either Sex, the Trustees have been remindfull of them having engaged themselves to make new Grants to such of them as are grown up, and are willing to marry & Settle, which they look on to be a better Provision for the Younger Children than the Splitting of the first Grant would be, and better Calculated for the Maintainance of them, and encouragement of Marriage, and the increase of the Colony; It must be observed likewise
that the Grantees have full power to dispose of their Personal Estates. But a Main Objection still remains unanswered: What becomes of the Original Grant made to the Man and His Issue Male, if he dies without leaving such Issue are his Daughters to be deprived of all Benefit of His hazard and Labour, And an Estate improved by him given to Others, because he has no Son tho' his Daughters be equally dear to him. To this I am Ordered to answer that the Trustees in these Cases are ready to Grant this Estate to any Daughter proposed to them by the Grantee, on Condition of such Daughters marrying to a Person willing to Settle there, not being possessed of such another Grant And this has been already done in favour of Persons who were destitute of Issue Male and had Daughters.

As to Mr. Poyas and the forty Vaudois, I can now have the pleasure of acquainting You, that the Trustees are determin'd to send and settle them, and that a Sloop will be ready to take them on board at Rotterdam (of which they will have Notice) in the Month of August. This will be the most proper time to send them, as they will arrive there in the healthy Season, which the Trustees look on as of the greatest Consequence, and will always have the Strictest regard to.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to the Revd. Mr. Richd. Lowther dated at Westminster April the 12th. 1734

Sir

I have received Yours of April 13th. N.S. 1734. wherein You mention three Women and One Man who are desirous of going to Georgia, and of knowing what Encouragement is given to those who go. The Trustees give no money they only give a Tract of Land to every Man and His heirs Male sufficient to maintain himself and a Family. They carry the People thither at their Expence; subsist them for a year, or till they can get in a Harvest, and Supply them with Tools. There will be no Embarkation of Saltzburgers, or any others for some Moneths, so that I believe You will think it adviseable to give them no hopes of going, that may enduce them to Neglect their present Business or Subsistence.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

(209) Translation of the Revd. Mr. Dumont's Letter to Mr. Benjamin Martyn dated at Rotterdam 21st. May 1734.

Sir

Your Letter of the 6th. April which You have been pleased to favour me with in the Name of the Honble. Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia contained some Articles of too important a Nature to
be answered to without having first maturely considered them.

And first Sir I can but bless the Almighty God who has put in the
Hearts of those worthy Gentlemen an Undertaking so pious, so charitable,
so generous in it self, so glorious and so peculiar to the English
Nation, so fit to bring down more and more the Blessings of Heaven on
those Persons who have projected it or who so zealously contribute to
the Execution of it on their families and on the whole Kingdom in
general. Every good Protestant should take a Share in so excellent a
Work and be aiding therein, either by their Alms, by their Advice or by
their Prayers.

I must add, Sir, That Your Letter has set me to rights as to one
point which made me very uneasy. I know not upon what Grounds I had
imagined that it was the Royal Charter that excluded the Widows,
the Daughters, and the younger Children from inheriting the Lands
granted to their Husbands or fathers. I feared that it would be
extreamly difficult to repeal or mitigate a Clause so conformable to
the Laws of the Realm and authorized by the Crown, which however
seems to me so prejudicial to the Establishment and the Preservation of
the Colony. But I am now entirely easy on that Score since You inform
me that by the Royal Charter the Honble. Trustees are at full Liberty to
grant the Lands to such Persons and on such Conditions as they them¬
selves shall think fit.

Their known Piety convinces me that as they are in no ways con¬
strained Prudence and Charity are the only Motives of all their
Proceedings, that they are determined to give as great an Extent to the
latter as the former will admit of and to act on the other Hand with as
much Prudence as will be consistent with the Rules of Charity; Nor do I doubt but at all times they will very readily lend an Ear to the Opinions of others, the better to chuse what to them will seem most conducive to the uniting those two great Virtues in the Course of their Proceedings. Therefore as I am entirely perswaded of what I have here advanced I shall now Sir make bold to answer your Letter which naturally leads me to two different Considerations.

The first is in regard to the Clause on which the lands are granted. They shall remain to the Heirs Male. I shall leave it to your eminent men in the Law to examine when and on what occasion that Law has taken footing in England. Whether it was not introduced by right of Conquest or by some other Superior force. I leave it to them to resolve if, and how far it agrees with common Equity and with Christian Prudence & Charity; I appeal to them whether the depriving a father of the right of rewarding in his Will such of his Children as by their behaviour have gained the best Title to his favour be not an Inlet to the Insolence and Rebellion of the Eldest Sons against their Parents & to their Tyranny over their Brothers & Sisters. I shall only at present insist upon what You observe, That that Clause does not seem hard; perhaps it does not seem so to Englishmen who are inured to it from their birth, but I can assure You that Foreigners who for the Sake of Religion have forsaken their Estates wch. they were wont to dispose of at Pleasure, without distinction of Male or Female, no sooner hear it mentioned but they are quite dishearten'd. In vain I tell them that Clause has been wisely concerted for putting the Infant Colony in a State of Defence. Their answer is, that the Defence of a Colony depends
upon the manner of fortifying it and of opposing the Approaches of the Enemy, or upon the Contributions of Men, Provisions or Money for the Good of the Common Clause; that the Women might equal & even outdo the Men in the furnishing and fortifying of Lends (211) in which they should be personally concerned; but that if they were not, they would always be ready to dissuade their Husbands from putting themselves to any Expence, meerly for the Defence of the Plantation, as it would tend to the diminishing of the Personal Estate to which only they could have any Claim. That the Women, and particularly among the Vaudois had shewn as great Examples of Courage as the Men, especially when the Safety of their all lay at Stake, which the French have often experienced in the Valleys of Piedmont whenever they have attempted any Incursions there; however, that if Women are not altogether so well adapted to those Exercises, they might in case of Need be obliged to make larger Contributions of Ammunition and other Necessaries; and that after all, the flourishing Condition of several other Colonies in America that had defended and established themselves, tho' their Women were not subject to so pernicious a Clause, is a standing proof that there is no need to introduce it in Georgia.

Besides Sir I am extremely apprehensive that this Clause will seem very hard to our new Settlers upon comparing their Case with that of the other English Colonys in America. I am inform'd that their Inhabitants have all a Right to leave their Lends to their Children of either Sex without any Distinction, so that the Disadvantage which Our Settlers only will labour under will be very apt to discourage them and be an Inducement to their going into other Plantations where they may
be more at Liberty. To detain them by force and oblige them to stay in their Plantation would be a manifest breach of the Royal Charter which pronounces free all those who go to Settle in Georgia, and on the other hand would be a means to excite in them a greater Desire of leaving it.

Hitimur in Vetitum semper cupimusque negate.

My other Considerations, Sir, run upon the Mitigation which the Laws of England or the Prudence and Charity of the Honble. Trustees annex to this Clause, in favour of the Widows Daughters and younger Children.

The Laws of England settle upon the Widows a third Part in their Husband's Estate. This Article may be very considerable in England where Estates are not limited to fifty Acres of Land, but it cannot have the same force in Georgia where the fifty Acres are deemed only sufficient for the Maintenance of a family; how then can a third be (212) sufficient for a Widow and the other two thirds for a new family.

The Laws of England leave it to the father of a family to dispose of his Personal Estate in favour of whom he shall think fit. Will not the Women then, who will have only that to depend upon, employ all their Care that way? A father too who has no Heirs Male, will not he endeavour to encrease his Personal Estate? so that the Culture of Lands will be neglected and perhaps come to nothing at last.

But the Younger Children of either Sex are provided for, being promised new Grants of Land when grown up, if they marry. This indeed is a favour worthy the Goodness of the Honble. Trustees, but it is no Obstacle to their shewing some favour to the Widows & unmarried Daughters.
Likewise the Daughters of those who die without Issue Male are in some measure provided for, by granting the Lands to which of the Daughters the father shall have named in his Will, provided She marry. But there is one particular Case to which the Honble. Trustees will apply what Remedy they in their great Prudence and Goodness shall think fit. 'Tis when a Widow too old to marry or beget Children will have one or more Daurs likewise unfit for Marriage, either by Sickness or by the Evil Construction of their Body, or by being themselves too old; what will become of these poor Outcasts of Nature? The Case is very frequent in hot Countries.

I submit, Sir, to the Judgement of the Honble. Trustees all these Considerations and those contain'd in my former Letter. I have no particular Interest therein but I shall always have a great Concern for any thing that may contribute to the Temporal or Spiritual Welfare of my Neighbour and particularly of the Brothers in the faith. I offer up the most earnest Prayers to Heaven for the good Success of this new Settlement and for the Prosperity of so many illustrious Persons who have taken upon them the Care of it and who are no less conspicuous by their Exemplary Piety than by their Knowledge and their high Rank in the World. I make bold to present them my most humble Respects and remain with the greatest Esteem, Sir

Your most humble and

Obedient Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Vernon to Mr. Verelst dated at Thurlow 25th.
May 1734.

Sir

I am this moment returned from my Norfolk Progress end meet here with your Letter of the 23d. Instant. Yours of the 18th. with the inclosed from Monsr. Dumont I had already received and find by what he says that it will be necessary to make some Concessions to make them easy, and I submit it to the Consideration of the Trustees whether it would not be right to allow the Widows for the Improvement of their Share in their Husbands Land the Privilege of retaining a Servant Who for his Encouragement shall be entitled to a Grant from the Trustees at the end of his Service and to make this general for all Widows throughout the Colony which I think would be better than making any Distinction in favour of the Vaudois. I find string Hints in Dumont's Letter that better Conditions are given in other Colonies than what we offer, which is a point should be seriously consider'd by the Trustees, for if Neighbouring Colonies are more liberal than we are in their Grants of Land It is to be feared that will in time breed Discontent in the minds of our People and we may be in danger of seeing them remove after all the Expences We have been at for them, and considering the Extent of our Grant I apprehend no ill Consequence from being something more liberal in the Proportions of Land granted. I propose being in London in Whitsun Week when I shall be glad to contribute my Might for the Service of the Colony. I am

Yr. most Obedient Servt.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Digby to Mr. Martyn dated at Coleshill Hall 25th. May 1734.

Sir

I rec'd yours this morning with the Translation of Monsr. Dumas's Letter, I heartily wish I had a little more time to give my Thoughts of it, as also that I had before me a Copy of the Trustees Letter to him upon the same Subject; for want of these, and a better judgment, upon so nice a Point even when best informed I fear my opinion will be very lame and of little Value. But since the Trustees desire an answer by the return of the Post I will mention what occurs to me, though it can be only in a very general way. The Introduction of Heirs Male into our Law was not I think by right of Conquest but the better to secure the Country against any further Conquests; those who were in possession by that or any other Right would doubtless do their best to secure the Possession of it to themselves, and therefore I think the only Question is whether our Ancestors were mistaken in the means to attain their End.

It is, I will allow, very just for a father to reward his Children in proportion to their merit; but his Ability to do it out of Lands granted by us for the good of the whole Society must submit to that, which must be our fix'd point of View. I cannot I must own give any Encouragement to an Alteration of our Constitution in so material a point, tho' by my Absence at that Debate I am not Master of all the Arguments which support it. It is not in my opinion possible to form a Constitution which shall be exactly agreeable to all Foreigners under what Government soever they may have been bred, unless
We should take away all Restraint by giving the Lands absolutely in Fee; and I fancy, that can hardly yet be thought by any consistent with our main Design. If any Alteration should be made in our Tenures or Conditions of them in favour of the Vaudois, they must surely be such as are fit to allow (218) to the English and Saltzburghers already gone; because I think it would be absolutely necessary, to prevent that Envy hatred and Malice in the Colony and Discontent towards us which must certainly ensue from an advantageous Difference in their Tenures.

The Answer of the Vaudois vizt. That the Defence of a Colony depends upon the manner of fortifying it &c. is to me very insufficient, because these are the means only in time of actual Invasion; but in the Constitution of the Colony it ought to be considered what kind will best contribute to procure and animate the Proprietors in the Use of them. The larger Contributions, Moner. Dumont mentions as an Expedient, will I think by no means answer where Men are wanting; for I cannot but think that they are most proper to rely upon for the Defence of the Colony, notwithstanding the Valor of the Vaudois Women.

As to the Arguments drawn from the other Colonies in America, I must own I am not enough acquainted with their original Establishment, or their Progress and present Condition, to be able to draw any Arguments pro or con from thence. But I apprehend that they were originally granted in large Tracts to a few Proprietors, the inconvenience of which is still felt in some of them to this Day. As to detaining any by force in Georgia I think there has been no Colour given for such a Suggestion; If they leave their Lands it will be only at the Peril of their Loss, but what Inducements they may find in other
Plantations to do so I am at a Loss to find in out. Since I dare say that our Conduct in regnanting the Lands to such of the family who may be recommended by the late Possessor in his Will, when the Entail fails (provided they comply with the Conditions) will convince all that we mean nothing but the Encouragement of those Familys who shall settle there. And what (219) Circumstances of Tenure it may be proper to leave them under when our time expires which will be in about nineteen years must depend upon a due Consideration of the State of the Colony at that time.

His objection in favour of Widows from one third of fifty Acres being insufficient for their Maintenance does I think in his own Sense plead against a Division of the Lands, which I thought by the former part of his Letter he had been pleading for. or must be the Consequence of that absolute Liberty of Disposal which he contends ought to be in the father of the Family.

If the Real Estate must go to some one of the family as by his Argument he seems to allow: Whoever that be he must contrive to provide for the rest out of his Personal Estate towards the Increase of which it is to be hoped the real Estate may with proper Industry contribute. As to the Case he puts of Widows and Daughters too old for or incapable of Marriage I can only say that they will have either third or such personal Provision as the Man can make for them and will be proper Objects of the Compassion of the Trustees, but improper Occupiers of Lands in great Quantities in an infant Colony; I may also add that it is impossible by a general Rule to provide for every particular hard Case which may arise.
Upon the whole I cannot but wonder that a People bred under absolute Monarchy & under the sad Effect of Persecution for Religion should be unwilling to accept of the same Terms our own Countrymen and Saltzburghers have accepted, and that they should not place some confidence in the Conduct and Tenderness of the Trustees whenever the long Entails those who have families may now have shall happen to fail.

I wish I may have hinted any thing worth (220) the Consideration of my worthy Brethren in Town. I have dwelt longer upon this Subject than I intended and truly because I have not time to purge my crude thoughts and reduce them into a narrower Compass. My best Wishes and Services attend all the Gentlemen You meet. I go for Sherborn in Dorsetshire next week.

I am

Sir

Your most faithfull Friend

and humble Servant

(221) Copy of a Letter from Lord Tyrconnel to Mr. Vereist dated at Belton 25th. May 1734.

Sir

This morning I rec'd yours. I have read Mr. Dumont's Letter, the Translation of which I rec'd from Capt. Coram, which by this Post I have returned to him with a Letter in which I have given some Reasons for my concurring with Mr. Dumont in his opinion about repealing the Clause whereby our Grants of Lands are limited to Heirs Male. You may
remember that at the Board I zealously opposed it with the best
Reasons I was Master of. I think Mr. Dumont's Reasons unanswerable.
I have desired Capt. Coram to communicate my Letter to the Board, I am
still of the same opinion I was then for the Reasons there mentioned and
too many to be contained in a Letter, but this important one that other
Colonies are not so tied up; and if we don't repeal that pernicious
Clause our Labour hitherto has been in vain, and there's an End of the
Colony. I am

Your assured Friend and

humble Servant

My Service to the Trustees

and Mr. Martyn.

(229) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Monsr. De Seil dated at
Westminster, the 4th of July 1734

Sir

The Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
have received a Letter sent by You to the Honble. Mr. Vernon and have
directed Me to write You the following Answer, and acquaint You with
the Tenure of the Lands which they grant and the Charge of Subsisting
people in Georgia.

The Tenure is to the Heirs Male of the Body of the Person to
whom they are granted for ever, and the Widows of Every Man will have
a third of their Estates.

To you Sir the Trustees will grant five hundred Acres of Land
(the greatest Lots which they can give) with all the Rights and Privileges of a Gentleman. Among which Privileges, one is, always to serve on Horseback. a second that in all criminal Proceedings a Man cannot be Judged, unless four Gentlemen are of the Jury, and decide against him. A Third is the Right of Shooting and fishing in any part of the Province that is not inclosed.

For five hundred Acres of Land a Gentleman is Obliged to keep ten Servants, who at the Expiration of their Service will have twenty Acres of Land each Man granted by the Trustees to them and their Heirs Male for ever.

To the People whom You carry over with You, who are not Servants, the Trustees will grant fifty Acres each Man And in Consideration of your gaining for them the said fifty Acres, paying their Passage thither, and subsisting them there till they can raise Crops to Support themselves You may Stipulate with them in what manner You please; and whatever Contracts you make with them will be for your Security enroll'd and registred by the Trustees.

The Expenses will be for the Passage from Rotterdam to Georgia 6 L Sterling each head Or from London to Georgia 5 L Sterling each head Every person above twelve years of Age is (230) computed to be a Head, Between Seven and Twelve Years of Age two are reckoned to a head, and Six Between two and Seven Years three are computed to a head For those below two Years no Freight is paid. Fifteen Bushells of Indian Corn p Head for a Year at one Shilling and Six pence each Bushell, and three hundred Wt. of Beef or Pork at thirteen Shillings Each Hundred Wt. and Sixteen Gallons of Mollasses for making Beer at
two Shillings each Gallon must be allowed them.

These Articles with some others, such as Butter, Cheese, Sop, Oyl for Lamps make the Charge of Subsisting Each Man to be 6 L for a Year besides the Passage.

I am

Sir

Your most obedt. Servant

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(232) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Causton dated at Westminster July the 23d. 1734.

Mr. Causton

The Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia direct You by this to deliver to Capt. Fury out of the Storehouse such provisions as he may want for the people whom he is now Conducting to Purrisburgh, till they can gett to their Settlements for which they are afterwards to make a Return in kind; They do likewise direct that they may have the Use of any Boats that can be Spared, and that such a Number of them as can conveniently may be lodged in the Guard-house, and that you give them such further help and Assistance as You can afford.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Causton dated at Westminster July the 27, 1734

Sir

Your general Letter to Mr. Oglethorpe of May 4th. 1734 was read at the Board last Night, and the Trustees desire You will send them an Account of the Stores received, issued, and remaining; As also of what time Each Person's time of Maintenance expires such Person is not to be continued to be maintained without an absolute necessity, which Necessity is to be judged of by Yourself in conjunction with Mr. Christie and Mr. Vanderplank; And where Necessity requires the Allowance to any such Person is not to exceed the rate of 15 Bushells of India Corn, and a Barrel of Beef a Year for such Person so long as such Allowance shall be necessary, but not exceeding a Year after his first Years Maintenance, or already limited time of his said Maintenance, and nothing else to make it necessary but the Inability of the Person to Maintain himself.

As soon as the September Corn is in, it is the Opinion of the Trustees that Mr. Lynch and his Numerous Servants should be continued on the Store for Maintenance no longer: For they recommend it to you to be as good a Manager of the Stores as You can, and cautious of all Expenses; But at the same time as an Encouragement to the Inhabitants, and for the good of the whole to permit None to want who cannot subsist themselves, therefore even after the Expiration of the Year, all in Necessity You are to subsist after the rate of 15 Bushells of India Corn, and a Barrel of Beef a Year p Head which Necessity, as I said before is to be judged of by Your self Mr. Christie, and Mr. Vander-
plank; You will remember however that the first forty are to be continued on their present Allowance to the first of February next.

The Trustees desire to know how soon any of the Persons on Your List can subsist themselves wholly or in part; And all desire You will call on Mr. Fitzwalter to send his Journal of what Progress each Person has made in the Clearing and sowing his Land, according to the Instructions sent him by Mr. Oglethorpe from Charles Town, and that Mr. Vanderplank may send a Copy of his Journal also.

Your Advice to the People at Skidoway was perfectly right, and they must continue where they were posted by Mr. Oglethorpe.

If another Carpenter is not sent to Ebenezer, you are to send two Working Hands there for their Woodwork and You are also to buy four good Horses and send to Ebenezer.

You are to put Henry Lloyd recommended by Mr. Augustin in possession of a Town Lot on the usual Tenure, till Grants can be sent.

You have a Letter from Mr. Verelst to let Richard Millechamp have a Town Lot making 50 Acres he is to be maintained a Year, and furnished with proper Tools.

Mr. Oglethorpe having remitted for the Assembly at Charles Town 200 £ Sterling which Mr. Beal is now ready to repay You are directed to draw on Him for what may be absolutely necessary as far as that Money goes, the Trustees thinking it proper to employ that Money first.

Mr. Jeny's and Mr. Baker having a Letter of Attorney from Mr. Oglethorpe to receive the Rum Duty, You are to draw on them after the above 200 £ is exhausted to answer such Occasions as necessarily occur, and therefore You have no further Occasion to draw on Mr. Chardon till Ordered.
When you draw any money in pursuance of those Instructions You are required to acquaint Mr. Christie and Mr. Vanderplank to sign their Names as Witnesses, that the respective Sums, from time to time drawn for may by their signing appear attested to have been laid out according to the Account given for drawing each Bill, Copies of which must be transmitted from time to time to England.

The Trustees have sent You ten Tons of Strong Beer in forty Hogsheads, which You are to dispose of at the prime Cost with the Charges, and avail Yourself with the produce as Cash to enable You to defray as far as that will the necessary Expenses of the Colony. The Bill of Lading is inclosed and the prime Cost in England without the freight to Savannah is £ 80 Sterling.

The Indians are all well and Tomo Chachi desires that Jehko Saona or Savannah, and Makokly the Utchy Indians may Stay till he comes back, and that you would let them know he is doing a great deal of good for them all and their Children, and you are to let them have what Corn they want as Usual.

Mrs. Vanderplank and Maid Servant and Boy are to be put upon the Stores and William Hadley.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

(240) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to the Bailiffs and Recorder of the Town of Savannah dated at Westminster July 27th. 1724

Gentlemen
Mr. John Wright having refused to conform to the Orders sent by the Trustees, and having under pretence of his Licence for selling Beer and Ale, sold Rum, and refused to suffer that which he had in His House to be staved; You are hereby required to take away his Licence for selling Beer, Ale, or any other Liquor whatsoever, and to give the said Licence to the Widow Hodges; Provided that She doth not pretend to sell any distilled Liquors And You are to proceed in the Severest Manner against Every Person, who shall under any Pretence Whatsoever dare to sell any Rum, or other distilled Liquors.

I am

Gentln.

Your humble Servant

(24) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Vanderplank dated at Westminster July the 27th. 1734.

Sir

The Trustees approve greatly of Your diligence in complying with their Orders for Staving of Rum, and other distilled Liquors. But think you ought to have proceeded further, and have Staved the Rum belonging to John Wright, and all other persons Whatsoever, notwithstanding any Combination for the prevention of it, for they don't believe any Combination dared to have resisted a Constable in the Execution of the Orders of his Superiors.

With respect to Threats to sue you in England You ought wholly to have Slighted them and I hereby acquaint you that no Body can give
directions in the Colony but the Trustees and their Instructions must
be pursued, and they will Support those who obey them; They renew them
again to You to Stave all Rum and other distilled Liquors in Georgia;
And if any Person shall resist or refuse to comply With these In-
structions, You are to compel them to submit and if You have Occasion
for any Force the Trustees will give directions for the Effectual
supporting the Execution of their Orders.

Upon the Receipt hereof You are to go immediately and Search
Wrights house, and Stave all the Rum you can find there, and for
that Purpose take such Assistance with You as You shall find necessary.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

(248) Copy of The Kings Answer to Tomo Chachi on his Audience the 1st.
of August dated the 26th. day of Octo. 1734

The Words of Georga the Second of Great Britain, France
and Ireland King Defender of the Faith Given in writing
to Tomo Chachi Mico or King of Yamacraw the first day of
August 1734 at his Publick Audience together with Seneuki
his Wife and Toonahowi his Nephew, Umpychi One of the
Chief of Pallachocales, Hillispilli a Chief Warrior and
three Attendants besides his Interpreter that the same
might remain for Ever with the Nation of the Creeks.
I am glad of this Opportunity of assuring You of my regard for the People from whom You come, and am extremely well pleased with the assurances you have brought me from them, and accept very gratefully this present as an Indication of their Good Disposition to me and my People. I shall always be ready to Cultivate a good Correspondence between them and my own Subjects and shall be glad of any occasion to shew You a Mark of My Particular Friendship and Esteem.

This Answer was given in Writing by the Kings Order and by the Hands of his Grace the Duke of Grafton Lord Chamberlain to His Majesty, and to which the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America have Caused their Common Seal to be affixed this twenty sixth Day of October 1734

By Order of the Trustees
Benjamin Martyn Sectary.

(252) Copy of a Memorial to the King for to be repaid 1500 £ dispursed in publick Services in America dated the 21st. day of August 1734.

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Memorial of the Trustees Appointed by Your Majesty's Charter for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.
That to establish the said Colony and securely settle the People whoso earnestly laid hold of Your Majesty's Gracious Offer of Lands in the Province of Georgia the Trustees found themselves immediately under a Necessity to Cultivate a Strict Friendship with Tomo Chachi Micho or King of Yamacraw, and also with the other Mickos or kings & Nations of the upper and Lower Creeks whose Friendship is of the greatest Consequence to the safety not only of Georgia, but of Carolina and all the Southern parts of Your Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of America, and especially at a time when the French were (according to the best Advices) making proper dispositions to extend their Borders and advance much nearer to the Province of Carolina. It became therefore necessary the more effectually to secure the Amity between them and Your Majesty's Subjects and to prevent the Designs of the French to build a Fort among these Indians and that the Negotiating this Affair should be managed by such (253) as were not Obnoxious to them on Account of a long and bloody War which had formerly been carryed on between them and the People of Carolina and which altho' ended appeared still to be resented by the Indians, and accordingly by our Direction at the Solicitation of the Governor and Assembly of South Carolina, it was undertaken with such Success, that a Treaty of Commerce and Amity between the Colony of Georgia and them, hath been Settled and their Consent obtained for building a Fort among them, on the only River over which the French can invade Your Majesty's Province of Carolina, Which has been look'd upon by that Province, as so essential to their preservation in case of a Rupture between
England and France, that they have Voted a Supply of Eight thousand five hundred pounds of their Currency to be raised in two Years to commence in the Year 1735 making something more than One thousand Pounds Sterling, for reimbursing in part the Expences of this important Service.

But May it Please Your Majesty to Allow Your most dutifull Subjects to Represent to You That these Publick Services so Essential to the Preservation of Your Majesty's Dominions on the Continant of America, have been carried on by the Trustees with a Zeal very disproportionate to their Abilitys; having no other Fund for Discharging the great Expence of Engaging the Friendship of this Nation by considerable Presents Building a Fort in their Country and preventing their being Drawn into the French Alliance, But the Sum of Ten Thousand pounds Granted by Parliament (254) for defraying the Settlement of several of Your Majestys poor Subjects, and of several persecuted Foreigners desirous to become Your Subjects; and the Charitable Contributions of Private People and Communities amounting to Five thousand three hundred and fifty pounds; both which Sums are already very near expended for those purposes for which they were giveh, there being now near a thousand Souls in that Colony, Six hundred of which will Perish, if not Subsisted till such time as they have Cleared and Cultivated the Land.

And as the Carolina Fund cannot under years produce a Sum to Reimburse what has been laid out by us for these Necessary Services Therefore we are become Humble Petitioners to Your Majesty, that the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds at least Expended by us in the above
mentioned Publick Services, be Repayed us.

Signed by Order of the Trustees
this 21st. Day of August 1734.

Benjamin Martyn Sectary.

(256) Copy of a Memorial to the King to defray the Charge of the
Indian Chiefs from Georgia dated the 21st day of August 1734.

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty

The Humble Memorial of the Trustees
appointed by Your Majestys Charter
for Establishing the Colony of
Georgia in America.

Sheweth

That Tomo Chachi, Micho, by Interpretation King of Yamacraw,
with Senauki his Wife, Toonahowi his Nephew, Umphychi one of the Chief
of Pallachocelas, Hillispylli a chief Warrior, three Attendants, and
an Interpreter making together nine Persons, Who arrived at the
Trustees Office in Westminster the 28th. of June last and were lately
Admitted to an Audience of Your Most Gracious Majesty are the Represent-
atives of the Creek Nation Seated on the South and Extend from thence
to the North West of the Province of Georgia, between Our Settlement
and those of the Spaniards at Augustine, and of the French on the
Mississippi & Moville Rivers.
That the Cultivation of their Friendship is of the greatest
Consequence to the Safety not only of Georgia, but of Carolina, and all
the Southern (257) Parts of Your Majesty's Dominions on the Continent
of America.

The Trustees therefore most humbly Desire Your Majesty will be
pleased to give Orders for the Defraying the Charges of the Passage,
and Entertainment of the said Indians during their Stay here, and for
such Presents at their departure, as was Practised in the late Wxmemx
Queens Reign, with regard to the five Nations whose Friend was thereby
secured to the great benefit and Security of Your Majestys Provinces on
the North of America; As the Friendship of this Nation may now be
secured for the benefit and Preservation of Your Majesty's Subjects in
the Southern Ports of Your Dominions, on the Continent of America.

Sign'd by Order of the Trustees this
21st. Day of August 1734

Benjamin Martyn Secretary.

(260) Six Copy of the Trustees Answer to Tomo Chachi and the other
Indians on his Talk to the Trustees dated Octob. 26th. 1734

The Answer of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of
Georgia in America delivered by the Right Honble. John
Earl of Egmont President the third Day of July 1734 to
Tomo Chachi Mico or King of Yamacraw, Senauki his Wife
Tooanahowi his Nephew, Umpychi One of the Chief of
Pallachocalus, Hillispilli a Chief Warrior, the Attendants
and Interpreter.

You have done very well to trust Yourselves under Mr. Oglethorpe. The Trustees are very glad to see You. They will be Fathers to You, You shall receive from them all the Kindness and Security You can desire, and You are under a King who is good and gracious to all his People. The Trustees will endeavour to cement a strict Alliance and Friendship with You, Your Children shall be Ours, and Ours shall be Yours, and We are all under one God, Who will punish any who are guilty of Breach of Faith. If You have at any time any thing to offer, The Trustees will be very ready to hear You, and assist You on every occasion

To which Answer the Trustees have Caused their Common Seal to be affixed this Twenty sixth day of October 1734.

By Order of the Trustees

Benjamin Martyn Sectary.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to the Bailiffs and Recorder of the Town of Savannah dated at Westminster the 28th. of October 1734.

Gentlemen.

The Trustees have heard by private hands of a very barbarous
Murder committed in the Province of Georgia. As they are very sorry there are any people in the Colony Wicked enough to do such an Action so they hope that Part of the Accompt which says the Guards suffered them to escape is not true. They are very well pleased with the Behaviour of the Magistrates and Jury on this Occasion and no less with the diligence of those who took the Murderers, and thereby procured Justice to be done. The Trustees suppose You have sent them an Account of this but as by some Accident it has never come to their hands they expect you will transmitt to them an Authentick Accompt that they may be able to show a proper regard to those Who have exerted themselves in the Maintenance of Peace and the Execution of the Law.

The Trustees have seen an Account in the Carolina Gazette of Mr. Elisha Dobree who seems to have run away from Carolina to Georgia with a Design to defraud his Creditors; they very much approve of Your conduct in this Affair as it will tend to keep up the authority of the Court preserve a good Intelligence with Carolina and let Men kind see that Justice may be always expected, and will be duly executed.

The Trustees who have nothing in View but the good of the People their health and success expect that they will for their own sakes abstain from the use of that pernicious Liquor, and they again require you to put the Laws for staving it in execution with the greatest Strickness and Severity. The Judgement which the Trustees have made of it, must be strongly Confirmed by the Experience there has already been in the Province of its bad Effects.

The Trustees are very well pleased with the Conduct of the People in general; They hope they will persevere in it and will always think
that Industry, Sobriety a peaceable regular and just Behaviour are the proper and best returns for all the pains which the Trustees have taken, and are ready to take for their Welfare. This will likewise conduce most to their own happiness. Give them the best Title to the care of our Legislature, and be the Strongest Inducement to other sober and Industrious People settling amongst them.

As a free Enjoyment of Religion is one of the best Privileges of an English Man the Trustees hope the People will set a just Value on it and be constant in their Attendance on Divine Worship and duly consider to whom they are indebted for their Preservation and from whom they must expect a Blessing on their Labours.

I am

Gentlemen

Your humble Servant

(268) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Causton dated at Westminster October the 28th 1734.

Mr. Causton

The enclosed is the Copy of a former Letter dated July 27th. 1734. The Trustees have received no Advices from you since May 4 1734; Which Occasions great Uneasiness.

Mr. Christie had Orders from Mr. Oglethorpe to keep an exact Journal of all Proceedings in Court, Warrants, Writs, and every thing else worth Notice. The Trustees expect he will send it the first Opportunity, and that he will write a Journal every fortnight, and have
it ready to send them by every Occasion.

1. The Trustees direct that Mr. Jones the Surveyor do keep an Account of the Land he runs out and send it to them every Opportunity, and send at the same time an Account of the Number of Acres cleared on each Lot, and with what the same is sowed and planted, and how cultivated. The Trustees expect Mr. Fitzwalter's and Mr. Vanderplank's Journal also to be writ constantly every fortnight. They would likewise have from You Mr. Causton an Account of the health of the People, and a List of those who are dead since the last Account, and of what Distempers they died. In short the Trustees expect You will write every fortnight of all remarkable transactions, and send by every Opportunity. They have therefore sent You a Man and Maid Servant who are to be on the Store, and have direct Mr. Vat who conducts this Imbarkation of Saltzburgers to write out such Accounts and Letters as You shall think Necessary. Mr. Vat is to have a Lot in the Town of Savannah on the Customary Tenure and Conditions and is to have a Servant, who is to be on the Store.

The Trustees being Apprehensive that the Accounts you have hitherto sent may have been stoped at Charles Town, direct that for the future Your Letters be always carefully Sealed and directed to the Trustees inclosed to Mr. Eveleigh at Charles Town and that he be desired to forward them the first Opportunity,

If Charles Gallier of Highgate in the County of Savannah is resolved to come away, the Trustees are willing (269) that paying His Passage home surrendering his Grant and returning his Tools, and the Utensils he has received he may have leave to come away, And he is
hereby discharged of any Debt to the Trustees contracted for Provisions;

If Gallier has a Mind to stay, and finds a Man who has no lot, and is desirous of marrying his Daughter, the Trustees will substitute his Son in law as his Heir Male, who with the Daughter shall hold it to them and their Heirs Male of their Bodies for ever: If he refuses this Offer, and persists in coming away he must make up an Accot. with the Storekeeper for what he has received and sign it. In this Case the Lot reverts to the Trustees and therefore You are to put a proper Person, Who has already no Lot (if you can the Trustees would have him to be an Englishman with a Family) into the Possession of that Lot, and send over his Name to the Trustees and direct Mr. Jones the Surveyor to send a Description of the Lot that the Trustees may send over a Grant for the same.

You are to take care that No Body do trade With the Indians without Licences, and acquaint the People, that if they do they will be prosecuted with the utmost Severity according to Law. This do's not however extend to Mr. Musgrove, he being already licensed by the Trustees.

If You can get fresh Meat and flower for them You must give it to the Saltzburghers, as the most proper refreshment for them on their Arrival, And You must take the Biscuit and Salt Beef which is sent with them in lieu thereof, and use in the Common Store.

The Trustees think it proper that the Tibee and Skidoway People should be kept on the Store for another Year and that they may be encourag'd to Stay where they are the Trustees have sent them Shoes and Cloaths
All Persons, that sell Beer, Ale, Small Beer, Wine, Cyder, or any other Liquors by retail, that is to say any Quantity under twenty Gallons, are Sutlers And You are to suffer No One to suttle but who has a Licence; And You must take (270) care that no Sutller sells any thing but Liquors; the Sutler however may keep Ordinaries and sell Victuals and Provisions of all sorts to be drest and eaten in the said Sutlers House But he must not sell any dry Goods, nor keep Shops for that would be incroaching on others, and the Sutlers having the sole right of vending Liquors should not interfere with the Shop keepers Therefore if Mrs. Hodges accepts of a Licence to sell Beer, she must give over her Shop All Persons Who have Licences must be obliged to have in their Houses Accomodations for Travellers.

The Trustees direct that no Bills may be drawn on them for less than thirty days after sight. And whenever You make any Draught on Mr. Jenys and Baker they expect that you should express in those Draughts, that they pay the sums so drawn for out of the Monies received by them, by Virtue of the Order of James Oglethorpe Esqr. impowering them to receive the Monies arising from the Duty on Rum granted by a late Act of Assembly of South Carolina entitled an Act for the speedier Em better and more effectual Releif of his Majestys Colony of Georgia, and for containing the Duty of three pence p Gall. on Rum for the Use of the Brick Church in Charles Town for the time therein mentioned; Which tho' it may seem long, the Trustees direct to be mentioned in every Draught.

If you find any of the People really sick without friends to help them, and incapable of supporting themselves, You are to Assist them as Occasion shall require, You will however certainly take care to
be well satisfied, and to have good Evidence, and the Testimony of some of the Magistrates of their being really sick and indigent; before You give them such Assistance. As the Trustees believe, Your Humanity will always induce You to take a proper care of those who really want, they trust to Your Judgement in disposing of the Stores to no Others.

The Orphans who have no Other Means of supporting themselves and have no Friends to take care of them, are by the Trustees Orders to be put on the Store till they are of Age to be put Apprentices; They must to be sure be put out Apprentices as soon as conveniently may be.

(271) The Trustees being informed that Mr. West was desirous to retire from the Magistracy, and being informed that Henry Parker has been very diligent in cultivating his Lands and Active in maintaining the publick Peace; have therefore appointed the said Henry Parker to be third Bailiff and have sent him a Servant, that he may have more time to do his Duty. Mr. Gordon the first Bailiff go's over by this Ship.

The Trustees think it proper that John Millidge should have a License to occupy the House and Lot Which of right belong to his Elder Brother Thomas Millidge till the said Thomas Millidge comes of Age, that the said John Millidge may be thereby enabled to take care of his two Sisters, and his Younger Brother in Georgia. John Millidge must be looked on as a Freeman, and must not be Apprenticed out to any other Person.

Joseph Smith, Francis Peirce, William Calloway, Wm. Crombie, Alexander Ross, Thomas Baillie and Daniel Stewart are Each of them to have a Town Lot on the Customary Tenure and Conditions.
The Trustees direct that Wm. Calloway should have a Licence to sell Beer, Ale, and all other Liquors except Distill'd Liquors and all Mixtures therewith.

The Trustees order that the following Persons should be put on the Store Vizt. George Hows, Thomas Egerton, William Calloway and his Servant, Henry Loyd his Wiffe and Servant William Ewen Whom the Trustees have sent You as a Servant for two Years William Russell bound to Thomas Christie; and Henry Bishop sent by the Trustees as a Servant to Mr. Bolzius for seven Years John Millidge his Brother and Sisters are likewise to be kept on the Store, and his Servant is to be put on it.

There will be sent over a Grant of two thousand five hundred Acres to the three Bailiffs and Recorder in trust for the Saltzburghers and Others And also a Power to the said Magistrates to set out, bound, and limit the same You must direct Mr. Jones the Surveyor to measure out the Lands in pursuance of the said Grant and Power.

The Trustees direct the Magistrates to send over an Account of what proceedings have been on Mr. Wise's Decease with regard to his Effects, and whether he has left any Will relating to them for the information of his Sister Who is his Heir at Law.

(272) The Trustees want to know what is become of Watson the Indian Trader, whether he is living, and how he goes on.

As Capt. Dunbar, by desire of the Trustees designs to Visit the Southward Settlements, they hereby Order that the Scout Boat in the Georgia Service attend him thither and all the Assistance that can must be given to him in unloading his Ship, whilst he is gone to Visit the said Settlements.
The Trustees do also direct that the Magistrates do grant a Warrant to Capt. Dunbar, during that Voyage to the Southward; to secure any idle vagrant People or any persons whatsoever who have entered on the Lands of Georgia without the Authority of the Trustees and bring them before the Magistrates to be dealt with according to Law.

The Trustees direct that Mr. Roht and his Family and Mr. Bromberger be sent and Settled at Fort Argyle on Account of many Disturbances they have raised among the Selzburghers.

The Other Letter which is inclosed You are to read to the People.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

(276) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst to Baron Van Reck dated at Westminster November the 6th 1734.

Sir

Mr. Vernon having this Day laid before the Board, the Contents of Your Letter dated from the Frontiers of Bohemia the 7th. of October (being the first Meeting after receiving it) The Trustees were very much Surprized at the Contents of it having had no previous Notice of Your Intention of bringing any Persons from Bohemia, and as the Trustees are at present in no Condition to Contribute any thing to the Sending over either them or any other persons to Georgia, They
desire you will immediately put an Absolute Stop to your Proceedings.

I am

Sir

Your Most humble Servant

Signed by Order of the Trustees

Sent a Copy of the above to the Care of Mr. Wolter's at Rotterdam inclosed to him and desired it may be sent to Mr. Reck wherever he is being to Stop his coming over.

(280) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Matyn to the Rt. Honble. Lord Harrington dated at Westminster November 27, 1734.

My Lord

The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia have received the Honour of your Lordships Commands with the Inclosed from Mr. Walpole and they have ordered me to assure your Lordship that the Swiss mentioned in his Excellency's Letter have come out of their Country without any previous Notice or Encouragement from the Trust. The only Foreigners by them invited from abroad have been those Families which were drove out by the Arch Bishop of Salzburg for their Profession of the Protestant Religion and were brought Over at the Charge of a Collection made by his Majesty's Permission for that service and are settled by the Trustees in Georgia pursuant to the Powers granted to them by their Charter. But if his Majesty finds the Arrival of these People brings any Burden on the Publick the Trustees are very desirous
of being subservient to his Majesty's good pleasure if he would have
them settled in Georgia, in case they are enabled to bear the Charges
of sending them over and maintaining them for a year: which they are
at present in no capacity to perform, their Fund being entirely
exhausted by the late Embarkations already sent.

I am

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedt. humble

Servant

(284) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. Thomas Causton dated
at Westminster 13th. December 1734

Sir

In Mr. Martyn's Letter dated the 27th. of July last you were
directed (where necessity requires) to allow to any Person after the
time of Maintenance expires 15 Bushells of Indian Corn and a Barrel of
Beef a year for such Person, so long as such allowance shall be
necessary, but as an Allowance of Molasses, Lamp Oil and Cotton are
also proper, where Persons want them, such Necessity being judg'd of
by yourself Mr. Christie and Mr. Vanderplank conjunctively; You are
hereby directed to continue such Allowance while Necessity requires it,
in proportion to the Necessity, and not exceeding to each Person after
the Rate of 64 Quarts of Molasses, 12 Quarts of Lemp Oil and one pound
of Spun Cotton a Year which was the Allowance while on the Store. But
if any Person shall Drink Rum notwithstanding such Allowance of Molasses to prevent him his Allowance of Molasses must immediately be Stopp'd.

The Trustees have ordered the Sum of £ 43:13:4 Sterling to be Applied for inclosing the Glebe for the Minister of Savannah, and that You should Get the same done, and Draw on them as the Work is done and that the Reverend Mr. Quincy do Certify on each draught that the Work is done. In pursuance to which Order, You are desired to Imply Persons to Inclose (with a good Worm Fence six Feet high) as much of the Glebe as that Sum will Pay for and send the Trustees word what more Money it will require to Inclose the whole.

The Trustees have received a Draught from you dated the 23d. of August last for £ 50 Sterling for Live Cattle and Provisions but no Letter of Advice, which they are Surprized at, and are very impatient of Letters from you, never having received one from You since Mr. Oglethorpe's Return.

It is most proper to draw Your Bills on the Trustees, & therefore for the future, such Bills as you have Instructions to draw on them instead of drawing them to George Heathcote Esqr. and Co. on their Accot. Direct them To the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America at their Office in Westminster and be sure you always draw them payable thirty Days after Sight and not sooner

All Letters you send to the Trustees be sure to send Dupicates of them, by the first Opportunity after in case of Accidents.

I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
The Soap & Cheese for the Colony, & I hope some Beer for Mr. Calloway to Retail, will come by the first Ship bound for Savannah. I have inclosed a Letter for Mr. Quincy which please to Give him as also Letters to John Barnes and Alexander Johnson. I hope the Indians and Passengers by the Prince of Wales will arrive safe and well. Your other Bills drawn are all paid.

(288) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst to the Revd. Mr. Quincy dated at Westminster December the 13th. 1734.

Sir

The Trustees having directed the Glebe to be inclosed, and Ordered £ 43;13;4 Sterling to be now applied for that purpose, and that Mr. Causton should draw on them as the Work is done. They desire you would inspect the Going on of the said Work, and Certify on his Draught for the Money to Pay for such Work, that the work is done.

The Trustees are surprised they have never, in all this time heard from You of the state of Your Parish, and desire you would from time to time send them Duplicates of the Accots. thereof, which you are Obliged to send to the society for Propagating the Gospel; and that You would by every Opportunity write to them; with a Duplicate of each Letter (in Case of Accidents) by the next Ship after.

I am

Sir

Yr. most humble Servant

Mr. Oglethorpe received a Letter from You which he show'd the Trustees and Gave them Pleasure to hear of You, But it only mentioned your being at Charles Town.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Causton dated at Westminster January the 25th. 1734/5

Sir

You will receive herewith a Duplicate of the last Letter sent you by the Trustees: They direct You to pursue always this Method, that is to say, to send to them Duplicates of all Letters and Journals by the next Ship after the first are sent.

As the Trustees want very much to know the State of the Colony, they again repeat their Orders, that Journals (as mentioned in the Letter Octr. 28th. last) be constantly wrote every fortnight, and transmitted to them by every Opportunity.

The Trustees have granted five hundred Acres of Land to Niclaus Ludovicus Count of Zinzendorf and Pottendorf; A certified Copy of his Grant is sent to You by this Ship to be registered in the proper Office and possession of the Land is to be delivered to Mr. August Gottlieb Spangenberg, Attorney for the said Count Zinzendorf as if the Original Grant was produced. The Original Grant is sent to the Count, who has the Trustees leave for Absence, in consideration of his sending over ten Male Servants by this Ship to cultivate his Lands.

The Trustees have resolved to grant to Each of the said ten Servants at the Expiration of their Service twenty Acres contiguous to the Lands of their Master; they have likewise granted a Lot in the Town of Savannah to the before mentioned Mr. August Gottlieb Spangenberg, and another to David Hitlemann on the Customary Tenure and Conditions.

You are to acquaint Mr. Jones that he is to mark out the five
hundred Acres of Land for Count Zinzendorf on the North side of the Ogeechee River at or above the first Fort Argyle. He is to mark out that 500 Acre Lott in the same Form as is usual along the sides of Rivers with the Trust Lot on the side of it and upon the Back of it he is to set out 200 Acres to be reserved for Count Zinzendorf's Servants when their time is expired. He must take particular Care not to set out any Lands beyond the River Ebenezer, nor along the Bank of the Savannah River from Musgrove's to Abercorn for those Lands (as Mr. Oglethorpe ordered them before he left Georgia) are to be kept Vacant for the Trust to dispose of. But all the Gentleman's Grants that shall after this come to his Hand he should set out beyond the Township and Villages belonging to the Township of Savannah (that is to say) beyond where Mr. Lacy's and Mr. Hetherington's Lands were Ordered to be run out, and One of the Lots that way which shall lye upon a Navigable River is to be set out for Mr. Bulfinch Lamb, (to whom the Trustees have granted five hundred Acres of Land) when he shall come to demand his Land to be set out: And Mr. Jones must go on to set out the Lands in the regular Manner that is ordered by the Plan laid down by Mr. Oglethorpe. Take care that Mr. Jones shall instantly mark out for Mr. Spangenberg his Town Lot, his Garden Lot and his 45 Acre Lot, that his People may immediately go to work upon their Land; For if they (who are ten Hands) should stand Idle for want of their Lands being Marked out it would be an unpardonable Fault in Mr. Jones. You should tell Mr. Jones that he has been in the wrong not to return the Plotts of the Lands by him run out together with the Names of the Possessors, as Mr. Oglethorpe Ordered him; and indeed Yours, Jones's Christie's and
Vanderplanks Neglecting to correspond with the Trustees, Occasions
great Uneasiness here; they not having received any Letter from You
since the Arrival of Mr. Oglethorpe.

You must take particular Care not to suffer the Indian Traders
to Advise the Indians to remove from the Places and Lands where they
are already fix'd, and You are to discourage the removing them on all
Occasions.

In regard Mr. West has behaved himself very well in the Magis¬
tracy, the Trustees have put another in his Room to give him an Oppor-
tunity of coming to England, which he has leave to do if he desires it,
and will on his Return be put into Employment again. In the mean time
the Trustees would be informed whom he will leave to take care of and
clean the Indians Arms in his Absence.

When Mr. Bulfinch Lamb has built his House, the Trustees are
willing he should have a Licence to be absent for a Year on Condition
he leaves 10 Male Servants to & cultivate his Lands in his Absence.

(294) The Trustees have received a Letter from Mr. Clarke the
Physician, desiring to have his Attendance on Guard dispens'd with and
to have others restrained from practising Physick in Savannah; The
Trustees do not think proper to grant either of his Requests (as I have
informed him by Letter,) but if he consents to stay, they would have
his House built for him as soon as it possibly can be.

If there are any Disputes about the Limits of the Lands at
Skidoway, Mr. Jones must take care to decide them; And the People need
not be Apprehensive of any Disputes about their Titles; The Trustees
will take care to protect them in them.
As to the Soap and Cheese, which are sent for the Stores, and the Strong Beer credited William Calloway by Thomas Huch's Esq. to retail in Georgia, You are refer'd to Mr. Verelst's Letter.

Humphry Bright who went over in the Friendship Capt'n. Compton, must have forty Acres of Land given him out of the Grant to John Ambrose, Isaac King Clarke and others in Trust: And he is to be treated on the same foot with others, who went on the Charity.

The Trustees, having received no Letters from You, are apprehensive in case You have wrote any, that they may have been Stopt at Charles Town, or thrown away by the Captains of the Ships You sent them by, or neglected to be delivered, You are therefore to make all the Inquiry possible, where such Letters from You, or any other Letters from Savannah may have been intercepted.

I am

Sir

Your humbleServant

(296) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Isaac King Clarke dated at Westminster January 25th. 1934/5

Mr. Clarke

The Trustees have received a Letter from You with complaints of Your being obliged to do Duty on Guard, of other People's practising Physick in Savannah, and that Your House is not built for You. In Answer to which the Trustees have directed me to say, They cannot dispense with Your Attendance on Guard in Your turn; At the same time,
they think there is no Ground for Complaint of Your not attending the Sick while You are on Guard.

The Trustees know of no Order given for prohibiting Watkins or any Others practising Physick; Nor was there any Reason for such Order from the Terms of Your going over. Indeed they think it absolutely improper to grant any One whatsoever a Monopoly of Practice.

If You consent to stay on these terms, the Trustees have sent Orders that Your House shall be immediately built.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

(300) Copy of a Letter from Mr. James Horner to Mr. Verelst dated at Gravesend January the 27th. 1734/5

Sir

This afternoon ye 2 Brothers went to the Downs I am in hopes they will make no Stay but go away in the morning ye owner has sent in some fresh meat that those that are weak may have sweet broth as they have not only sufferd much at Sea but also in their dirty Lodgings and through bad wether they require a little more care and attention. I have done my best during these 5 days past and left them now under good Care with proper order and regulation. They are divided into 18 Familys and lodged so conveniently that they may eat together: I have set over them 4 men as overseers, to distribute among them their Victuals: and 4 Single women are to wash for them to attend the Sick
and to make brother for the young Children I have likewise taken care of the 2 big belly'd Women and provided them with necessarys and conveniency to be attended. Mr. Spangenberg was writing in German out of the Charter Party what Victuals they are to have every day, to be naild on the Mast that every one of the Swisser may read it, they are now well pleased since they See that they are neither to be Starved nor Sold as some malicious Persons endeavourd to persuade them. My only fear was, as they are gatherd together from so many different Places that they might not keep together when they come to Parysburgh, and that if the most usefull hands Should leave them many would either perish or be burthensome to themselves and to others whereby ye Kings design and the Trustees Care would have been frustrated. I made it therefore my Chief business to reconcile their Minds and unite them in the best manner, and they unanimously desired their Leaders to Subscribe in ye name of every one a paper which I presented unto them, wherein they bind themselves in the Sum of 5 £ to keep together and to have all things in common, till they have built regular houses and Gardens, and divided them by Lots; to this purpose the working Tools I have bought for them are Called the Tools of the Colony, and those that have any of their own are to give them in common till they are Settled; after which time every one is to have is own tools again and the rest of the publick Tools will be Sold among those that have none (301) and the price of them is to be applied to the good of the Colony.

There was among them a Grenadier who had been for many years in the Dutch Service and fit to be very serviceable to the Colony upon occasion. As also a Sea faring man that understands Navigation and
Fishery they had been above 3 Months in London and because they would not go a begging in the Streets, they pawned all their Cloths to the Value of 9 L which I have paid for them on Condition that they Shall refund that Sum towards the building of a Publick School for the Colony which they have willingly promised and hope to perform by their industry in a Short time. Two of them have as much money as their Passage comes to and are willing to pay it as Soon as the Trustees are pleased to accept of it that it might be laid out for the publick good.

I hope God will in his mercy bless them with a prosperous Success both at Sea and upon the Land. I have given them the best advice and my hearty prayers go along with them. The poor Souls, when I took my leave of them told me in their Simplicity that if I were unprovided for & would but come with them they would be glad to Maintain and be governed by me since they well perceived that I had no other view then to make them easy here and happy hereafter.

Mr. Spangenberg was unwilling to go into the Great Cabin he loves to be with his nine friends where they can be by them selves and undisturbed they told me that they were all and in all respects entirely pleased and highly obliged to the Trustees for their great Care and Kindness.

I am

Sr.

Your most Obedient humble Servt.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Elisha Dobree to the Trustees Dated at Savannah January 29th: 1734/5

My Lords & Gentlemen

Thos Misery the Inhabitants of this Colony already feels since their being shut out of the Store prevails on me to pity them as a Neighbour & a Freeholder: They already offer their Household for Sale to Buy Bread what may be the End of their Misery God only knows, for this is Certain that there's no Cropp to be Expected before Michaelmas next & they are that Cultivates their Lands for that Purpose

What Currency is left here is generally Carried away by the Carolina Traders who brings here Pork Fowles &c. and always sells for ready Money

Money'd men would Contribute greatly to the Prosperity of this Province without which I have but little hopes of this Place We wish Ardently You Would Encourage Such to Settle with us

I am most Respectfully

My Lords and Gentlemen

Your Most Obedient and

Devoted Servt.

P. S.

I beg that you would be pleased to Assist My Family in coming over to me. The Cost thereof I will gladly repay here. as also for the cost & passage of two good Servants hither. I beg you would please to procure them for me. I make the best Improvement of any and might make more had I more Servts. Many of our People here are talking of returning home. had we but sufficient Number of Servants might undertake the Lumber
Trade provided we had Encouragement, to go with it to the West Indies & bring proper returns back. As for my part I design to be one of the last that shall Stay here and the first that Shall Improve the Lands near the Town & if possible carry on the Undertaking I have begun of hoop Poles & fine Timber to Charles Town. It’s Mellowcholy for me to think that my every Servants have had Twelve Months Provisions from the Store Except mine. Tho now can less Afford to send em Provisions than I who have mine Still allowed & I might have Expected that theirs would also have been Continued.

(306) Copy of the Report of the Board of Trade dat. 28th of Febry. 1734-5, upon three Acts prepared by the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia.

To the Rt. Honbe. the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty’s most honbe. Privy Council.

My Lords

In pursuance of your Lordships Order of 13th. inst., We have consider’d three Acts prepared by the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, for the better Government of that Colony, entitled

An Act for maintaining the Peace with the Indians, in the Province of Georgia.

An Act for rendring the Colony of Georgia more defencible by prohibiting the Importation and use of Black Slaves or Negroes into the Same.

An Act to prevent the Importation & use of Rum and Brandies in the Province of Georgia.
And having consulted Mr. Fane, one of his Majesty's Counsel thereupon, We find he has no objection to them in point of law; and for as much as we conceive that the Said Laws may be advantageous to that Colony, We are humbly of opinion that it may be proper to recomend them to his Majesty for his Royal approbation. We are

My Lords

Yr. Lordships most obedt. Servants

Whitehall feby.

28. 1734/5

Westmorland

P. Docminique

I. Pelham

M. Bladen

Edwd. Ashe

Ar. Crost

(312) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Alured Popple to the Trustees Dated Whitehall March the 6th. 1734/5

Gentlemen

My Lords Commissrs. for Trade & Plantations having under their Consideration a Representation from the Province of South Carolina relating to the State of that Province and to Several matters that are wanting for the preservation thereof. I am commanded to Inclose to you the said Representation and to Desire you will please to let my Lords have your Opinion in what manner the Security of that Province
Gentlemen

Your most humble Servant

You will be pleased to return the

Original Paper Inclosed

(316) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations dated at Westminster. March the 7th. 1734/5

My Lords

In pursuance of Your Lordship's Letter to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America the 6th. Instant, desiring their Opinion in what manner the Security of the Province of South Carolina may be best Effected, the Trustees command me to acquaint Your Lordships that they have perused the Representation to his Majesty from the General Assembly of So. Carolina of the State and Condition of the said Province Which by Your Lordships Order was inclosed to them, and are of Opinion that the only Method for the Security thereof is the settling Colonies from the Sea along the Alatamaha & Ocony Rivers and from thence under the Appalation Mountains to the Ogeeche and Savannah Rivers at proper Distances from each other And Opening Roads and settling Communications both by Land and by Water which will not only secure the said Province on that side but likewise cover many Millions of Acres, and give Encouragement to Numbers of People on the same by which there will be an Increasing Strength for
Defence of the said Countries: And they beg leave to Observe further to Your Lordships, that such a Chain of Settlements will require at least 800 White Men with their Families. That this with the Settlements already Made and Improving in Georgia, they think will be the most Effectual Means of securing and preserving Carolina on that side from whence they Apprehend most Danger in case of a War.

But for what may be necessary for securing the said Province on the Northern Frontier and the Sea Coast they submit that to your Lordships.

I am
My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient humble Servant

(320) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Causton dated at Westminster March the 17th. 1734/5.

Mr. Causton

The Trustees received Your Letter dated 16th. of Jany. last, and have sen a particular Direction to the Magistracy on Mr. Watson's Case. You are on the Trustees Account to Make Mr. Musgrove a full Amends for the loss of his Servant Justus and you must see that Mr. Musgrove is reconciled to Esteche; And Esteche must be told that he was to blame in doing himself Justice, for the Trustees would have taken care that Justice should have been done him; But You are to desire him to come again into Friendship with his People. For the
Trustees out of regard to his just Grief for Skee, and because Tomo Chachi (whom he might have complained to) was not there, will not pursue him. And are willing that all that has passed should be forgot, excepting that Mr. Watson shall be tried and Punished. And You are to desire that the Indians would not hereafter go about to do themselves Justice, until they have had a Denial of Justice from the Trustees.

The Trustees loved Skee, and therefore you must give from them to Tellafolechee the Brother of Skee, to be distributed by him amongst all Skee's Relations the following Gifts Vizt. 6 Guns, 100 Flints, 6 Mantles of Blew or Striped Duffils, 6 Yards of Shrouds, A pound of Beads, a piece of Red Inkle and some large Needles and blew sewing thread for the Women, 6 Hatchets, 2 Indian brass Zettles 12 knives and some Whet Stones and also some Paint.

You are to acquaint Edward Jenkins that the Trustees Approve very much of his Behaviour in reconciling the Indians, and taking the Murderer of Wise, and direct that You should pay 50 £ Currency amongst Jenkins and the others who took the said Murderer.

The other Parts of Your Letter shall be answered by the first Opportunity.

I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
Copy of the Petition to Parliament read in the House of Commons the 10th. of March 1734/5.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners by the Assistance given them by this Honourable House in the last Parliament in 1733 together with the Contributions of well disposed Persons have been enabled to proceed so far in the Execution of the Trust reposed in them, that at Lady Day 1734 there were settled in the Province of Georgia above one Thousand persons, consisting of such distressed Families whose Circumstances deprived them of a Comfortable Subsistence here; and of such Foreigners being Protestants as had been drove out of their Country by Popish Persecution on Account of their Religion, and of others who have at their own Expence Settled themselves in this Colony. And until the Ground is cleared and produces a Crop, there is a Necessity for their being for the greatest part Subsisted at the Expence of the Trust.

That the principal Town named Savannah is already built consisting of a great Number of Houses and daily increasing; and a County laid out of the same name, in which several Villages & Settlements are begun, and Forts already built upon the Principal (325) Passes for the Defence of the whole.
That for the maintaining of good Governmt. in the Colony, proper Courts of Judicature have been erected, and Civil Magistrates appointed.

And for the Conveniency of Ships frequenting of that Coast a Beacon is begun and near finished upon upon the Point of Tybee Island laying at the mouth of the River Savannah.

That by several Experiments already made by Your Petitioners Directions, They have found that the soil and Climate of Georgia is proper for producing Wine Oyl, Silk and other valuable Commodities, which at present are purchased from Foreigners with ready money.

That Your Petitioners think themselves obliged to Observe the Importance of the Situation of this Province which extending from the Sea to the Apalation Mountains (from whence descend great and wide Rivers) affords an Opportunity by making regular Settlements upon the banks thereof with white People to procure a Security, not only to Carolina but to the other English Settlements. upon the Continent of America, and to prevent the Attempts of those who (in Case of a War would endeavour to be masters of the Same; By the loss of which the Interest of this Nation in its Trade Navigation and Manufactures would be greatly affected.

Your Petitioners humbly hope That the Premisses Considered This Honourable House will Enable them, to Carry on the good Work so happily begun, on which so greatly depend, the Increase of the Trade of this Kingdom, the Security of our Colonys on the Continent of America, the Providing (326) a Comfortable Retreat for Persecuted Foreign Protestants and other indigent Industrious Foreign Protestants
and other indigent Industrious Foreign Protestants as well as many of our own unfortunate Country Men who cannot subsist at home.

And therefore Pray this Honourable House will give them such Assistance in the Premisses as They in their great Wisdom shall think meet.

By Order of the said Trustees

Benj: Martyn Sectary.

(328) The Accompts. Report

For the General Meeting of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, to he held the 20. of March 1734-5,

After reading the General Abstract, It is observed, That of the Sum of £4985:4:2. receiv'd in England, & America charged since the 9th. of June 1734, the following Sums are part, viz.

The Sum of £178:16:7½ being the Value in Sterling, of £1251:16:3 South Carolina Currency, contributed in that Province for the Benefit of Georgia.

The Sum of £286:1:6-3/4 being the Value in Sterling, of £2002:11: South Carolina Currency the Amounts of the Duty of three pence a Gallon on Rum Imported into that Province, Granted by the General Assembly for Raising £8000 Current Money for the Use of his Majesty's subjects of Georgia to commence from the first day of
December 1733 which Amount is for one Year, ending the first day of
December 1734.

The Sum of £1061:-:- receiv'd from the Exchequer for the Charge
of the Indian Chiefs and their Attendants that were lately in England.

And the Sum of £600:-:- receiv'd from the Exchequer, being
his Majesty's Gracious Benefaction, to Enable the Trustees to lend
Money to 100th foreign Protestants, Swiss, Grizons, and Germans for
their Passage & Assistance in their Voyage to Savannah & Purrysburgh

And that of the Sum of £9329:5:2 applied and Expended in
England, and America, the following Expence of the Indians is a part.
vizt.

For Charges in bringing them to London .... 14:16:2
For Subsistance of them in London .... 125: 5:2½
For Cloathing & Necessaries for them and Charges in
showing them the publick Places, and giving them the Air
... 203: 8:9
For presents made them and to the other Chiefs of
the upper & lower Creeks
... 426: 8:7
For Rewards to the Interpreter, and others attending them
... 178:15:
For Charges in carrying them back to America ... £130:12:1½ 1079:5: (?)

And the Sum of 69:8:8 is other part thereof, which
was applied for Encouraging and Improving Botany and
Agriculture in Georgia, more than the Money receiv'd on
that head was sufficient to answer which the Subscribers
for that Service will be called upon to Continue their paymts. to answer, over and above the Salary to the Botanist, which 69:8:8 arises as follows.

Vizt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Charge in America of Working in and pailing the Garden for Botany and Agriculture</td>
<td>99:18:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Salary to Mr. Robert Millar the Botanist for a quarter of a Year to Christmas last, amounting to</td>
<td>37:10:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Money remaining unapplied for Encouraging and Improving Botany and Agriculture on 9 June 1731</td>
<td>48:- :-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reced. since from the Company of Apothecarys</td>
<td>20:- :-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied more than reced.</td>
<td>L 69:8:8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(330) It is further Observed, that of the Sum of £ 3563:19:10 depending to be accounted for £ 600 is part thereof, for which the Germans, Swiss &c. have given Bonds to the Trustees; which when repaid £ 940 thereof is to be applied for Establishing an English School, and for such other Charities in Purrysburgh as the Trustees shall direct, and the remaining £ 60 for the benefit of the Hernhoulers settled in Georgia.

And when Mr. Chardons and Mr. Causton's accounts are Examin'd and settled, most part of the Residue of the said £ 3563:19:10 will be
Accounted for, but is now return'd depending until such time as their Accounts are pass'd.

The Monys remaining unapplied by the said General \( ) \) 372:19:

Abstract appears to be the Sum of

Whereof in the Bank \( ) \) \( 267:14:3 \)

And in Mr. Heathcoat's hands \( ) \) 108: 1: 8.

But due thereout to ye Accomant, being over paid by him \( ) \) 2:16:11.

The Lands granted since the last General Meeting. Vizt.

7 June 1734 To Sr. Francis Bathurst, to take 11 Servants 20 Acres each, but since vacated for a New Grant, dated the 7 Oct. 1734.

23d. July To George Brigham 100d. Acres, and to take 2 Servants 20 Acres ea. \( ) \) 100

2 at 20 Acres ea. 

7 Oct. To Sr. Francis Bathurst 200d. Acres, and to take 4 Servants, 20 Acres ea. \( ) \) 200

4 at 20 ea. 

To Bulfinch Lambe 500d. Acres & to take 10 Servants, 20 Acres ea. \( ) \) 500

10 at 20 ea. 

To Andreas Godofredus Dietzius 500 Acres, and to take 10 Servants 20 Acres ea. \( ) \) 500

10 at 20 ea.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 at 20 ea.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 do.</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jany.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 at 20 ea.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jany.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Edward Wade 100 Acres, to take 2 Servants 20 Acres ea.

To Peter Gordon, Thomas Causton, Henry Parker, the 3 Bailiffs & Thomas Christie the Recorder in trust for 50 Acres to each man Saltzburgher of 21 Years of Age and Upwards

Resolved to Grant Mr. Jo. Musgrove 500 Acres

To Nicholas Ludovicus, Count of Zinzendorf 500 Acres, and to take 10 Servants 20 Acres ea.

The 20 Covenants for Land for 38 Servants in the said Grants at 20 Acres ea. amounts to 760

The Number of Persons sent upon the Charity before the last General Meeting amounted to 491 Persons being

Persons sent since, vizt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Foreigners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In April 1734. On board the Friendship, Capt. Compton 2

In July
Repaid Mr. Simond for ye Passage of Delafons who was design'd for Purrysburgh, but settled in Georgia, and went in June 1733 by the Georgia Pink

In August
On board the James Capt. Yoakley 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>British Males</th>
<th>British Females</th>
<th>Foreigners Males</th>
<th>Foreigners Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Octobr.</td>
<td>On board Prince of Wales Capt. Dunbar</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Feb.</td>
<td>(332) On board Dolphin Capt. Lusk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Males</th>
<th>Foreigners Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males above 16</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females above 16</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males under 16</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females under 16</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Males</th>
<th>Foreigners Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Males</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Females</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons in Georgia which came from Carolina & other Places & were in the Store at Lady day 1734 Vint.

Males above 16 Years old 44 and under 16 Years old 3 Males 47 Females above 16 -- 12, and under 16 -- 1 Females 13
Servants bought in Georgia 9 Janv. 1733, and paid for in England the 2d. July 1734

The Number of Persons who went at their own Expence before the last General Meeting amounted to, vizt. . . . Masters 21
Servants 106
127

Persons at their own Expences since the said General Meeting amount viz.

Masters 12
Servants 28
40
167

Besides the Wives & Children of the Said Persons, gone at their own expence, & the many Settlers at their own Expence from Carolina & other parts.

Persons sent & gone & in Georgia with ye Servants bought & ye 60 persons from Carolina &c. 843

Persons to Go pursuant to their Grants, vizt.

Masters 7
Servants 58
65.
20 March 1735

This Estimate was form'd by Mr. Oglethorpe

An Estimate of the Charges necessary for defending Carolina, & covering all the plain country from the Apalation Mountains to the settling regular Colonys upon the Banks of Alatamaha, and Ochony, and from thence to the Ogechee and Savannah Rivers at proper distances, and making Roads so as to open an easy communication from the one to the other, and from thence to the Savannah & Carolina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Settlement with 80 men</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Settlements with 40 Men each</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Settlements with 10 Men each</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men | 640.

Which 640 Men at £ 20 p Head for charges in England, Passage, Rewards for Services, Cloathing, Arms, Subsistance &c. for one Year, amounts to £ 12800:0:0

For Women & Children belonging to ye said Men, and for the Support & Maintenance of those who are already there £ 7400.

For three ten Card Boats, Wages of Men & Victualing, at 227.8.7 each £ 682.5.9

For Purchase of the said Boats at 29. ea. 87.--

For 50 Rangers or Foresters, on Horseback, who drive up the Cattle, kill Deer, & keep open the Communications £ 1159.8.8

For 100 Working men to cut Roads & fortifie at 40.sh a Man Each Month £ 2400
An Agent for Engaging Men from Switzerland . . . . . . . . . 150.---
An Agent for Engaging Men from Germany . . . . . . . . . . 150.---
Presents for purchasing the Lands from the Indians . . . . . .1000.---

£ 25828:14:5.

(340) March 1734-5

The Executing what is propos'd will effectually defend Carolina from all Insults from the South West, and will make a Nursery for men in Case their Service should be wanted in Jamaica or any other parts of America, because it will be so ordered that every 40 Men settled in a Town at the Charge of the Publick will Occasion the settling 200 at their own Charges, and there will be near 10,000,000 of Acres of Land in Georgia thereby cover'd from Insults, which in all Probability will be soon granted out.

And if the Produce of the Land should amount to but one Shilling an Acre p Ann. it will make 500,000 £ a Year, but it may be probably suppos'd, that it will answer Six times as much, since there is no part but what will produce either Wine, Oyl, Silk, Corn, Rice, Pease, Seed, Cattle, or afford Turpentine, Pitch or Tarr.

There is the more reason to believe the above Consequence will happen from what has been already.

The Increase of Lands taken up & granted in South Carolina from Lady day 1726 to Lady day 1732 being 6 Years was but 267,372-3/4

And from Lady day 1732 to the 5 Octobr. following were Survey'd & certified for Grants . . . . . . . . . . . . 202,606
Therefore in 6 Months after they knew the Security
that would arise from the Settlement in Georgia, near as
much Land was taken up as in Six Years before.

(341) The last Year's increase of Rice at South
Carolina by the Gentlemen's Extending their Plantations to
the Southward since the Settlement of Georgia was 30,000
Barrels more than the Said Province produced in any Year
before.

Which if consum'd in England, the Duty on that
Increase would be

And if Exported to foreign Markets the Duty
would be

Each Barrel is reckon'd to Weigh about 500 Weight, and
at Lisbon this Year cannot be worth So little as 40 Sh a Barrel.

By the increase Occasion'd by the settlement of
Georgia, the Nation gains

The Revenue gains 4,750

The whole Amount of the increased Rice sold at Lisbon 60,000

(372) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Samuel Eveleigh dated
at Westminster May the 1st. 1735.

Sir

The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
have received a Letter from You directed to Mr. Oglethorpe dated Novr. 20th. 1734, and Another to the same Gentleman dated Decr. 30th. 1734. I have likewise laid before them Yours of Janry. 17th. last with which You honoured me to which Letters they have ordered me to return You the following Answer.

They are very much delighted to see their designs approved of by One of Your great Abilities and Experience and Your Resolution to reside in Georgia adds greatly to their Expectations of the Colony's Success.

The Trustees will always have the greatest Regard to any Request of Yours but Your Desire to Purchase of the Yamacraw Indians 20 Acres of Land by Musgroves must on Second thoughts appear to You impossible to be granted, because it is Contrary to Law for any Private Persons to Purchase any Lands of the Indians. And Indeed the Indians cannot alienate their Lands, But if you can make any Agreement with Watson for his 500. Acres, the Trustees will consent to his Alienation in Your favour; and they hope this will be more Agreeable to You than 250 Acres at Kinion's Bluff which you desired For as the Trustees don't know whereabouts this lies till it is Settled by a Chart, they can give no Answer about the Disposal of it They are also confined by their Charter from giving more than 500. Acres to Any One person whatsoever.

The Trustees Sir recommend it to You to think rather of getting German Servants (who can with ease be procured by several People here in London) than English Men And if You consider it well, You will find it much to Your Advantage to have German Servants rather than Negro
Slaves. The Germans are Sober Strong laborious People, And since at the Expiration of their Service they will be fit to become Tenants they will make Your Lends of much more Value. As New Arrived Negro's are more ignorant than new Arrived White men therefore for the first Year the ignorance of the one may be set against the Danger of the Sickness of the Other.

The worst Negro labouring Man is worth at least 20 Sterlg. (373) And 5 pays the Passage of a white Man, Therefore if private Men have wherewithal to buy Negroes, they have wherewithal to pay the Passage of White Men. Suppose therefore a Capital of 1000 Sterling 500 of that employed in paying the Passage of White Servants brought from Foreign Countries will acquire 100 Servants. The other 500 the Man will have in his own hands for their Support. The same Sum of 1000 laid out in Negroes will purchase only 50, and Nothing for their Support and Assistance the 100th white men therefore can certainly cut more Lumber than 500 Negroes, and consequently can load more Ships. You'll therefore find Sir that laying out Money in White Servants and in Saw Mills will much better answer than in purchasing Negroes.

It may be perhaps observed that the Right of Inheritance to have a Man and his whole Posterity for ever to be six Slaves may induce People to Pay 20 for such Man and his Posterity.

But you Who know Carolina must be sensible that the Purchaser of a Negro Man will have no Inheritance for the Offspring belongs to the Women And in case the Planter buys a Woman A Women Slave cannot do so much Work as a man; Besides which he pays for every Child She breeds, before the said Child is of Age to labour more than if he brought them
from the Coast of Africa. And to make this Account You must consider the Quantity of Labour he loses whilst she is with Child, for he must be a very cruel as well as a very imprudent Master who will force a Woman that is pregnant to work equal to another Slave. Besides this must be Considered the Accident of that Childs Death the lose of the mothers Labour in attending the Child, and the food of it, till it is of Age to work. It may perhaps be said that this food costs nothing but the Labour of the parents; But as the Labour of the Parents belongs to the Master, he pays for the food of that Child.

The Trustees have other Considerations to influence their Conduct in this Point for as they were incorporated with a Design to relieve the Necessity's of our poor people and protestants, Who are persecuted in other Countries, they had rather lay out their Money in sending over and subsisting poor white men than in buying of Slaves.

These Reasons have induced them to prepare a Law against the Importation of Negroes which has had the Royal Assent and the Approba¬tion of Every One here Who knows the State of our Colonies abroad And is sensible how much some of them have suffered by the (374) great Increase of Negroes & Dimination of White Inhabitants.

Sir. The very end for which the Trustees were incorporated was to procure that Blessing of a well constituted Government, which is so little known in some Parts of America. This engages their whole thoughts; they hope every Step Which they have taken appears to have a tendancy this way, as far as it can appear in a small beginning. And they very much depend on that Publick Spirit which You express, that You will contribute Your Part towards it whenever You come to settle in Georgia.
The Trustees are very much Obliged to You for turning Your thoughts on any thing for the Good of the Colony. But they cannot approve of the settlling up any Manufactury that will interferre with those of Great Britain. However as Coopers (whom You mention) may be necessary there, and no ways prejudicial to Us at home the Trustees would be glad to have due Encouragement given them.

The Trustees cannot allow of the Use of Rum in Georgia, as it is found to be destructive to the Lives and Morals of the People; They have therefore made a Law against the Use of it, which has likewise had the Royal Assent. The Brewhouse, which You propose to be set up, will be very proper, as it may tend towards the Discouragement of Rum and Other distilled Liquors.

The Trustees highly approve of what You propose about a Sloop from Pensilvania with Flower, and are much oblig'd to You for thinking of and opening a Trade between Georgia and Pensilvania.

They desire to know what Method You have thought of for the improvement of the Lumber Trade, Which is a thing much to be wish'd for. If you have formed any Scheeme for that purpose, the Trustees beg You will favour them with it.

Mr. Causton is ordered by the Trustees to continue the Licences to the present Traders for one Year forward under the Usual Limitations & Restrictions.

The Trustees do not intend to lay any Duty upon the Exportation of Skins nor increase the Charge of the Licences, And they will always make their Port Charges as easy as possible.

As you have been pleased to Direct Your thoughts so much towards
the improvement of the Colony of Georgia The Trustees hope You will continue to favour them with your Sentiments. These will always have the greatest Weight with them and be highly usefull to the Trust in Which they are engaged.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant.

(375) P. S.

Sir

Since my writing this Letter the Trustees have received Advice that Watson is become a Lunatick and consequently cannot be treated with at present for his Land; If therefore You approve of the Gentleman's Lot adjoining to Mr. Musgrove's, that is bounded on the River Savannah on One Side and Musgroves on the Other, the Trustees will readily grant it.

Since this Letter was writ I have likewise received Yours of February 8th. 1734/5. and laid before the Board as Mr. Oglethorpe has all the Letters which he has received from You.

The Trustees come entirely into Your Sentiments about Sumptuary Laws and as they are well aware of the pernicious Consequences of Luxury, You may depend on their being watchfull of every Appearance of it, and on their Resolution to destroy it in its infancy.

The Trustees think your Judgement is very right that the Province of Georgia lies convenient for a Trade to the Havannah and St. Augustine; And they doubt not but it will shortly appear so to the great Advantage not only of that Province but of Great Britain.
The Trustees cannot think that the Discovery of any Gold or Silver Mines would be an Advantage to the Province but on the Contrary would be a very great prejudice. They are of Opinion & beleive that on further Reflection You will be so too, that the greatest Riches of Georgia will arise from the Industry of its Inhabitants in cultivating the surface of the Earth rather than searching into the Bowels of it That Labour of the first kind produces Riches more certain, and at the same time promotes the health of the People, whilst the fruits of the last are not only more pernicious but the lives of the people are made so too, And here Sir I'll give You the Sentiments of a very eminent and truly worthy Bishop My Lord of Worcester to the same purpose in a Letter of his to the Trustees "Let the Spaniards dig and destroy themselves under ground and in the unwholesome Methods of refining their Oar Whilst our People take pains to the Advantage of their health, and by an Usefull Manufacture drew their money from them without the dangerous Ways of getting it at first hand.

I am

Sir

Your very humble Servant.

(376) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Peter Gordon to the Trustees dated at London 7th. May 1735.

Much Honoured

Finding upon my Arrival at Savannah the Affairs of the Colony in such a Situation as required an immediate Representation to this
Honble. Board, by which means alone they can be redressed, and the evil Consequences, which at present threatens the Colony, prevented. I thought I could not better express my Duty to your Honours nor my Affection and hearty good Wishes for the Success and Prosperity of the Colony than by returning to England and laying them before You; that thereby the ill Consequences that might attend the Delays and Uncertainties of Letters coming safe to your Hands may be prevented.

The Grievances the People laboured under and the Complaints they made to me upon my Arrival were almost general by those of Credit & Reputation in the Colony. The Principle of which was, That many of them notwithstanding their repeated Applications to the Surveyor could not have their Lands run out, nor their Lots shewed to them; by which means they were obliged to live in Town where their Expences bore no Proportion to their Circumstances, Provisions of all Sorts being extravagantly dear occasioned greatly by the Feastings and Clubs which were carried on and encouraged by the Magistrates to such a Degree that at several of their Meetings they have expended £15 or £16 Sterling which so raised the Price of Provisions that I myself have paid 5d. and 6d. per pound for fresh Meat, 10d. for Butter, 10d. for Candles, 2d. & 3d. per pound for Bread (377) and in proportion for every thing else. By this means many of the People not having their Lots appointed them to retire to and thereby avoid the extravagant Expence of living in Town are almost ruined and have now no other way left of Supporting themselves but by pawning their wearing Apparel for their Subsistence; so that several People who brought in considerable Sums to the Colony are now reduced to this unhappy Condition, besides having their minds
entirely weakened and unbent from the Pursuits of Labour and Industry.
The next Grievance complained of is the tedious and frequent holding of
Courts, by which means at least one third of the Labour of the Colony
is lost to the great prejudice & Loss of the laborious and working part
of the People. Upon enquiring into this I found that it had been the
Custom upon very trifling Occasions to call Courts between the Adjourn-
ments which have often held four or five days, and during that time the
Tything men upon Duty consisting of ten men are obliged to attend
under Arms besides all the Tything men of the Ward, the Jury summoned
and the Evidences of both Sides; And many idle Spectators who are
drawn there out of Curiosity and whose Labour is likewise lost and the
whole matter in Dispute and to be determined by the Court, often not
amounting to the Value of 20£ which Practice was so much encouraged
that in one Adjournment 130 Warrants has been granted as
Mr. Causton & Mr. Christie have both told me. This the People were so
sensible of that they drew up a Petition to the Magistrates and which
was delivered to me upon my Arrival (and which I have with me) praying
that all matters under 20£ might be (378) determined without calling of
Courts and Jurys by the Interposition and good Advice of the Magistrates
and thereby prevent the holding of Courts so frequently to the great
Loss of the Publick and the hinderance of Labour. Upon which We agreed
to hold a Petit Sessions every Monday to make up all little Differences
under 20£.

They likewise complain that Mr. Causton abuses the Authority he
is intrusted with in many Instances, by which they apprehend that the
Lives of several People have been lost, and the Administration of
Justice greatly reflected upon. And that during the holding of Courts, and when upon the Bench has with the grossest names insulted and abused many of the best Freeholders, and has frequently treated the Jurys in the same manner; Who after having brought in their Verdict, if not agreeable to him, has sent them out several times calling them Fools & Blockheads and that they did not understand the Law. That he has likewise ordered several People to the Guard for not resting their Arms to him upon going to or from the Court; and that upon telling him they would report his Conduct to your Honours, he has answered that he valued nothing they could do being assured no Complaint would be heard against him. Which tended very much to the dispiriting of the People and preventing their Proceeding with that Cheerfullness in their Settlements which they otherwise would have done. The People who keep the licensed Houses vizt. Mrs. Hodges Mr. Mercer and Mr. Muer came all together complaining that notwithstanding your Honours were pleased to grant them Licences (379) for the retailing of certain Liquors and to none else, yet your Honours' good Intentions were entirely frustrated by Mrs. Penrose being encouraged not only to keep a Publick House without Licence but also to sell Rum and Punch publickly and in great Quantities, by which means all Strangers and many of the Town People frequent there; And Mr. Causton upon all occasions carries Strangers & other Company to the said Penrose's house and that notwithstanding that said Penrose has been twice fined in Court for the said Practice; yet by the Encouragement of Mr. Causton's carrying all the Company there with whom he has any Dealings, & having most of the publick Feasts there by which Six or Seven Pounds have been often expended with
her in one day, the said Penrose is thereby enabled to pay the said Fines; and to vend large Quantities of Rum, Punch and other Liquors to the great Loss of the licensed Houses and the encouraging and promoting the Drinking of Rum, with which Commodities they have the strongest reasons to believe that She is Supplied by Mr. Causton. They further complain that Rum is sold both by Mr. Christie and Mr. Causton and likewise by the People employed by Mr. Causton in the Publick Stores; and that Mr. Causton by Supplying the People employed at Tybee and other publick Works with Rum and other Goods at an extravagant Price, puts it out of their Power to pay their other just Debts by being always kept in Arrear to the Stores. By which means Drinking and Idleness is not only encouraged, the licensed Houses Sufferers, but likewise all the Money expended upon Tybee and other Works (which stand greatly in need of Inspection) centers in him and consequently cannot circulate amongst the People, and the publick Work at Tybee greatly neglected; the Men as I am credibly informed often do not a day's Work in a Week though fourteen or fifteen in Number, which is a very great Expence and Charge upon the Trust. The laying a Tax of Six pence p Barrel upon Goods craned up they look upon not agreeable to Your Honour's Intentions. The Merchants of Charles Town complain greatly that notwithstanding their applying to Mr. Causton have not been able to obtain any Dividend from Dobree and Harris's Estates, Particularly Mr. Pringle who is chief Creditor and has sent a Petition to Your Honours with a State of the Affair. There is likewise a poor Widow Woman in Charles Town who complains that her Husband being Patroon of a Pettiaugua and dying at Savannah possess'd of a Pettiaugua and other Effects to the Value of
£ 900 Currency by the Appraisement at Savannah, has not been able though in a starving Condition to obtain any of the said Effects. There are many more Grievances a List of which was sent to me to Charles Town, but as they are of less moment I shall not now give Your Honours the Trouble of hearing them. And only beg Leave to assure your Honours upon the whole that there is such a Spirit of Resentment amongst the People against the Behaviour of Mr. Causton, I do not mean the meener but the better Sort of People also; that unless some speedy method be taken to make them easy by one of this Honble. Board's going over and putting them to rights, which is what is greatly wished for not only by the People of Georgia but likewise by all well Wishers of the Colony, there is very great Danger of their falling into Confusion and leaving the Colony. (361) Which I humbly presume would be of the utmost Consequence to the Prosperity of the Colony for should the People quit the Colony and report the Usage they have met with from the Person in Power, it would be almost impossible to get People to go and settle there though they were labouring under the greatest misfortunes. To corroborate what I have here advanced I have several Letters to produce which I received when at Charles Town from People of undeniable Veracity in Savannah, wch. I hope will be sufficient to convince Your Honours that my Endeavours do not proceed from any personal Peck to Mr. Causton, with whom I declare I never had the least Difference. On the contrary Mr. Causton was so kind to offer me the Arrears which was due to me from the Stores, which would have amounted to between £ 20 and £ 30. but I chose rather to leave my Affairs in some Disorder and be at the Expence of my own Passage than not endeavour by this
Representation to Your Honours to prevent the Evil with which the Colony is threaten'd. I am with the greatest Duty and Respect

Your Honours

Most Obedient and most humble Servant

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Daniel McLachlan to Mr. Oglethorpe dated at London May the 9th: 1735.

Sir

As what I here beg leave to acquaint you withall touches the Publick Interest and immediately concerns the Colonys of New Georgia I presume I need not make any Apologies for the trouble of this Letter, tho it comes from one who has not the happiness of your Acquaintance.

Why Sir in the Highlands of Scotland our Rents have been raised very much of late this has not Proceeded so much from the Averice of Land Lords, as the vast Increase of the People: and at the same time the price of our Cattle which is the only Support, and proper Produce of this Country, has prodiously Sunk. Upon this Account the the Bulk of the People is in a poor Starving Condition.

I have Sir in the Shape of a Clergyman for some years past travelled up and down those rugged Mountains. But touched with the Melancholy Situation of my Relations and Kindred; As we had then a very favourable Account of new Georgia; I proposed to them I should go over to view this new Plantation, and at the same time exactly learn
what Encouragement the Trustees would give towards the transportation and Settlement of so considerable a Body of men, to this they readily agreed, & assured me, that, upon my return, they would be entirely directed by me.

As they knew they were safe in Depending upon my Integrity and Judgement in this affair, and if I can give them proper encouragement upon my return from new Georgia at least 7 or 800 honest Industrious, People will set out for this new Plantation. and once that so Considerable a Body as this was Settled there.

When this Plantation had it's Character fairly established among our Highland Clans a great many Considerable Families would find the way thither and transport themselves upon their own Charges.

Thus Sir the poorest and most barren Country in Britain would become a Nursery to that Plantation which when duly Peopled, will certainly turn to vast Account, and be a growing Benefit to the Nation. This Sir, will effectually civilize our Highlanders and diver that boisterous humour, which used, upon the least Commotion, to fly out in the face of their Sovereign. And withall Sir this will put numbers of poor people, who are now in a Starving Condition, in a way to live Comfortably

To my certain knowledge, this Country has been so crowded of late that some of our Clans attempted to go over in a Body to New England But they soon dropt this Project, as they found upon a little examination, that the Charges of transportation would run so deep into all the money they could muster out;

That they should not have wherewithall to sett themselves upon
a right footing, after they got there. And this, Sir, is the present Situation of those who would, upon my giving them proper Encouragement, set out for new Georgia.

It's true, the most of them are in such Circumstances, that I believe once they were landed there they would not give the Trustees much trouble. For those I have now in my eye are not a parcel of Vagabonds that go about preferring robbing and doing mischief; But honest, industrious Farmers, who, from the barreness of the Country they now live in are in a Starving Condition.

But the Trustees may possibly look upon all this as a Chimerical Scheme that never will be put in execution; And as they would not have their money missapplied, they will not lay out any this way.

But if the Trustees will Condescend to Allow a certain sum towards the transportation of every honest Industrious Farmer upon Credit of this their promise those poor People may easily fell upon a method to get themselves transported, so that in this Case the Trustees cannot be in danger of having their money misapplied, as they are not to advance any before these people are actually Settled in new Georgia.

Shall I then beg Sir, you would be so good as to let me know how you think of this proposal. If it don't deserve to be taken notice of, I hope Sir you'll forgive me, as I meant well, in Attempting what in my Apprehension, would be very beneficial to the Nation in General and contribute in particular to the immediate relief of more than a thousand people who are now in poor miserable Circumstances. I am

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant
P. S.

Was not I under Confinement, I would Sir have waited upon you some weeks ago I very unhappily threw out to the publick a Ludicrous Peice of Humour upon Fornication. Upon this I surrend'd my self to Custody, as I had learned there was a warrant Issued out to apprehend me; And as I have since, Ingeniously owned my Fault, and declared my readiness to give any Christian Satisfaction for the Offence I must have given, I hope I shall be soon set at Liberty.

(388) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. William Jeffreys dated at Westminster May the 13th. 1735.

Sir

Your Letter to Mr. Martyn was laid before the Trustees. As the Ship does not go from Bristol till the 30th. Instant I desire you will return me the two Pacquets for Georgia you received from Mr. Martyn and inclose them to the Office, by reason I have some Additions to make, and I will trouble you with them again The Charge of Postage which You have or may lay out will be defrayed by the Trust.

The Trustees have agreed for One hundred German Servants to be delivered in the River Thames; There are some Saltzburghers to come down to Rotterdam But the exact Number & time of their coming the Trustees do not yet know. So that they cannot at present Engage to Charter a Ship to keep her on Charges to wait for them.

The Terms the Trustees have Given for Servants is four pounds a head for Passage (allowing one Ton & 1/2 p head Tonnage by Shipping
100. d upon 150 Tons Ship and maintained as follows Vizt. 4 Beef Days, 2 Pork Days & 1 Fish Day in every Week to be daily served. Vizt.

On the 4 Beef Days 4 pounds of Beef for every Mess of five heads and 2 pounds & 1/2 of Flour and half a pound of Suet or Plums

On the 2 Pork days 5 pound of Pork & 2 pints & 1/2 of Pease for every five heads. And on the Fish Day 2 pounds & 1/2 of Fish & 1/2 pound of Butter for every five heads. The whole at 16 Ounces to the Pound

And 3 pints of Beer & 2 Quarts of Water (whereof one of the Quarts for Drinking) each head by the day for the Space of a Month, and a Gallon of Water whereof two Quarts for Drinking each head by the day, after during their being on their Passage.

Each Person of twelve Years Old and upwards is Accotted. a head. Every person of the Age of seven and under twelve is accompted two for a head. Every person of the age of Two and under seven is accompted three for a head. And every Person under the Age of two is not accompted but is freight free and Maintained out of the Parents Allowance.

Other Passengers is 5 lb. a head for Passage (allowing 2 Tons p head Tonnage by shipping 100. d upon a 200. d Tons Ship) and maintained as above.

But if you have a Correspondent at Rotterdam that can (389) procure German Men Servants of the Age of Twenty Years and upwards who will engaged to serve five Years they shall have Twenty Acres of Land and be allowed to work one day in a week on their own Land.

None to be Ingaged under the Age of fourteen & all such to serve till the Age of twenty five who will have Land at and at the Age of
twentieth will be allowed to work one day in a week on their own Land.

And the Trustees desire you will Consider at what rate p head
You could Engage to deliver a Number of them in Georgia, & if they like
Your Proposal will have Occasion to take of You One hundred or upwards
to be paid for on their Delivery in Georgia by Bills of Exchange on
London at thirty days Sight.

I am
Sir
Your most humble Servant

(392) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. Thomas Causton dated
at Westminster May 15th. 1735.

Mr. Causton

In a Letter dated 28 Octor. last the following Articles being
not yet Complied with are herein repeated.

The Trustees direct that Mr. Jones the Surveyor do keep an
Account of the Land he runs out and send it to them every Opportunity
and send at the same time an Accot. of the Number of Acres cleared on
each Lot and with what the same is sowed and planted and how Cultivated.

The Trustees also expect Mr. Fitzwalter’s and Mr. Vanderplank’s
Journals to be writ constantly every Fortnight.

And would likewise have from you an Accot. of the Health of
the People and a List of those who are dead since the last Accot. and
of what Distempers they died.
The following was in a Letter to You dated the 25th. of Jany. last and now Repeated.

You must take particular Care not to suffer the Indian Traders to advise the Indians to remove from the Places and Lands where they are already fixed; and you are to discourage the Removing them on all Occasions.

The following is a Copy of the Letter sent You by the way of Charles Town and was dated the 17th March last.

Mr. Causton

Though you may buy of the Indians such live Cattle as may be necessary, You must take care never to buy of them any Beef or Veal killed in the Woods; Because that may encourage them to kill the Cattle which belongs to the People and may have run into the Woods.

As Mrs. Musgrove has been of great Service to the Colony in Interpreting for the Indians and by her good Usage to them on all Occasions greatly Contributed to the keeping of Peace with them, And as she has been a sufferer by Watson’s Behaviour (one of the many unhappy Effects of Rum) The Trustees direct That Mrs. Musgrove should have twenty Pounds Sterling paid to her as a Reward; And that at the same time she should be acquainted that the Trustees do not permit the Use of Rum, and if she expects the further Countenance of the Trustees, She must Pay the same Obedience to the Act for Prohibiting Rum, as all the Inhabitants of the Colony are required to do

You must let Scott the Gunsmith have the Use of his Tools in the Colony, which the Trustees bought of him.

(393) I have Inclosed a Bill of Lading for the following
Particulars which came Consigned to You for the use of the Colony Vizt.

No. 1 to 40. Ten Tons of Strong Beer in hhds. to enable You to Pay Workmen's Wages and other Occasions to be paid for in Beer.

No. 1 to 5. Ten hundred Weight of Copper Farthings in Firkins containing 2 cwt. each Marked Wrought Copper which you are to Use in Payments for Provisions and other Occasions in the Colony Charging yourself with the Amount thereof by Tale as paid out in Sterling money.

1 Barrel of Cannon Powder for Salutes containing 1 Cwt. &
2 Barrels of Gun Powder double F containing 2 Cwt.

There is 1/2 a hhd. of Rape Eager and a small Box of Medicines and a Box of Sage Mint & Baum Shipped for Use in the Voyage and if any should be left, the Capt'n. will deliver it you for the Store.

There are two Silver Watches sent by the Capt'n. which You are to deliver to Captain Mackpherson of the Rangers and Captain Ferguson of the Scout Boat being a Present to each of them from the Trustees. they are in a small Sliding Box directed to You.

This Ship brings you a Tub containing fifty Caper Plants for the Management whereof in Georgia the following are the Instructions.

1st. Take the tub to Peices so that the Plants may remain in the Earth; because to open the Top and draw them out Singly might hurt the small fibres of the Roots.

2d. Make ready against the Opening of the Tub as many holes in the Ground where they are designed to be planted as there are plants; which should be three feet Square and 2\frac{1}{3} feet deep and a distance of 6 feet square from each other.
3d. In each hole put a large basket of dung (it's supposed rotted dung) and then as much earth as will fill the holes even with the surface of the ground.

4th. Observe to cut off any part of the fibres or root that may be rotten and lay them carefully at planting, then cover the plant with the mould or earth in the form of a hat to keep it warm.

5th. It is customary to dig round the plant three times a year in January, March, and May.

6th. When the fruit is gathered, the head of the plant must be covered about the thickness of two fingers with earth.

This plant does not require a great deal of moisture and yet too great a dryness or drought is very pernicious to it as is also cold weather, and the more you give it warmth the better it will bear.

There is on board this ship Mr. Wm. Cooksey with servants, he is recommended to your care and is to have credit (394) on the store for himself and servants to the value of twenty pounds sterling which will be made good to the trustees in England.

There is one Stephen Merrulld on board who is to put under the inspection of John Vanderplank and if he is likely to do well he will have encouragement from England suitable to his behaviour.

The servants sent by the trustees according to the list enclosed to the magistrates are to be allowed from the store each head for a year vict.

Two hundred pounds of meat. Three hundred and forty-two pounds of flour rice peas or Indian corn. And some contingent food not exceeding in the whole year's allowance the value of three pounds sterling.
Each Man & Boy able to Use Working Tools are to be allowed so many for their Masters and own Use not exceeding the Value of Fifteen shillings Sterling each.

And their Allowance for Cloathing is to Consist of Six Yards of Lindsey Wolsey's for a Frock & Trowsers, Nine Yards of Osmabrigs for a Shirt, Frock and Trowsers a pair of Shoes from England, two pair of Country Shoes, and some Needles Thread &c The Value of the whole Cloathing not to exceed twenty Shillings Sterling. For which together with the Sum of Four Pounds Sterling each head for Freight and Twenty five Shillings Sterling Each head for Bedding and Charges till Shipped making together Ten pounds for each Servant. a Credit is given by the Trustees to the several Persons to whom by the List inclosed in the Letter to the Magistrates they are respectively appointed to be repaid in two Years or to Commence at Interest from thence at Eight Pr. Ct. pr. Ann. to be paid in two Years after (Except for those who are appointed to Yourself, Mr. Henry Parker, & Mr. Christie the Expence whereof the Trustees give) But the Credit for Tools and Cloathing is to be given to those only who desire to have such Credit for their Servants Use

The Persons to whom they are appointed to serve must respectively enter into a Recognizance of Five Pounds Sterling for the Performing the Conditions of the respective Indentures which are particularly described in the Letter to the Magistrates with the Trustees Directions concerning the said Servants and their Indentures The Trustees direct You to Pay Mr. Abercromby the Attorney General Forty pounds Currency as a Fee from the Trustees.

The Trustees took into Consideration the several Cases you
desired Advice in, in your Letter to Mr. Oglethorpe dated the 22d. of January, 1734 And in Answer thereto I acquaint You.

That the Common Council intending That every Person (395) should reside in his own house and Cultivate his own Lot, have prohibited all Leases; and if any one Leases his house or Lot or any part of it to another It is a forfeiture of so much; And You are to acquaint them of the Consequences thereof.

But although all Leases for a Year or a Term of Years are Void Yet any persons may take any other for such Price as they can agree upon as a Lodger or Lodgers into his house Provided such Person stays not in the same for any time less but not exceeding twelvemonths from the time of his Arrival in the Province, in which time he may have got his house built.

The Common Council find that these Rules have not been so well understood as they could have wished, and therefore will not take any Advantage of the Forfeitures which have hitherto been Incurred on this Account in the Respect to the widows of the first forty But require you to acquaint the People of their Resolutions; That nobody may be ignorant thereof.

You will Observe that all Your Queries are Answered by the Aforesaid Resolutions.

Mr. Gordon is arrived in England and has presented a Memorial to the Trustees, in which he Complains of Several of the Officers, and more particularly of Mr. Jones, Mr. Christie, Penrose and others; and also of Some Actions of yours And has laid several Letters of Complaints before the Trustees particularly One from Mr. Watson, and other Letters
also have been laid before them, complaining both of You and of the Jury; with respect to the Determination of Watson's Cause.

You will follow the Instructions already given You on that head. The Trustees will by the first Opportunity send you over the heads of the said Complaints, to which Your Answers will be required.

In a Box marked T.C. You will receive by this Ship two pieces of Cloth a Present to Tomo Chachi one red the other Blew and containing 31 Yards each. It is the same Cloth he saw making at Godalming when he was at Mr. Oglethorpe's County Seat. In a Box on board this Ship directed for Mr. John Musgrove is contained Scarlet Camlet, blue Silk and Silver Trimming for a Suit of Clothes for him as also a Silver laced Hat for him which is a Present to him

I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Captain Yoakley brings you back the Broad Axe 2 Adzes 12 Chissels & Gouges & Augers 2 Planes and 2 handsaws which Cunningham & Milky brought on board his Ship at Savannah and which he took care of to bring back.

(396) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst to James Abercromby Esqr. dated at Westminster May 15. 1735.

Sir

Mr. Oglethorpe laid before the Trustees Your Letter and acquainted them of the great Zeal You had always Shewed for His Majestys
Service by Encouraging the Colony of Georgia.

The Trustees are very sensible of the kindness you have expressed to their People on all occasions and have ordered me to return you their thanks and more especially upon this last affair of Capt. Yoakley's ship.

They have pursuant to your advice applied to Parliament and obtained the clause herein inclosed, whereby all disputes for the future will be prevented.

The Trustees Officers in Georgia are not only empowered to clear ships loaded with rice for any port in Europe, but also for any other port, which as you see by the preamble of the clause is granted for the encouragement of Georgia and which we hope to obtain next year for the Province of Carolina.

Your opinion was very consonant to that of such lawyers here, as the Trustees have on this occasion consulted, and they will not be wanting in representing your behaviour in a right light in case any difficulty should arise at the Customhouse thereupon. But they are far from apprehending that that will be the case since the injury was done by the officer who exceeded his commission in acting out of his province.

The Trustees hope you will continue your assistance to their people, and they shall on all occasions be ready to show the regard they have to your kind services.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Vorelst to the Bailiffs and Recorder of the Town of Savannah dated at Westminster. 15th May 1735.

Gentlemen

The Trustees received a Letter Signed by Mr. Christie dated Savannah Decr. 14th. 1734. They received at the same time the Journal of the Proceedings of the Court, a List of Warrants and their Returns, the Publick Orders issued out the Copy of a Licence for a Publick House with the List of those who have taken most pains in cultivating their Lands

The Trustees direct You to put the Laws against Tipling in Execution, and if the Masters of the Publick Houses encourage any of the People to spend their time in their Houses in an idle manner You must take away their Licences and must inform the Trustees who those people are, who are so idly addicted and misspend their time so much.

It is with great Concern that the Trustees have receiv'd Information that Mr. Christie the Recorder by himself or his Agent is a Dealer in Rum; And they are Surprized that a Magistrate who must have perceived the many pernicious Effects of Rum should act so contrary to the known Sentiments of the Trustees, therefore they require that You Mr. Christie do give in an Answer to the said Charge, till which time the Consideration of Your Petition for a Lease of a Trust Lot is suspended.

The Trustees dont understand what was meant by that Part of Mr. Christie's Letter, where he says the People would sell their Lands, The Trustees having given no Licences for that Purpose; and any Sale without the Licence of the Trustees first Obtained is invalid, and an
Actual forfeiture of their Grants. The Trustees would know who those People are who (As Mr. Christie Alleges) think of Selling their Lands & running away for general Charges should never be thrown out without naming the Particular People who are guilty.

The Trustees expect and require that the People will turn their heads on subsisting themselves by cultivating their Lands which was the intention of the Trustees in granting them. They understand that the People of Furrisburgh have set a good Example this way, and are surprised to see by Mr. Christies (40l) Accounts that not above forty four Acres in the Town of Savannah are Cultivated. The Buildings indeed at the first Coming might in some manner Account for it but the Trustees are Concerned to find that there should be room to suggest that Drinking and Idleness are the Chief Causes of it as some Accounts from Savannah Intimates, for if this were so it would be a great Disappointment and Discouragement to them and all Well wishers of the Settlement.

The Trustees have it at heart to provide a convenient Place for all the Inhabitants for Divine Worship, and will in due time send proper Directions for that Work which they design should be very plain, but they hope that the People will not depend on living upon Church Work or any Publick Work as Mr. Christie's Letter intimates. The Trustees would have you send over the best Estimate You can make of the Charge of building a Brick or Timber Church 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, & 20 feet high within.

In relation to the Fortifications which You mentioned The Trustees You may be sure will certainly take care in proper time to
provide sufficiently for the Defence of the Colony. The People may
Depend on it that no Care will be wante for their Security and happi¬
ness if they wont be wanting to themselves in Sobriety and Industry in
raising food upon their Lands.

The Trustees think there is an odd Paragraph in Mr. Christie's
Letter about sending over Embarkations of Money'd Men The Industry
of the People in cultivating their Lands is what they are to depend on
for their Subsistence. The Trustees therefore expect that You will
lose no Opportunities in encouraging the People to fence and cultivate
their Lands, and that You will constantly recommend it to them as the
best & indeed only method to make them happy and procure them whatso¬
ever they may really want or will be necessary for them; And they are
very sorry to find there is want of Boards, where there are so many
Trees and so many Saws.

The Embarkations which are sent on the Trust Accot. are always
sent directly for Savannah and the greatest Encouragement for Ships
going directly thither will be the peoples preparing by their Industry
sufficient loading for Ships, so that they may not be long detained
there.

The Trustees will in their future Grants have a regard to the
Making Settlements on Vernon River, and they (402) beleive that Mr.
Christies Remark on that head is very right but Noble Jones the Sur¬
veyor is not to run out any Lands on that River till he has Orders
for so doing.

The Trustees expect that You will make Use of the Communication
settled between Georgia and Charles Town to send them Letters every
fortnight, and the Journals which have been so often required.

The Trustees are sorry to hear the People have lost their Cattle, which were purchased at so great an Expence, and by that means may bring on further Expences, which already grow very heavy on the Trust. As You must be sensible of this You must be so likewise of the great Necessity there is to Observe the utmost Frugality even to enable the Trustees to make the common and necessary Provisions for the Support and Defence of the Colony.

Mr. Causton. You are by the Trustees Directions to licence the same Indian Traders for the same Towns, under the same Regulations as they were last Year and when Mr. Oglethorpe was at Savannah being in 1733. and write that Licence in the form hereaftermentioned under the Old printed Licences, varying only, their coming to Savannah instead of Charles Town (except Joseph Watson whose Licence is recalled) but Mr. John Musgrove and his Wife are to have the Sole Licence for Trade with the Indians of Yamacraw, and as far as the Utchee Indians, And You are to take no Licence Money or Fees for any of the said Licences.

Form of Licence under the Old printed Licences.

By Virtue of an Order from the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. I do Continue unto and to his Servants, the Leave and Licence above Granted for the Term of Twelve Months from the date of these Presents, Upon the Conditions and under the Regulations, and pursuant to the Instructions herein mentioned and hereunto annexed, and You shall come down to Savannah to Renew the Same.

Savannah the 1735.
The Trustees approve very much of Brewhouses being set up and all Methods You can put in Practice for bringing the People off from distilled Liquors and from their subsisting themselves. (403)

Out of Regard to You the Magistrates for Your Zeal in the Publick Service, Your spending Your time in the doing of Justice and maintaining good Order in the Colony, And out of regard to the various fatigues, which the Constables and Tything Men have gone thro' for the defending and preserving the Peace of the Colony The Trustees hereby Order that the three Bailiffs, the Recorder, the Constables and Tything Men and their Families, and the Widows and Families of those who have been in any of the said Offices shall have another Year's Allowance of Provisions according to the Establishment settled by Mr. Oglethorpe.

Since my Writing the above, The Trustees have received Mr. Caustons Letter dated March 10th. 1734 together with the Affidavits referr'd to therein but not the Presentments mentioned to be inclosed. On perusal of which Letter and the several Affidavits, they think it necessary to repeat their former Orders relating to Mr. Watson which are inclosed to You, And they do further direct that on Receipt hereof he be put under close Confinement, and that no Person shall have Liberty to come to him for Conversation which may disturb his Senses, And that he shall Continue so till such time as the special Comission comes over for his Tryptal.

In relation to Robert Parker Junr. the Trustees direct that he be held to Bail till he special Commission comes over for the Tryptal of Watson which Commission will be directed to take Cognizance of the said Robt. Parkers Behaviour and other Matters.
The Trustees very much approve of the Directions which Mr. Causton gave to the Saltzburghers to work jointly on such good land as they might find in the Neighbourhood of Ebeneser. And they think the Answer was right which Mr. Causton and Mr. Jones they Surveyor made to Mr. Vat on his Desire for the Saltzburghers removing from the Place where they were fixed at their own desire. That they could not consent thereto till the Pleasure of the Trustees could be known; And you must tell Mr. Vat that the Trustees will Consult such Methods and appoint such Persons to take Care to settle them as will be most to their Advantage.

By Direction of the Trustees the Saltzburghers must have a second Year's full Allowance from the Store, And Mr. Causton must pay Mr. Fitzwalter the Gardiner his Salary, as it was fixed by Mr. Oglethorpe.

There has been Complaints against Mr. Jones Copy's of which are herein Inclosed which you are to deliver to him and require his Answers in Writing which must be Shown to the Persons Complaining, And if they are desirous of making any Reply You must take it, and if on such Reply Any Affidavits on either side are necessary You must take such Affidavits, and must transmitt the whole Proceedings to the Trustees. But you must not Determine anything on it Yourselves.

The Trustees hope that all the Magistrates and Persons in any Authority do set a good Example to the rest of the People by a constant Attendance at Divine Worship; by regularly keeping the Sabbath, and by an Industrious and sober Behaviour.

The Trustees are very much pleased with the Behaviour of those
who were instrumental in preventing the Insurrection and the direct You always to send over the Names of those who Act so well and do their Duty as well as those who are Negligent therein

The Trustees direct You to send some Body every week or at furthest every fourteen Days to Tybee to see how the People there go on, and to make a Report thereof to the Trustees, that if Blythman the head Workman does not do his Duty, the Trustees may consider what measures to take And you must tell Mr. Blythman that the Trustees do, order him to follow such Directions as Captn. Loyd may give him whenever he Visits Tybee.

You must tell Mr. Paul Hamilton that the Trustees have ordered a Grant of 500d. Acres of Land upon the Island late Captain Scott's to be prepared for him upon the first Conditions.

The Trustees are glad to hear what Mr. Christie's Letter Says that Herbs Roots and other Garden Produce sells at a good Price, which must be a great Encouragement to the People to raise Provisions when they are sure of so good a Market for them.

The Trustees are informed that the People by not raising Indian Corn for food for their Hogs and fowls have been obliged to kill them, The Trustees want to know whether the People have been so negligent and would have you represent to the People the Inconveniences which they suffer by not being Industrious and recommend it to them for the future to take more pains.

(405) The Trustees have granted Town Lots to Austin Weddell William Cookesey, Mr. John Thompson, Mrs. Bovey William Pitches and Stephen Marreuld who all come Passengers by this Ship; And You are to
Direct and require Mr. Jones forthwith to set out their Town and Garden Lots, and when he can conveniently he is to set out their forty five Acres Lots.

That to Mrs. Bovoy is the Lot belonging to Thomas Pratt

William Cookesey brings a Swiss Servant with him named Christian Dasher, he is to have five of the twenty Acres as his Servant set out on his Arrival being allowed to work one day in a week thereon for himself, and the other fifteen Acres is to be set out as soon as conveniently may be afterwarks.

Austin Weddall and his Family and Wm. Pitches are to be maintained for a Year; As also Joseph Smith, and Francis Peircy who Arrived by the Prince of Wales.

The Indians must have Corn as usual when they come to the Town.

You must let William Bateman and his Wife now in Georgia have Maintenance for a Year and also Mr. James Haselfoot if he wants it, which the Trustees have agreed to Give them Credit for.

The Trustees have Given George Muir his Passage in this Ship he goes to his Father.

They have also by this Ship sent Over Ann Bliss, She is a Nurse and to Assist the Sick under Your Direction; and she is to have one Years Provision upon the Store.

The Trustees have been informed That a hhd. of Rum has been Retailed at Abercorn, which should not have been suffered.

The Trustees have Contr'cted for One Hundred German Men Servants for four Years; Which are (God Willing) to be Shipped from hence in August next and whom they intend to Place out to such Persons as shall
have behaved with most Zeal for the Welfare of the Colony and shall thereby have deserved best from the Publick. The Trustees will give Credit for their Passage and give their Masters one Years food and Cloathing for them upon Credit. And by the Placing of them to such Persons as have so behaved, the Trustees hope to Encourage the Religious, Industrious and Quiet minded People.

By this Ship several Servants are sent and you herewith receive a List of them with the Terms they are Contracted for, and to whom the Trustees have appointed the Use of them, and on what Conditions. The Men are bound for five Years who on their Arrival are to have five Acres each in part of their twenty Acres set out. It being agreed they shall be allowed one day in a Week to work on their own Land, and the remaining fifteen Acres to each is to be set out as soon as conveniently may be afterwards. The Boys that come over are bound to the Age of twenty four, and when they are Nineteen their Lands are to be set out as abovementioned.

The Trustees having given leave for Mr. West to return to England which was mentioned in a Letter to Mr. Causton dated the 25th. January last. Such Leave is no Repeated.

Inclosed you receive Instructions relating to William Littell an Infant Intitled to his Father's Estate.

The Parliament have this Session Renewed the Act for Exporting Rice from Carolina to any part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre; and for the Encouragement of Georgia have Granted leave That Rice may be Exported from the Province of Georgia to any Port South of Cape Finisterre to take place the first of September next; which will be a great
Advantage to the Colony by having such Liberty.

If you think James Burnside at Fort Argyle is of a good Life and Morals; You may licence him to keep a Writing School at Savannah till the Trustees further Order

Michael Schwitzer who is appointed Servant to James Haselfoot for 5 Year's from the 10th. of May 1735 being bound to the Trustees You must take a Recognizance from Mr. Haselfoot of five pounds Sterling for the Performing the Conditions of the Indenture between the said Michael Schwitzer of the one part and the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America of the Other Part and bearing date the tenth day of May 1735 wherein the said Trustees do Covenant Promise and agree That they or their Assignes at their own proper Costs and Charges during the Term of five Years from the date of the said Indenture until the End thereof, shall and will provide for and Allow the said Michael Schwitzer all Necessary Cloaths meet Drink Washing Lodging and all other necessaries fit and convenient for him according to the Custom of the Province of Georgia, and as other Servants in such Cases are usually provided for and allowed

This Servant Mrs. Haselfoot paid the Passage for and Mr. Haselfoot is to maintain and provide for him; he was bound to the Trustees by reason Mr. Haselfoot was not in England to Execute his part of the Indenture which Occasions his Entering into the above mentioned Recognizance.

All the other Persons who by the Inclosed List have Servants appointed must also respectively Enter into a Recognizance of Five pounds Sterling for the Performing the Conditions of the several
Indentures particularly mentioned in the said List.

And the Trustees direct You to acquaint their Masters, That they shall not only Exact the Penalty of the Recognizance in Case they neglect to perform the said Conditions to their Servants But shall also give such Servants to other Persons for the remainder of their several times of Service.

And they further direct That no Men Servant be seperated from his Wife on any Account whatsoever

The Trustees originally directed that the Court for determining Civil Causes should be held every Six Weeks and they intended That no Court on such Account should be held oftner

Criminal Causes must be proceeded in and Determined according to Law as Occasion shall require.

As no Fees are to be taken for the Issuing of Warrants The Trustees Suppose they are not issued but on good Cause according to Law.

I am

Gentlemen

Your most humble Servant.

(406) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Fitzwalter dated at Westminster May the 15th. 1735.

Sir

Your Letters dated Janry. the 16th. and March the 10th. 1734/5 directed to Mr. Oglethorpe have been laid before the Trustees, who are
pleased to find that every thing thrives so well in the Garden. Your Account of the Country and the Soil is likewise very agreeable to them but at the same time they Observe by Your own Relation that a great deal of time has been spent in shooting, which they are sorry for, and therefore they recommend it to You to employ it for the future in a manner that will be more Usefull both to Yourself and the Colony.

The Trustees do direct that whilst Mr. Paul Amatis is in Georgia he shall have the chief direction of the Garden, and that You do Obey such Orders as You shall receive from him and if he comes to England The Trustees appoint You to take care of it under the Direction of the Magistrates during his Absence, and whenever he is out of the Colony.

The Trustees have Ordered Mr. Causton to pay You the Salary which is due to You.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

(412) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Paul Amatis dated at Westminster May 15th. 1735.

Sir

The Trustees have received Your Letter dated Janry. 12th. 1734/5 and those of the 17th. and 21st. of the same Month directed to Mr. Oglethorpe have been likewise laid before the Trust with Your Accounts which are referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

The Trustees have also received the Box of Silk Which You sent
by the James Capt'n Yoakley. Sir Thomas Lombe has begun to organize it and has had a Specimen of it from his Works in Derbyshire which proves entirely to his Satisfaction.

The Trustees approve of Your Care and Conduct in carrying the Silk to be Wound at Savannah for the instruction and encouragement of the People for their hearts are set upon everything that will contribute the raising of Silk in Georgia and the Prosperity of those whom they send there. they think you was very much in the right likewise to get Cennuse and his Family up to Savannah.

The Trustees will not Oppose Your coming back, if You think it consistent with the perfecting Your design of Raising Silk in the Colony, for which You was sent. But whether You stay or come, the Trustees will equally Use their Endeavours to procure You all the proper Encouragement which Your Services May intitle You to.

While You are in the Province of Georgia the Trustees direct that You should have the Chief Management of the Garden, and whenever You are out of the Colony, They have Ordered Mr. Fitzwalter to have the Care of it under the Direction of the Magistrates and have wrote to Mr. Fitzwalter accordingly. The Servants necessary to work in the Garden are to be under your Direction, and are to be employed there and nowhere else, none of the Produce must be sold, but it must all be delivered to the Storekeeper, except such part as You and Your Family shall want to Use.

The Plants must be Delivered to such Persons as the Storekeeper shall direct Who have prepared their Land ready to receive them. But it will be right for You to take Receipts of the said Persons for such
Plants as you deliver from time to time

The Magistrates are appointed by the Trustees to punish the Servants in the Garden as well as any Others if they are guilty of any Crime but in Case they are idle and neglect doing their Duty (413) You may give them such Correction as shall be necessary for that purpose.

The Trustees have received a Complaint that upon the Magistrates sending to Mr. Fitzwalter to send up to them Francis Henly One of the Trust's Servants in Order to examine him upon information of Mr. Lacy of Thunderbolt of his Servants being in a Conspiracy against the Colony You thought proper to oppose his going and behaved in a very extraordinary Manner. If the Complaint is true the Trustees are very sorry to hear it, and expect that You will send Your Answer to it in writing to them. The Trustees expect all due Obedience to be paid to the Magistrates by Your Self as well as others, and that You never do interpose to Obstruct the doing of Justice, but give an Example of ready Obedience to the Government settled there.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

(416) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Noble Jones the Surveyor at Savannah dated at Westminster May 15th. 1735.

Mr. Jones

The Trustees have Received the following Complaints against You Vizt.
Your not sending over the Plan, and keeping a Journal of the Lands which You run out.

That little Land has been run out since Mr. Oglethorpe's departure till very lately.

That the People have greatly Complained of late for want of knowing their Bounds of their Lots for want of which they have neglected fencing, so that most of the Cropp that was sowed last Summer has been eaten up by the Cows and Horses.

That Mrs. Sale ordered Mr. Jones (the Publick Surveyor appointed by Mr. Oglethorpe) to run out her Land in August last which he often promised and as often falsified his Word.

If these Complaints are true the Trustees think You have been guilty of Unaccountable Negligences which has been already and may for the future be Attended with very bad Consequences They require You therefore to give in Your Answer to the said Complaints which must be shown to the Persons Complaining, and if on their Reply Any Affidavits from You may be necessary You must give in such Affidavits that the whole proceeding may be transmitted to the Trustees.

I have inclosed in this by Direction of the Trustees a Copy of Your Appointment with which they expect a regular Compliance.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Martyn to Mr. Elisha Dobree dated at Westminster May the 15th. 1735.

Sir

The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia have received several Letters from You wherein you complain of the Proceedings which were taken by the Town Court in Savannah relating to Your Creditors and the Advertisement which was published in the Carolina Gazette about You.

The Trustees entirely approve of the said Proceedings and not only the Trustees but some of the most eminent Persons in our Courts of Justice think that they were strictly consistent with Equity both to Your Creditors and Your self, and tenderness to You in regard to Your Liberty, and therefore the Trustees expect to hear no more Complaints from you relating thereto.

What Mr. Causton has done in stopping the Provisions to your Servants was by the Authority of the Trustees, who do not see any Reason to recall or blame what he has done.

You desire the Trustees to bestow some place in the Government upon You, the Trustees order me to tell You that the Best Plea for their favour will be a ready Obedience to the Government settled there; But if they hear of Your opposing the Magistrates, or disturbing them in the Execution of their respective Offices the Trustees will certainly resent it and will take proper measures to punish all such as shall give an Example of Disobedience.

As the Trustees are pleased with the Spirit which You show towards planting and Agriculture and Your Zeal for the increase of the
Colony, they have ordered some Madder and Clover and Lucorn Seed to be sent to You and will send your Wife and Family the first Opportunity as soon as they can conveniently they send a sufficient Number of Vines, and every else which the industrious may want. You may depend on it that if the People will not be wanting to themselves in care and Industry in cultivating their Lands, the Trustees will spare no Pains for their Happiness and Prosperity.

The Trustees do not approve of that Monopolizing Spirit which appears in You by Your hiring so many Lots; because it destroys poor Men, unites Lots, and drives away Inhabitants, and very little agrees with your general Professions for the Success of the Colony and the good of the People. The Trustees will therefore confirm no Lease but that of the Widows Lot and they expect that You will turn Your Industry towards the Improvement of Your own five and forty five Acre Lots, which belonged to Sams & which you purchased upon his Death.

You mention Your having purchased Wright's Lot the Trustees will not suffer this by any means, because there is Land between Wright's Lot and the River Savannah which belongs to the Trustees. Indeed as I said before the Trustees will confirm no other Lease but of the Lot belonging to the late Mr. Hughes.

You desire the Trustees will encourage Peoples Building of Ships in Georgia they direct me to tell You that they shall be always ready to encourage the Peoples Building them on their own Lands but not on any Land belonging to Others.

The Trustees are very well pleased that You did not draw up a Petition to them for Negroes; They are taking proper Measures to provide
White Servants for the Magistrates, and those people who take most pains to deserve them by their Industry. But for many Reasons they are determined never to tolerate Negroes in Georgia. In the first place it would be more expensive to procure and carry them into the Colony than white Servants who will yet be always more useful than Slaves.

Besides, as the Trustees were incorporated with a design to relieve the necessities of our poor People & Protestants who are Persecuted in Foreign Countries, they think it more proper to lay out their money in sending over and subsisting poor white Men than in buying of Negroes. and indeed the Remembrance which the People must have of their own wants before they were relieved by being sent into the Colony should turn their thoughts off entirely from Slaves and make them wish to see more of their own Country and their own Religion made happy the same way.

The Trustees besides are from too many Instances sensible how much some of our other Colonies have suffered by the great increase of Negroes and Diminution of white Inhabitants and have therefore made a Law against the Importation of Negroes into Georgia. Which has had the Royal Assent, and the Approbation of Every one who knows the State of Our other Colonies.

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Verelst To the Honourable Thomas Penn Esqr.
Proprietor of Pennsylvania dated at Westmr. the 24th of May 1735.

Hond. Sir

The Trustees have had the Pleasure of your generous Benefaction to the Colony of Georgia and have Ordered me to acquaint you how gratefully they, who are the Trustees of that People, received Your kind Benefaction to the Poor under their Charge.

They in all Your Actions on this Occasion See & Revere the Noble Spirit of your good Father William Penn, the same Affection to the unfortunate, The same desire of making them happy in the Peopling of new Countrys; Moves You that Animated him.

They stayed before they returned this Answer to You that they might be the better able to acquaint You how much good Your kind Present had done. That at the time, when the Benefactions from England of a Year's Provision expired, and the Europe People were obliged to live with much distaste upon Indian Corn only; Your Supply of Wheat Flour and other good things so seasonably came in as to preserve their health, and give them Comfort and new Spirits.

Since that the Parliament of England hath Granted £ 26,000 towards assisting the Colony this Year, which the Trustees intend to Imploy in such a Manner as not only to Comfort those there, who have missed their Crops by unavoidable Accidents; but also to Power a great Number of European People into Georgia; And to Post them so, as to make that Colony capable of receiving and protecting much greater Numbers: And by that Means to be Assistant to and strengthen the general Interest of the English in America, by making their Southern Frontiers
a Nursery of free White Men; And an Asylum to those Protestants who are drove off the Continent of Europe for Dissavowing the Roman Idolatry.

I am again Sir to repeat the Trustees thanks to You, & to acquaint You of the Regard they have to the People of Pennsylvania who upon all Occasions have Shewed a true Christian Meekness and Brotherly Love, not only to the Europeans, but to the Indians also, And of which the distress'd Familys whom the Trustees have sent to Georgia have felt their Share of Advantage and farther to Assure You that the Trustees would be pleased with any Occasion of (425) testifying their Personal Regard to You.

I am

Sir

with Profound Respect

Your Honours Most

Obedient humble Servant.

I have inclosed You the Copy of the Invoice which the Trustees received from Mr. Chardon. And they having agreed with Mr. Peter Simond for Seven Hundred Barrels of Flour from Philadelphia. The Recommend Mr. Simond (who is an eminent Merchant here and has on many occasions been of great Service to Georgia) to Your Favour and Protection on that Occasion.