Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain

VOLUME I. THE STATE PAPERS

BY

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

An important part of the work of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington has from the beginning consisted in endeavors to make more available for students the materials for American history contained in European and other foreign archives. International relations, the transatlantic movement of population, and especially the long period of colonial dependence on Europe, have brought it about that the mass of such materials is very great. In dealing with them, the first step in natural order, for an endowed institution which has no special ends of its own to pursue but wishes to serve the interests of as large a number of historical scholars and societies as possible, is to make a general examination of each important foreign archive, and especially, at first, of the national or central archives of each country, and to prepare and publish a general guide to the materials which each is found to contain for American history. Fuller exploitation, by the preparation of complete calendars for selected portions of these archives, by the textual publication of the most important documents, or by the examination of provincial, local, and private archives, may follow later, but the first task is that of preparing and issuing a series of comprehensive guides.

Of such manuals the Institution has already published several. Making a beginning with the small but interesting archives of the Cuban republic, it published in 1907 a Guide to the Materials for American History in Cuban Archives, by Mr. Luis M. Pérez, now librarian to the Cuban House of Representatives. In 1907 the enormous wealth of American material in the great archives of Spain received a brief and preliminary treatment in a Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives (Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville) by Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University. Next, the American riches of the Vatican archives and of the great national depositories in the same country were set forth by Professor Carl R. Fish of the University of Wisconsin in a Guide to the Material for American History in Roman and Other Italian Archives, published in 1911. In the present year, 1912, the Institution has brought out a Guide to the Manuscript Materials relating to American History in the German State Archives, prepared by Professor Marion D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania. A Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico, made by Professor Herbert E. Bolton of the University of California, on the basis of long-continued searches in both the national and the provincial archives of that republic, and a Guide to the Materials for United States History in the
Canadian Archives by Mr. David W. Parker, similarly embracing both national and provincial archives, are both in the press. A still fuller treatment of the archives of Paris, upon the basis of some four years of investigation in that city, is in course of preparation by Mr. Waldo G. Leland of this Department, and agents have been selected and plans made for similar examination of the archives of Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

No one, however, would contest the statement that in respect to any such searches and reports the British archives are entitled to by far the foremost place. In point of fact they were the earliest undertaken. Circumstances, however, have so delayed publication in this case, and have caused it to take a course so little in accord with logical order, that a history of the development of the task seems requisite, together with an explanation of the mutual relations of the volumes in which it is to result.

In December, 1903, Professor Charles M. Andrews, now of Yale University, began in London, at the instance of this Department, the preparation of a guide to the materials for American history in British repositories. In June, 1906, Miss Frances G. Davenport, a member of the staff of the Department, was sent to aid in the work by examination of minor public archives in London, Professor Andrews having meantime finished his inspection and listing of the American materials in the British Museum, the Privy Council Office, and the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. In June, 1907, when he had completed his guide to the American materials, for the period anterior to 1783, in the Public Record Office, and the first galley-proofs had begun to come from the press, the authorities of the Public Record Office entered upon a process of re-classification of large portions of their deposits, including those most essential to his book. The rearrangement was so thoroughgoing as to make the data and categories of his manuscript inapplicable to the new conditions, and so extensive that even now it has not reached its completion. Enough of it has however been completed to permit Professor Andrews to finish, in accord with the present arrangements within the archives, the first half of his manuscript, that dealing with the materials for American history in the portion of the archives called the State Papers, being the records and correspondence which in the period before 1783 accumulated in the offices of the secretaries of state or were understood to belong to their department. A year or more from now it will be possible to issue the second of his volumes, treating of the American materials, for the period before 1783, in those portions of the Public Record Office deposits which are called Departmental and Miscellaneous. Meanwhile the papers for the period since the British acknowledgment of American independence in 1783 have been separately dealt with, in a volume now in the press, mainly the work of Dr. Charles O. Paullin of Washington and Professor Frederic L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin.

It will be seen, then, that this Department's treatment of the American materials in the London archives consists in the publication of four volumes.
Introductory Note

Logically their order might have been: (a) this present Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain, volume I., The State Papers; (b) volume II. of the same, Public Record Office, Departmental and Miscellaneous, likewise by Professor Andrews; (c) the Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, in Minor London Archives, and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, by Professor Andrews and Miss Davenport; and (d) the volume by Dr. Paullin and Professor Paxson, Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States since 1783, in London Archives. The exigencies attending preparation, described above, have brought it about that (c) was published first, in 1908, that (a) is only now brought out, that it will be followed shortly by the publication of (d), and that (b) will be published last of all, but in all probability within not much more than a year after the present issue. It is hoped that the volumes may so commend themselves to the uses of historical scholars that indulgence may under the circumstances be granted for the irregular and apparently dilatory course of publication.

On behalf of all those American historical students who may find any of the volumes useful, the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington begs leave to express its cordial thanks, in general terms, to all those officials of the British government who by affording the needed facilities have made the production of the series possible.

J. Franklin Jameson.

Washington, October 15, 1912.
PREFACE.

In a work of this character, dealing with so wide a range of documentary material, no single form of description can be employed that will meet the demands of the various series. In some cases I have been able to enter each individual document by title; in others I have been obliged to itemize the most important documents briefly in such a way as to give a rapid summary of their contents. In many instances I have used general descriptions with such details as would serve to indicate the subjects most prominently concerned. Elsewhere, I have omitted descriptions entirely, because the contents of the volumes or bundles seemed adequately explained by the heading. In order to avoid frequent repetition in the case of the original correspondence and the entry books of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State, I have adopted the plan of giving a general account of this material in the introduction to the Colonial Office Papers and of omitting all further description, except in a few instances, in the body of the text.

Although this work is a guide and not a calendar, a manual for the investigator and not a source of information regarding colonial history, I have desired to make it something more than a mere catalogue of entries, and to produce a book that might serve as an introduction to the system of British administration, particularly in the eighteenth century. To that end, I have added such prefices, commentaries, and appendixes as would make it possible for the student to approach the documents with an understanding already quickened regarding their place in the British administrative routine. In this sense, the volume now issued and that which is to follow have a purpose apart from their availability as a manual, inasmuch as from them the student, without going to the records themselves, should be able to gain a fair idea of how the British system of colonial control was carried on. Such knowledge is especially needed in the case of colonial history, because Great Britain set up no machinery for the management of the colonies other than that which she would have possessed had no colonies been in existence.

The rearrangement of the documents which has been going on for the past five years and is not yet completed, has rendered necessary the inclusion of a somewhat elaborate scheme of references, particularly for the Colonial Office papers. Each bundle, volume, and group of bundles and volumes has been twice checked: once in the body of the work, where a reference is given to the place of the bundles or volumes in the former arrangement; and again in the key (Appendix B), where all former references are given with their equivalents in the new system.
The list of transcripts in the Library of Congress (Appendix C) is complete only to the year 1912. Though the work of copying the British records is continuing steadily, it has not seemed best to anticipate future accessions by including a list of the volumes planned for but not yet transcribed. The supplemental list of copies from the British Museum is likewise limited to those only that have been received since 1908, and is likely to be increased as further search brings new documents to light. No attempt has been made to furnish references to such collections as the Bancroft Papers in the New York Public Library and the Sparks Papers in the possession of Harvard University, the arrangement of which according to the old plan would have made identification a tedious and difficult task. The lists of council and assembly proceedings, governors' commissions and instructions, and reports and representations of the Board of Trade, printed, in press, and in preparation, which are appearing in the Reports of the American Historical Association, as parts of the reports of the Public Archives Commission, are by-products of this work and may be deemed in a sense supplemental to it.

I wish to extend my hearty thanks to the officials of the Public Record Office, who have made this undertaking possible by their approval and co-operation. I am especially indebted to the deputy keeper, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, to the retiring secretary, Mr. S. R. Scargill-Bird, to Mr. E. Salisbury, Mr. H. E. Headlam, Mr. J. J. O'Reilly, and Mr. J. V. Lyle. To Mr. Hubert Hall, whose interest has been unflagging from the beginning and whose advice and aid have been freely and generously given, my obligation is more direct and personal. He has helped me to meet many difficulties, and has called my attention not infrequently to material that I might easily have overlooked. The work as a whole owes a great deal to his constant thought and attention.

Charles M. Andrews.
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INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

The Public Record Office, located on the old Rolls Estate between Chancery and Fetter Lanes, owes its origin to the report of a select committee of the House of Commons in 1837 recommending that the national records, widely scattered and inadequately housed, receive the attention of Parliament. Acting upon this report, Parliament in 1838 passed an act "For keeping safely the Public Records" whereby it was ordered that all public documents in certain specified repositories should pass into the custody of the Master of the Rolls as Keeper of the Records and be subject to such disposition and regulation as he might propose for their greater security and accessibility. Though the act declared it expedient that one Record Office be established and though the former Record Commissioners, the Select Committee, the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale), and his Deputy Keeper (Sir Francis Palgrave), at one time or another emphasized the importance of erecting at once a single, central repository, in which all the records might be gathered, the Treasury took no immediate steps to that end and for fourteen years it was necessary to be content with an arrangement that was merely temporary. It is noteworthy that the entire body of records provided for in the act were not finally housed in a single building until 1895, and that not until 1900, when "Judges Chambers" was pulled down, was the whole establishment of the Record Office at last located under a single roof.

On December 14, 1838, Sir Francis Palgrave, who had been custodian of the Chapter House records since 1834, was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and immediately steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the act. A central office was established in Rolls House, a four-story building on the Rolls Estate, in which were located the court room of the Master of the Rolls, offices for the Deputy Keeper, the assistant keepers, and clerks, and rooms on the upper floors for such records as might need to be removed from the existing places of deposit. In 1840 and 1841 the Master of the Rolls took into his official custody the records in the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the Chapter House and Stone Tower, Westminster, Carlton Ride, no. 3, Whitehall, the vaults in Somerset House, and elsewhere, and at once established these repositories and also certain houses in Rolls Yard, fitted up for the purpose, as branch Public Record offices, each under the immediate charge of an assistant keeper. A few transfers of records were made, but in the main the documents were left for the time being in their original repositories. A Record Office establishment, consisting of eight assistant keepers and eighteen clerks, was organized, rules and lists of fees, common to all the
Introduction

offices, were drawn up and provision was made whereby, to a limited extent, the records might be made accessible to the public. The work of cleaning, repairing, and sorting the records was begun, and descriptions and catalogues were prepared. For the first time the public records of Great Britain were brought under the control of a single head and made subject to a common plan of organization and arrangement.

While this work was going forward in the years from 1840 to 1850, the Lords of the Admiralty and Treasury requested the Master of the Rolls to examine the older records of their departments with a view to the transfer of such of the volumes and papers as could not be conveniently accommodated or were not required for departmental reference. As a result of these requests all the Admiralty records from Deptford were transferred to the Tower during the years 1841-1846 and from other centres in 1847, 1848, and 1849. After a searching examination of the Treasury records in the cellars, vaults, and lofts of the Treasury building, their removal to Rolls House was effected in the years 1846-1851. Inasmuch as these departmental records did not fall within the provisions of the Act of 1838 and so did not come under the immediate control of the Master of the Rolls, special regulations were drawn up in 1845, according to which papers from government departments, placed on deposit in the Public Record Office, were deemed auxiliary or subservient to the offices to which they belonged and were held subject to the special use of their respective departments. The officials of the Record Office were to keep them distinct from all other records, to arrange, calendar, and index them, to make searches whenever required for the use of government or Parliament, and to give access to them only in pursuance of orders or rules emanating from each department in question. Under these conditions the departmental records, of the Admiralty, Treasury, Customs, etc., were placed in the Public Record Office under the care of the Master of the Rolls.

Although the Record Office was primarily designed as a repository for the records of the courts of law and equity, it soon seemed best to enlarge the scope of its usefulness by making it a general depository for all public and government documents. Thus far the contents of the various Record Offices consisted of the records of the Chancery, Exchequer, courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, Requests, and Wards and Liveries, the departmental papers of the Admiralty and Treasury, and certain miscellaneous documents chiefly in the Chapter House, Westminster. Except for a few scattering groups of papers, the great bulk of the State Papers, Domestic and Foreign, the Home Office and Colonial Office papers, and the papers of the Board of Trade were in the State Paper Office, a building erected for the special purpose in 1830-1833, fronting St. James Park, where the India Office now stands. In 1848, the decision was reached that on the retirement of Sir Henry Hobhouse, the Keeper of the State Papers, the records therein contained should be transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and
on March 5, 1852, an order in Council was issued requiring “that all records belonging to Her Majesty, deposited in any office, court, place, or custody”, other than those mentioned in the Act of 1838, should “from henceforth be under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls”, subject to the provisions of that act. This order united all state papers and government archives to the department of the Public Records and so far enlarged the powers of the Master of the Rolls as to render him the keeper of all the public documents and archives of Great Britain. When, therefore, in 1854, Sir Henry Hobhouse died, the State Paper Office and its establishment were consolidated with the Public Record Office. The former maintained a separate existence as a branch Record Office until 1862, when, the site being required for the new Foreign and India Offices, the building erected thirty-two years before was pulled down and all of its contents, not already removed, were transferred to the Public Record Office.

In the meantime other removals had taken place. Large numbers of Customs Books had been transferred from the Custom House to Rolls House in 1848 and 1851; the records of the Privy Signet Office had been transferred from that office in 1852; and in 1855 all the War Office papers, contained in 6 Whitehall Yard, known as the War Office Depot, had been taken possession of by the Master of the Rolls. Thus by 1862 nearly all of the records that are of importance for American colonial history had been brought under the control of the Master of the Rolls and had been deposited in one or other of the various Record Office depositories. Later acquisitions were in the majority of cases either of date after 1783 or in the form of single volumes or groups of private papers such as the Shaftesbury manuscripts.

Meanwhile, the need of a new, fire-proof building had become so imperative that the Master of the Rolls and the Deputy Keeper renewed their urgent request for a government appropriation. Not one of the existing offices was fire-proof and the documents, particularly in Carlton Ride and the houses in Rolls Yard, were exposed to the risk not only of fire but also of leakage and damp. The documents were, moreover, often so crowded together and inconveniently stored as to be in some cases almost inaccessible. At first, the Treasury suggested the Victoria Tower and the attic space under the roofs of the newly erected Houses of Parliament as a suitable place for the records, but these were soon shown to be wholly unfit for the purpose. Eventually the Rolls Estate was selected as the site for a new building and in 1850 Parliament made the first appropriation, £30,000, of the £45,320 required. The foundation of the first block of the Public Record Office of to-day was laid in 1851 and after many delays the building was completed in 1856. Even while unfinished it was used for the temporary storage of the War Office records, hitherto housed in the War Office Depot, because the exigencies of the Crimean War demanded larger quarters for that department. As soon as the new block was ready for occupation these records were moved to houses on the Rolls Estate and the energies of the record officials were devoted to
the removal of the contents of the branch offices and their arrangement in the central depository. Many of the records of the Rolls House had already been removed in 1854 and the Admiralty papers in the Tower, under pressure from the War Office, had been transferred to nine houses facing Chancery Lane in 1855. The latter were now removed and placed in the Public Record Office. Additional records were brought from Rolls House, Rolls Chapel, the Stone Tower, Westminster, and Carlton Ride, which last-named office was cleared in 1858. The Chapter House, Westminster, remained a branch office until 1861, when all its records were transferred.

This rapid accumulation soon filled the new building and additional transfers had to be postponed. The need of larger accommodations was apparent, but it was not until the demolition of the State Paper Office and the removal of its records in 1861 and 1862 that the Treasury consented to the erection of a new block to extend through to Fetter Lane. The building was begun in 1863 and in chief part finished in 1867; the central tower, planned to hold a water tank as a protection against fire, was completed at the same time. In the new portion of the Record Office were placed a Literary Search Room, 44 ft. 9 in. in diameter, by 46 ft. high, a Legal Search Room, 60 ft. by 26 ft., a Government or Departmental Search Room (familiar rooms to the searcher of to-day), and various offices for calendaring and copying purposes. The Rolls House, the upper floor of which had been connected with the first block by a tubular iron bridge, was more thoroughly put in order for record purposes and the accommodation of officials and remained in use until it was pulled down in 1895. Here from 1869 to 1895 was carried on the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, of which the Deputy Keeper was the acting commissioner and the secretary of the Record Office the secretary, and here the calendaring of the Cecil manuscripts was begun in 1888. The new block was finished in 1871, and the ground about it cleared as protection against fire.

Though the records had been open to the use of the public under certain conditions since 1840, the better accommodations furnished after 1856 and again after 1867 made new rules and regulations necessary. Already, in 1852, in response to a memorial from a large number of literary workers, the Master of the Rolls, with the approbation of the Treasury, had granted access to the records without payment of fees to all whose object was strictly literary, and in consequence the number of those undertaking researches for historical purposes greatly increased. In 1862 the number of records open to public inspection was very considerably extended and the use of ink, which had hitherto been forbidden, was allowed. In 1866 a body of rules was drawn up governing the hours of attendance, closing days, and the various conditions under which the records were to be used. These rules, with but few changes, were reissued in 1875 and remained in force until abrogated by the regulations of 1887, which, somewhat modified by later changes, are given in full below.
During the years since 1841 the time of the record officials was largely taken up with the arduous task of repairing, identifying, sorting, classifying, and cataloguing the papers and parchments. The documents were dusted and cleaned; flattened, guarded, repaired, filed, and sewed; numbered, stamped, collated, tied up, ticketed, and incorporated with the series to which they belonged. Slips of indexes were prepared, lists of documents were made, some of which have been printed, and calendars were begun and printed either in the appendixes to the Deputy Keeper's reports or as separate volumes forming the series known as the Calendar of State Papers, lists of which, so far as they relate to American history, are given below. Confronted with the problem of a constantly increasing mass of material, the Master of the Rolls took up the question of the destruction of useless documents and as early as 1857, acting in conjunction with the War and Treasury departments, appointed a committee which approved the destruction of tons of waste records, which were sent to the Stationery Office to be pulped. In 1877, Parliament passed a supplemental act giving power to the Master of the Rolls, with the approval of the Treasury, to make rules for the destruction of documents (subsequent to 1715, and afterward, 1898, 1900, subsequent to 1660) not of sufficient value to justify their preservation in the public Record Office. Under the terms of this act the condemnation and destruction of documents have gone steadily on and each year tons of papers, deemed valueless, have been torn up and the waste sold to make new paper. Thus the Record Office has been relieved both of encumbrance and expense, and in the making of schedules of useless documents a few important documents have been brought to light.

In 1889 the desirability of a further extension of the Public Record Office was made evident, because of the unsatisfactory character of the houses on Chancery Lane and in the Rolls Yard, some sixteen in number, in which records were stored. Therefore, in 1891, the records were temporarily removed and the houses demolished. The site having thus been cleared, a new extension facing Chancery Lane was begun in 1892 and completed in the autumn of 1895, at an expense of £79,650. The offices of the Deputy Keeper, secretary, and other members of the staff were removed to the new building from the Rolls House, and the latter, after having been in service for more than half a century, was taken down. With the completion of the western wing, another block connecting it with the older portion finished in 1871 was undertaken and completed in 1900, at an expense of £51,000. As the new block was to occupy the site of the Rolls Chapel, an effort was made to save that historic building, which dated back to the days of Henry III., by enclosing it within the new structure; but on further consideration the scheme was abandoned on account of the weakness and decay of its walls. The portion of the new block which covers the site of the Rolls Chapel is now occupied by the Museum of the Public Record Office, opened in 1903, and containing
the old monuments and stained-glass windows taken from the Chapel. Ample space remains for the erection of an additional block extending from the southern end of the Chancery Lane building through to Fetter Lane, parallel to the older portion.

**Requirements for Admission.**

In order to obtain admission to the Public Record Office, a citizen of the United States must in the first instance make personal application at the American Embassy, 123 Victoria Street, bearing a letter of identification and prepared to make a definite statement regarding the records that he wishes to examine. The letter of identification should take the form of a letter of introduction from the Department of State or from some one known either personally or by reputation to the officials of the Embassy. Such letter once delivered will be placed on file at the Embassy and need not be renewed. The introductory requirement having been met, the Embassy will make the necessary application to the Public Record Office for the privilege desired, and will notify the student in question when a reply has been received.

On receipt of the communication from the Embassy the student must obtain, either by writing to the secretary or in person from the official in charge of the Literary or Public Search Room, a blank which reads as follows:

**To the Secretary of the Public Record Office.**

Being desirous of inspecting documents preserved in the Public Record Office of an earlier date than 1801 for *purposes, I hereby make application to be supplied with a Student’s Ticket. A duly signed recommendation is appended overleaf:

*Signature ........................................................

*Address ..........................................................

........................................................................

**Date.................................................................**

*Here state the general object of research, whether Historical, Antiquarian, or Genealogical.*

This blank is to be filled out by the searcher and addressed to the Secretary of the Public Record Office. No further recommendation is necessary, as the introduction from the Embassy takes the place of the signature of a “responsible householder or other person of recognized position” which constitutes the “duly signed recommendation” mentioned above and required of British subjects. On receipt of the application, the secretary will issue the necessary student’s ticket noted under §4 below. In a case of emergency, when the student wishes to see a particular document or documents and has but a short time at his disposal, personal application should be made directly to the secretary at the Public Record Office.
RULES AND REGULATIONS MADE BY THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS
RESPECTING THE PUBLIC USE OF THE RECORDS.

1. The Search Rooms shall be open to persons desiring to inspect Records or Documents on every day, except Sunday, Christmas Day and the following days, Good Friday, Easter Eve, Easter Monday, Monday in Whitsun week, His Majesty's birthday, the first Monday in August, and days appointed for public fasts or thanksgivings.

The hours of admission and attendance shall be from 10 to 4:30, except on Saturdays, when they shall be from 10 to 2.

2. Every person making use of the Search Rooms for the purpose of consulting the Records or the Indexes thereto shall write his or her name and full address, daily, in the attendance book kept for the purpose.

3. Records in the statutory custody of the Master of the Rolls, Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Records of the late State Paper Office, shall be open to public inspection subject to the conditions mentioned below and to the payment of the Fees specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.¹

4. Persons wishing to inspect such Records of an earlier date than 1801 free of charge may obtain "Students' Tickets" on making written application to the Secretary of the Public Record Office on the form provided for that purpose. In the case of Foreign Students an introduction will be required from their respective Embassies or Legations.

(The date 1801 refers mainly to the records of the Courts of Law.)

5. Records of the several Government Departments are open to inspection by persons holding "Students' Tickets" down to the years specified by the heads of such Departments.

(For the dates in question see the special regulations noted below.)

6. Collections of Transcripts and Documents presented to the Public Record Office or deposited therein for the public use may be inspected under the same conditions as the Records of the Government Departments.

7. Documents deposited in the Public Record Office by various departments of State, and not open to public inspection, shall only be produced subject to such conditions as the heads of the respective Departments shall from time to time require.

8. No umbrellas, sticks, or bags, shall be taken into any Search Room, and no parcels shall be placed upon the tables.

9. A separate ticket shall be clearly written and signed by every person desiring to inspect or search any Record or Document for each Record or Document required, and such ticket shall be given by such person to the officer

¹ Tables of Fees, Payable in Every Case by Stamps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the inspection of any document, roll, or book, per diem...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the inspection of a number of documents not exceeding ten, in any one suit, action or matter, per diem...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Authenticated Copies of Records or Documents to the end of the year 1760, per folio of 72 words...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Authenticated Copies of Records or Documents of a later date than the year 1760, per folio of 72 words...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Authenticated Copies of Plans, Drawings, etc., per hour...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Attendance at the Royal Courts of Justice or elsewhere, to produce Records for the purpose of evidence, per diem...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Attendance on the Master of the Rolls on a Vacat...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
in charge of the room before any Record or Document can be produced to the applicant.\(^1\)

10. No person shall have more than three Records or Documents inclusive out at a time except by special permission of the officer in charge of the Room.

11. A list of Calendars, Catalogues, and Indexes intended for the use of the public shall be kept in each of the Search Rooms, and shall be revised from time to time. Calendars, Catalogues, and Indexes not mentioned therein, or withdrawn therefrom, shall not be produced in any Search Room without an order from the Deputy Keeper.

12. Records not mentioned in any such list, and Records in course of arrangement, shall not be produced without an order from the Deputy Keeper.

13. Records and Documents of exceptional value, and Records and Documents in fragile condition, shall be produced singly, or subject to such conditions as the officer in charge of the room shall, in the particular case, think requisite for their safety and integrity.

14. Records and Documents, when done with, shall forthwith be returned by the person to whom they have been produced, to the officer in charge of the room, or to one of the attendants, in exchange for the tickets referring to them, and every such person shall be held responsible for the Records or Documents issued to him or her, so long as his or her ticket shall remain with an officer of the Public Record Office.

15. A fresh ticket, clearly written and signed by the person to whom Records or Documents have been produced, or bearing the words "kept out", shall be required for every Record or Document kept out from one day to another for the convenience of such person.

16. No person shall lean upon any Records, Documents, or Books belonging to the Public Record Office, or place upon them the paper on which he or she is writing, and the greatest care must be exercised in handling all books and documents.

\(^1\) The following is the form of the ticket:

**Public Record Office.**

*(One document only is to be applied for on this Ticket.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Application</th>
<th>Description of Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature of Applicant
17. No person other than an officer of the Record Office shall make any mark, in pencil or otherwise, upon any Record, Document, or Book belonging to the Public Record Office.

18. Ink shall not be used in the Legal or Literary Search Rooms by any person admitted thereto for the purpose of inspecting or searching Records or Documents.

19. Tracings of Records or Documents shall not be made by any person without specific permission from the officer in charge of the room.

20. Persons admitted to the Search Rooms shall replace the Calendars, Catalogues, and Indexes used by them on the shelves as soon as they are done with.

21. Records, Documents, Books, or other articles belonging to the Public Record Office, shall not be removed from one room to another without the special permission of the officer in charge of the room nor by any other person than one of the officials.

22. Silence shall be maintained in the Search Rooms, as far as possible.

23. The officer in charge of any Search Room shall be empowered to exclude persons from the Public Record Office for any of the following reasons: Wilful breach of any of the foregoing Rules and Regulations, persistent disregard of the officer's authority, damage of any sort to any Record or article belonging to the Public Record Office, conduct, language, habits, unseemly dress, or any other matter offensive, or likely to be reasonably offensive, to others using the Public Record Office. Provided always, that the exclusion of any person shall be forthwith notified in writing with the cause thereof to the Deputy Keeper, who shall enquire into the circumstances, and whose order, unless reversed by the Master of the Rolls, shall be final.

It is, furthermore, contrary to the Regulations for a searcher to have his correspondence addressed to him in care of the Public Record Office.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DEPOSITED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Records and documents, inspected by special permission, are produced to the searcher in the Governmental or Departmental Search Room only. Records and documents open to public inspection are produced only in the Public Search Rooms.

The following rules are to be observed by the holders of permits for the inspection of the records of the Home Office, Foreign Office, and Colonial Office respectively, of date later than 1837:

1. No copies, extracts, or notes may be taken from any Books or Documents not authorized by the terms of the permit.

2. No copies, extracts, or notes made by virtue of any permit may be taken away from the Departmental Search Room until they shall have been examined and approved. For this purpose they must be handed to the officer in charge of the room, so that they may be forwarded to the Department concerned.

3. After examination, such copies, extracts, or notes as shall have been approved will be returned to the holder of the permit, or forwarded by post. Any foreign postage must, however, be prepaid, and the Department will not hold itself responsible for the delivery of any papers.

4. All copies, extracts, and notes must be made in a legible manner.
State Papers, Domestic, and Home Office Records. The Records of the Home Office are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the Secretary of State is required. ¹

State Papers, Foreign, and Foreign Office Records. The Records of the Foreign Office are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the Secretary of State is required. ¹

State Papers, Colonial, and Colonial Office Records. All Records of the Colonial Office are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837, except for the time being those relating to the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, and Malta. After that date a written permit from the Secretary of State is required. ¹ A General Permit to examine the Colonial Office Correspondence of the years 1837-1860 will not authorize the inspection of the Records of the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, or Malta, which for the present are to be entirely withheld. Copies of documents after 1837 are to be submitted for censorship at the Record Office.

(Inasmuch as official etiquette requires that subjects of foreign states apply through their diplomatic representatives to the British Foreign Office for permission to inspect State Papers closed to the public as above, it is necessary for a citizen of the United States to apply, in the first instance, to the Foreign Office through the American Embassy, explaining the objects of his search. The Embassy will then make the application for a permit to inspect the records of one or all of these departments.)

Admiralty Records. The Records of the Admiralty are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837, with certain exceptions. After that date a written permit from the Secretary of the Admiralty is required.

All the Ships' Logs and Journals, Muster Books and Pay Books of the Admiralty deposited in the Public Record Office are open to inspection without any restriction as to date.

(Exceptions.) Solicitors' Letters and Law Officers' opinions are to be withheld from public inspection and for the Greenwich Hospital Estates Records a special permit is required.

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5. No notes or précis may be made in any language other than English or French. The Departments concerned reserve the right of obtaining, at the cost of the holder of the permit, translations of the text of documents in other languages.

6. In the case of original documents written in cypher, the accompanying decypher may alone be copied.

7. The names of Secret Service Agents employed by any Government must not be copied.

8. Reports by the Law Officers of the Crown may not be copied or quoted.

9. No "Departmental" Minutes or unfavorable criticism of the conduct of officials, and no document of a personal or confidential nature calculated to cause pain to private individuals or injury to the public interests of this or other countries may be copied or quoted.

¹ Public Record Office.

Application to inspect documents under a permit from the Office.

Description of documents required:

(Signature of Applicant) ................................................

(Date) .................................................................
War Office Records. The Records of the War Office are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1850. After that date a written permit from the Secretary of War is required.

All the Pay Lists, Muster Rolls, and Monthly returns of the several Regiments deposited in the Public Record Office are open to public inspection without any restriction as to date.

Treasury Records. The Treasury Records are open to public inspection with certain exceptions to the end of the year 1837. For the inspection of Records of more recent date the specific permission of the Secretary of the Treasury is required.

(Exceptions.) Civil List Records.
Law Officers’ Opinions.
Slave Compensation Records.
Escheated Estates Records.
American Loyalist Claims.
Foreign Claims.

Exchequer and Audit Office Records. The Records of the Exchequer and Audit Offices are open to public inspection with certain exceptions to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the Comptroller and Auditor General is required.

(Exceptions.) The same classes as those withheld from public inspection by the Treasury, including American Loyalist Claims papers hitherto open.

Board of Trade Records (Modern). The Records of the Board of Trade (Modern) are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the head of the department is required.

Board of Customs and Excise Records. The Records of the Board of Customs and Excise are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the head of the department is required.

Paymaster General’s Office Records. The Records of the Paymaster General’s Office are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the head of the department is required.

Privy Council Office Records. The Records of the Privy Council are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837, with certain reservations as to records still in the custody of that department.

Office of Works Records. The Records of the Office of Works are open to public inspection with certain exceptions to the end of the year 1837. After that date a written permit from the head of the department is required.

(Exceptions.) “It is desirable to withhold from public inspection papers respecting Crown Rights and documents bearing on legal questions.”

The Books and Papers belonging to the following offices and departments are not open to public inspection without a written permit from the Office or department concerned:

Lord Chamberlain’s Department.
Lord Steward’s Department.
Ecclesiastical Commission.
National Debt Office.

The papers of the Treasury Solicitor’s Department which are deposited at the Public Record Office for safe-keeping only, can be inspected only with the special permission of the Solicitor of the Treasury.
Introduction

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Documents may be photographed on making special application in writing to the Secretary of the Public Record Office. Should the requisite permission be accorded a special attendant will be provided by the official in charge of the room in which the searcher is working, who will take charge of the document and accompany the photographer, whom the searcher will provide, to the best spot for taking the photograph.

LISTS, INDEXES, AND CALENDARS.

The following general groups contain practically all the material bearing on American colonial history in the Public Record Office:
1, Admiralty; 2, Audit Office; 3, Colonial Office; 4, Board of Customs; 5, Chancery, King's Bench, and Exchequer; 6, Foreign Office; 7, Home Office; 8, Paymaster General's Office; 9, Commissariat; 10, Treasury, including abolished offices and expired commissions; 11, Treasury Solicitor; 12, War Office; 13, Miscellaneous Collections, such as the Records of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Manchester, Shaftesbury, Rodney, Jackson, Chatham, and Cornwallis papers.

No attempt has been made to examine for description here the great mass of papers of the Chancery, King's Bench, and Exchequer. Until those parchments and papers have been officially listed it will be impossible for any one to gain an adequate idea of their contents.

The following calendars and lists have been printed among the appendixes to the Deputy Keeper's Reports:


(Various surrenders of colonial offices, etc.; assignments of same; and disclaimers of interests in colonial offices granted by patent.)


(A convenient and useful list.)

Table of dates of Law Terms, Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. From the Norman Conquest to William IV. Rep. 28, app. 12, pp. 114-139.

(A helpful table.)

Calendar of Dockets of, and Warrants for, Privy Seals and other Documents relating thereunto, from 1634 to 1711, formerly belonging to the Duke of Newcastle as Lord Privy Seal in the reign of Queen Anne, and now contained in the Harleian MSS., British Museum. Rep. 30, app. 10, pp. 360-503.

(Many entries of commissions for colonial offices. See Appendix A.)
Calendar of Privy Seals, Signed Bills, etc. (Chancery series) for the reign of Charles I. First Part, 1-7 Charles I. Rep. 43, app. 1.


(Note, especially, 8 Charles I., nos. 21, 404, 456; 9 Charles I., nos. 58, 215, 249, 331; 10 Charles I., nos. 66, 139, 249, 342; 11 Charles I., nos. 4, 84, 477, 576.)


(Lord Baltimore, Pat. Roll, 22 James I., pt. 16, no. 5.)

The practice of printing appendixes to the Deputy Keeper’s Reports was given up in 1889, for reasons stated in the report for that year (51, p. 10), and instead it was decided to issue a series of separate lists and indexes of the different classes of documents preserved among the national archives. These lists and indexes were designed to serve as guides to those who desired to work in the public Search Rooms; and were therefore to be put on sale at prices dependent on their thickness. This series, combined with the series of Calendars, will eventually constitute a general catalogue of the contents of the Public Record Office. The following volumes, of importance for our purpose, have been issued:

II. List and Index of Declared Accounts, from the Pipe Office and the Audit Office. (1893. 15s.)

III. List of volumes of State Papers (Great Britain and Ireland), pt. 1. 1547-1760. (1894. 6s. 6d.)

(This list is already obsolete. See below.)

XVIII. List of Admiralty Records. Vol. I. (1904. 8s.)

(This list does not include the records of the High Court of Admiralty nor the great collections of ships’ books, known as Logs, Muster Books, and Pay Books.)

XIX. List of volumes of State Papers, Foreign. From the Reign of Edward VI. to the establishment of the Foreign Office in 1782. (1904. 48s.)

XXVIII. List of War Office Records. Vol. I. (1908. 8s. 6d.)

XXXVI. List of Colonial Office Records. (1911. 11s.)

List of State Papers, Domestic, and Home Office Records (in press).

The Treasury Papers and the Papers of the High Court of Admiralty are in process of rearrangement and printed lists will probably be issued in time.


3 Now that the index to Reynardson’s division has been completed, it is probable that the work will be discontinued and the remaining divisions covering the period 1649-1714 treated in the same manner as the “Index of Chancery Proceedings” (series I., early—four volumes, 1901-1909; series II., 1558-1660, three volumes, 1896, 1908, 1909) already issued.

See also the Index Library issued by the British Record Society, vol. 2, Chancery Proceedings, Bills and Answers filed in the Reign of Charles I., A-D, 12s. 6d.; vol. 5, E-I, 12s. 6d.; vol. 6, M-R, 10s. 6d.; vol. 14, S-Z, 12s. 6d. The council of the society originally planned to continue the work by printing either Topham’s Calendars for the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., or the very important Calendars of Pleadings and Depositions known as the Six Clerks’ Books, of which the first series consists of 33 volumes and covers the period 1649-1714. The attitude of the society will depend somewhat on the policy adopted by the Public Record Office.
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Manuscript lists, not on the shelves of the Literary or Legal Search Rooms, are not designed for the use of searchers and can be inspected only by special permission. An ancient manuscript index to the dockets of Signet Office Bills is on the shelves of the Literary Search Room; a similar index to Privy Seal Dockets can be called out by means of the description, "Privy Seal Office, Dockets", year or number, or "Home Office, Privy Seals, Dockets", year or volume; and there are indexes to the Patent Rolls, "Palmer's Index", vol. 38, in the Literary Search Room, and "Index to the Patent Rolls", Henry VII-64 Victoria, vols. 1-47 (1607-1783, vols. 15-42), numbering liable to be changed, in the Legal Search Room.

The plan of issuing calendars containing descriptions and extracts of individual documents had been in the mind of Sir Francis Palgrave from the beginning and some of the appendixes to his reports contain elaborate calendars of this kind. The inadvisability of printing such calendars in a public document, designed for circulation among members of Parliament, led to a change of plan in 1855, when the Deputy Keeper determined to issue a series independent of his reports, in quarto not folio form, at as cheap a rate as possible, and available for general purchase (D. K. Rep. 17, pp. 23-27). Such a plan had already been undertaken at the State Paper Office under the auspices of a commission for printing and publishing state papers and a calendar of the papers of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth was already in progress. When in 1854 the Public Record Office took over the State Paper Office as a branch repository, it assumed the responsibility for this undertaking and in 1856 the first volume of the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, made its appearance. From that time forward the work of calendaring has gone on rapidly though as yet no attempt has been made to calendar the documents of the Admiralty, War Office, Foreign Office (except for the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth). The following is a list of all the volumes containing calendars of documents relating to American colonial history.


Vol. I. America and West Indies, 1574-1660.
Vol. V. " " " " 1661-1668.
Vol. VII. " " " " 1669-1674.
Vol. IX. " " " " 1675-1676, with Addenda, 1574-1674.
Vol. X. " " " " 1677-1680.
Vol. XI. " " " " 1681-1685.
Vol. XII. " " " " 1685-1688.
Vol. XIII. " " " " 1689-1692.
Vol. XIV. " " " " 1693-1696.

Lists, Indexes, and Calendars

Vol. XV. America and West Indies, 1696-1697.
Vol. XVI. " " " " 1697-1698.
Vol. XVII. " " " " 1699, with Addenda, 1621-1698.
Vol. XVIII. " " " " 1700.
Vol. XIX. " " " " 1701.
Vol. XX. " " " " 1702.

Mr. Sainsbury entered the State Paper Office in 1848, removing with the others of the staff to the Public Record Office in 1862. He was promoted to be an assistant keeper in 1887 and retired in 1891. At the time of his retirement he had edited three volumes of the Calendar of America and West Indies papers and he afterward continued to act as editor, issuing in 1893 the fourth volume (1675-1676). He had prepared a portion of the fifth volume before he died in 1895. His place as editor was taken by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, well known as the author of a History of the British Army. Mr. Fortescue edited seven volumes of the Calendar before his retirement in 1905 to assume the position of King's Librarian at Windsor. He was succeeded by Mr. Cecil Headlam, M.A., under whose direction the work of calendaring is now going on.


Vol. II. 1667-1668.
Vol. III. 1669-1672. Part I. and Part II.
Vol. IV. 1672-1675.
Vol. V. 1676-1679. Part I. and Part II.

Calendar of Treasury Papers. Edited by Joseph Redington. 1868-1889.


Vol. III. 1735-1738.

The earliest calendars of the Treasury Papers, edited by Mr. Redington, included but one group of Treasury documents, the original correspondence or Treasury Board Papers. In 1889 the work was suspended and when resumed in 1896 under the editorship of Dr. Shaw it was extended to include not only the Treasury Board Papers but the Treasury Books as well. By 1903 five volumes of this series had been issued under the title Treasury Books and Papers, though the first of these volumes by a mischance was
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lettered on the back “Calendar of Treasury Papers”. In 1903 this work was temporarily suspended that the earlier volumes might be completed by the addition of volumes covering the Treasury Books for the years to 1729. Four volumes in this supplemental series have been issued.

*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign . . . . of James I.* Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 1860-1872.

Vol. VIII. 1603-1680.
Vol. IX. 1603-1610.
Vol. X. 1611-1623.
Vol. XI. 1623-1625, with Addenda, 1603-1625.
Vol. XII. Addenda, 1580-1625.


Vol. I. 1625-1626.
Vol. II. 1627-1628.
Vol. III. 1628-1629.
Vol. IV. 1629-1631.
Vol. V. 1631-1633.
Vol. VI. 1633-1634.
Vol. VII. 1634-1635.
Vol. VIII. 1635.
Vol. IX. 1635-1636.
Vol. X. 1636-1637.
Vol. XI. 1637.
Vol. XII. 1637-1638.

Vol. XIII. 1638-1639.
Vol. XIV. 1639.
Vol. XV. 1639-1640.
Vol. XVI. 1640.
Vol. XVII. 1640-1641.
Vol. XVIII. 1641-1643.
Vol. XIX. 1644.
Vol. XX. 1644-1645.
Vol. XXI. 1645-1647.
Vol. XXII. 1648-1649.
Vol. XXIII. Addenda, 1625-1649.

*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, during the Commonwealth.* Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 1875-1886.

Vol. II. 1650.
Vol. III. 1651.
Vol. IV. 1651-1652.
Vol. V. 1652-1653.
Vol. VI. 1653-1654.
Vol. VII. 1654.

Vol. VIII. 1655.
Vol. IX. 1655-1656.
Vol. X. 1656-1657.
Vol. XI. 1657-1658.
Vol. XII. 1658-1659.
Vol. XIII. 1659-1660.

Lists, Indexes, and Calendars

Vol. II. 1661-1662.
Vol. III. 1663-1664.
Vol. IV. 1664-1665.
Vol. V. 1665-1666.
Vol. VI. 1666-1667.
Vol. VII. 1667.
Vol. VIII. 1667-1668.
Vol. IX. 1668-1669.
Vol. X. 1670, with Addenda, 1660-1670.
Vol. XI. 1671.
Vol. XII. 1671-1672.
Vol. XIII. 1672.
Vol. XIV. 1672-1673.
Vol. XV. 1673.
Vol. XVI. 1673-1675.
Vol. XVII. 1675-1676.
Vol. XVIII. 1676-1677.
Vol. XIX. 1677-1678.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of William III. Edited by W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. 1895-1908.

Vol. II. 1690-1691.
Vol. III. 1691-1692.
Vol. IV. 1693.
Vol. V. 1694-1695.
Vol. VI. 1695, July to Dec.; and Addenda, 1689-1695.


Vol. II. 1766-1769.
Vol. III. 1770-1772.
Vol. IV. 1773-1775.


Id. Charles I. and Commonwealth, 1625-1660. Four volumes. 1900-1903.
THE STATE PAPERS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State was originally but the king's private clerk or secretary in the royal household. He assumed for the first time a position of independence and official importance under Henry VIII., when he was ranked with the barons of the realm. By 31 Henry VIII. c. 10, the office was styled "a great office" and the secretary was given precedence over all lords not holding certain stated official positions. The step from king's chief secretary to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State was taken under Elizabeth, and the first incumbent of that office was Sir William Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley. Before that time the secretary had no seat at the council board, but having prepared the business of the meeting in an adjoining room was admitted to stand at the king's hand and to present the matters drafted for the council's consideration. No debate was entered upon at the table until the secretary had retired. As Queen Elizabeth rarely sat with her council, the secretary was admitted during her reign to sit as a privy councillor and since that time has been one of the most important members of the council. Until after 1688 he was deemed in a sense the intermediary between the king and the Privy Council and there still clung to his office some of the characteristics of its origin."

Even under William III. the secretary was a subordinate not a chief, and was overshadowed by the personality of the king and by the executive dominance of the council. It was not until the reigns of Anne and George I. and the rise of the cabinet that the secretary entered upon his career as a great executive official, acting as the head of an independent department of government. He then gathered into his own hands powers hitherto exercised by the king, by the committee of the whole council, or by the same committee acting in co-operation with the king. In Queen Anne's reign the office was held by such men as Nottingham, Harley, St. John, Dartmouth, and others, and this fact added to its dignity and importance. After 1714, Stanhope, Sunderland, Townshend, Carteret, Newcastle, Bedford, and finally Pitt all held the office.²

Under Henry VIII. there were two secretaries, under Elizabeth sometimes one and sometimes two, under James at one time three, and under Charles I. generally two, at which number the secretaryship remained constant for nearly a century. No distinction was made then as none is made legally now in the province and functions of the secretaries, each being a Principal Secretary of State. But as a matter of convenience, as early as the reign of Charles I. and possibly under the Tudors, a division began to appear in the foreign

¹ For the early use of "secretary" see the English Historical Review, XXV. 430-444 (July, 1910).
² In 1674 Secretary Arlington conveyed a report from the Shaftesbury council to the king, but Secretary Coventry deemed it not proper for himself to act as an intermediary between the lesser council and the Privy Council. Andrews, British Commissions, etc., p. 149.
³ A list of the secretaries, 1253-1596, may be found in Thomas, Notes of Materials for the History of Public Departments (London, 1846), p. 29; 1558-1783 in N. Y. Col. Docs., III., Introduction; and in Haydn's Book of Dignities, pp. 222 ff.
business of the secretaries; one, usually the junior secretary, known as "One of our Principal Secretaries of State" ¹, concerning himself with northern Europe, receiving all letters and addresses from foreign kingdoms and princes having intercourse with the king of England and sending all despatches to the same; the other, usually the senior secretary, known as "Our Principal Secretary of State", concerning himself with the several princes and states of southern Europe. ² Thus from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the last quarter of the eighteenth the secretaries represented, as far as foreign affairs were concerned, the foreign office cut in two. Yet in cases of emergency either could perform the duties of the other, and in 1772 Rochford and Suffolk recognized this fact when they spoke of themselves as "His Majesty's two Principal Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs". ³ In all matters of home concern, during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, both the secretaries equally and without distinction received and despatched whatever business came to the office concerning public or private persons, the Church, army, and militia, or private grants, pardons, dispensations, and the like.

In time, however, the distinction came to be somewhat better defined. ⁴ The secretary for the southern department, as the senior and more experienced official, added to his duties the care of Ireland and the colonies, and eventually the control of war and home affairs. During a part of the eighteenth century (1707-1746) a third secretary was created, for Scotland, but that office was abolished in 1746 and Scottish affairs were placed under the management of the senior secretary as part of his domestic concerns. Yet his duties were not as burdensome as this accumulation would seem to indicate. Irish business

¹ North. Denmark, including Holstein (Copenhagen, Elsinore); Sweden (Stockholm); Holland (the Hague, Nimwegen, Utrecht); Austrian Netherlands (Brussels, Antwerp, Spa, Ostend); the German States: Bavaria (Munich, Ratisbon), Brunswick (Brunswick), Hesse Cassel (Cassel), Cologne (Liege, Bonn), Hanover (Hanover), Hamburg and the Hanse Towns, Saxony (Dresden); Prussia (Berlin); Russia (St. Petersburg); the Baltic Provinces (Dantzig); Poland (Warsaw). South. France (Paris, Compiègne); Spain (Madrid, Cadiz, St. Ildefonso, Aranjuez); Portugal (Lisbon, Oporto); Dunkirk, Switzerland (Bern); the Italian States: Savoy and Sardinia (Turin), Nice, Genoa, Lombardy (Milan), Venetia (Venice, Zante), Tuscany (Florence), Leghorn, States of the Church (Rome), Sicily and Naples (Messina, Naples); Malta; Turkey (Constantinople); the Barbary States: Tunis (Tunis), Tripoli (Tripoli); Minorca (Mahon); Gibraltar (Gibraltar); Madeira Islands (Madeira); Canary Islands (Teneriffe).


³ The distinction between the northern and southern departments, though manifestly existing before 1700, was not fairly determined before 1704. When Secretary Vernon, Nov. 6, 1700, spoke of having "removed from the other office", he made it clear that the distinction existed though not yet embodied in the titles of the offices. The line of cleavage was made more precise when in May, 1702, Secretary Nottingham was appointed Principal Secretary of State with instructions to take care of the plantations also. The separation received official confirmation when on Apr. 22, 1704, Sir Charles Hedges was designated Principal Secretary of State for the southern department, and in his letter to the governors he says that he has been appointed "to take charge of plantation affairs". From this time the usage became fixed, though the title varied somewhat. On July 31, 1710, Dartmouth was appointed Principal Secretary of State "of the Southern Provinces and the West Indies". "His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Secretary of State in the room of my lord Sunderland and to assign me the Southern Provinces and the West Indies". When on Oct. 19, 1713, Bolingbroke took over colonial business, he explained saying, "Upon the promotion of the Earl of Dartmouth to the office of Privy Seal and of Mr. Bromley to be Secretary of State, Her Majesty has thought fit that I should take upon me the care of the Southern Provinces with the West Indies". On Jan. 24, 1716, Secretary Methuen wrote to the
was largely looked after by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Scottish business by the lord advocate for Scotland, the management of the war establishment by the secretary at war, and plantation business by the Board of Trade and the Privy Council. On the other hand energetic secretaries like Pitt always directed general matters of policy in time of war and others like Newcastle kept a jealous eye upon the control of the colonies, corresponding with the governors particularly in regard to military and administrative concerns. In the middle of the eighteenth century Newcastle drew into his hands the greater part of the colonial business, so that from 1730 to 1748 the secretary was a colonial secretary in fact, and from this time forward until 1768 there was in the office of the southern department a regular "secretary for American affairs".

The foreign duties of the secretary consisted of correspondence with ministers, secretaries, special envoys, military commanders, consuls, and the like. In this capacity the secretary received envoys, drafted instructions to ministers, signed warrants and credentials, and in general directed the foreign policy of the government. His domestic duties consisted largely of receiving and considering petitions and memorials from the king's subjects, for grace, pardon, patents, and dispensations; of controlling commitments, reprievies, and licenses, and of corresponding with every department and board in the government. He referred petitions and memorials to the law officers and other departments, received many reports in return, and sent despatches to America that were important and influential.

Until 1761 both secretaries had their lodgings and their offices at Whitehall; at first, before its destruction by fire in 1698, in the old palace, in cramped and inadequate quarters of which they not infrequently complained, and afterward in the old Cockpit on the ground floor facing the street. In 1742 Secretary Carteret had his office across the street in the old State Lottery Office next the Banqueting Hall. About 1750 the government acquired certain houses on each side of Downing Street, four of which were assigned for the use of the under-secretaries and clerks of the offices. The salary of each secretary was nearly £2000 sterling and each was entitled to a liberal "diet" at the king's charge, or "board wages" instead if he preferred. They could choose their own subordinates without interference, and under them, particularly under the secretary for the southern department, was the office of the Privy Signet, the custody of which was in their hands. The Signet Office, which with the Privy Seal Office and Jewel Office was located in the old palace before 1698 and afterward, till 1760, in a house facing Whitehall Court on the south, was in charge of four clerks who attended

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governors, "The King, having been pleased to command me to continue in my present employment, has at the same time thought fit to order that the foreign affairs in the Northern Provinces should be under the direction of Mr. Secretary Stanhope and that those of the Southern Provinces should be under my care". These extracts are taken from C. O. 324: 31-33.

It is evident that the appointee was not assigned to either department until after he had become a Principal Secretary of State, and that the king decided at his pleasure which part of the foreign business each of the secretaries was to undertake. Officially, at least, there was no such thing as succession to the office of southern secretary. The king might instruct his secretaries to exchange their duties at any time and either secretary was entirely competent to perform the functions of the other, if it should be necessary.

1 Brayley, Londiniana, II. facing 48*, gives a picture of Whitehall from St. James about 1720 which shows the old Cockpit.
the secretary alternately by months and prepared such matters as were to pass the privy seal and the great seal. They had no salaries but only "diet" which was commuted at £200 yearly.

In May of 1761, Bute of the northern department removed to Cleveland Row, the narrow street behind St. James palace, possibly to be near the king and away from Pitt who controlled the southern department.¹ The office was shifted to Whitehall and back to Cleveland Row more than once before 1768, when it became definitely fixed at the latter place; the southern office suffered like peregrinations before 1771, when it too took up its permanent abode behind the palace. During this period great inconvenience and delay were incurred in the transaction of business and important papers were injured and even lost. When in 1768 a third secretariship of state, for the colonies, was established, Wills, earl of Hillsborough, became the first incumbent, holding office from January 20, 1768, to August 14, 1772. He was succeeded by the Earl of Dartmouth, who remained until November 10, 1775, and his successors were Lord George Germain, afterward Lord Sackville, who retired February 11, 1782, and Welbore Ellis, afterward Lord Mendip, who was in office when the secretariship was abolished on March 8 of the same year. To the colonial secretary was assigned one of the houses on Downing Street, and it was undoubtedly in part the necessity of finding quarters for the new official and his staff as well as the desire to facilitate business that led to the permanent withdrawal of the northern department to Cleveland Row.

When in 1782, the experiment of a third secretary was abandoned, colonial affairs were handed over to that secretary who in the period before 1768 had had especially to do with America. The departmental division into "northern" and "southern" was in a sense given up and an arrangement was entered into whereby the line of cleavage followed the more natural distinction between "home" affairs and "foreign" affairs, though the "home" secretary continued for many years to take cognizance of "southern" business, Ireland, and the colonies. The term "foreign affairs" is not found in official usage for many years after 1782, though in popular parlance the distinction was well understood. Until 1794 the two secretaries were styled Principal Secretaries of State without regard to their departmental functions. In 1794, a third secretary of state, for war, was established. The position of the secretary at war, created under the Restoration, had been that of an assistant to the general of the forces, in charge chiefly of the military establishment until 1783 when his duties became financial, but in 1794 Henry Dundas, whose position as home secretary had been taken by the Duke of Portland, was appointed secretary of state for war and the colonies, though colonial business continued to be carried on in the Home Office. The departments of war and the colonies were not united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created secretary of state for the war and colonial departments, and the office of secretary at war was not abolished until 1854.

Though after 1801 we may speak of a Home Secretary, a Foreign Secretary, and a Secretary for War, yet in fact the three secretaries constituted but one official and were co-ordinate and equal in rank and authority. Each was competent to execute any part of the duties of secretary, the division of duties being merely a matter of arrangement. From this time, and particu-

¹The departmental letter-books show that several changes took place between 1761 and 1771, for which see Hertslet, Recollections of the Old Foreign Office, appendix.
larly after 1801, it was found desirable to differentiate the former secretaries, in respect of departmental correspondence, more exactly into "home" and "foreign", and this practice has continued to the present day. In 1854, a separate secretary for the colonies was created to relieve the pressure brought by the exigencies of the Crimean War upon the War Department; and in 1858 a secretary of state for India also was established. This division of labor is hardly known to the statute book, where business is generally referred simply to one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The State Papers, or papers of the Secretary of State, were first definitely divided into "Domestic" and "Foreign" in the reign of James I., but there are indications that a similar classification existed during the preceding century. This classification, with the addition of "Colonial", has been in the main adhered to since that time. The arrangement has not been, however, a very rigid one and the distribution of the papers among the three groups was often very confusing. Under the system of classification now in force in the Public Record Office order has been brought out of the somewhat chaotic condition into which the papers had fallen, and the present categories of State Papers, Foreign, Domestic, and Colonial, are probably as accurate as it is possible to make them.

THE STATE PAPER OFFICE.¹

The modern series of state papers dates from the reign of Henry VIII., but of the location of the papers during the Tudor period very little seems to be known. Probably each principal secretary had the custody of the papers that accumulated in his department and there is evidence to show that such papers were preserved in a room or other place of deposit in the old palace of Whitehall.² While there were doubtless persons in charge of the papers during the reign of Elizabeth, the first definite keeper was Sir Thomas Lake, who in 1603 was paid an annuity for "keeping, airyng, and digesting" certain "records of matters of state", a business upon which he seems to have been engaged in the later years of Elizabeth’s reign.³ From Sir Thomas Lake to Sir Henry Hobhouse, the last keeper, who was appointed in 1824, the series of keepers is a fairly continuous one.⁴

In 1610 an effort was made to collect the state papers "into a sett form of Lybrary" under Sir Thomas Wilson. Where they were lodged at this time is not clear; for a certain period they were stowed away in the room of the Privy Seal in the inner precinct of the old palace, but sometime before 1619

² Papers of the Privy Signet which had accumulated before 1619 had been stowed under the Banqueting Hall and were destroyed in the fire of that year. Fortunately many privy signet and privy seal records had been transferred to the Tower and the Rolls Chapel.
³ Hall, Studies, pp. 34-35.
⁴ State Papers published under the Authority of his Majesty's Commission, vol. I., preface, pp. xiv-xvi, "List of the Keepers".
they were removed to the "uppermost rooms" in the tower of the Holbein Gate, which connected the eastern and western parts of the palace, standing across the public thoroughfare through the palace from Charing Cross to Westminster.

Wilson was the first to give to the old Paper Office a permanent organization and the two rooms, three closets, and three turrets of the Holbein Gateway remained in service as the only place of deposit for state papers until 1756. In that year a new room, eighty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, afterward known as the middle treasury gallery, was built for the state papers over the passage leading from the Treasury to the Secretary of State's office, at an expense of £425. During this period the keepers had great difficulty in obtaining the papers that yearly accumulated in the hands of the secretaries, and the Cecil, Cottonian, Harleian, Lansdowne, and other private collections testify to the number of documents that were dispersed and never found their way into official custody. Such papers as were in the gateway suffered damage during the period of the Civil War and the Commonwealth, and later the space in the gateway became excessively overcrowded and papers remaining unbound for want of space became disarranged, while the absence of heat limited seriously the time that could be devoted to digesting and cataloguing the collections. Furthermore, when in 1759 the gateway was pulled down, such records as had been left there were found to have suffered greatly from vermin and damp.

Beginning with 1725 a new office was established, that of collector and transmitter, to which from that time forward the papers accumulating in the secretaries' offices were to be regularly transmitted. This office, known as the Transmitter's Office, was at first in the Cockpit, then, after 1786, in an old house in Middle Scotland Yard, a place wholly unfit for the reception of papers of any kind. It was "old and ruinous throughout and the overflowing of the river into the cellars of the building almost at every high tide" rendered the lower apartments exceedingly damp and exposed the papers to rot and mildew." In 1819 this house was demolished and the papers again

1 Sheppard, Old Royal Palace of Whitehall, ch. vii., pp. 52, 78, 290. There are many illustrations of this beautiful gateway. Walford, Londoniana, II. 262; Brayley, Londoniana, II. 489, etc.
2 For the conditions in 1705-1706 see Thomas, Notes of Materials, pp. 131-132. In 1699 extensive repairs were made to the copings and battlements and plumbers were employed "in laying more new lead over the paper office to keep it dry".
3 In 1725 George I. appointed George Tilson "to collect all treaties, instructions, letters, and papers, which shall be in the offices" of the Secretary of State, and in 1728 Tilson reported that he had "ever since and still continues to make it his business to gather such papers together and digest the same into books, which require presses and other conveniences for the better preserving the same". The office of collector and transmitter of state papers was granted in 1743 to John Couraud and Thomas Ramsden for their lives, with salary at £400 and £100 additional, payable out of the revenues of the Post Office. In 1751 Couraud died and Ramsden enjoyed the office and the profits. With the accession of George III. and the turning over of the postal revenues to the public, payments from that source stopped, but Ramsden continued to receive from the king £500 and was still receiving it in 1788.
4 Report of the Commission on the State of the Records (1800). At this time the papers were distributed as follows: Old Paper Office: treaties and ratifications, records and papers, foreign and domestic, including some plantation orders, commissions, regulations, and acts; Transmitter's Office: treaties and ratifications, foreign correspondence, domestic correspondence, and other books and papers. Among these were the papers formerly known as America and West Indies, letters from colonial governors, instructions and orders in Council, 99 volumes, 1679-1720, and 26 volumes of memorials, etc., to the Board of Trade and reports thereon. Report, pp. 69-74.
removed, this time to Great George Street, corner of Delahay Street, Westminster, where they remained until 1833.

From 1756 to 1833 the papers chiefly accessible were those in the Gallery, which was known as the "Old Paper Office", though the term "State Paper Office" was certainly used as early as 1767, yet even these papers were but little known, being deemed part of the king's private library, and open to inspection only by special permission obtained from the Secretary of State for the southern department, who instructed the keeper to allow the petitioner to examine and take notes from such documents as had been exactly specified beforehand. During the years from 1660 there is evidence to show that Evelyn, Le Strange, Burnet, Collier, Strype, Chalmers, and others used the papers for historical purposes.

Finally, the plan of erecting a special fire-proof building was broached and carried out and from 1830 to 1833 the State Paper Office was built, a handsome structure at the northern end of Duke Street, that "spacious and pleasant street" between St. James Park and Longditch, which before the opening of Great George Street and its own transformation into Delahay Street, was inhabited, particularly on the west side, by "persons of quality". The new structure cost £60,000 and stood between Downing and Charles streets, almost exactly where the northwestern angle of the India Office is today. Here in 1833 were gathered all the papers from Great George Street and the old Paper Office and here in March, 1842, were brought all the papers of the old Board of Trade sixty years after that body had ceased to exist. In these quarters, well housed and cared for, the state papers remained until in 1862 they were removed to the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane.

Not until 1800 did the era of organized effort to arrange and publish the papers begin. Rymer had done his work in the early eighteenth century and Andrew Stone, keeper from 1741 to 1775 with a salary of £160, probably had done something to organize the records before 1762. In 1764, Ayloffe, Ducarel, and Astle were appointed "to methodize and digest" the papers in the old Paper Office. But these methodizers performed a work superficial and faulty, though they remained in office for thirty-six years. In 1800 their commission was revoked, and with an increased staff of assistants and clerks, forming the first record office establishment properly so called, the keeper, John Bruce, a learned and energetic archivist, took the matter in hand and made noteworthy progress during the ensuing twenty-five years in rendering the documents accessible to those who had the privilege of examining them.

Inasmuch as the State Paper Office was formerly annexed to the northern and southern divisions of the Secretary of State's office and was in the early nineteenth century deemed especially under the control of the Secretary of the Home Office, to him all applications to inspect the state papers had to be addressed. The iron-clad regulations of this period stand in striking contrast to the carelessness and neglect of earlier years. The keeper had no authority to grant to any outside person the privilege of search and was bound by an oath not to admit any one to an inspection or to deliver any paper out of the office except to the lords and others of the Council without a warrant from the king.

The number of persons to whom permission was accorded was very small, and generally speaking no one under the rank of a privy councillor was

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4 State Papers, I., pp. xix.-xx.; Hall, pp. 41-42.
allowed to have access to the library or rooms where the documents were kept. Peter Force was refused permission to examine the papers in the thirties; Brodhead, with great difficulty, obtained consent in 1842 and secured his well-known transcripts under circumstances that would have discouraged a less determined searcher; Bancroft profited by Brodhead's success and when minister to England, 1846-1849, began to gather, under unusually favorable conditions, his large collection of transcripts, estimated by Sainsbury, who made them for him, at more than ten reams of paper from the State Paper Office alone. Palfrey and Arnold used the papers in 1856 and 1857, but it was not until 1862 that access to the materials for our colonial history was rendered easy.

In 1825, a commission was issued to the Speaker of the House, the Home Secretary, the keeper of the records, Charles W. W. Wynn, John Wilson Croker, with Robert Lemon as secretary, authorizing them to publish volumes of state papers for the period after 1485. A record commission had already been appointed in 1800 to deal chiefly with the records of the medieval period and by 1837 had issued fifty-two folio volumes of valuable materials. Between 1830 and 1852 the commission issued eleven volumes of documents belonging to the reign of Henry VIII, and a further project of publishing a calendar of the papers of the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth was in progress, when the State Paper Office was consolidated with the Public Record Office. The assumption by the latter of the responsibility for this undertaking inaugurated the present series, the Calendar of State Papers.

1 *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I., introduction; *Life and Letters of George Bancroft*, II. 20, 44. "As to my work I am getting superb materials"; "I have nearly all said or written in London, Paris, or Berlin . . . . as far as eyesight, which these researches wasted horribly, and money, which I spent lavishly, would permit."

2 In Thomas, *Notes of Materials*, will be found useful appendices dealing with the history and work of this well-known commission. Appendix E contains a list of all public records and historical documents printed by the authority of the government to 1752. Appendices F-I contain materials relating to the history of the Record Commission (1800-1837) and lists of its unfinished undertakings, of the manuscripts which it prepared but left unprinted, and of printed pamphlets, etc., connected with or arising out of its work.

3 *State Papers published under the Authority of his Majesty's Commission*. Eleven volumes.
STATE PAPERS FOREIGN AND FOREIGN OFFICE PAPERS.

The collection of foreign state papers now in the Public Record Office consists of such papers as had accumulated in the State Paper Office from earliest times and such other papers as were transferred to that depository from the Foreign Office between 1858 and 1862. The list here given covers the period from 1763 to 1783, the years included in the Stevens Index. The references there contained have been rendered unavailable for exact purposes by recent rearrangement and reclassification, and one important object of this section is to furnish a key to the references in the Index and to add the titles and descriptions of such volumes and bundles as are not listed in that work. The old references are here placed in brackets. Where no equivalent is given it means either that identification is not certain, that the numbering is unchanged, or that the volume is not entered in the Stevens Index. Many volumes of date earlier than 1763 contain matter of value for colonial history, but it has not been deemed practicable to deal with those volumes, particularly as they are all entered in the List of Volumes of State Papers, Foreign, published in 1904 by the British government.

Though the term "Foreign Office" did not come into use for many years after 1782, the official classification of the papers has entered those of date earlier than 1782 as State Papers, Foreign, and those of 1782 and later as Foreign Office Papers.

AMERICA.

A. Miscellaneous, 1780-1795.

A bundle of petitions presenting American claims of one kind or another, about 125 in all. Some are from British officials and officers formerly serving in America; others from Loyalists (in large numbers) or from agents employed by them; while others are from persons having other claims against the government. These letters and petitions were sent to the Secretary of State and in many cases supplement previous petitions. In a number of cases they contain protests against the allowances of the American Loyalists Claims Commission. To the student of Loyalist history the documents are very important, supplementing the material found in the Audit and Treasury Series.

B. 1782-1784. Correspondence between David Hartley and the Secretary of State.

Letters and communications from Hartley to Fox and Fox to Hartley, with enclosed and supplemental letters concerning the treaty. A number of letters from Franklin (Adams and Jay) to Hartley, and one, May 10, 1782, to Fox. Schedule of articles remaining for consideration, Sept., 1783, with observations. The general contents deal with the preliminary articles of the peace, propositions for a definitive treaty, opening of ports, extension of trade, etc., with many copies of American papers, resolutions of Congress, and the like.

1 The form of ticket to be used in calling for volumes, with a blank for the volume-number, is shown throughout by these forms.

Of date largely after 1783, containing a rather miscellaneous mass of papers from John Temple, consul-general to America, with letters to the secretary. These papers, though dated 1783-1785, frequently deal with events of the earlier period.

FRANCE.

(489) 256. 1763, Jan.-Apr. Duke of Bedford and Richard Neville.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. P. Foreign.</th>
<th>(name)</th>
<th>(vol.)</th>
</tr>
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(495) 260. 1764, Jan.-Apr. "
(496) 261. " Apr.-June. "
(497) 262. " June-July. "
(501) 265. 1765, Jan.-Mar. "
(502) 266. " Apr.-June. "
(503) 267. " July-Sept. "
(505) 269. 1766, Jan.-Apr. "
(510) 272. 1767, Jan.-June. "
(511) 273. " July-Dec. "
(512) 274. 1768, Jan.-Apr. "
(513) 275. " May-Aug. "
(521) 280. 1770, Jan.-June. "
(523) 281. " July-Dec. "
(526) 283. " July-Dec. "
(528) 284. 1772, Jan.-Apr. Earl Harcourt.
(531) 287. 1773, Jan.-Apr. Lord Stormont.
(532) 288. " Apr.-June. "
(533) 289. " June-Oct. "
(537) 291. 1774, Jan.-Apr. "
(538) 292. " Apr.-July. "

1 E. g., France.
2 Old number and present number.
293. " Nov.-Dec. "
294. "
295. 1775, Jan.-Apr. "
296. " May-Sept. "
(Four letters in this volume, from and to Horace St. Paul, dated Sept. 15, 20, 29 (two), 1775, are reproduced in Stevens's Facsimiles.)

(Nos. 19, 34, 44, dated Oct. 31, Dec. 6, and Vergennes's letter to Stormont of Dec. 8, 1775, are in Stevens's Facsimiles.)

(Stormont's "very secret" letter of Jan. 3, 1776, his letter of Jan. 10, no. 14 of Feb. 14, and his "most secret" letter of Mar. 13 are in Stevens's Facsimiles.)

(544) 299. 1776, Apr.-Sept. Lord Stormont.
(The following letters are in Stevens's Facsimiles: Weymouth to St. Paul, no. 2, Apr. 12, 1776; St. Paul to Weymouth, no. 4, Apr. 17, no. 7, May 1; Weymouth to Stormont, no. 29, July 26; Stormont to Weymouth, no. 53, July 24, no. 57, July 31; Weymouth's, no. 33, Aug. 9; Stormont's, no. 61, Aug. 14, "very secret", Aug. 21; and "most confidential", Sept. 25.)

(The following are in Stevens's Facsimiles: Stormont's "most confidential", Oct. 3, 1776; id., Oct. 9, 10, "most confidential", Oct. 16; no. 101, Oct. 30; "confidential" and "most confidential" of Nov. 6; "confidential", Nov. 13; "confidential", "most confidential", and "private", all of Nov. 20; "private", Nov. 29; no. 113, "confidential" and "most confidential" of Nov. 27 (three letters); second "confidential" of Nov. 28, "confidential", Dec. 4, "most confidential" of Dec. 4; no. 119, "most confidential" and "private", all of Dec. 11; second "most confidential" of Dec. 12; "most confidential" of Dec. 15; Weymouth's "most confidential" of Dec. 20; Stormont's no. 122, "confidential", "most confidential", "private", and second "most confidential", all of Dec. 18; "most confidential" of Dec. 23; no. 125, and "most confidential" of Dec. 25; and no. 128 of Dec. 28.)

(547) 301. 1777, Jan.-Mar. Lord Stormont.
(The following are in Stevens's Facsimiles: Stormont's no. 1, Jan. 1, 1777; "most confidential", Jan. 11, no. 7, Jan. 8; no. 9, Jan. 15, with "Relation Authentique"; no. 14, Jan. 22; nos. 18, 19, and "most confidential", all of Jan. 29; nos. 21, 24, 25, and "confidential", all of Feb. 5; "private" of Feb. 6; "private" of Feb. 11; no. 28 of Feb. 12; "most confidential" of Jan. 15; no. 30 of Feb. 16; no. 37 of Feb. 26; no. 43 of Mar. 5; no. 45 of Mar. 5, second "confidential" of Mar. 5; "most confidential", Mar. 12; no. 50, Mar. 19; no. 51, Mar. 19; no. 54, Mar. 26; "most confidential", Mar. 26.)

(548) 302. 1777, Apr.-June. Lord Stormont.
(The following are in Stevens's Facsimiles: Stormont's, no. 58, Apr. 2, 1777; Franklin and Deane's, Apr. 2; Stormont's "most confidential", Apr. 2; no. 62, Apr. 9; no. 66, Apr. 10; Weymouth's no. 24, Apr. 11; Stormont's, nos. 69, 70, Apr. 16; "private", Apr. 28; no. 81, Apr. 29; nos. 82, 85, May 7; no. 87, May 8; no. 88, May 14; "most confidential", May 14; no. 92, May 21; no. 97, June 4; no. 102, June 11; no. 104, June 18; "private", June 19; no. 105, June 25; "private", June 25.)

(549) 303. 1777, June-Sept. Lord Stormont.
(The following are in Stevens's Facsimiles: Stormont's, no. 109, July 2, 1777; Weymouth's, no. 43, July 4; "confidential", July 4; Stormont's, nos. 111, 112, July 9; no. 115, July 15; nos. 116, 117, and "most confidential", July 16; Weymouth's, no. 47, July 25; Stormont's, no. 122, July 30; Weymouth's, no. 48, Aug. 1; Stormont's, nos. 125, 126, and "most confidential", Aug. 6; Weymouth's, no. 49, Aug. 8; Stormont's "most confidential", Aug. 9; "private", Aug. 9; "most confidential", Aug. 13; no. 130 and "private", both of Aug. 20; "most confidential", Aug. 23; "most confidential", Aug. 27.)
(550) **304. 1777, Sept.-Oct. Lord Stormont.**
(The following are in Stevens's *Facsimiles*: Stormont's no. 134 of Sept. 3, 1777; nos. 136, 137, Sept. 3; no. 139, Sept. 4; "confidential" and "most confidential", Sept. 17; "confidential", Sept. 24; no. 146 of Sept. 25; no. 147 of Oct. 1; "most confidential", Oct. 1; "most confidential", Oct. 8; no. 150, Oct. 8; "confidential", Oct. 8; Weymouth's, no. 162, Oct. 10; Stormont's, no. 151, Oct. 15; "confidential", Oct. 15; "most confidential", Oct. 15; Weymouth's, no. 63, Oct. 17; Stormont's, no. 154, Oct. 22; also no. 155; no. 157, Oct. 29.)

(551) **305. 1777, Nov.-Dec. Lord Stormont.**
(The following are in Stevens's *Facsimiles*: Stormont's, nos. 160, 161, Nov. 5, 1777; no. 164, and "most confidential" of Nov. 12; "most confidential", Nov. 19; no. 172, Dec. 3; "most confidential", Dec. 3; "most confidential", Dec. 6; no. 175, Dec. 10; "confidential", Dec. 15; "private", Dec. 15; "private", Dec. 17; "confidential", Dec. 24; nos. 179, 180, Dec. 24; "most confidential", Dec. 25; "most confidential", Dec. 28; "most confidential", Dec. 31.)

(552) **306. 1778. Lord Stormont.**
(The following are in Stevens's *Facsimiles*: Stormont's "most confidential", Jan. 6, 1778; "private", Jan. 7; "most confidential", Jan. 11; no. 7, Jan. 14; "confidential", Jan. 19; "most confidential" and second ditto, Jan. 21; third ditto, Jan. 22; "most confidential", Jan. 28; "confidential", Feb. 6; "most confidential", Feb. 6; not numbered, Feb. 6; "most confidential", Feb. 11; "private", Feb. 13; "most confidential", Feb. 18; "private", Feb. 18; "most confidential", Feb. 23; no. 21, Feb. 25; "most confidential", Feb. 25; "most private", Feb. 26; ditto, Mar. 5; no. 27, Mar. 11; Weymouth's, no. 12, Mar. 13; Stormont's second "most confidential", Mar. 14; no. 30, "confidential", "private" B, and no. 31, all of Mar. 16.)

(515) **322. 1761-1765. Supplementary papers.**

(523. 1768-1777. Supplementary papers.)

(557) **2. 1782, Jan. 6–Dec. 29. Miscellaneous. Letters to Franklin, Fox, Grenville, etc., many of which have been printed; letters and petitions relating to the West Indies.**

(558) **3. 1782, June 27–Dec. 31. Letters and papers from Mr. Fitzherbert, who was employed to negotiate a treaty of peace, and from Mr. Walpole at Paris to the Secretary of State, with drafts of replies.**

(559) **4. 1782, Jan. 4–Dec. 20. Advices and intelligences.**

(560 I.) **5. 1783, Jan. 1–Feb. 21. Similar to 3.**

(561 II.) **6. 1783, Feb.–Aug. Letters from Mr. Fitzherbert and the Duke of Manchester at Paris to the Secretary of State.**

(562 II.) **7. 1783, Aug.–Sept. Letters from the Duke of Manchester and Mr. An. Stover at Paris to the Secretary of State.**

(563 II.) **8. 1783, Jan. 9–May 15. Supplementary letters and papers from Mr. Fitzherbert and the Duke of Manchester at Paris to the Secretary of State.**

(564 II.) **9. 1783, May 16–Sept. 1d.**

**GERMANY (STATES).**

**ARMY IN GERMANY.**

These volumes, of which transcripts may be found in the New York Public Library, relate entirely to the German auxiliary troops hired for service in the war in America.
State Papers, Foreign.  
(105) 184. " May-June. "
(106) 185. " June-Dec. "
(107) 186. 1777, Jan.-Feb. "
(111) 190. 1778, Jan.-Apr. "
(113) 192. 1779. "
(114) 193. 1780. "
(115) 194. 1781. "
(116) 195. 1782. "
(117) 196. 1783-1784. "

COLOGNE.
(77) 154. 1775-1776. George Cressener.
(78) 155. 1777-1778.
(79) 156. 1779.
(80) 157. 1780.

F. O. Series.  
(81) 1. Cologne, Cassel, etc. George Cressener and others.
2. Cologne, Cassel, Ralph Heathcote and others.

HESSE CASSEL.

165. 1737-1777. Letters and papers.

ROYAL LETTERS.

1600-1780. Baden.
17. 1688-1780. Cologne.
1689-1780. Mentz.
28. A-M Minor Princes: Waldeck,

GREAT BRITAIN.


1. 1745-1793. Admiralty reports.
Report of the advocate general, Marriott, Doctors
Commons, regarding an American ship, The
Charming Peggy, Gustavus Cunningham,
master, arrested, at Nieuport. May 6, 1776.
(Marriott's reports and letters are valuable—speak of prohibitory act as
very ill-worded.)

1 In this, and in similar cases on the pages immediately ensuing, the words "State
Papers, Foreign", and "F. O. Series", are substituted for the insets used on pages 27
and 29.
Copy of additional instructions given to commanders of ships of war, 1776, 1780, and 1781.

Other papers touching prisoners and prizes of war.
Case of Christopher Harris of Plymouth who helped the American prisoners to escape.

Petition of Peter Michael Waldenberg who captured a colonial vessel in July, 1776.

2-6 contain practically nothing for our purpose.

In 5 is mention of the capture of the Lisbon packet boat by American privateer. Oct. 21, 1782.

7. A few entries for 1777 regarding rebel prisoners, guards, escape, etc., and a few items for 1779 regarding Hessians and other auxiliaries.

Printed petition of Maj. Robert Rogers regarding Northwest Passage, 1775.
Half a dozen other petitions (Jonathan Watson, Loyalist of Virginia; Brunswick officers of Burgoyne’s army, memorials regarding trade).

9 contains nothing.


11. Miscellaneous, amongst which is a long statement with appendixes and map regarding factories and trade on African coast and relations between Holland and England.

HOLLAND.

State Papers, Foreign.

(690) 542. 1774, Jan.-June. Sir Joseph Yorke.
(695) 546. 1775, Jan.-July. Sir Joseph Yorke.
(701) 552. 1776, Jan.-May. Sir Joseph Yorke.
(705) 556. Apr.-June. Sir Joseph Yorke.

(Letters of intelligence in French. Cf. Admiralty, Secretary, In Letters, 3964.)

(714) 565. 1779, Jan.-June. Sir Joseph Yorke.
(719) 570. Apr.-June. Sir Joseph Yorke.

(Ff. 101, 146, 149, are in Stevens’s Facsimiles.)


(A case growing out of the surrender of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) to the Dutch in 1667 in exchange for New Amsterdam. Jeronimy Clifford, an inhabitant of Surinam at that date, desired in 1667 to transport himself and his family to Jamaica; but the Dutch governor, contrary to the treaty of 1674, prohibited him from removing or disposing of his estate. He was imprisoned, fined, and otherwise damaged, according to his petitions. In 1705 he was in London, a prisoner in the Fleet, and seeking some compensation from the Treasury, as he could get none from the States General of Holland. The case was agitated by the legal representatives of Clifford as late as 1763. See Guide B. M., Add. MSS., 32911; S. P. Dom. Entry Books, 139, 138-139; Col. St. Pap. Col., 1659-1660, § 161, 1675-1676, p. 286, 1701, § 965; C. O. 388: 75-84, passim; Board of Trade representation on the same, ibid. 389: 36, pp. 133-135, May 29, 1702; Acts Privy Council, Col., II., §§ 557, V., § 15; and a printed pamphlet dated London, 1763, Case and Replication of the Legal Representatives of Jeronimy Clifford, a British subject and late Merchant and Planter of Surinam, with a map. Cf. Massie's Catalogue, no. 62.)

F. O. Series.

1 A. 1781-1788. Supplementary papers.
1. 1781, Jan. 21-July 20. Letters and papers, advices, intelligences, and communications from various persons at the Hague.
2. 1781, July 24-Dec. 25. Id.
3. 1782, Jan.-Mar. Id.
4. 1782, Apr.-Dec. Id.
5. 1783, Jan. 1-1784. Id. from various persons in Holland.

PORTUGAL.

(93) 74. 1773, Jan.-May. Robert Walpole.
94. " June-Dec. "
95. " July-Dec. "
97. " Oct.-Nov. "
98. " Nov.-Dec. "
100. " Jan.-Feb. "
102. " Mar.-Apr. "
103. " Apr.-May. "
104. " May.-June. "
105. " June.-July. "
106. " July.-Aug. "
111. " Dec.-Jan. "
112. " Jan.-Feb. "
113. " Feb.-Mar. "
115. " Apr.-May. "
116. " May.-June. "
117. " June.-July. "
118. " July.-Aug. "
121. " Oct.-Nov. "

PRUSSIA.

State Papers, Foreign.


(Letters of Elliot, nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, dated from May to July, 1777, also one dated Sept. 20; letters of Suffolk to Elliot, nos. 1, 2, 4, 5; May to July; Aug. 1, to Maltzan, no number; no. 7, Aug. 8, "private", Oct. 7, are reproduced in Stevens's Facsimiles.)

102. 1778. Hugh Elliot.
103. 1779. Hugh Elliot and Robert Liston.
104. 1780. Hugh Elliot.

F. O. Series.

1. 1781, Jan.-May. Hugh Elliot and consul James Durno, I.
2. " June-Dec. Id., II.
3. 1782. Id.
4. 1782, Sept.-Apr., 1783. Sir John Stepney and consul James Durno, I.
5. 1782, Apr.-Dec. Id., II.
(A large part of the official correspondence in these papers is duplicated in the Jackson Papers, Foreign Office Archives, q. v.)

RUSSIA.

State Papers, Foreign.

(114) 98. 1775, Jan.-May. Sir Robert Gunning.
(115) 99. " June-Dec. "
(116) 100. 1776. Richard Oakes.
(117) 101. 1777. "
(118) 102. 1778. James Harris.
(119) 103. 1779. "
(120) 104. 1780, Jan.-Apr. James Harris.
(121) 105. " Apr.-Aug. "

F. O. Series.

1. 1781, Jan. 2–Feb. 27. Letters and papers of Sir James Harris and consul Walter Shairp at St. Petersburg to the Secretary of State, with drafts of replies.
2. 1781, Mar. 1–May 18. Id.
3. " May 22–Aug. 10. Id.
5. " Nov. 1–Dec. 28. Id.
6. 1782, Jan. 1–Apr. 30. Id.
7. " May 1–July 29. Id.
9. 1783, Jan. 3–May 30. Id.
10. " June 3–Sept. 8. Id.

SPAIN.

State Papers, Foreign.

(333) 195. 1774, Jan.-Apr. Lord Grantham.
(334) 196. " July-Dec. "
(335) 197. 1775, Jan.-Apr. "
(336) 198. " May-July. "
(338) 200. 1776, Jan.-May. "
(339) 201. " May-Sept. "
(341) 203. 1777, Jan.-June. "
(342) 204. " July-Dec. "
(343) 205. 1778, Jan.-July. "
(344) 206. " July-Dec. "
(347) 207. 1779, Jan.-Apr. "
(348) 208. " May-Aug. "
(349) 209. 1780. Richard Cumberland.
State Papers Foreign and

F. O. Series.

1(a) 1781, Jan.–1783, Dec. Letters and papers from Mr. Liston at Madrid, General Elliott at Gibraltar, consuls Cumberland at Madrid, Katencamp at Coruña, Wilkie at Alicante, Duffe at Cadiz, and Hussey, Munro, and Hunter in England to the Secretary of State with drafts and domestic papers.

(b) 1783, Jan.–May. Id. from consuls Munro, Marsh, Gregory, Katencamp, Matia, and Merry in England to the Secretary of State, including many papers relating to the Hussey-Cumberland mission and to the attempt of Spain to seize the Floridas.

(c) 1783, May 14–Dec. 31. Id. from Mr. Liston at Madrid, St. Ildefonso, and the Escurial; General Elliott at Gibraltar; consuls Katencamp at Coruña, Wilkie at Alicante, Duffe at Cadiz, and Munro and Hunter in England to the Secretary of State, with drafts to Mr. Liston and General Elliott.

(The earlier volumes of the State Papers, Foreign, Spain, at least as far back as 1713, contain frequent references to affairs in the West Indies, the troubles of the South Sea Company with Spain, the Asiento, etc. Students of the Newcastle Papers in the British Museum and of the transcripts from the same in the Library of Congress should examine these papers also.)

SWEDEN.

State Papers, Foreign.

(151) 126. 1776. M. de Visme.
(152) 127. 1777. J. L. Doerfeld.
(154) 129. 1779. Th. Wroughton.
(155) 130. 1780.

F. O. Series.

1. 1781, Jan.–Dec. A few letters from Sir Thomas Wroughton, Charles Keene, and consul Thomas Erskine.

2. 1782, Jan.–Dec. Id.

TREATY PAPERS.


(Contains twenty-two papers, all of which are copies of papers in S. P. Foreign, France.)

TREATIES.

1-556. Treaties and Analogous Documents.

BARBARY STATES.

(Treaties, Series I.)


(These treaties are of interest for colonial history because of their relation to the Mediterranean trade and passes.)

FRANCE.


108. 1748, June 27–July 8. Declaration by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and the States General as to the East and West Indies. Also 370.
117. 1762, Oct. 3. Preliminary articles of the treaty of Fontainebleau.
118. 1762, Nov. 14. Ratification of the same by France.
124. 1763, Feb. 23. Ratification of the same by France.

GERMANY (STATES).

278. 1777, Feb. 11. Ratification by Hesse Cassel of the convention with Great Britain, dated Dec. 11, 1776 (282).

Copies of treaties with the lesser German States for troops may be found among the MSS. of the House of Lords, as follows: Brunswick and Hesse, nos. 316, 321, 325, 327; Waldeck, 320; Brandenburg-Anspach, 329; Anhalt-Zerbst, 359.

HOLLAND.

311-312. 1674, Feb.-May. Ratification of the same.

SPAIN.

474-479. 1713-1716. Various treaties, articles, and ratifications concerning the Asiento.
499-504. 1732-1739. Various declarations, powers, conventions, and ratifications concerning the grievances against Spain and the War of 1739-1740.
525. 1763, Feb. 25. Ratification by Spain of the treaty of Paris concluded Feb. 10. Also 123.
544, 545. 1783. Ratification of preliminary articles of peace with Spain.
STATE PAPERS FOREIGN AND

UNITED STATES.

543. 1782, Nov. 30. Ratification by Congress of the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Series IV.

(Series II.) 1, 2. 1782-1783. Various papers relating to the peace.

(Printed in Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence, V. 466-476, 479.)

1783, Sept. 3. Definitive treaty between Great Britain and the United States;

Copy of Hartley's powers:

Copy of powers of American commissioners.

Other papers relative to the same subject.

VARIOUS.


These volumes are entry books of the Secretary of State, and while containing little that is new they present the information furnished in very convenient form. The entries consist chiefly of abstracts of correspondence, with occasional statistics and tables, petitions, memorials, etc.


Four volumes bound alike in vellum, kept at the same time, each subject—"North America", "Connecticut", "New York", etc.—being carried forward as the blank pages permitted through all the volumes. They may have been Pitt's Précis Books, for they contain abstracts of letters and despatches that are found in Pitt's Correspondence. They deal largely with colonial affairs, though also containing abstracts of letters from British ministers and consuls at Continental cities. The following page references show the amount of matter relating to the colonies:


73-86. 1760-1775. Entry Books.

73-74. 1762, Feb. 24—Aug. 3; 1763, Sept. 25—Feb. 19. Entry books containing abstracts of letters received (left side of page) and despatches (right side of page) from British ministers at Continental capitals.

75. 1763, Oct 16—1766, Sept. 1. Containing abstracts of correspondence with ministers in the East and in northern and western Africa.

77. 1766-1767. Abstracts of letters and petitions received from the Continent chiefly. Useful as giving a précis of the foreign correspondence of the period and often indirectly of value for colonial history, particularly in connection with trade and passes.

("Account of wheat imported at Barcelona from North America in 1766" from Maryland, Quebec, Philadelphia, New York, and Virginia, £149,188; also many documents concerning Canadian paper.)
78. 1767-1768. Id.
80. 1770-1772. Id.
86. 1774-1775. Id.

(Vol. 82 is "Northern Department", not "Miscellaneous", as given in the printed list.)

MISCELLANY.


Of this miscellaneous collection the only volumes or bundles that contain material relating to America are 1, 2, 8, 391, 392, 468, 531, 535, 601.

1. 1780-1815. (Formerly F. O. Misc. 81.) Contains chiefly papers of date later than 1783.

A bundle of enclosures from Jackson regarding impressment of seamen, etc. 1808-1809.

Letter from Hammond to Grenville. Nov. 10, 1793.

Various printed documents regarding relations between England and the United States.

Commission to Grenville to treat with Jay.

Draft of commission to those treating with the United States under the first article of treaty. Nov. 15, 1794.

Hammond’s letter of recall, etc.

2. 1780-1805. (Formerly S. P. France 555-555 E, then F. O. Misc. 82.)

A huge unarranged bundle, many of the papers in French.

Concerning an expedition of de Rullecourt to Jersey. 1780-1781.

Manuscript copy of laws of St. Domingo. 1780-1781.

Letters regarding claims of French merchants, St. Eustatius, to Thomas Walpole, from Walpole to Lord George Germain, and from the latter to Walpole. 1781.

Information regarding fleet of De Grasse. 1781.


Many letters of intelligence from Paris, with references to America and the West Indies. 1781.

"Advises" from Paris, one reference to Lafayette. 1782.

Many intelligences from Capt. Taylor in Paris, nearly all with references to America or the West Indies. July-Dec., 1782.


Remainder of later date than 1783.

8. 1782-1783. (Formerly F. O. Various 321, then F. O. Misc. 563.)

Principally composed of duplicates of forty-nine letters and enclosures from Gen. Carleton to the Secretary of State, the originals of which are in C. O. Class 5: 106-108.

Also first drafts (with erasures and changes) of Shelburne’s and Townshend’s despatches to Carleton, for which, in fair copy, see C. O. Class 5: 106-108.

The Secretary’s despatches to Carleton and Digby, the originals of which are in C. O. Class 5: 178.

Five letters from Digby to the Secretary, the originals of which are in C. O. Class 5: 186.


Drafts of despatches to Gov. Tonyn of East Florida. Feb. 28, 1783.

Id., Gen. Haldimand. Same date.

An undated draft of a letter to Carleton.
   A few entries relating to American ships at Amsterdam and elsewhere and to contraband trade with America. After Aug. 6, 1775.
   Also to transport of Hessians to America.
   To rebel privateers and prisoners.
   Instructions to ships of war, etc.

392. Continuation of 391 from 1780 to 1790.
   P. 8, regarding charts to the northwest coasts of America desired by the Empress of Russia.
   Transport of Hessians.
   Many instructions and commissions.

468, p. 15. One letter regarding transporting of Hessians, Dec. 27, 1783.

531. 1781-1798. Miscellaneous. Contains:
   Other letters from Louis touching the re-establishment of peace.
   Apr., 1783.

535. Letters and papers relative to the peace between England and America. 1782-1783. (These are mainly copies of letters in F. O. France, 2, between Grenville, Oswald, Strachey, Fitzherbert, and secretaries Shelburne and Townshend.)
   Four original Franklin letters. Passy, Mar. 22, Apr. 18, May 10, May 13, 1782.
   Copies of other Franklin letters, to Shelburne, to Oswald, and to Townshend.
   Drafts of Shelburne's letters to Franklin. Apr. 6, 28, May 21, 25, 1782.
   Oswald's notes and observations.
   Letter from Andrew Allen to Shelburne, regarding Loyalists. May 13, 1782.
   Letters and instructions to Thomas Grenville, minister to France.
   Draft of instructions to Oswald, with changes in red ink. July 31, 1782.
   Id., draft to Oswald. Sept. 1, 1782.
   Several original letters and drafts in Townshend's handwriting, and correspondence between Shelburne and Townshend. (With Oct. 20, 1782, Strachey comes into the correspondence.)
   Copies of letters from the American commissioners to Oswald.
   Oswald to Strachey.
   In the middle of the bundle is an original letter from Richard Jackson (n. d.) regarding articles of agreement between Oswald and the American commissioners, with comments written on margin of articles (enclosed).
   Id. From Chancellor Thurlow, with enclosure.
   Memorandum of the treaty sent to Strachey with many changes and corrections in the handwriting of Thurlow. Nov., 1782.
   Letter regarding Georgia negroes.

At the end of the bundle is a miscellaneous collection of papers regarding:
   American trade;
Canadian bills and boundaries;
Text of a bill for the relief and further encouragement of such foreign Protestants as have served as officers, engineers, or soldiers in America under provisions of act 29 Geo. II. (cf. 13 Geo. II.)
Heads of inquiry regarding fishing and trade of Nova Scotia, 1733, with instructions from the Admiralty;
General state of the Canadian noblesse, Nov., 1767;
Copy of an act to regulate trade, Maryland, 1782.


ARCHIVES.

JACKSON PAPERS.

This collection of official despatches and other diplomatic papers, extending from 1763 to 1856, concerns the careers of Francis James Jackson (1770-1814), minister at Berlin, 1802-1806, and to the United States, 1809-1811, and of his brother, Sir George Jackson (1785-1861), in diplomatic service at Berlin and St. Peters burg, and representative at Washington to settle American claims under Art. I. of the treaty of Ghent. The correspondence is chiefly of date later than 1783, but a few of the volumes contain material for colonial history.

OUT-LETTERS.

Letters of Oct. 31, 1775, and of Dec. 9, 1775, contain references to the British attempt to hire Russian troops to serve in America.

Letter of Feb. 10, 1775, id.
(d). Lord Suffolk and Mr. Eden to Mr. Barnier, secretary of embassy at Berlin to Feb., 1777, with drafts of replies.
Suffolk to Barnier, regarding war in America. Nov. 5, 1776.
Barnier to Eden, in reply. Nov. 23, 1776.
Id. Dec. 21, 1776.
Id. Jan. 11, 1777.
Reply. Jan. 18, 1777.
Id. Feb. 8, 1777.
Eden to Barnier, enclosing letter from Faucitt, regarding Hessians crossing Prussian territory. Feb. 4, 1777.
Barnier to Faucitt. Feb. 18, 1777.
Barnier to Eden, in reply. Feb. 18, 1777.
Suffolk to Barnier, regarding treaties with Anspach and Hesse Cassel and requesting Barnier to obtain permission from the King of Prussia for Hessian troops to pass through his dominion on their way to Dort, their place of embarkation for America. Feb. 21, 1777.
This volume contains a collection of original letters and memorials with a few copies from various persons that accumulated in the secretary’s office at Berlin. They are not duplicated in S. P. Foreign, and are therefore of importance. But three papers, Mar. 14, Apr. 28, May 21, 1776, containing references to the Hessians, are worthy of note here.

1777. No. 9. Elliot to Suffolk regarding American commissioners coming to Berlin.
No. 10. Id. and regarding Hessians.
No. 11. Regarding arrival of Lee and Stevens in Berlin.
("Stevens" was Sayre the banker.)
Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Regarding Lee’s visit to Berlin and Elliot’s theft of his papers.
Nos. 20, 21, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41. Regarding the refusal of the King of Prussia to permit the Hessians to pass through his territory, and the effect of Burgoyne’s defeat.

1778. Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 21, all duplicates of letters in S. P. Foreign, Prussia, where are other letters not in the Jackson Papers. There are differences in numbering and phraseology and occasionally in dates. No. 1 of Jackson Papers is not in S. P. Foreign, Prussia, 102. A few of these letters are in Stevens's Facsimiles, see Prussia, 101.

Duplicates of letters in S. P. Foreign, Prussia, 104 et seq.

6. 1777-1782. Appendix to Mr. Elliot’s Correspondence. Entry book.
Collection of documents similar to those in 3, accumulated in the course of business at the Berlin embassy. Not in S. P. Foreign. Nothing relating to America.

Duplicates of despatches in the F. O. Series.

33. Lord Stormont, Mr. Fox, and Lord Grantham to Mr. Elliot. Apr., 1780–Sept., 1782. Originals.
Vols. 35-46 contain the diplomatic correspondence of years 1784-1806.

Miscellaneous.
The papers in this series are all of date later than 1783, but as a matter of convenience the following volumes may be noted.

57. 1807-1810. United States and Canada.
Two papers on America, three on Canada, and twenty-nine despatches and official papers relating to the United States.

59. 1809-1810. Drafts of 348 letters relating to American affairs.
60. 1809-1810. Drafts of F. Jackson's despatches and letters to American consuls.

61. 1809-1811. Drafts of 371 letters, etc., relating to American affairs.

90. 1823-1827. Agents, etc., to George Jackson.

91. 1823-1827. Memorial, Stewart and MacTavish to George Jackson.


(Minute book of meetings of the Board of Commissioners appointed by England and the United States in pursuance of the convention signed at St. Petersburg, July 12, 1822, to consider the construction and meaning of the first article of the treaty of Ghent. The question involved concerned claims for indemnity for slaves and other private property carried off by British troops. George Jackson was the chief commissioner, John MacTavish arbitrator, on behalf of Great Britain, Langdon Cheves chief commissioner, and Henry Seawell arbitrator, on behalf of the United States. The volume closes Apr. 21, 1825.)


1823-1825. Mr. Baker and George Jackson.

1824-1826. Drafts.

94. 1822-1829. America, Sierra Leone, etc. Commission papers.

STATE PAPERS DOMESTIC AND HOME OFFICE PAPERS.

The domestic series of the State Papers consists of such papers as had accumulated in the office of the Secretary of State for the southern department together with a few additional volumes and bundles drawn from other departmental collections. They have been three times rearranged, once when in the State Paper Office, once in the Public Record Office in preparation for the printed List of 1894, and again in the Public Record Office in preparation for the printed List of 1912. The last classification has been very complete. Many volumes have been transferred to other series; others have been broken apart, and the sections similarly transferred, while many bundles of unbound papers have been distributed. The references given in the earlier volumes of the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,¹ and in the volumes of the Calendar of Home Office Papers² are of little or no value to-day.

The term State Papers, Domestic, covers all papers of date earlier than 1782; papers of later date are classified under the head of Home Office Papers.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAM AND MARY TO GEORGE III.

S. P. Dom.
William and Mary._____

In process of calendaring.

S. P. Dom.
Anne._____


28-36. 1710-1714. Petitions, Warrants, etc.
These volumes contain a large number of petitions from the colonies addressed to the king, queen, or lords justices, to the Secretary of State, the lords of the Treasury, etc.

28. 1710-1711.
Col. John Corbett, who, “having been disappointed of several regiments”, was recommended by the Duke of Marlborough as governor of Maryland and received letters patent from the queen, now asks for position in the army and for compensation for loans incurred in converting his “camp equipage” into “equipage for the said new government”.
Colonels in the four regiments raised in New England for the expedition against Port Royal under Nicholson, desiring pay on the English establishment.
Sir Thomas Lawrence, secretary of Maryland, concerning the fees of his office.
Jeremy Dummer, agent for Massachusetts Bay, asking for a reduction in the quota of men furnished against Canada.

Canary merchants regarding trading with the Spanish West Indies.

¹ See pp. 16 and 17.

42
Original Correspondence

Merchants and inhabitants of Salem, Boston, Marblehead, Portsmouth, and other towns regarding the fisheries, signed by Dum-mer, Lechmere, and others; speaks of an address the year before regarding the fisheries and naval affairs. Nov. 10, 1710.
Richard Rigby, provost marshal of Jamaica (also 31, 333).
Many petitions for exchange of sentence of death to transportation to the colonies.

30. 1711. George Clarke, secretary of New York, for leave to go to England.
Merchants of Dorset trading to Newfoundland.
Captain of vessel bound for Jamaica seized by Algerine pirates.

31. 1711. Henry Douglas wishes to be provost marshal in Leeward Islands.
Edward Dummer.
Royal African Company.
Michael Lambert.
John Rayner, New York.
Widow of Adm. Benbow, with reference to Jamaica.
Richard Rigby, Jamaica.
Regarding murder of Daniel Parke, governor of Leeward Islands.
John Graves, collector of customs in Bahamas, describing those islands in 1686, when he first arrived, and his treatment by the proprietaries and Gov. Haskett.

32. 1711. David Creagh of Barbadoes, merchant.
Widow of Capt. Richard Cotton who died in the West Indies.
Regarding murder of Gov. Parke.
Merchants of Jamaica.
Essay on trade with France.

33. 1712. Merchants of Antigua against the government of Parke, asking for the pardon of certain offenders.
Hudson's Bay Company.
Printed case of Nicholas Gautier of Curacao.
Antigua merchants regarding Parke.
Trade with France.

34. 1712-1713. Merchants trading to and planters residing in Virginia for man-of-war against pirates.
Jamaica papers.

35. 1713. Royal African Company, asserting that negro trade is the great support of the plantations.
Robert Latham of Newfoundland.
Many petitions from persons convicted of crime and under sentence of imprisonment, transportation, or death.
Capt. William Wantesse serving in the West Indies.
Rev. John Jackson, late minister at St. John's, Newfoundland.
John Corso, born in Genoa, a denizen of England, and a freeman of Pennsylvania.
Peter Dyer, regarding sufferings as a prisoner in the Spanish West Indies.

Id., James Palmer.

List of “your Majesty’s subjects in slavery under the Spaniards”.

36. 1714. Dame Grace Carteret, widow of grandson of Sir George Carteret.

Samuel Burgess condemned for piracy, New York to Madagascar, claimed Bellomont’s protection.

(28-34 were formerly S. P. Dom. Petitions, ser. 1.; 35 and 36 were formerly S. P. Dom. Anne, 10, 11.)

37. 1702-1714. Law Officers’ Reports.

Petitions and papers of Sir William Keith, bound in a recognizance not to go out of England without His Majesty’s permission, begs the discharge of his recognizance.

Regarding case of Arent Sonmans who purchased proprietary rights in East and West New Jersey, an elaborate statement of the case, with Northey’s and Montague’s opinion appended.


Sir Charles Carteret.

Capt. Thomas Bound wants patent for gold mine discovered in a country only inhabited “by Indians”.

1-70. 1714-1727. Letters and Papers.

74-76. 1714-1727. Petitions.

With law officers’ opinions. Contain very little relating to the colonies.

76. John Louthian, attorney for James and John Rochead, New York, prosecuted there (also paper 23).


Huberth Duichard of St. Kitts.

Samuel Eveleigh of Bermuda.

1-150. 1727-1760. Letters and Papers.

151-159. 1715-1782 and undated. Petitions: Chiefly of the Reign of George II.

151. Regarding Lord Carteret’s lands in Carolina, 1731.

Leonard Thompson, register of servants, noting the fact that his father, Edward Thompson, had held the office in 1691 for twenty years, but died, 1699, grant renewed to son and he, 1732, wished it renewed. (Cf. S. P. Dom. Entry Book, 380, below, p. 58.)

Charles Delafaye regarding Berner, proposed secretary of New Jersey, and the nature of his patent.

Spooner, solicitor in Leeward Islands.

James Rochead regarding forfeited estates in Scotland and New Jersey.


John, earl of Sutherland, referring to former memorial of 1716 which represented that “there were considerable arrears due him since the Revolution amounting to above £20,000” and asking for a “charter of certain lands lying upon Delaware Bay in America commonly called The Three Lower Counties which he was ready to prove did belong to the crown.” But the proprietors of Pennsylvania disputed the crown’s right and Oct. 21, 1717, the attorney general and the solicitor general reported that the title should be established in the High Court of Chancery. Nothing was done and petitioner wishes a reconsideration.

Memorial of Robert Cunningham of St. Christopher. Land question.1

Memorandum and attorney general and solicitor general’s report on instructions given to the governors of the plantations concerning ships coming from the East Indies. 1721-1722, circa. “Lord Baltimore’s Case”, referring to hearing before the Board of Trade in 1733. A statement of the proceedings by the agent of Lord Baltimore.

155. A-E. James Belanger and Joseph Nunes desiring a grant of land for growing trees “that bear the cochineal” (no. 37).

Samuel Bowen of Georgia for encouragement in making sago powder, vermicelli, etc. 1771 (79).

John Bridger for compensation for services as surveyor of the woods (99).

George Clinton (governor of Newfoundland, 1731-1735, of New York, 1741-1753) recounting his services and asking for continuance of rank as admiral of the white squadron (129).

Edward Bertie and the office of register of South Carolina (139).

Charles Craven, containing comment on Loudoun’s conduct in America. June 1, 1782 (123).

Robert Cunningham and wife of St. Christopher. Land question as above (163).

Edward, earl of Clarendon, regarding his pension and his debts (196).

George Clarke, secretary of New York, with respect to fees and perquisites belonging to his office (241).

Lord Delvin and his losses in the Mississippi project (276).

David Dunbar for leave to return or to resign (295).

156. F-O. Richard Holmes of council of St. Christopher, for leave of absence (75).

Rev. Griffith Hughes, rector in Barbadoes. Id. (78, 80).

Hudson’s Bay Company (77).

John Hammerton regarding fees as secretary of South Carolina (100).

Planters of Jamaica and agent of same (131).

Sir William Keith in behalf of the province of New Jersey and against its union with New York under a common governor (154, 156).

Byfield Lyde, deputy to the governor, as naval officer of Massachusetts. 1733-1734 (198).

Thomas Lawrence, regarding his post as secretary of Maryland (200).

1 For the land in question see Patent Rolls, 8 Geo. I., pt. 3.
Merchant adventurers (256, 305).
Henry McCulloh, regarding position of Archibald Cummings, searcher and preventive officer in Newfoundland, now in abeyance (272).

157. P.-Y. Benjamin Pemberton, later naval officer in Massachusetts, regarding vessel seized by the French. 1729 (7).
Col. Richard Phillips of Nova Scotia, regarding his suspension as governor (20).
Mary Popple, widow of Alured Popple who died in 1744 leaving a widow, a son, and two daughters in straitened circumstances, with a pension of only £25 a year as a captain's widow (47).
Lieut.-Gov. Pitt of Bermuda regarding his transportation to the colony (51).
Gov. Woodes Rogers of Bahamas (100).
Alexander Stevenson, Jamaica (123).
Edward Sanderson, wishing to be appointed collector of Antigua (125).
Daniel Smith of Nevis (127).
Richard Salter of council of Barbadoes (141).
John Street, formerly of Nova Scotia, for a land-waiter's place (188).
James Woodside, minister of Brunswick in New England, who with 40 families (160 persons) went in 1718 from Derry Lough to Casco Bay and settled at Pegispscate (Pejepscot), called by them Brunswick, for relief because of sufferings from the Indians in 1722, with attest of Samuel Shute. London, June 25, 1723 (314).
Petition of Thomas Talmash, lieutenant-governor of Montserrat (250, 260).
Id. William Thomas of Antigua (252).
Merchants of Dartmouth trading in woolen manufactures and fishing, against pirates (339).
Id. Tiverton and Lyme Regis (395).
Id. Le Chevalier (Sir) Hovenden Walker (371).

158. Criminalia: undated George II.
Petition of convict transported by Jonathan Forward, mutiny on voyage, return to England (1).
Proposal to send convict at Newgate to St. Christopher (14).
Many other references to transportation of convicts—32, 36, 62, 77, 84, 87 (for stealing half a crown), 88 (for stealing seven and six pence), 97, 106, 116, 117, 131, 133, 135, 138, 142 (for stealing three bushels of barley), 143, 151, 154, 160, 163, 172, 184, 185, 186, 203, 204.
Case of Elizabeth Cane, transported to Maryland. Oct. 25, 1745.
Petition of Robert Elston, late commander of the St. Christopher galley, a slaver, Guinea to Barbadoes, charged with murder.
Petition of merchants and commanders of vessels trading to Jamaica in behalf of Capt. Edward Clarke (181).
Case of Hugh Kelley, transported to America, fourteen years there (196).

159. Criminalia: undated, George II.
Petition of Robert Cunningham, concerning land in St. Christopher. See above.
References to transportation of rebels of 1745 (131, 135, 160, 190, 294).
Petition of James Dawes, whose father was a planter in Jamaica (143, 147).
Id. Thomas Johnson regarding transportation of prisoners to the plantations, some refusing to sign indentures to serve there for seven years (294).

The majority of petitions in this bundle are from persons convicted of treasonable practices or utterances, especially in connection with the uprising of 1745.

GEORGE III.

The old series, S. P. Domestic, George III., consisted of twenty-five volumes and one hundred and two bundles. These volumes and bundles have now been thoroughly sifted and rearranged. A large number have been transferred to the Colonial series, including many of the documents reproduced in the Stevens Facsimiles, others have been placed among the papers of the Foreign series, and still others among the S. P. Dom. Military and Naval. To this series have been brought a few papers from the other groups of the Domestic series. Because of these changes neither the Calendar of Home Office Papers nor the Stevens Index are any longer of value as guides to the George III. series as it now stands. It is necessary, therefore, to present here a brief statement of the documents in the present series that relate to affairs in America and the West Indies.

1. Treasury letter asking for information as to troops furnished by colonies in 1759 in order that the £200,000 grant for that year may be apportioned. Feb. 10, 1761.
Duke of Montague’s rights in St. Lucia.
A few petitions, Nova Scotia, New York.

2, 3. Chiefly petitions, very few from the colonies.

4. A few papers touching colonial trade:
   Halifax to Board of Trade.
   Regarding Cherokee Indians.
   Victualling Newfoundland.
   Palatines to South Carolina (names).
   List of works needed in engineer’s department in America but now delayed.

5. Warrant for salary of William Tryon, governor of North Carolina (£1000 out of the four and a half per cent.).
Answers to queries that were put to masters of ships and others of Charleston regarding conditions in Spanish territories.

Attorney general Yorke on the Test Act—does not extend to the colonies.

Petition of Richard Ball, surgeon, who served under Amherst.
Petition of Robert Kirke in royal navy at Louisburg and in West Indies.
Case of Capt. Ferguson, tried for murder in Virginia.
Marquis D'Aubarede's plan for revolution in Mexico. 1770.
Memorial of Stephen Fuller, agent for Jamaica, about "elopement" of slaves to Cuba.

8. One paper only: an original opinion signed by E. Thurlow and A. Wedderburn, in answer to query whether the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain could be conferred on a new subject remaining in Canada, under the stipulation of the treaty of 1763, and what instances there are of dignities conferred on Roman Catholics since the Revolution. Answer, they know of no express law against it. June 4, 1771.

Minute of Privy Council regarding Gaspee in Rhode Island. July 30, 1772.
Petitions and memorials of John Hanson, who wanted secretaryship in New York—having lost that, wants place as auditor of accounts; statement of his services in America.
Petition of D'Aubarede. 1772.

Regarding Marriott's report on Quebec. 1773.
Regarding bill for quartering troops in America. 1774.
Protest from London against Quebec Act.

11. Marriott's heads of a bill for better regulating law proceedings in seizure of ships and goods to be tried in British colonies and for mending 4 Geo. III. 1775.
Memorial of the city of London expressing abhorrence of measures taken to oppress the people of America (circa Apr. 9, 1775), with the king's answer, Apr. 10.
MS. advertisement of subscription proposed by the Constitutional Society for "relief of widows, orphans, and aged parents of American fellow-subjects murdered at Lexington and Concord"—to be placed in Franklin's hands; Thurlow and Wedderburn declare this a seditious libel.
Further meeting of Corporation of City of London supporting address and presenting petition to king who refused to receive it; Corporation, July 4, 1775, drafted resolution touching right of petition.
Minutes of three cabinet meetings at Lord North's house, regarding increasing forces in America. June, 1775.
Circular of Committee of Correspondence.
List of American prisoners taken near Montreal, Sept. 25, put on board ship Adamant, and papers regarding their imprisonment in Pendennis Castle.
Another address from City of London, with king’s answer. Mar. 22, 1776.
Letter from Maj. Debbieg. Apr. 16.
Regarding brig Elizabeth, May 28, and other American vessels seized, June.
Case of British ship Spiers, seized by Americans, escaped, carrying off Lieut. Hale from Rhode Island. Oct.
Regarding Carleton’s naval fight on Lake Champlain. Oct.
Case of Ebenezer Platt of Georgia. Dec. 10.
Henry Pelham’s receipted bills, Boston. 1768-1776.

Regarding hiring of 4000 Hessians.
Ebenezer Platt’s case.
Cabinet meeting. Feb. 25.
Regarding American prisoners. July 3.
Saunders to Petrie regarding American [assurance?] policies. July 18.
Two letters regarding American sympathizers at Bristol.
Various circulars to ministers and consuls on alliance between France and the United States and other subjects. 1778.
Regarding Ranger, John Paul Jones, at Whitehaven, seven papers. Apr. 23.
Cabinet meeting. June 18.
Secretary’s despatches regarding prisoners, etc.

13. Secretary’s despatches, ships seized, etc. 1779.
Addresses from Liverpool and Bristol merchant adventurers.
Id., East India Company, Lancaster, and other places.
Id., Trinity House, regarding persons engaged in reasonable correspondence, Dover to France (many papers).
Case of Count Welderen’s ship Maria Christiana, condemned in Admiralty. St. Christopher, Nov. 14, 1778 (many papers in this and previous bundles).

14. Regarding sending supplies from Great Britain and Ireland to the enemy.
Losses in fees to under-secretary of state, northern department, on separation of colonial department in 1768.
Budget for 1780, including cost of colonial establishments.
Regarding Rodney’s victory in the West Indies.
Copies and extracts of letters from Gov. Burt.
Regarding Clinton’s letter to Lord George Germain, denying authenticity.
Assorted cargoes from Great Britain to America and from Ireland to the West Indies. 1780.
Lauren's letter. Oct. 6. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Manning's letters. Oct. 7, Nov. 21, Dec. 5. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Copy of permit of Manning, Miss Manning, and Henry Lauren's, jr., to visit Lauren's. Oct. 13. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)

Case of Lieut. Mante, who served under Gage in America.
Regarding importation of swords from Germany for use in America.
Deposition of Capt. Lachlan Mackintosh and Peter Bachop regarding Lauren's, with notes.
Manning's letters. June 28, July 17, July 21. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Manning's letter. Sept. 18. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Letter of Lauren's, jr. (Stevens's Facsimiles), speaks of Manning as "my Guardian". Oct. 4.
Regarding release of Lauren's on bail, Hillsborough to attorney general and solicitor general. Dec. 22.
Manning's request for a permit. Oct. 10.
Fitzpatrick to "Monsieur B. F." regarding Lauren's. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Bremar's request for permit to see Lauren's, who was his uncle. Nov. 1. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Id., Edward Bridger, "a very old friend and acquaintance". Nov. 21. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Id., John Channing. Dec. 20. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
George Appleby. Dec. 10. (Stevens's Facsimiles.)
Attorney general's reports on Lauren's. Dec. 24, 25.
Memorial from West India merchants (meeting Jan. 29, 1782).
Regarding Hugh Finlay from the Post-Office. Feb. 27.
On price of cotton-wool, from Manchester.
Sec. Ellis to attorney general and solicitor general on first peace commission, second period, Mar. 17; query, Can the commissioners be vested with power to supersede the commissions of all other civil officers in the colonies and appoint new officers in their stead? From J. Galloway. Great Portland Street, Mar. 31.
Draft of letters patent by attorney general repealing acts against America.

16. Entry book of matters concerning British trade and its improvement, 1765, consisting of entries of letters from the Board of Trade with copies of enclosures, etc., dating back to 1715. Chiefly continental trade.
Circular letter from Halifax to consuls and their answers.

18, 19. Evidence before the House of Commons on Sir William Howe's conduct in America, 1779. Two bound volumes, containing evidence in detail. May-June, 1779.
20, 21. Chiefly relating to the Gordon riots, with a few papers on the question of America's connection with them. D. Barrington writes (King's Bench Walks, June 12, 1780), "The most active indeed were lads, well trained by some of Dr. Franklin's people (at least, as I conceive) in the diabolical practice of setting buildings on fire and abetted by French money." Cf. deposition of Capt. Smyth, June 17, 1780.


22. 1763-1775.
23. 1776-1777.
24. 1778.
25. 1779.
26. 1780-1781.

There are no letters from July 23, 1766, to Jan. 31, 1770, or from Mar. 30, 1770, to Oct. 29, 1773. These volumes contain many entries relating to the colonies and to colonial affairs. Accompanying the letters are copies of letters received by the Treasury, the originals of which are probably among the Treasury Board papers. The items chiefly concern claims, customs questions, smuggling, supply of stores, prisoners at Pendennis Castle, American vessels in English ports seeking to obtain ammunition (many of the latter must have been prosecuted in the Court of Admiralty and there condemned); reports of American privateers and their captures of English ships, smuggled letters from America into England (case of Rev. Mr. Page, 23); prizes taken and contents seized, projected attacks on British shores, supplies of arms and ammunition to America, financial powers of governors in America, papers touching contracts for soldiers and some extracts from letters of intelligence from America and France (24).

25 and 26 have but few documents relating to colonial affairs.

In 22 are a number of Robert Hodgson papers. Many of the documents in 22-26 have been transferred from former H. O. Treasury and Customs, a collection now in large part distributed.

IRELAND.

303-467. 1660-1779. Original Papers relating to Ireland.

This series has been calendared to 1660 in the Ireland series and occasional documents of later date have been calendared in the Domestic series. A brief examination of a few selected volumes has disclosed a few papers of interest to the student of colonial history (such as Blathwayt's letter about Andros and Phips). It is not unlikely, therefore, that the series would repay a more thorough survey. Vol. 309 contains proclamations. Vols. 308, 312, 318, 336, 340, 341 are entry books.

17-23. 1713-1776. Warrants.

Same comment as that given above.
PROCLAMATIONS.

73. 1603-1614. Proclamations.

541. 1627-1664. Proclamations.

ENTRY BOOKS.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

1-76. 1661-1710. Entry Books arranged chronologically.

This series of entry books contains a great variety of material, very little of which concerns the colonies. It is made up of letter-books, commission books, warrant books, books of petitions, caveat, instructions, passes, licenses, precedents, etc., chiefly of date earlier than 1688. The collection contains practically all the entry books in the Domestic series between 1660 and 1688. Such volumes as have been examined disclose either no entries at all relating to the colonies or entries that are duplicates of matter, chiefly warrants, commissions, and instructions, to be found elsewhere. A few volumes, 72 to 76, carry the date on to 1710.

CLASSIFIED.

77-421. 1688-1790. Entry Books, classified.
77-96. 1704-1782. Criminal.

Contains entries chiefly of commitments, reprieves, and pardons.


This volume was formerly *H. O. Criminal Book* 19.


97-105 (*H. O. Letter-Books* 1-3, 5-12), 107-109 (13, 14, 17), 111 (19), 114 (20), 116 (21), 118, 119 (23, 24), 121 (31), 123 (33), 126 (38), 140 (41), contain copies of letters written by the Secretary of State to various boards and individuals, including the Board of Trade and colonial governors. Probably in most cases these letters are not to be found elsewhere. The entry books of the Revolutionary period (43-46) are now *C. O. Class 5*: 224, 247-249. For former volumes 4, 15, 16-18, 25, 29, 37, see *Entry Books* 169, 174, 212-213, 326, 414, 223.

106 (*H. O. Dom. Entry Books* 1), 110 (2), 112, 113 (3, 4), 115 (5), 117 (6), 120 (7), 122 (8), 124, 125 (9, 10), 127-139 (11-23), 141-143 (24-26), contain copies of letters sent by the Secretary of State to boards and officials in England—commissioners of transports, victualling, sick and wounded,
exchange of prisoners, Lord High Treasurer and Lords of the Treasury, attorney general and solicitor general, Board of Trade, postmaster general, etc. Entry Book 421 is an "Index to the Domestick Books commencing 6 December 1706 and ending 17 May 1782 in XXVI volumes". It should follow 143.

A list of the entries in these volumes, particularly 134-143, relating to American affairs, would be of considerable length, but not of great importance. The entries concern the official routine in England and are, therefore, worthy of attention. All letters to the Custom House and to the attorney general and solicitor general (and there are many) are not likely to be found elsewhere.

137. Letter regarding naval force established on Lake Ontario by Shirley, July 11, 1760.
    Cherokee Indians.
    Despatch of letters to America.
    Reference of matters to attorney general and solicitor general.
    Various instructions to the Board of Trade.
    Regarding East Florida with instructions to Lieut.-Col. Prevost.
    Other entries relating to the Floridas. 1763.
    Applications for redress in case of French settlers in Grenada, with list of cases.
    Demands for completing the ordnance equipment of New York.
    Regarding Havana and Turks Island.
    Letter of Cadwallader Colden to the secretary regarding ferries.
139. Regarding the transportation of German families to America (Florida).
    Clifford case in Surinam (pp. 138-157).
142. Regarding Hudson's Bay Company and the decay of trade. 1768
    (pp. 96, 128).
    French fisheries at Newfoundland (also 143, pp. 101, 129).
143. Case of Harriot and Eagle, packets captured by American privateer Vengeance, Oct., 1778 (p. 155).

146-149. 1702-1771. Under-Secretary's Letter-Book.
    Letters to individuals, departments, officials (mayors, etc.), military and naval officers, treasury solicitor, various agents. The value of these entries is much the same as that of the entries in the preceding volumes.
    (Formerly H. O. Letter Books 10, 22, 36, 42.)

150-159. 1688-1799. Ecclesiastical: Church Books.
    Contain a great variety of papers on ecclesiastical questions that came before the secretary, of domestic interest chiefly. The earlier volumes contain a few licenses for ministers going to America.
154 has copies of prayers appointed after the taking of Louisburg, and warrant for the placing of flags taken from the enemy in St. Paul's Cathedral. Nothing in the last few volumes.

This series contains lists of commissions of various kinds, warrants for ammunition, etc., very briefly recorded. It deals with posts in the army, including the positions of surgeons and engineers, and with the command of towns, castles, and forts.

*Entry Book 331* (second half of the volume) is an index to the following volumes of this series (formerly *H. O. Military Entry Book*), 164, 166-168, 170-173, 175-191, 192, 194, 196.

The volumes (formerly *H. O. Ordnance Warrant Book*) 193, 195, 199, 200, are of little value, dealing chiefly with domestic affairs. 199 contains occasional orders for troops or marines serving in America. The most important volumes of *H. O. Ordnance and War Office* (1. 2.) are now *C. O. Class 5*: 261, 262.

204-234. 1689-1782. Naval.

From former *H. O. Admiralty* and *Admiralty Entry Book*. These volumes vary very much in value for colonial history, some containing not an item of importance (e.g., 214). But the series as a whole, covering all the Secretary of State’s out-letters to the Admiralty (except such as have been transferred to the Colonial Office, *C. O. Class 5*: 254, 255), is of very considerable importance. It concerns royal appointments, commissions and instructions, equipment and movement of ships, transportation of troops, convoys, passes, prisoners, impressment, search for treasure and wrecks, trade, defenses, admiralty courts in the colonies, and the investing of governors with admiralty powers. The original letters are probably to be found among the Admiralty papers, but the material here is conveniently arranged and well indexed.

204. Admiralty courts in the West Indies.
America to have judges.
Guard for Jamaica.

209. Reference to two letters from Robert Quary in Pennsylvania (p. 102). 1703.

226. 1744-1756, valuable.

229. Much about trade of French with West Indies and Nova Scotia, prizes, etc.

230. Copies of Pitt’s instructions to the Lords of the Admiralty, Master General of Ordnance, Secretary at War, etc., from Dec. 31, 1757, to July 21, 1760. In this volume the regiments destined for North America are generally so designated. At the end is “Proportion of ordnance, small arms, and stores to be sent to North America” (nine pages).

231. Regarding French Canadians sent to France on taking of Quebec but returned to Canada (131-132, 137).
Newfoundland fisheries (149-150, 155, 182-183, 299).
Contraband trade, St. Lawrence (152, 158-161).
Illicit trade, Grenada (171-173).
Regarding French acts of violence in West Indies (240-259).
Regarding system of rotation adopted for relief of British troops in America (283-285, 345, and elsewhere).
Regarding advocate general in Massachusetts (307-309).
Importation of bullion to America (318).

Regarding brig *Betsey* (176-177). 1776.
Relations with French and Spanish during Revolutionary period.
Ships taken as prize.
Instructions of commanders of such merchant ships as have letters
of marque. 1778.
(The volumes of former H. O. Admiralty specially relating to America
have been transferred to C. O. Class 5: 259, 260.)

235-262. 1688-1760. Petitions.
Petitions sent to the king or Secretary of State and referred to Treasury,
Admiralty, Board of Trade, Ordnance Board, Court of King’s Bench, attorney
general and solicitor general, and to Privy Council, as the case might be.
The following list covers vols. 237-249.

237. Alexander Culpeper, regarding office of surveyor general in
Virginia.
Rev. Thomas Bray, for erecting a company to defray expenses of
orthodox ministers and instructors in America.

238. Daniel Coxe, regarding Heath patent.
Edward Chilton of Virginia to be attorney general of Barbadoes.

239. Countess of Bellmont, regarding the timber shipped from New
York by Lord Bellmont (cf. 150).
Cornbury for liberty to work mines in Ulster and Albany counties.
1703.
Edward and Dudley Carleton, merchants trading to Maryland, for
license to sail.
Planters, merchants, and owners interested in trade to Barbadoes.
William Penn, asking approval of John Evans as governor.
Nathan Rous and others, English merchants, regarding ship Thomas
and Phabe.

240. Countess of Bellmont, asking for order to discharge bond given
before she left New York for England, on account of money said
to be due to Four Companies.
Assembly of Bermuda against Edward Jones. Nov. 23, 1705.
Inhabitants of the northern part of Newfoundland asking for pro-
tection against the French. Jan. 11, 1703.
New England merchants asking to be instructed in tar-making.
Nov. 8, 1705.
William Penn for royal approbation of Col. Hamilton as governor
Virginia merchants begging for convoy. July 29, 1705.

General assembly of Barbadoes protesting against appropriation of
four and a half per cent. duty for uses in Great Britain.
Capt. Charles Congreve of Four Companies in New York.
Many petitions of merchants and others regarding lost ships.
Quakers on behalf of that people in Connecticut. Apr. 8, 1705.

242. Phippard, regarding ship trading to Virginia.
Many petitions regarding same subject of the embargo.

243. Many petitions regarding the embargo and license to go to or from
West Indies, Maryland, or Virginia.
Jamaica merchants regarding Asiento contract. May 28, 1709.

244. Planters and traders, Jamaica, regarding high duties on prize goods
into Jamaica. July 7, 1712.
Charles, Lord Baltimore, for restoration of his right to appoint
governor in Maryland (cf. 110, 244).
Many petitions regarding the embargo.
Merchants and others of New York.
Representation (copy) of Board of Trade on memorial of William
Penn, dated Feb. 13, 1710 (powers granted in Penn's Charter so
ample "as in our humble opinion seem capable of being extended
to the diminution of the prerogatives of your Majesty's Crown,
from whence they were originally derived "); 237).
Address of assembly of Pennsylvania, urging approval of act allow-
ing affirmation. June 7, 1712.
S. P. G. regarding Codrington's will and bequest. Feb. 21, 1710.
246. Elias Pay and Soloman de Paz of London, merchants, in behalf of
themselves and Mordechai Gomez, Jacob Gomez, Daniel Gomez,
and David Gomez of New York, merchants, asking for privileges
denization in England and plantations. July 16, 1714 (cf.
S. P. Dom. Geo. I., 74, 1, for legal opinion.)
James Mildmay of Barbadoes for pardon for robberies committed
in England in his youth. Feb. 25, 1713.
Nathan Simpson, Samuel Levy, in behalf of themselves and certain
New York merchants for privileges of denization (234-235,
endorsed favorably by "Clarendon", i. e., Lord Cornbury).
247. Abraham Mendez in behalf of himself and of Isaac and Moses
Mendez his brothers, merchants in Barbadoes, regarding money
loaned in Barbadoes (5-8, cf. 1-4).
Abraham Cross et al. of London, owners and freighters of The
Queen trading from Boston to London and seized by the French
(47).
Many similar petitions.
248. Merchant traders from Bideford, England, to Newfoundland, re-
garding right of Spain to fish (32).
249. Benedict Leonard Calvert, son of Charles, Lord Baltimore, regard-
ing his renunciation of Roman Catholicism and his father's cut-
ting off of his allowance in consequence, begs for a pension (55).
William Popple, speaking of his services to the Board of Trade and
his refusal to accept voluntary gratuities, has a large family, begs
for aid. June 28, 1716.

In the later volumes are many petitions for letters patent for inventions,
for pardons or remission of sentence, for letters of denization, and the like.
This series is continued in the next entry.

263-266. 1760-1781. Petitions.
There is very little in these volumes of value for colonial history. Vols.
263, 264, and 266 contain nothing.
265. P. 377 has a petition of Edward Bancroft, M.D., who had employed
himself for many years in North and South America in pursuit of
knowledge and especially of such knowledge as might benefit the
commerce and manufactures of Great Britain.
On pp. 409-416 is the genealogy of Lord Say and Sele.

It is perhaps worthy of note that some of the petitioners for letters patent
for inventions desired that the patent cover the plantations as well as Great
Britain, while others preferred that it should not.
267-325. 1716-1755. Regencies.
Entry books of letters from the Lords Justices sitting in council during the absence of the king from the kingdom. The Lords Justices were appointed a council of regency by the king and as here named consisted of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Secretaries of State, Master of Horse, Groom of the Stole, First Commissioner of the Admiralty, First Commissioner of the Treasury, and one person (Duke of Argyll) without office. They had their own special secretary appointed by themselves. Their letters are directed to the departments, the Board of Trade, the Secretary of State, etc.

321. Copy of memorial and report of Georgia trustees.

322. Minutes of the Lords Justices. 1752.

323. Lords Justices' warrants: to Gov. Ogle of Maryland and to governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island requiring laws and orders then in force to be sent to England.
Additional instructions ordering governors and councils of royal colonies to consider and revise laws then in force.
Other instructions.
Entries of petitions.
Lists of warrants signed.
Petition of merchants for Labrador.
Warrants for king's bill for surrender of Georgia to the crown (100-111, 115-117).
Warrants appointing members of councils in America, and for granting leaves of absence.

324. Lords Justices' letters to ordnance board for cannon for North America (11-13, 29). 1755.
Direction to Admiralty regarding vessels on lakes Ontario and Erie.
For bills drawn by Braddock in America (47).
Regarding North American prisoners (65, 83).
Bedding for king's forces in Nova Scotia (80).
Commission for Shirley (98).
Regarding M. de Lamberty and his complaint against Rhode Island (111-113).

325. Warrants for ammunition and arms for America.
Appointing James Dulaney chief justice of North Carolina.
Thomas Pownall, governor.
Peyton Randolph, attorney general.
Richard Dorrill, governor of Newfoundland.
John Henniker to be treasurer in New England (107-119).
Warrants for members of councils.

326-331. 1716-1790. Treasury Accounts.
Entry books of letters from the Secretary of State to the Treasury. The entries, which are brief, contain many references to American affairs, chiefly concerning trade, shipping, movements of troops to America. Occasionally they furnish valuable information and references, giving names of vessels, hints at illicit trading, and in the later volumes details regarding relations
with the Americans in the matter of supplying them with military stores. This series is continued in H. O. Departmental, Treasury Entry Book 1-6. 326, 327 are entry books of fees and messengers' bills. 328-330 are letter-books. 329 (formerly H. O. Treasury and Customs) is labelled "Treasury, received. From 25th March, 1776, to 6th October, 1781," and is a useful index to other volumes of former H. O. Treasury, now C. O. Class 5: 147, 148, 160, 151, 152, 153. 330 is specially important in that it fills the gap in H. O. Departmental, Treasury Entry Book (q. v., p. 70) between vols. 3 and 4. 331 is an interesting and useful volume. It is an index made by William Pollock, clerk in the office of Lord Sydney and Lord Grenville, for his private use. At his death it was given by his wife and executrix to Lord Sidmouth. The first part of the volume is an index to 328 and 330 above and H. O. Departmental, Treasury Entry Book 4-6, already referred to. The last part is an index to S. P. Dom. Entry Books 164, 166-168, 170-173, 175-191, 192, 194, 196. The work is admirably constructed, topically and by volumes, and contains an index to the index. It can be used very profitably in connection with the Revolutionary period and after. 332-385. 1660-1784. Warrants. Made up from two former collections, H. O. Warrant Books and S. P. Dom. Warrant Books. They contain Secretary of State's warrants in great variety, very few of which, however, relate to the colonies; reprieves, licenses, pardons, commissions, etc., including many passes for individuals and ships. Occasionally an entry of importance appears. 4

1 William Pollock began as a clerk of the office of the northern secretary in 1764. He was transferred to the office of the southern secretary in 1767 and served there as clerk for a year. When the American department was created under a third secretary in 1768 he was again transferred and in that office rose to the position of chief clerk. With the abolition of the third secretaryship in 1782 he returned to the office of the southern secretary, where he remained as chief clerk until his death. He was faithful and industrious, but timid and plodding and without ambition. Nevertheless he was a man of ability or he would not have been retained after 1782. He had a house in Downing St. 1

380 (185-187) contains a warrant for a registrar of servants going to the plantations, whose duty it was to register "such servants as should voluntarily go or be sent to any of the plantations in America or elsewhere." The incumbent was Leonard Thompson. On Aug. 30, 1772, the office was renewed for twenty-seven years to the same Thompson. From other sources the origin and history of this office can be traced. The first incumbent was Col. Roger Whitley in 1664. Whitley received the grant for life, but was served by deputy. On his surrender of the office, James II. granted it to Col. John Legg, John Robins, and one other for twenty-one years. The office proved to be of no use, but rather a prejudice to His Majesty's service (see Acts of Privy Council, Colonial, II., §69, especially p. 431, and in 1683, even before the grant to Legg et al., efforts were made to abolish it. A writ of scire facias was issued, as ordered by the Privy Council, and judgment was given in the High Court of Chancery, Easter term, 3 William and Mary, 1691, vacating the patent and the enrollment. On petition of Alderman Edward Thompson of London, the office was re-established by letters patent, June 4, 1691, and granted to Thompson for twenty-one years. Thompson died in 1699 and his son Leonard received the grant, which was renewed to the same in 1732 for forty years. Thompson and his son of the same name held it for the remainder of the colonial period. Acts of Privy Council, Colonial, I., §485; Cal. St. Pap., 1664-1688, pref. face, xxvi., §§24, 25, 32, 40, 49, 709, 798, 802; 1689-1692, §§63, 151; 1699, §§177-1781; S. P. Dom. George II., 151 (above, p. 44). For the object, duties, and remuneration of the office, see Patent Rolls, II William III., pt. I. 8.
386-413. 1697-1784. Passes.

Ships’ passes and permits given to individuals to trade or to travel either abroad or in England. Passes to go to Holland, France, etc., and sometimes to return; for ships to trade with Spain, Italy, the Baltic, etc. The character of these passes can readily be determined from the Cal. H. O. Papers, e.g., I. 127. A few colonial items occur, such as: pass for the Salzburgers (409, 5); for George Sanftlein, “a citizen of Ebenezer” in Georgia, to go to Holland (ibid., 29); for Swiss to go to South Carolina in 1741 (ibid., 56); for Swiss and Germans (ibid., 58). Many of the volumes are of no importance for colonial history.

414. 1718. Private Entries.

A Foreign Office volume of Secretary Stanhope’s, concerning relations with the Elector of Brandenburg and Charles Whitworth’s mission.


Only vols. 415-417 cover our period, and they are of little consequence. 416 contains a copy of a circular regarding illicit trade, Dec. 6, 1768, and copies of circulars notifying the colonies of changes in the secretaryship in England.

421. 1706-1782. Index.

“Index to the Domestick Books commencing 6 December, 1706, and ending 17 May, 1782, in XXVI Volumes.” (See p. 53.)

NAVAL.

This series is divided into five groups:

I. 1689-1698. Miscellaneous Correspondence, partly calendared.

II. 1700-1781. Letters from the Admiralty, calendared for the period 1760-1775.

III. 1700-1772. Naval Commanders’ Despatches, calendared for the period after 1760.


V. 1699-1782. Miscellaneous, including the correspondence of the sick and wounded and papers relating to prisoners of war. Calendared for the period 1760-1775.

The greater part of this series was formerly H. O. Admiralty, 1689-1781, 1-191.

I. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

1-5. 1689-1698. Miscellaneous Correspondence.

These volumes, originally bound up in the old Paper Office in 1769, have been broken up and rearranged and in a measure redistributed. They contain very little of importance here. 5 has a letter from Capt. Norris on board the Monk, St. John’s Harbor, Newfoundland, Aug. 12, 1697. In the same volume are a few entries regarding the fleet in the West Indies, but nothing else.
II. ADMIRALTY LETTERS.

6-66. 1700-1782. Letters from the Admiralty.

These volumes contain original letters from the Admiralty Board and its secretaries to the Secretary of State, concerning such matters as that board desired should be known to the king and the secretary; also copies of the secretary's replies. They form a voluminous series of fifty-two thick volumes, in which the letter of the board accompanies a large number of enclosures, both copies and originals. The board letters are often perfunctory in character though occasionally outlining some policy agreeable to the board. The volumes that relate to the periods when the British fleet lay in American waters are of great value, beginning with about 1740 (vol. 23). The volumes are not indexed but occasionally one contains a "List of Letters." The series is continued in *H. O. Departmental, Admiralty, 1, 2, 3, 1782-1783*.

23. An account of all orders that have been given by His Majesty or the Lords Justices and signed by the Secretary of State or by the secretary to the Lords Justices, for raising and embarking land forces and marines for the expedition to Carthagena. Jan. 5, 1740.


Regarding sloop for South Carolina.


Copies of two long Shirley letters. Boston, Mar. 27, Apr. 4, 1745.

29. Many papers regarding the Louisburg expedition.

Complaint of Capt. Frankland against Gov. Glen of South Carolina.


Conflict with governor and council.

Important letter of the Admiralty Board.

Many long enclosures.

Papers regarding embargo. Feb. 28, 1746.

Clandestine trade with St. Eustatius. Mar. 15.

Regarding *Providence* of Boston, whose captain carried ammunition to the Scottish rebels. Apr. 8.

31. Regarding taking of Dutch ships, July 2, stating that such were captured not by English vessels but by American privateers in the West Indies, commissioned by colonial governors "over whom [the admiralty] have no influence" (many papers on this subject of seizure of Dutch ships in the West Indies in this volume, see letters, Oct. 22 and Nov. 20, 1746; in 61 are 22 written copies of the above extract).

Supply of French islands with provisions and ammunition and other warlike stores by Dutch at St. Eustatius. July 30.

Many papers regarding Cape Breton expedition and intended expedition to Quebec.

Regarding exporting provisions from Ireland to British West Indies. Oct. 10.

41. Some West India vice-admiralty proceedings. Apr. 3, 1758.
Valuable collection of papers (partly in French) taken from French
frigate Rhinoceros by H. M. S. Isis, giving information about
affairs in French America.

42. Important despatch from Secretary Egremont to the Admiralty.
Nov. 20, 1761.
Great number of papers relating to proceedings of vice-admiralty
courts in America against Spanish vessels (answers to queries
sent by Admiralty Board to colonies, from Barbadoes, Antigua,
St. Christopher, Montserrat, Tortola, Jamaica, Georgia, North
Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, Halifax—original
papers, not copies).
Copies of letters found on board prizes. Mar. 10, 1761.
Regarding trade in West Indies. Nov. 18, 1760.

52. Regarding prisoners at Forton, Jan. 3, 1778 (this volume is full of
matter relating to the war—prisoners, captures, prizes, deserters).
Drafts of Weymouth despatches, some "secret", others "most
secret and confidential", will be found in the middle and latter
part of this volume.

53. American documents fewer than in the last volume, probably owing
to the fact that separate American books were kept. Still there
are many papers concerning relations with France and the navy,
and particularly prisoners in Old Mill and Forton prisons, their
exchange, escape, release on condition of serving on British
ships, etc. Many original petitions from prisoners; copies of
letters, one signed by Franklin and John Adams, others by
Franklin, Lee, and Adams regarding or to prisoners; two letters
from Franklin to D. Hartley, Sept. 14, Oct. 20, 1778; and a few
letters on capture of packet boat near Coruña.

55. Regarding attack on Spanish possessions in America—Mosquito
Shore and Mississippi.
Despatch of Lord George Germain, June 25, 1779 (other despatches
later on).
Capture of Capt. Cunningham ("notorious pirate"). July 14, 1779.
Regarding treatment of Portuguese vessels.

57. Deals chiefly with naval operations in the West Indies. Contains:
"A List of American prisoners confined in Forton prison with the
dates of their commitment and their crimes, Jan., 1782." 361
names.
Id., Mill prison, Jan. 4, 1781, 463 names (other lists in 55).
Proceedings of court of inquiry into conduct of Capt. Dundas in
his treatment of Loyalists after Yorktown. Mar. 16, 1782.
Regarding officers and men of H. M. S. Lisard, employed on shore
when Americans besieged Quebec in 1775 (many papers).

Throughout these later volumes run extensive series of papers dealing with
American prisoners, only a few of which have been noted above. Also corre-
respondence with the commissioners of sick and wounded (Bell, chief commis-
sioner). The papers of this "Commission of Sick and Wounded and for
exchanging Prisoners of War" are in Admiralty, Sec., 3528, 3529 and Ad-
miralty, Medical, In-Letters, 85-87, 119-124, Minutes 1-50, and Out-Letters
1-14.

These letters are addressed to either Secretary of State, though usually to Bedford, Holderness, Suffolk, Weymouth. They are supplemental to the other series and fill in gaps. There appears to be no special reason why they should have been kept apart. As a whole they relate to northern Europe and so concern the northern department, but there are exceptions to this statement. Duplicate papers and drafts of despatches are to be found, notably at the end of 66. The contents are of the same character as in the former series. In 61 are some vice-admiralty proceedings, and in 66 are Lord George Germain despatches, an important letter from the Admiralty on the subject of exchange, papers referring incidentally to John Paul Jones and the Serapis, and a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, the Hague, Oct. 22, 1779, on the same. The papers are unbound.

III. NAVAL COMMANDERS' DESPATCHES.


This series contains letters and enclosures from admirals and naval commanders to the Secretary of State, with drafts of the secretaries' instructions. These papers bear somewhat the same relation to those in Admiralty, Sec. In-Letters as do those in the old America and West India series to the Board of Trade papers. A comparison of 85 with Adm. Sec., In-Letters, 232 and of 98 with id., 381 and 480, shows that as far as the same correspondents are concerned the two collections are quite independent. In the volumes noted the letters to the Secretary of State are more valuable than those written to the Admiralty Board. They are more frequent and generally longer, containing more enclosures. The latter occasionally duplicate those in the Admiralty series and sometimes the dates of the letters coincide, but as a rule enclosures and dates are different. It must be remembered, however, that the correspondents in this series are generally admirals in European waters, chiefly the Mediterranean and the Baltic. None of the letters are from admirals in North American waters. Only vols. 83, 85, 98, 100, 101 deserve mention here.

83. From Sir Charles Wager as First Lord of the Admiralty: letter of Nov. 2, 1737, regarding anchorages in the West Indies.
85. Deals entirely with Adm. Vernon's operations in the West Indies, 1739-1740.
98. Chiefly relates to proposed co-operation of Lieut.-Gen. James St. Clair with the expedition against Louisburg and contains many important papers, copies.

“A representation of the state of the province of Nova Scotia”, sent to Newcastle by Shirley.
“State of Canada.”
Additional instructions to St. Clair.
“A Scheme for the Invasion of Canada” by Mr. Vaughan. Nov., 1745.
Memorial on Nova Scotia by the same.
Letters from St. Clair to Newcastle. May 23, 29, June 1, 6, 15, 27, 29, Aug. 8, 11, 16, 18, 23, 29, 1746.
Memorial from St. Clair regarding provisions in the colonies.
Newcastle's instructions and additional instructions to St. Clair.
July 17.
Bedford to Newcastle.
Adm. Lestock to Bedford regarding St. Clair and lodgings for the
troops at Louisburg.
Despatches, Newcastle to St. Clair. Aug. 15, 22.
Ibid., to Lestock and St. Clair diverting expedition to western coast
St. Clair and Lestock to Newcastle. Aug. 23, 30.
The remainder of the volume relates to the expedition to the coast
of France.

100. Entry book of secret instructions from Lords Justices to Sir
Edward Hawke to cruise off coast of France in order to blockade
Brest and Rochefort, 1755-1757. This act was part of England's
answer to the French seizure of the forts on the Ohio, Apr., 1754.
The instructions are dated July 22, 1755. Further secret expedi-
tions were planned by Pitt, July, 1755, against Rochefort or Bor-
deaux, and instructions were issued to Sir J. Mordaunt and Sir
Edward Hawke (guard to transports). This volume contains
reports and minutes of councils of war; also inquiry into the
causes of the failure of the expedition, Aug.-Sept., 1757. This
volume was formerly A. W. I. 84.

101. From the Mediterranean fleet and of value because indirectly it
deals with Mediterranean trade, passes, and relations with Al-
giers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

105-110. 1727-1745. Drafts and Duplicates of Commanders' Des-
patches.

IV. LISTS OF SHIPS.

Of no importance for colonial history.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

117-137. 1700-1782. Miscellaneous.
The contents of the following volumes may be noted:

117. Labelled "Sick and Wounded and Miscellaneous". 1700-1702.
Contains:
"The case of Cogi Baba di Sultanum and others, Armenians and
Persians, merchants, claimers to the Goods of Capt. Kidd", with
full schedules and account of the seizure of the ship Quidah alias
Kary Merchant, taken in passage "from Bengall to Suratt", Feb.,
1697, by Capt. William Kidd of galley Adventure—goods seized
by Bellomont, sent to England in H. M. S. Advice, and sold by
authority of the Court of Admiralty.
Proposals for safe conveying of Her Majesty's declaration of war
to her foreign plantations by Thomas Cary. May 6, 1702.
Papers regarding transportation and victualling, and a few about
sick and wounded and prisoners of war.
120. Letter from Capt. Francis Farnando to Sir Charles Hedges and Mr. Harley. Port Royal, Jamaica, Feb. 19, 1706.
Other Jamaica and Barbadoes papers.
Log kept by Capt. Farnando, Dec. 21, 1705–May 11, 1706, Falmouth to Jamaica and return, and "journal of my proceedings with Adm. Whetstone".
124. Spanish depredations, 1715-1741, a volume important for the war of 1739-1740, but bearing only indirectly on colonial history except as it touches colonial commerce. Contains:
List of ships taken, 1715-1727, among which are a number sailing between the American continent and the West Indies—Barbadoes to Carolina, Philadelphia to St. Augustine and Barbadoes, New York to St. Eustatius and Curaçao, Boston to Maryland (captured off the capes of Virginia); the name of the captor is given, also cargo and value. Cf. C. O. 388: 89-94.
List of representations and memoirs regarding these depredations. Samuel Bonham's case, 1734: ship taken near Jamaica, June 13, 1728.
128. A paper or two regarding piloting through passages in the West Indies. 1739-1740.
Petition of Bristol merchants for protection of their ships homeward bound from America. July 22, 1740.
Petition of agents of Barbadoes and Leeward Islands for protection from Spanish squadron. Oct. 23, 1740.
List of all orders from the Secretary of State. Feb. 14, 1738 to Nov. 25, 1740.
Memorial of merchants and planters trading to and interested in British plantations in America, praying for a distribution of prize money. Mar. 3, 1740.
Many of these papers bear on the expedition to Jamaica and Carthagena.

The dates that follow are of the reports.
Regarding proclamation for suppressing pirates in America. Aug. 19, 1717.
Regarding illegal trade in the plantations. Aug. 20, 1723.
Regarding distribution of prizes. Mar. 29, 1727.
Interpretation of navigation act, 12 Car. II. c. 18, as applied to a Swedish ship the captain of which was born near Edinburgh and so not qualified under the act. Aug. 3, 1732.
Regarding Palatines from Rotterdam designing to go to America, Sept. 13, 1737—bad treatment by captain—petition of Theobald Keiffer and others, dated Sept. 9, 1737.
Regarding king's power in respect of additional instructions to captains of private ships in time of war and other similar questions—
May 3, 1757—a number of papers follow on instructions to priva-
teeers and their abuse.
Nevis case, ship Nelly against Herbert, deputy collector. Aug. 1,
1760.
Brig Betsey, May 28, 1776—no report.
Regarding seizure of vessel carrying ammunition to America. Dec.
7, 1776.
Regarding preparation of draft of two warrants setting apart places
of confinement for persons suspected of high treason in America,
Regarding removal of American prisoners from Forton and Old
Mill prisons to Shrewsbury. Mar. 28, 1782.
Cases relating to the war, with opinion of Dr. Marriott, advocate
general, particularly concerning neutrals, Dutch, Danes, and
Swedes. 1778-1782.

Among the other reports in this volume are many of interest to the student
of the development of the principles of international law.

**MILITARY.**


These papers were formerly *H. O. War Office, Mili-
tia, Ordnance,* and *Military Commissions.* The volumes
have been broken up and distributed, the portions relating
to American affairs having been transferred to
*C. O. Class 5: 162-173.* The papers that remain form
a collection of letters and other documents sent to the secretary from the
war office and ordnance board.

3-29. 1702-1782. War Office.

Correspondence between the Secretary at War and the Secretary of State
with great variety of accompanying enclosures. The following brief descrip-
tion of selected volumes will show their character.

20. 1750-1752. Various memorials and papers sent to the Secretary at
War regarding commissions, successions, reductions, allowances,
vacancies, exchanges, and recommendations in the regiments in
Antigua, St. Christopher, Leeward Islands, Nova Scotia, with
letters regarding these from the Secretary at War to the Secre-
tary of State and the latter's replies. One paper, Sept. 15, 1752,
concerns the troops in Georgia, which the Trustees are to support
no longer.

26. 1773-1777. Regarding plans for relief of North America and West
Indies.

One paper entitled “Arrangement proposed for ascertaining with
the greater precision the Line of Duty in the several offices of the
ancient Secretaries of State, the Secretary of State for the Colo-
tries, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Secretary at War
respecting the execution of his Majesty's commands concerning
troops to be transported to the Colonies in Africa and America,
from Great Britain or Ireland, and to Troops returning to Great
Britain or Ireland from the said Colonies”. Approved by the
king, Feb., 1773.
Letter, enclosure, and correspondence regarding the badness of tents in America.

A paper or two regarding the American prisoners. 1777.

27. 1778. Resolution of Norfolk County to assist the king with additional troops. Jan., 1778.
Regarding St. Douairé, a Frenchman taken in arms with the rebels. Amherst's letter regarding Burgoyne inquiry, with many following papers on this subject.
Amherst's report on certain papers (not given, but referring to America).

References to departure of John Paul Jones from France and designs on England.

28. 1779-1780. Two packages.
Petition from Workhaven (five miles from Whitehaven) regarding John Paul Jones.
Papers concerning defense of England against invasion.
Secretary at War's letter to Burgoyne, demanding an explanation why he has not returned to America and joined the prisoners under the Saratoga Convention, and Burgoyne's interesting reply.

Regarding vessel with Hessians and Yaughers on board from New York, driven ashore at Galway. Feb., 1780.
Regarding trade from Jersey to Newfoundland. Mar. 12, 1780.


Print of correspondence between Sir Henry Clinton and the Secretary of State regarding granting half-pay to provincials. 1779-1781.

Memorial to Lord George Germain from Lieut. John Riky of the 50th Regiment, who served in the provincial corps in America and had losses amounting to £8500.
Small paper book containing "Recruiting List of the Continental Prisoners of War taken at the Surrender of Charleston, May 12, 1780, and at Gates' surrender at Camden, August 16, 1780, now enlisted in the King's service since February 10, 1781" (valuable).

30-33. 1759-1782. Militia.
Refers entirely to the militia of the English counties.

Reports from Scarborough of French squadron. Sept., 1779.
A long letter from Marquis of Rockingham to the Secretary of State, regarding John Paul Jones and the engagement with the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough. Sept. 28, 1779. Printed, American Historical Review, XV. 567-571.
Military  

34-40. 1702-1782. Ordnance.

Letters from the Ordnance Board to the Secretary of State, including reports by board to the Master General of Ordnance and by him transmitted to the secretary. Also letters from the Master General and many warrants signed by the king or by the Lords Justices.

34. Contains papers relating to the forts in Newfoundland, 1705, Leeward Islands, Nevis, Antigua, St. Christopher.
Regarding ordnance for expedition against Canada. 1709.
Account of ordnance stores bought at Boston in New England to supply the ships under Sir Hovenden Walker.
Regarding exchanging defective powder in Virginia. 1711.
Petition of officers shipwrecked in St. Lawrence River. 1712.

35. Papers concerning the Four Companies, New York. 1715.
Id., South Carolina (number of papers, 1715, 1720, 1722).
Regarding companies in Jamaica and Bahamas (number of papers).
Regarding forts, Nova Scotia (many papers to 1723), Placentia (id., 1718, 1721).
Plan of Placentia, 1722; Jamaica (many papers).
Regarding memorial of Henry Newman (cf. Bodl. Lib. Rawlinson C. 379). Delafaye wrote to Cadogan, he referred the matter to the Board of Trade, and this is the board's report to Master General Cadogan of the ordnance board, Dec. 14, 1723.

36. List of warlike stores ordered to be provided for a regiment of foot to be raised for the defense of the plantations under the command of Gen. Oglethorpe. Nov. 4, 7, 1737.
Report from the general assembly at Charleston. Dec. 23, 1737.
List of applications from the plantations for stores. 1727-1737.
Additional supply for Georgia and South Carolina. 1738.
List of orders to governors in West Indies. 1740.
Number of papers connected with expedition of 1740.
Account of stores directed to be sent to the plantations. 1728-1738.
Other lists.
Lord Montague on muskets for Georgia. 1741.
Expenditures in Jamaica—elaborate plan of storehouses and wharf. 1742-1743.
Charges of office of ordnance at Rattan. 1744.

37. A few papers relating to the Louisburg expedition. 1745-1746.
Id., the defense of Georgia and the sending of the ship Success to Georgia in 1746.
Petition of William Thompson, master and owner of Success, and of Harman Verelst, his attorney. Aug. 13, Nov. 24, 1746.
Regarding plan of finding navigable passage to western ocean. 1746.

Regarding expedition to North America, Nov. 22, 1754, Nova Scotia, 1754, 1755.
Warrant for ordnance and stores and train of artillery, Halifax, New York, Pennsylvania. 1758.
Regarding campaign of 1758-1759, Antigua, 1759, Grenada, 1763. Account of brass ordnance and stores sent to New York, 1761; to North America for frontier forts, 1764.

St. Vincent.
New York and Stamp Act riots. 1766.
Report on the state of the forts and garrisons in all His Majesty’s dominions and plantations abroad. 1766.
Ceded Islands. 1766.
Memoir of Maj. Hugh Debbieg. Aug. 10, 1774. (Copy.)
North America. 1777.

40. List of arms for North America. 1779.
Some papers touching England’s defense against John Paul Jones —Liverpool, Hull.
Jamaica. 1780.
Halifax. 1782.
New York recruits. 1782.
Engineers and prisoners of war, officers of Royal Regiment of Artillery. 1782.
Return of ordnance, New York, Antigua, Jamaica. 1782.

41-44. 1702-1760. Commissions.
Military commissions on parchment, many of which are signed in blank by the secretary.

In 44 are twelve commissions signed by Pitt, “Lt. Col. ——— to take rank as Colonel of Foot only in North America”, Dec., 1757; only two are filled in—the names are Henry Bouquet and Archibald Montgomery.

Unimportant.

48. George II. Petitions.
George Clinton, governor of Newfoundland.
Capt. Macdonald, served at Louisburg.
Col. Jones, Leeward Islands.
William Jacob, lieutenant of marines in American waters.
James Carteret, captain in expedition against St. Augustine, aide-de-camp to Oglethorpe, went over with him in 1738, wants command of one of the three independent companies recommended for service in South Carolina.
Lient.-Col. Thomas Digges, governor of Montserrat (biography).
Lient.-Col. Hopson on needs of the soldiers about to start for Cape Breton.
James Gibson, Barbadoes, Boston, Cape Breton (speaks of his “Journal of the Siege of Louisburg” presented to the king).
Samuel Mackay, served many years in America, wants company.
Samuel Gledhill, governor of Placentia.
Otis Little, Annapolis Royal.

**HOME OFFICE. 1782-1783.**

**DEPARTMENTAL.**

**ADMIRALTY.**


1. List of troop ships in North America. Apr., 1782.

   Secretary Shelburne to the Admiralty bidding them instruct the admirals and rear-admirals to correspond with the secretary and to obey such orders as they shall receive. Apr. 3, 1782.

   Regarding promotion of Viscount Howe to be admiral. Apr. 8, 1782.

   Regarding exchange of English and American prisoners, with a copy of a letter from William Hodgson. Apr.

   Regarding contracts for provisions, America and West Indies.

   Movements of French fleet preparing at Brest.

   A few papers regarding the sending of German recruits to America by way of north of Scotland, Shelburne’s despatch of Apr. 15.

   List of navy victuallers in North America and West Indies.

   Recruits for North America.

   Lists of American prisoners at Forton prison, 313, Apr. 15, and at Mill prison, 590, with supplemental list of those sent from Kinsale and in the Mill prison but not yet committed, 72.

   Another list of those taken in arms on American ships, who have not been committed in form by a magistrate, 100; at Edinburgh, 15; Deal, 1; *Security* prison-ship at Chatham, 6.

   List of those taken in arms in French ships, at Edinburgh, 9; at Pembroke, 5; Englishmen at Pembroke, 2. The total is given in the next volume as 1106.

2. Regarding recruits and others for America and return of companies to England.

   Many papers about exchange of prisoners.

   Many papers on minor subjects—transport, clothing, private passage, movements of ships.

   Some Hessian material.

   Papers from Com. George Johnstone about Trinidad.
Regarding conduct of Capt. John Linzee, of H. M. S. Beaver, toward Bowen, judge of vice-admiralty in South Carolina. May 29, 1782.
Intelligence regarding De Grasse’s fleet. June 2.
Important secretary’s despatch. Aug. 9.
Regarding general evacuation.
Conditions of the exchange of prisoners with America.
3. Regarding transportation, disembarkation, reinforcements in West Indies, cessation of hostilities, and evacuation.
Orders and instructions.
Regarding American prisoners, riotous and troublesome. Feb. 18, 1783.
Settlement of peace and restoration of friendly relations with France, Spain, and the United States.
Return of troops.
List of transports with German troops on board from New York. Dec. 27.

ADMIRALTY ENTRY BOOK.

1. 1779-1815. Admiralty Entry Book.
This volume is entirely taken up with warrants, commissions, and instructions, from the king to the Admiralty. It covers the War of 1812 as well as the last years of the Revolutionary War.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

1. 1782-1789. Letters to the Secretary of State.
This volume contains a number of papers regarding the German auxiliaries, with abstracts of the various treaties with the minor German princes. A paper or two regarding Loyalists (memorandum from Mrs. Daniel Dulany regarding lands in Nova Scotia), with a paper or two at the end regarding trade.

TREASURY.

Continuation of S. P. Dom. Entry Books 326-331. Entry books of secretary’s letters to the Treasury, containing the record of such parts of the colonial administration as the Treasury turned over to the Secretary of State. These volumes are important as they relate almost entirely to colonial affairs. The secretaries are Lord George Germain, W. Ellis, Shelburne, Sydney, Grenville, and the clerical secretaries, Grey Elliott, Nepean, Pollock. S. P. Dom., Entry Book, 330, pp. 97-362, May 31, 1782–Dec. 17, 1783, fills in the gap between 3 and 4 of this series from May 28, 1782, to Dec. 29, 1783; and id. 331 is an index in part to these volumes. Except for 4 these volumes are well indexed themselves. The entries of
letters are accompanied by lists of enclosures, and the series should be used in connection with *Treasury, In-Letters*. Probably many of the letters here entered will not be found in that collection, certainly not in so convenient a form. It was formerly *H. O. Treasury and Customs* 17.

**WARRANT BOOK.**

1. 1782-1784. Warrant Book.

Warrant book of the Earl of Shelburne, secretary of state for the southern department, sworn into office Mar. 27, 1782. It contains warrants of all kinds, commissions, etc. Pp. 112, 146 contain warrants for the commission of Richard Oswald to treat for peace, July 25, 1782. The volume is indexed.

**ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

**GEORGE III.**


Continuation of *S. P. Dom. George III.*


Addresses lamenting the continuance of the war.

Plan "to reinstate the British Empire by a general war".

Maj. Charles Craven, Pepperrell's regiment.

Surgeon R. Freer of Cornwallis's regiment.

Robert Seaton of New York, merchant.

Duel of Rev. Bennet Allen, Maryland, with Daniel Dulany's brother in Hyde Park.

From W. Brereton regarding Manila and Batavia.

Charles William Murray, serving in the West Indies.

John Swindell regarding club of artificers from Stockport in Lancashire, encouraged by Franklin to migrate to America.

Allen vs. Dulany, various opinions.

John Graham, superintendent of Indian affairs, leave of absence.

William Clarke on artificers migrating.

Allen petition.

Other papers regarding artificers and regarding Allen.

"Liste des prisoniers anglais arrivés à l'Orient le Sept. 20, 1782", captured from Philadelphia privateers.

Townshend to Laurens permitting him to go to Bath.

Allen petition.

Draft of letter to Laurens at Bath.

Laurens to Townshend. Nov. 2, 19.


Draft of an act to enable His Majesty to conclude a definitive treaty of commerce with the United States.
2. 1783. Laurens to Townshend. Jan. 15, 1783. 
Oswald to Townshend. Paris, Jan. 10. 
Laurens to Townshend. Jan. 19. 
Petition of widows of soldiers killed in America. 
Lieut.-Col. Thompson (Count von Rumford). 
Papers from same and others serving in American provincial regiments (especially June 25, 26, 28). 
3. Regarding pay of soldiers serving in America, list given. Aug. 18, 1783. 
Memorial of Capt. de Haacke of 3d Waldeck Regiment regarding reimbursement of his expenses for effecting exchange of prisoners at Havana. 
Other papers regarding returns of German troops. 
Petition of Florida claimant, Denys Rolle. Sept. 10. 
Many papers regarding return of German troops and transportation to Germany. Nov., Dec. 
Regarding emigration to America. 
Regarding Mr. Bennet who in 1776 went to America to convert the savages. 
From Col. Thompson regarding king's American Dragoons. 
Memorial from Lieut. Lachlan Maclean wishing to sell his commission. 
Regarding St. Eustatius prize money. 

40. Weeded Papers. 1782-1785. 
A few papers regarding German auxiliaries. 
Letter from Gov. Tryon regarding one Ryan, a Loyalist without support. Apr. 22, 1784. 
D. Taitt (see C. O. 5; 603, 604) wants provost marshalship in New Brunswick. 
Regarding Mr. Paterson, "who had formerly a great employment in America".

LAW OFFICERS. 

Chiefly entries of letters from the secretaries to the attorney general and solicitor general, with the latter's replies. In 1, the secretaries are Bute, Bedford, Halifax, Egremont, Sandwich, Grafton, Conway, Weymouth, Suffolk, Rochford, Townshend, North; in 2, Halifax, Shelburne, Suffolk, Weymouth, Stormont. 
1. To the law officers. 
Entries regarding the John Wilkes case. 
Opinions regarding the cession of Cape Breton and other islands and coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Can the king make a Roman Catholic in Canada a baronet? 1771.
Regarding repeal of 16 George III. and carrying into effect articles of peace of 1783.
Regarding whalers and fishermen of Nantucket and other parts of the United States desiring to emigrate to Cape Breton.

2. From the law officers.
   Regarding Jesuits’ demands in Ceded Islands. 1764.
   Clergymen in the Floridas. 1764.
   Jesuits in Canada. 1765.
   Rebel prisoners at Plymouth and Portsmouth. 1777.
   Printed text of address of the City of London, 1775, with law officers’ report.

Regarding various letters and papers (upon which law officers had reported in Dec., 1774) regarding the rebellion in the New England provinces, and other tracts which have appeared since (letter dated Mar., 1775) and have been communicated to Parliament—Do these papers constitute treason?
Regarding American ship stopped at Nieuport. May 16, 1776.
Regarding draft of instructions touching seizure of vessels under 16 George III.
(The distinction between “to” and “from” the law officers is not very accurately preserved.)

MILITARY.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

1. 1782-1786. Correspondence.

Letters from the commander-in-chief to the Secretary of State and replies thereto.
   Early papers relate to Jamaica.
   A few to American regiments.
   Equipment of troops in New York.

Memorial to the commander-in-chief from Capt. Du Barree, who served in America, 1755-1762, and was surveyor in Halifax harbor (an interesting biography).

Papers regarding court martial of Maj. Stanhope. 1782.
Memorial of Col. Gordon, engineer, Grenada.

MISCELLANEA.


Contains entries of warrants for arms, in a few cases for the plantations—Jamaica, Newfoundland, Leeward Islands. On pp. 171, 178-179 are proposals for the establishment of an office of ordnance with subestablishments at Quebec, New York, St. John’s (Newfoundland), Placentia, and East Florida.
ADDRESSES.

1-34. 1769-1819. Addresses.

Addresses, signed, on parchment or paper, from English and Scottish corporations, boroughs, counties, societies, officers of regiments, etc., sent to the king. They deal with redress of grievances, 1769-1770, the American revolt, war, and peace, 1775-1782, the king's recovery, 1789, miscellaneous and undated, and undated with signatures only, and declaration of the bankers of the City of London, 1817-1819. As at present arranged the addresses regarding America are scattered through the bundles, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32. The single address in 32 is from Kingston-upon-Hull, July 15, 1779, assuring the king of support on the threatened invasion of France and Spain (formerly in bundle 18). Some of the addresses are printed in Force's Archives and all are listed in Stevens's Index, where they can be found under "State Papers, Miscellaneous", 197-228. The present arrangement is liable to be changed. In 25 (formerly S. P. Misc. 221) were a number of addresses from the colonies which have now been transferred to the Colonial Series as follows:

C. O. 5: 7. Address from Loyal American Refugees to the king, June, 1779. The signatures are divided among the colonies thus: Pennsylvania, 12; New Jersey, 1; New York, 3; Connecticut, 5; Rhode Island, 2; Massachusetts, 31; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 13; South Carolina, 13; North Carolina, 11; Georgia, 7. No signatures were obtained from New Hampshire.


Address of the assembly of South Carolina, thanking the king for the appointment of Gov. Johnson, for remission of arrears of quitrent, and for continuance of present bills of credit. Mar. 1, 1730.

C. O. 5: 384. Address of the council and assembly of South Carolina, thanking the king for the bounty to sufferers by the fire at Charleston. June 3, 1742.

C. O. 28: 42. Address of the people of the Hebrew nation resident in the island of Barbadoes, on the king's recovery, with seven signatures. July 10, 1789.

C. O. 42: 21. Address of the inhabitants of Montreal on the king's recovery. The address is on parchment, written in English on one side, signed by English inhabitants; in French on the other side, signed by French inhabitants. 1789.


C. O. 137: 46. Address from several planters of Jamaica, on the accession of George I. Dec. 4, 1714.


In 25 there is also an address from the agents for the American Loyalists. Mar. 27, 1789.
STATE PAPERS, MISCELLANEOUS.

1-165. Miscellaneous.

A miscellaneous collection of volumes and bundles now gathered with a Foreign Office residuum into a single collection under the above title. Very few of the volumes are of much importance for colonial history.

DOMESTIC.

12-29, 53 are indexes, references, and lists to Sir Joseph Williamson's collections of notes and extracts, of which but few remain in their original form. Altogether there appear to have been about 200 volumes. (Thomas, Notes of Materials, pp. 64-76.) Some of them can be identified among the Colonial Office volumes and their contents have been calendared in greater part. Others of the journals and note books are among S. P. Dom. Charles II., 87, 231, 253, 271, 319 A, 339, 377-387, 410, 439. See also S. P. Misc. 215, 216; S. P. Dom. Ireland, 278, 279.


15. This is an index of pamphlets, probably to other volumes of the Williamson collection that can not now be identified—"Miscellany Books" of some kind. The following entries may be noted:

Summary Description manifesting that greater profits are to be done in the Hotth than in the Cold parts of the Coast of America. M. 13, p. 2.


The Humble Petition of Thomas Violet, goldsmith, concerning the abuses in the managing his Majesty's Custom, with his Majesty's answer. M. 13, p. 459.


Under "Trade" are entered the titles of ten seventeenth-century pamphlets, 1623-1662.

16. "Index of Commissions, Powers, Grants, etc., drawn out of the Rolls, arranged alphabetically.

Under "Plantations" are fourteen entries from 2 Car. I. to July 2, 9 Car. I.

Under "Tobacco" are six entries, James I. and Charles I.
Under "Trade" three separate pages of entries.
Under "West Indies" one entry.
18. P. 213, references to "Trade, Navigation, Navy".
P. 217, "Plantations".
20. Pp. 77-79, a copy of orders to be observed in assemblies of Council,
Whitehall, Feb. 20, 1627 (copy made, Dec. 9, 1674. See also 21
at end).
24. Index to various manuscript books, lettered A—ΦΦΦ, of instruments,
acts, commissions, etc., under such headings as "Barbadoes",
"Governor", "Jamaica", "Leeward Islands", "Plantations",
"Surinam".
25. Index of a more general character: "Barbadoes", "Bermudas",
"Carolina", "Jamaica", "Logwood", "Nova Scotia and Lac-
caddy", "New England", "Rhode Island", "Sarenam", "To-
bacco", "Virginia", "Lord Willoughby".
27. General Index, s. v. "Plantations".
28. Index Geographical and Historical: "Barbadoes", "Cayenne",
"Guadeloupe", "Jamaica", "Masts", "New England", "St
Christopher", "Tobacco", "Virginia", "French West Indies",
English "West Indies", "Dutch West Indies".
30. This is a "List of Contents" of the collections of Sir Julius Cæsar
(see Thomas, Notes of Materials, p. 70), of which v. 79 seems to
be that numbered Add. MSS. 12496 in the British Museum. The
former S. P. Miscellanea 508, "American Prisoners, 1777-1780",
is either distributed among or finds its equivalent in S. P. Dom.
Naval, 55, 57 and H. O. Depart. Admiralty, 1.
49. Index to papers and manuscripts of Sir Leoline Jenkins (see Thomas,
Notes of Materials, p. 64). P. 192 contains references to "Bundles
67, 68, 69" for matter relating to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Leeward
Islands, New England and New Hampshire, Virginia including
Maryland, Hudson's Bay, New York including New Jersey.
52. Bundle of pamphlets, contains, Considerations upon the White Her-
ing and Cod Fisheries (London, 1749).
Argument for the incorporation of the Society of the Free British
Fishery.
58. Bundle of pamphlets, contains: Printed instructions for command-
ers of merchant ships bearing letters of marque and reprisal for
private men of war against the States General of the United
Provinces (1780).
75. Original letter appointing William Pitt Secretary of State. 1761.
76. Id., Earl of Shelburne. 1766.
78. Original letters patent creating Gov. Bernard a baronet. Apr. 5,
1769.

FOREIGN.

110-123. 1738-1739. Intercepted Spanish Mercantile Papers,
fourteen volumes.
124. 1778-1779. Account Books of Spanish Administration of
New Spain.
165. 1681-1682. Memorials and Miscellaneies of Sir Leoline Jenkins.
The following items are of interest:

P. 7. Memorial touching our not going on to treat with the Dutch West India Company. In French. June 11, 1680.
P. 65. Observations by James Shaen, containing (pp. 69-71, 86) objections to an excessive tobacco duty.
P. 103. Memorial from the Dutch ambassadors regarding the restoration of St. Eustatius and Saba. Dec. 16-26, 1680.
COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS.

INTRODUCTION.

The papers formerly classed under the general head of "Colonial Office" consisted of two chief groups: first, the Colonial Papers and Colonial Entry Books, which included all papers that came into the hands of the various commissions, committees, and councils of trade and plantations before 1696; and, secondly, the America and West Indies and Board of Trade papers, including "Board of Trade, Commercial", which began, generally speaking, with 1689-1690. These two groups of volumes and bundles, together with certain additional volumes, belonging, some to a series known as "Colonial Correspondence", and others to the group called "Colonial Miscellanea", made up the entire body of records of the Colonial Office of importance for American history.

These groups no longer exist. A new system by classes and colonies, scientifically more perfect, but without historical significance, has taken their place. The new classification is more than a mere rearrangement of the old groups. It has involved a transfer of bundles and volumes from and to other departmental collections, particularly the Home Office and War Office papers, a redistribution of bundles of miscellaneous documents, a removal of many duplicates, particularly of proceedings of councils and assemblies, a proper classification and grouping of volumes formerly scattered but belonging together, and a revision of titles where the older labels were either insufficient or erroneous. As in the new List of Colonial Office Records, embodying all these changes, no clue to the former arrangement is given, and as the old classification has an historical value that ought not to be lost sight of, we give here a description of the old system and a key to the references which have been hitherto used in all printed works based in whole or in part upon these papers.

COLONIAL PAPERS AND ENTRY BOOKS.

This series consisted of about sixty-six volumes of original documents and one hundred and nine volumes of entry books, extending from the earliest period to 1688. Their origin can not be certainly determined, but it may be said that they represent the accumulations of the Secretary of State, the Privy Council, and the various bodies that had to do with the plantations after 1660. With the exception of about a dozen volumes they have all been calendared, though only a careful examination can show how thoroughly the calendaring has been done. That documents have been omitted, a brief examination indicates, but it is clear that the omissions are neither numerous nor important.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

The America and West Indies series formerly consisted of 687 volumes and bundles, beginning with 1689 and extending to 1783. It was composed of a great variety of documents relating to the colonies that came into the hands of the Secretary of State for the southern department until 1768 and of the Secretary of State for the colonies after that date. They are, therefore, colonial state papers. As a whole, the collection was more important than that of the Board of Trade, because it contained large numbers of documents.
relating to the policy of the government as formulated in the despatches of the Secretary of State.

The series was made up of two parts: numbers 1-450, containing the papers and entry books that represented, properly speaking, the colonial business of the secretary; numbers 451-687 which, because they contained a miscellaneous collection that was construed as belonging to the Home Department, were placed originally among the Domestic Papers.

Numbers 1-450. The greater number of documents, other than military, contained in these volumes, was sent by the colonial governors to the Secretary of State. The royal governors, according to their instructions, were required to correspond with the secretary whenever occurrences happened within their government that demanded the immediate direction of the crown, or whenever special letters requiring answers were sent by the secretary to the governors. Owing to the conditions thus imposed and to the feeling that existed among the governors of an unwillingness "to trouble one in such high station", as Drysdale of Virginia expressed it,\(^1\) the letters to the secretary are generally briefer and more perfunctory and the papers as a whole much less extensive than are those of the Board of Trade. The governors were aware that the secretary could obtain such information as he desired from the record of the board and frequently omitted many details regarding their governments. They interpreted their instructions liberally and sent letters in duplicate, triplicate, and even quintuplicate, with the inevitable result that many letters and enclosures formerly in this series are but duplicates of those among the papers of the Board of Trade. Yet it should be kept in mind that letters written on the same day to different correspondents are quite likely to contain many variations and sometimes to be entirely dissimilar. It is noteworthy that the letters to the secretary furnish information on military affairs and matters of policy that were never sent to the board. The letters to the latter body had to do chiefly with colonial administration, commerce, and trade.

The letters are generally accompanied by enclosures, the dates of which are frequently earlier than the listed dates of the volumes. These enclosures consist of printed broadsides, copies of proclamations, newspaper clippings, printed acts, manuscript copies of orders and resolves of assembly, proceedings of council, assembly, and council in assembly, bills, accounts, letters sent to the governors, journals, diaries, petitions, depositions, conferences, and papers relating to religious affairs, trade, smuggling, the Indians, justice, etc. The military correspondence and the entry books are of even greater value than the letters and papers of the governors.

The requirement that the governors correspond with the home authorities was probably imposed very early, in rudimentary form certainly as early as 1670. The double requirement of corresponding with the Lords of Trade or the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State can certainly be traced as far back as the year 1690 and probably began considerably earlier. The arrangement continued until 1752, when by an order in Council of Mar. 11 of that year the governors were relieved of this obligation except in cases of immediate and pressing importance. Owing to this expression of confidence in the Board of Trade, few letters of general concern bearing on administrative affairs appeared in the America and West Indies series for the period from 1752 to 1762, and the correspondence for these years between the "war governors" and the secretary relates chiefly to questions of military defense and co-operation.

\(^1\) *C. O. 5*: 1343, July 5, 1723.
By order in Council of May 15, 1761, the powers of the Board of Trade were curtailed, though the rule regarding correspondence with the board remained unchanged. The definite abrogation of the order of 1752 was not effected until 1766, when the order of Aug. 8 reduced the board to the status of an inquisitorial body, dealing with questions of trade only. The governors were instructed to correspond with the secretary only, sending duplicates of their letters to the Board of Trade. The revival was far from satisfactory to many of the governors, who in 1768 greeted with approval the appointment of Hillsborough as colonial secretary and president of the Board of Trade. Such appointment was in accord with suggestions made by Pownall in his *Administration of the Colonies*, first published in 1764, and was desired by many of the governors, if we are to believe the statement made by Gov. William Spry of Barbadoes in his letter to Hillsborough of Sept. 15, 1768. "I believe", he wrote, "every Governor in America will sincerely join with me in congratulating your Lordship on the new arrangement which has placed your Lordship at the head of the Board of Trade and thereby fixed one Channel of Correspondence thro which all American intelligence may flow regularly and usefully." Hillsborough restored the former privilege of the board and henceforth the governors of the thirteen colonies continued to correspond with both the secretary and the board until the Revolution, the intercourse ceasing at times varying from 1774 (Massachusetts) to 1783 (North and South Carolina).

Letters and enclosures to the secretary from the Canadian and West Indian governors were separated from the others in 1762 and placed in a distinct series known as "Colonial Correspondence". These latter volumes, now rightly classed with the other Canadian and West Indian series, contain large numbers of papers relating to the naval and commercial history of the thirteen original colonies and concern, often intimately, the history of the Revolution. Even the volumes of date later than 1783 contain a great deal of valuable information regarding the trade and commerce of the United States and are well worth a careful examination. In the main their contents are of the same nature as those of the original correspondence of the former America and West Indies: governors' letters and enclosures, and despatches of the Secretary of State.

Numbers 451-687. The second part of the America and West Indies series was composed largely of bundles containing papers often roughly classified that must have accumulated gradually in the hands of the secretary and have been placed among the Domestic Papers. The earliest of these are clearly papers of the Lords of Trade or of the Board of Trade, for they bear the endorsements and lettering peculiar to the papers formerly in the Board of Trade series. They consist of petitions and memorials, charges and countercharges, affidavits and depositions, complaints and appeals concerning colonial quarrels and disputes that had to be decided by a higher authority than the committee of the Council or the Board of Trade. Such authority would be the Secretary of State in all cases of petitions for pardons and redress, and the Privy Council in cases of appeal. Probably the secretary called for these papers from the committee or board and never returned them. Quite probably some of these papers came from the Privy Council Office and their presence here would account, in part, for the absence of papers in that office of date earlier than 1699.

A large part of the documents formerly in this series bears no evidence of ever having been in the hands of the Lords of Trade or of the Board of Trade. They probably came to the Secretary of State in the first instance and
were placed among the Domestic Papers. The difficulty of drawing a sharp line between the colonial and domestic aspects of the work of the secretary for the southern department is well known to students of those records and has been met in the task of calendaring the Domestic series. Letters, petitions, congratulatory addresses and the like are clearly "domestic", but it is not so easy to explain why the copies of acts, vouchers, governors' proclamations, proceedings of council and assembly, all of which until 1752 the colonial governors or colonial assemblies were required to send to the Secretary of State as well as to the Board of Trade, should be classed under that head. Probably no great effort was made to keep the two classes of records apart. This confusion in the arrangement of the original papers will explain why it has been necessary in reclassifying the Colonial Office papers to transfer so many volumes from the Domestic series.

ENTRY BOOKS.

Among the America and West India volumes was a large number of entry books, regarding which a word of explanation is necessary, since the present arrangement, though vastly better than the old, does not make clear their character. These volumes belong to the period from 1765 to 1782 and consist of two groups: entry books of in-letters and out-letters, 1765-1767; and entry books of in-letters and entry books of out-letters, 1768[7]-1782.

The first series covers in the main the administration of Lord Shelburne, the last secretary of state for the southern department who dealt with colonial affairs before 1782. Its most obvious peculiarity is the entry of in-letters and out-letters in the same volumes, the former appearing on the left-hand page or on the left side of the page under the heading "Received"; the latter, which are far less numerous, on the corresponding right side under "Dispatched". Lord Shelburne distributed his entries among many volumes, variously labelled, but identical in size, appearance, and arrangement. As Shelburne's official interest in the colonies lasted but little over a year, his entry books are largely blank, and were consequently continued in use by his successor.

The second series, in two groups, contains the entry books of the secretaries of state for the colonies, beginning, with 1768, a new set with a new system of entries. Probably for reasons of economy many of Shelburne's books were continued in use. The out-letters were now separated from the in-letters and entered in volumes of their own, and the division of the page or parts of the page into "Received" and "Dispatched" was given up. The out-letters consisted as before of letters and despatches to the governors of the colonies and letters to other departments. The volumes cover the secretarships of Hillsborough, Dartmouth, Lord George Germain, and Welbore Ellis. The entry books of in-letters are more numerous than those of out-letters, but not necessarily more important. As with the other series, the earlier volumes are Shelburne books, but in spite of the fact that the old clerical ruling of the page into two parts can still be seen, no despatches are entered after 1767. The "Dispatched" side is either left blank or is used for marginal descriptions or dates. This peculiarity disappears with the later volumes. The dates appended to the volumes in Class 5, below, are of the receipt of the document, not of the document itself, which in some cases is dated as early as 1766.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.1

The Board of Trade, in origin at least, did not constitute a separate department of government, and therefore its papers, though in character departmental and arranged according to the common departmental plan, properly belong among the state papers. The board was legally only a body of advisers to the crown and its papers would naturally fall into the same class as those of the Privy Council and the Secretary of State.

Regarding the early history of the bodies created for plantation control nothing need be said here.2 Before 1696 great dissatisfaction was expressed by the mercantile classes because the control of trade was in the hands of courtiers without experience, and therefore Parliament determined to obtain the direction of matters of trade and plantations. It charged the administration with neglect of the interests of the merchants and in 1695 and 1696 adopted a large number of resolutions providing for a Parliamentary control of trade.3 But the king refused to allow this encroachment on his prerogative and a compromise was effected. On May 15, 1696, William III. caused a commission to issue under the great seal constituting a special council or board for the purpose of promoting the trade of the kingdom and of inspecting and improving the plantations in America and elsewhere. This commission followed in all respects the resolutions of the House of Commons, which in their turn were based throughout on the instructions to the Shaftesbury council of 1672.

The commission erected a council composed of two groups of members. First, the high officials of state, including afterward the auditor general of the plantation revenues. These officials were ex officio members, whose presence was not required unless they desired to attend or the public business demanded it. Nevertheless the board took pains to remind each one, when he entered on his term of office, that he was a member, requesting him to attend when he could.4 Many did attend, particularly the secretaries of state, and took an active part in the work of the board. Second, the active or paid members, supposedly competent men, upon whom the actual work of the board fell.5 Three constituted a quorum for ordinary business. Yet even

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1 Since this introduction to the Colonial Office papers was first written, Miss Mary P. Clarke has printed her admirable article on "The Board of Trade at Work" in the American Historical Review for October, 1911, and Dr. O. M. Dickerson has printed his dissertation on American Colonial Government, 1660-1705: a Study of the Relations of the British Board of Trade to the American Colonies, Industrial, Political, and Administrative (Cleveland, 1912), which deals fully and accurately with many aspects of the organization and work of the board. The publication of these treatises, together with that of Dr. W. T. Root, entitled The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1666-1765 (New York, 1912), which deals with certain phases of the subject, has enabled me to omit from my own account such portions as manifestly duplicated their statements. In cases, however, where I have been able to supplement their accounts I have retained what I had written, and in all cases where repetition was necessary for the sake of completeness in outline I have stated what I had to say as briefly as possible.


3 Commons Journal, XI. 423-424.

4 So says Miss Clarke, p. 38. The only letters of the kind that I have seen are those addressed to the Secretary of State.

5 There were frequent changes in the personnel of the commissioners, inasmuch as the office was deemed a political one and was under the patronage of the existing ministry. It has been estimated that from 1666 to 1765 there were ninety-five different appointments, and that the average period of tenure for each member was five years, and a little less than five years for each of the eighteen presidents. Four commissioners continued in office for periods of twenty years and one for twenty-five. One president held office for sixteen years and another for thirteen. Dickerson, pp. 59-60.
with this small number a quorum was sometimes wanting, and in 1709 the Secretary of State had to write to the board insisting that if any had to be absent on account of private business they should relieve one another and take their turns "always having enough in town to do business in pursuance of their commission". At first, reports and representations had to be signed by five members, but after 1697 the number was reduced to four or more and this continued to be the rule for the remainder of the board's history. Generally one or two meetings a week were held, except during August when the board broke up for a recess, but later the number varied, sometimes rising to five and at other times, notably in 1774, dwindling to two meetings a month.

The duties of the board, as the many commissions show, were rather the protecting and furthering of trade and commerce than the administration of the colonies. In fact, with the administration of the colonies as such the board had nothing to do, though it was required to keep itself informed on this point and to obtain such information as was necessary to hasten the settling and improving of the plantations so as to render them more useful and beneficial to the kingdom of England. The main object of the board was to develop the colonies in the commercial interest of the mother country.

THE PLANTATION OFFICE.

During its long life of eighty-seven years the board had four different places for carrying on its business. After its appointment in 1696 it sat in the palace of Whitehall, occupying at first temporary and then permanent quarters probably located among or in the neighborhood of the other offices east or south of the Banqueting Hall. After the fire of January 4, 1698, which destroyed a part of the central portion of the palace, the apartments of the board among the others, the commissioners held a few meetings at the house of their secretary, William Popple, in Essex Street, near the Cotton Library. By February 26 the rooms in the Cockpit were ready, and thither the board removed, having saved through the diligence of its officials nearly all the books and papers which had been deposited in the meantime at the secretary's house.

The new office, which was the home of the board for seventeen years, was situated just inside the Holbein Gateway to the right, and consequently a little south of where the portico of Dover House is to-day. The structure at best was a makeshift and in a bad state of repair. In 1717 the secretary wrote that one of the closets was in very bad condition and the books and papers were thereby greatly damaged. The next year the commissioners themselves wrote that they were greatly straitened for want of room, with insufficient space for papers, and no place for gentlemen to wait, "whose business may require them to attend". They asked that two additional rooms be built upon a piece of spare ground, possibly the "Yard" to the northwest, adjacent to their office, which had already been surveyed and adjudged proper for the purpose. As an alternative they asked for rooms in the adjoining lodgings. Nothing having been done the commissioners wrote again in 1720 declaring that they were extremely inconvenienced for want of room wherein to lodge their papers and records "so as to be able to have recourse to them when they are wanted, which greatly increase every year and ought to be preserved with the utmost care". They repeated their need of a place "for Gentlemen to wait" and again asked for two rooms to be built on "spare ground adjacent and belong-

1 In 1763 a report was referred back to the board by the Privy Council because not signed "by a sufficient number of hands". Acts Privy Council, Colonial, IV., § 527.

2 Clarke, p. 21.
ing to his Majesty". Finally, August 4, 1721, the king ordered that rooms should be built not adjoining but over the office, the Lord Chamberlain issued his warrant, plans were drawn, and estimates given. But again delays ensued until the commissioners sent in an urgent plea for haste, saying that they were not only straitened for room but that also "in the present condition of the roof" they could not meet in wet weather. "The rain comes in so very much", they wrote, "that it will be impossible in a short time for us to meet in the office."

In September, 1723, King's Gate was taken down and the opening into King Street was thus widened. As this gate had connected the two parts of Rochester House, that is, Lord Clarendon's house, its removal¹ left standing the portions of that house on either side, which were now resumed by the crown. One of these portions, the house on the east, was assigned to the Board of Trade.

The new Plantation Office stood at the northern end of King Street. On almost the same spot had sat the Shaftesbury council of 1672, in Villiers House "next to Whitehall Gate in King Street". The site to-day is in the middle of the street out from the southeastern end of the Treasury. The building fronted "the great area before the Cockpit", and was eighty-five feet long upon the area and forty-six feet deep. On the east was a narrow passage leading to Channel Row and the Houses of Parliament.¹ The building was not in good condition—the wall adjoining where the gateway had been was so weak that it had to be rebuilt, and the remainder of the structure was so badly off that the board wrote in 1739 that "the house which his Maj. has been pleased to allot us for an office is a very crazy building and stands frequently in need of small repairs". But there the Plantation Office remained until 1746.

Under the acts of George II. appointing a commission to build a bridge across the Thames at Westminster and to open and widen all the streets, avenues, and passages leading from Charing Cross to the Houses of Parliament, the Bridge commissioners, in order to open up a new street from Whitehall to New Palace Yard, purchased the Plantation Office in 1742, turned out the board in 1746, pulled down the building, and in 1749 paved the ground whereon it stood.²

Ousted a third time from its quarters, the Board of Trade returned to the Cockpit and was established in the offices of the Marquis of Tweeddale, third

¹ Letter of Oct. 26, 1721.
² "Pulling down the Earl of Rochester's Gateway, widening and paving the passage before the Cockpit, fitting up the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantation Office and the office for the auditor of His Majesty's revenues, and other works and repairs, £3945. 17. 10." Works 6, vol. 15. Sept. 23, 1723. At the same time the line from the Banqueting House to Channel Row was straightened and a new wall built to the Privy Garden.
³ The board removed at a cost of £11, with £4 more for taking down and putting up the presses and £4 additional, the object of which is not stated. The gateway was commonly spoken of as part of the house of the Earl of Rochester, afterward Lord Clarendon.
⁴ Crown Lease Books, VI. 151-152. A possible view of this building may be seen in a print in the British Museum, "59-9-1".
⁵ On Nov. 15, 1748, the Board of Works wrote to the Earl of Pembroke about having "the piece of Ground whereon stood the Plantation Office" paved. Works 1, vol. 3. f. 45 b. The clearing away of the Plantation Office marked the first step in the removal of the houses between King Street and Parliament Street, which was not completed until 1897. An excellent view of the cleared area between 1746 and 1759 may be found reproduced in Sheppard, Old Palace of Whitehall, p. 112.
principal Secretary of State for Scotland, whose secretariaship had been abolished in 1746. The new office was located on the second (first) floor of the Treasury building erected in 1733 and is therefore the only one of the four offices that remains until the present day. The board moved thither in the summer of 1746 and there it remained till the end in 1782. The quarters seem to have been adequate, and no complaint (save as to some repairs) was made until 1774, when the board wrote to Grey Cooper, secretary to the Treasury, saying that the very great addition that had been made of late years to the American books and papers, that is, since the appointment of a Secretary of State for the colonies, "which the king has by his commission under the great seal committed to the care and custody of the board, having made it impossible to dispose and arrange them in a proper manner, without an addition of apartments", it was desirable that the state papers "now kept in a room adjoining to their office" might be removed or that some other place in Whitehall might be appointed for the Plantation Office. But nothing was done; the days of the board's usefulness were over.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The staff of the office consisted of a secretary, a deputy secretary or chief clerk, a solicitor and clerk of the reports after 1730, a certain number of writing clerks, two doorknippers or chamberkeepers, a messenger, and a necessary woman. One doorknkeeper acted also as messenger and the messenger assisted the doorknkeeper, each receiving additional pay therefor. The number of writing clerks began at three in 1696, was increased to four in 1697, to six in 1702, to seven in 1705, and to nine in 1764. Extra clerical help was always needed and supernumerary clerks were frequently employed, some of whom eventually got on the regular staff. After 1723 a porter was added, to be paid out of the contingent expenses until a vacancy occurred in the messenger service, when he was to go on the establishment, an event which took place in 1728 on the death of one of the doorknippers. When after 1746 the duties of porter were no longer required that functionary became a doorknkeeper and assistant messenger. Extra messenger service was in constant demand and posting into the country became a more or less regular charge. In 1782 an extra messenger is listed as a member of the staff.

The frequent changes in the personnel of the commissioners did not affect seriously the staff of the office. The most important permanent official was the secretary, who exercised the greatest influence and gave continuity to the policy of the board. His appointment was controlled by the crown, acting through the Secretary of State, though in at least one instance the board endeavored to retain in its own hands, but without success, the right to name

1 In the Journal we have the first intimation of the location of the new quarters. "The secretary laid before the Board an estimate of the expense requisite for the fitting up the Office in the Cockpit over the Treasury", C. O. 391: 53, p. 50. This statement becomes more definite in the Board of Works entries. "Signed report to the Treasury acquainting their Lordships that the apart late the Marquis of Tweedale in the New Treasury is in good order and fit to receive the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations." Works 4, vol. 9, May 6, 1746. "Alterations for the reception of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in the upper part of the New Treasury," Works 5, vol. 141, May, 1746. The quarters must have been in the second (first) floor, as the clerks, at any rate the unmarried clerks, lived in the attic story. The Treasury chambers would therefore be on the first floor, over the passage leading through to Downing Street.

its own secretary. Nevertheless it is clear that as a rule the Secretary of State in his appointments respected the wishes of the board and its established rules of promotion. The secretary opened and read the correspondence, prepared the business to be considered at each meeting, was present at the discussions, took the minutes of the meetings, drew up the letters of the board, prepared the commissions and instructions for colonial governors, and in many cases during the first thirty years and even afterward, he drafted the reports and representations of the board. He was the one permanent element in the office, knew its precedents, was familiar with its previous declarations of policy, and was able to give consistency to the acts and instructions of the board. From 1666 to 1737 there were but three secretaries, William Popple, 1666-1709, William Popple, jr., 1709-1722, and Alured Popple, 1722-1737, father, son, and grandson. The later secretaries were Thomas Hill, 1737-1758, John Pownall, 1753-1776 (conjointly with Hill for five years), and Richard Cumberland, 1776-1782, with Grey Elliott acting as secretary during his absence in Spain in 1781. John Pownall was the brother of Thomas Pownall, governor of Massachusetts, and in addition to his office as secretary of the board he was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1768 to 1776. He may almost be called "the board" during his incumbency, for he put its business on a firmer foundation and to no small extent shaped its policy. He was named joint secretary by Holderness in 1753, was continued in office by Pitt in 1761, and was dismissed by Lord George Germain in 1776.

The deputy secretary held a much inferior position and can be rated no higher than "chief clerk", as indeed he was generally called. He was always appointed by the president of the board and was usually the senior clerk in the office by virtue of tenure. He acted as assistant to the secretary and whenever the latter was absent or in ill health was called upon to perform his duties, as in the case of Bryan Wheelock, who during the last years of the younger William Popple's incumbency did the greater part of his work. An exception to this rule was made, however, when Grey Elliott, third in rank, acted as secretary during the absence of Cumberland, instead of the deputy secretary, Silas Bradbury. The deputy secretaries were William Popple, jr., 1666-1709, Adrian Drift, 1709-1715, Bryan Wheelock, 1715-1735, Samuel Gellibrand, 1735-1759, Richard Rogers, 1759-1765, Silas Bradbury, 1765-1782, and William Roberts, 1782.

In 1730 a new official was appointed known as the solicitor and clerk of the reports. The appointment was due to the increase in the advisory duties of the board. The latter had been called upon to make an increasing number of reports and representations to the Privy Council, the Secretary of State, and the House of Lords and House of Commons. To draw up these reports

1The first secretary, William Popple, was named by the commissioners, the second William Popple, jr., was appointed by the king through the Secretary of State and reappointed by the same in 1714 on the accession of George I. In the latter instance the board acquiesced in the royal choice, but when in 1722 William Popple, jr., resigned from ill health and asked that his son, Alured Popple, succeed him, the board protested, claiming their right to name their own secretary and saying that Alured Popple was the youngest clerk but one in the office, having been admitted in 1717, and that he should not be advanced over the head of the deputy secretary, who was infinitely better qualified for the post. Secretary Carteret, however, ignored the protest of the board and appointed Alured Popple. Such interference with the express wishes of the board is exceptional, due to the influence of the Earl of Sunderland, who desired to make some return to William Popple, jr., for his long and faithful service. C. O. 388: 76, D. 26; C. O. 388: 78, G. 13, 14.

2Both Miss Clarke and Dr. Dickerson have excellent statements of the place and duties of the secretary.
often required extensive search among the records of the office and the
obtaining of transcripts from the Rolls Chapel and elsewhere, a laborious
task, even though the secretaries were aided by many calendars, indexes, and
registers, prepared to facilitate their quest for information. Just what the
duties of the clerk as "solicitor" were is not very clear. They were not legal
for the board needed no representation before a court of equity. Probably
the clerk was expected to expedite commissions at various offices, to obtain
reports from other departments, and, most important of all, to solicit the
Treasury for money due and the crown lawyers for answers to questions
referred to them. The Treasury was notoriously slow in its payments and the
lawyers at this time were inclined to procrastinate. Such "soliciting" had
previously been done by the overworked secretary. It plays no conspicuous
part in the few surviving records of the clerk's activities, and later the title
was generally shortened to "clerk of the reports".1 The office was first held
by Onslow Burris, 1730-1737, and was undoubtedly intended to be but
temporary, serving to tide over a particular congestion in the business of the
board. But it ended by becoming a permanent post, though never a part of
the regular establishment. Onslow Burris was followed in 1737 by William
Popple, a brother of Alured Popple,2 who held the position until 1745,
while John Pownall, who had been a clerk in the office for some years,
followed in May, 1745 (when Popple resigned to become governor of Ber-
muda) and served for ten years. Then came Edward Sedgwick, 1755-1761,
Silas Bradbury, 1761-1765, Eusebius Silvester, 1765, Richard Cumberland,
1765-1776, Ambrose Serle, 1776-1779, though absent in America much of the
time,3 and Grey Elliott and John Goddard, joint clerks, 1780-1782.

The absence of politics from the control of the office and the permanent
character and tenure of the officials there are impressive features of its his-
tory. Some of the incumbents began as minor clerks and rose to high posi-
tions in the gift of the board, under the declared rule of the office that pro-
motion should be by right of seniority except in cases of incapacity or willful
neglect of duty.

As far as can be discovered the board had very little trouble with its staff.
The clerks threatened to strike in 1701 because their salaries were in arrears,
but the difficulty was tidied over. One of the chamber keepers was discharged
in 1745 for "great neglect of duty". In 1764 the deputy secretary and four
clerks resigned or were dismissed, evidently because of discontent regarding
their salaries. One of the clerks in petitioning to be restored said that he had
never known of any persons being discharged and had never heard of more
than two and they for extraordinary cause. Silas Bradbury, one of the clerks

1 Cumberland, describing his duties from 1766 to 1776, said that they consisted of
"taking minutes of the debates and proceedings at the Board and preparing for their
approval and signature such reports as they should direct to be drawn up for his
Majesty or the Council or on some occasions for the board of Treasury or Secretary of
State. It was at most an office of no great labour, but as Mr. Pownall now an actual
secretary, was much in the habit of digesting these reports himself my task was greatly
lightened and I had leisure to address myself to other studies". Memoirs (ed. 1806),
p. 124.

2 Some doubt exists as to the place of this William Popple in the Popple family. A
William Popple was secretary to Horatio Walpole in France in 1728. In a letter to the
board asking for information he addresses the secretary, who was Alured, as "Dear
Brother". That he was the William Popple in question is placed beyond doubt by the
reference in a letter from Popple, when governor of Bermuda, to Pitt, in which he speaks
of Alured Popple, the late governor, as "my brother". Pitt Correspondence, II. 392.

3 Hist. MSS. Com., XIV., App. X., p. 412. Serle's letters to Dartmouth are in
Stevens's Facsimiles.
who resigned, petitioned to be taken back and became deputy secretary the next year. To meet the salary difficulty the board increased the pay of the secretary, deputy secretary, and the writing clerks, and added two new clerks to the establishment. In 1769 one of the new clerks, John Lewis, was dismissed on account of the "unwarrantable falsehoods and calumnies contained in two letters to Mr. Gifford at New York in March and May last". He acknowledged his guilt and asked to be taken back or appointed draughtsman to the board, a request that was refused. The last instance is that of William Hughes, who was dismissed in 1781 and also begged for reinstatement.

The service of the board was not lucrative, as there were few fees and not many opportunities for earning money outside the office. Many received secretarial posts in the diplomatic service, others took on extra copying or engaged in special work as draughtsmen. Conspicuous among the latter were Maurice Carrol, one of the first clerks to be appointed, who received twelve guineas for making a large map of the plantations in North America, copied apparently from an original borrowed in 1700 from the Commissioners of Customs, and Henry Popple, brother of Alured and William, whose map of the British Empire in America in twenty sheets, published in 1733, was distributed among the colonial governors at a charge of £88 for twenty-one maps. Apparently before 1724 some of the clerks acted as agents of the colonies, but when in that year the board learned that Sanderson, who had entered the office in 1709, was the agent for Massachusetts Bay and was having a part in the controversy between Governor Shute and the assembly, it declared that no clerk in its service should act as agent for any of the colonies.

Associated with the board were the special counsellors or legal advisers, whose first appointment dates from 1718. On March 3 of that year the commissioners wrote to Sunderland asking for one of the king's counsel learned in the law to attend to the legal business of the board. In this letter they said that they were "now going to collect, revise and dispose into proper order and methods the laws of the several plantations that they may be printed, which will be a work of great advantage to the public, but will demand a good deal of application and require almost the constant attendance of some one of his Majesty's counsel learned in the law". In April Sunderland replied naming Richard West, K. C., member of Parliament from Grampound and Bodmin, 1720-1726, and afterward Lord Chancellor of Ireland, instructing him to consult with the board on all matters of law which did not seem to be of sufficient importance to require the opinion of the crown lawyers.

West held the position until 1725 when he was succeeded by Francis Fane. Fane was the great-grandson of John Rushworth, the historian, a member of Parliament from Taunton, Ilchester, and Lyme Regis, and a K. C. in 1727. He retained his position as counsellor to the board until 1746, when he was appointed a commissioner, holding that office until 1756. He died in 1757. He undoubtedly owed his appointment to the influence of his cousin, Thomas, sixth Earl of Westmoreland, who had been president of the board from 1719 to 1735, but he was an able lawyer and his reports on colonial laws are characterized by fairness and legal acumen.

1 Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto, in 20 sheets, with the Index map, folio. W. H. Toms, 1733.
2 Among the items of expense in 1724 is this entry, "Going to the King's printers to correct the laws of the plantations for the press".
3 Some of West's opinions may be found in Chalmers's Opinions of Eminent Lawyers. A collection may also be found in the Library of Congress.
The Board of Trade

Fane's successor was Matthew Lamb, who was adviser to the board for twenty-two years from November, 1746, to his death in 1768. Lamb was a member of Parliament for Stockbridge and Peterborough and seems to have been the only one of the board's advisers who made a fortune out of his political connections. He was created a baronet in 1755. After a vacancy of a year and five months, November 26, 1768 to May 1, 1770, the office was filled by the appointment of Richard Jackson, member of Parliament for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis and for New Romney. Jackson was intimately associated with Grenville and Shelburne and was known as a man of extraordinary information. He remained the adviser of the board until its dissolution in 1782, when he was made junior lord of the Treasury. After the dissolution of the board in 1782 colonial laws were sent to William Selwyn of Lincoln's Inn for report.

All of these advisers were required to be in attendance on the board at least twice a week and to make regular reports on the laws and legal questions submitted to them. They were also liable to summons on special occasions. On weighty matters the advice of the attorney general and solicitor general was sought either by letter or in person before the board. Frequently the matter was referred to all three and not uncommonly one or other failed to report at all.¹ To the crown lawyers volumes of original documents were transmitted and petitions were sent, either in the original or in copy, and sometimes the board was compelled to solicit prompt replies and to urge the return of the documents. Documents are known to have been lost in that way.²

Questions not strictly legal or legislative in character, such as the validity of a clause in a company's charter or a trade treaty or whether or not a Scotsman could hold office in the colonies, were sent to the crown lawyers or the legal advisers, but it was chiefly in connection with colonial legislation that the latter were able to shape the legal policy of the board. All colonial acts sent to England for allowance or disallowance were referred to them for report. Occasionally, in the earlier years, laws were passed on by the board itself but such cases were exceptional, the great majority of acts before 1718 being sent to the crown lawyers. After the legal adviser had given his opinion in point of law, the board considered the merits of the act from the point of view of colonial policy and frequently sought aid and advice from other departments, such as the Admiralty, the Treasury, or its solicitor,³ the postmasters general, the commissioners of the customs, from the Bishop of London, or from private individuals, merchants, agents, and the like. The colonies through their agents, or the proprietors, sometimes in person and sometimes through their representatives, appeared before the board to defend laws of their own and they were always given a respectful hearing. Even after the law had been sent to the Privy Council an opportunity was given the colonies to protest against the report of the board and if sufficient reasons

¹ Between 1718 and 1720 five cases were thus submitted. West reported on all of them, the solicitor general on two, and the attorney general on none. In 1747 the board referred to the attorney general and solicitor general a North Carolina law regarding attorneys that had been passed in 1715, and on their recommendation the law was disallowed. C. O. 391: 54, p. 91.

² The solicitor general lost a collection of Massachusetts laws that the board had sent him. Cal. St. Pap. Col. 1697-1668, §§ 435, 439. In 1763 the attorney general wrote that he had mislaid certain papers and asked for duplicates. C. O. 388: 80, Hl. 70.

³ The Board of Trade, the Privy Council, and the Secretary at War all referred questions to the solicitor of the Treasury. John Sharpe once handed in an account of £916 for such services. Treasury 1, bundle 323.
were shown, the committee of the whole Council might and sometimes did reverse the board's decision. Sometimes for reasons not always indicated the board reversed the decision of its own adviser and the Council upheld the board. The legal adviser decided only points of law, therefore the board might easily reverse his decision from the point of view of policy. Though West, Fane, Lamb, or Jackson might report "no objection", the board would still be free to admit arguments against the bill from colonial agents, hired solicitors, and even private individuals.

EXPENSES.

From 1696 to 1768 the commissioners were eight in number and each received £1,000 a year, with an additional perquisite for the president. From this amount, however, were deducted the land-tax and civil-list duties and the fees for passing the commission, which were payable at the Treasury and Exchequer. The net salary was therefore about £750 a year. After 1768 the Secretary of State for the colonies acted as president without pay until November 21, 1779, when Lord Carlisle became first lord with a salary of £2,000 a year.

He was succeeded by Lord Grantham on December 12, 1780. Thus the charge for the service of the commissioners was nominally £8,000 until 1768, then £7,000, and from 1779 to 1782 £9,000. The secretary received £500, increased to £700 in 1764. Pownall as joint secretary with Hill for a few years after 1753 received £100 out of the incidents. The deputy secretary had at first £100, then in 1742 £200, and finally in 1764 £300. The clerk of the reports received £300 in 1730, but in 1782 the amount is given as only £250. The writing clerks had salaries ranging from £80 to £40, but these salaries were regulated at various times until in 1779 the nine clerks were receiving £845, an average of over £90 each, the largest increase, of £330, having been made in 1764. The office keeper and messenger was at that time getting £85, the chamberkeeper and assistant messenger £45, and the necessary woman £30. In 1705 the cost of the entire establishment was £9,090, in 1775, with the presiding officer unpaid, it was £9,305, in 1781, with the presiding officer receiving £2,000, it rose to £11,662.

To the cost of the establishment must be added a great variety of incidental and extraordinary charges. Chief among these were the stationer's and postman's bills and the heavy expense of repairs and additions. Other items included coals and candles, books, maps, plans, and packets from the plantations; the cash accounts of the doorkeeper who supplied tea and chocolate

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1 In 1775 the salaries of seven commissioners were £7,000, the duties £1,290, the fees £4,180, and the net amount of salaries received £5,292. In 1780 the figures were £9,000, £1,000, £5,420, and £6,778, and the yearly salary for the seven commissioners about £775 each.

2 The first increase, of £90, came in 1768. The general raising of salaries in 1764, due as we have seen to the resignation or dismissal of five members of the staff, was pursuant to an order of the board of July 4 of that year. The only employee of the board who received no increase at any time was the necessary woman.

3 The board paid all charges on packets from the plantations. Sometimes the quarterly cost was as low as £2, sometimes it rose to £16. In one year the packets and boxes from Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Barbadoes, and Virginia cost the board £24 and with other packets, origin not named, the charge came to £41. The cost of one packet from the Leeward Islands came to £63; one box from New York cost £12. The charge on a box of papers in 1746 from Antigua was "upward of £32", and the board wrote to the
and other similar necessities, of the messenger, and of the necessary woman who furnished mops and brooms and sometimes billets, faggots, roots, and brushwood for lighting the fires and airing the rooms; the New Year's gifts, at first but £7, eventually £22, given to tradesmen's clerks, various office clerks, the newsboy or newswoman, the postman, and others, among whom were included before 1723 the Whitehall and Cockpit porters and the keeper of the Privy Garden; carriage hire, waterage, and portage; many extraordinary expenses, such as, after 1730, the regularly recurring charge of £25 for extraordinary expenses, the object of which is nowhere stated; the cost of translations—as of foreign treaties, books of rates, commercial rules and regulations—advertisements, binding volumes, framing pictures, almanacs, and maps, and making searches in various record repositories, particularly the Rolls Chapel. In the list of incidents is always included the money due from the Treasury for stoppages on the salaries of the clerks, amounting to two shillings on the pound, for the land tax and civil list, which the clerks after many efforts succeeded in throwing on the Treasury.

When these additional charges are added to the cost of the establishment the sum total is considerably increased. In 1775 it reached £10,801, in 1781, £12,958, with an average total for the years 1776 to 1781 of £11,504.

When the stoppages and fees are deducted the average net cost to the Treasury was £9550. To this sum must be added certain supplemental expenses. For their services the attorney general and solicitor general received one hundred guineas apiece with ten guineas for each of their clerks; the counsellor of the board received at first three guineas and then six for every attendance, and an allowance of £300 a year for his reports on colonial

Treasury to know "how such postage is to be satisfied", C. O. 391: 53, p. 50. If the master of a ship brought the packet or box he was paid directly by the board and the money had to be advanced by the secretary. For example, "To the Master of a ship for his care in bringing a large box of laws and journals from Maryland, £1. 1. 6. To the Custom House officer who came to see them opened, £0. 2. 6." As early as 1696 the board endeavored to obtain the franking privilege, but the Treasury refused to consider it, only allowing that all postal charges should go on the incidents and that the several offices through whose hands any such letters or packets passed should dispatch the same with all expedition. In 1748 a warrant was obtained putting a stop to the charging of packets from the plantations, but it had no effect. Not until the end of the period was the franking privilege actually obtained, but then it was too late to be of use.

1 Binding was generally done by the stationer either at his own shop, which would be the case with unofficial books and papers, or at the Plantation Office, which was always the case with the official papers of the board, as these papers were never allowed to leave the office except under special conditions. Cf. Clarke, p. 24. A good example of a charge for binding is as follows, "42 large thick volumes and 2 smaller volumes of loose irregular papers and letters, etc., bound in vellum covers, including 41 days work at the office, at 4. 6 a day". Even the journal seems to have been bound after the minutes had been entered, though there is some doubt on this point owing to the number of blank leaves in many of the volumes. The first important binding entry is of date 1701, when thirty-six volumes were bound. Thereafter the papers were bound regularly every quarter. Bound volumes were sometimes taken apart and resewn.

2 From 1752 to 1756 many papers from the Rolls Chapel were transcribed and the keeper, Mr. Rooke, received £32. The copies thus obtained may be seen in C. O. 323: 12, O. 26-41.

3 In 1704 the Lord Treasurer ordered the repayment of taxes in the case of under officials whose salaries were as follows: Excise Office, £100 and under; Custom House, £60 and under; Post-Office, £50 and under; Stamp Office, £50 and under; Salt and Malt Office, £50 and under; Plantation Office, £100 and under. Thus the order did not benefit the secretary, deputy secretary after 1742, or the clerk of the reports.

4 Fees for passing a commission came to £90, for a commission for a single person, £55, for declaring an account, £21.
acts. Four clerks of the Privy Council got £25 apiece for attending to plantation business. Fees were paid to the solicitor of the Treasury and to the king’s advocate general in connection with services rendered at Doctors Commons, and extra charges always attended the relations of the board with the houses of Parliament.

The financial system of the period was loose and uncertain. The board had no ready money in its own hands and all cash requirements had to be met by the officials and clerks out of their own pockets, with the expectation that the Treasury eventually would recoup them. This the Treasury did, but with gross and exasperating delays. Bills remained unpaid and salaries, especially during the earlier years of the period, were always in arrears, on one occasion for two years and a quarter. The clerks, to whom the money was due every quarter, finally became desperate, declaring that they had nothing to live on, that the business of the office was hindered and in part stopped altogether, and that there was not money enough among them to meet the incidental charges. The Plantation Office seems to have been always in debt; for even as early as 1708 the unpaid charges came to £12,596, and in 1769 they were £13,638.

In the office at first there were no regular fees. But all the officials and clerks from the beginning were accustomed to receive voluntary gratuities from those who profited from business dispatched in the office. The practice seems to have involved so many difficulties that in 1730 Alured Popple determined to substitute therefor a system of fees and he petitioned the Privy Council to establish a regular schedule, a recommendation that was carried out in 1731. This schedule was publicly posted and henceforth the clerks received only what the schedule allowed.

How far voluntary gratuities took the form of bribes there is no means of knowing. William Popple, jr., when speaking in 1716 of his services to the board, laid stress upon the fact that he had always refused to receive such gratuities, but Alured Popple acknowledged frankly that he had taken them. It is more than likely that a system of petty graft had grown up and had been connived at by the board, though the latter continued to assert officially that the persons in their employ received neither perquisites nor fees.

1 Whenever a treaty of commerce with a Continental state, such as Russia, Prussia, or Sweden, was under consideration, the board sent certain of its clauses to the advocate general for report.

2 The situation was not peculiar to the Board of Trade; it was characteristic of all the governmental offices and works during the period before 1782. It was a time of little ready money, when many of the poorer creditors of the crown were compelled to sell their debts at a heavy discount in order to obtain the means to live. The clerks of the Board of Trade threatened on one occasion to leave if they were not paid, and a few years later, when it was reported that the Treasury proposed to pay them in tallies on tin and not in money, the secretary made a vigorous protest against the plan. As early as 1698 the board instructed the secretary to pay the map seller’s bill partly in malt tickets and partly in money, but when he informed the board that he was already out of pocket for its service he was directed to sell more malt tickets which only brought eighty per cent. of their face value. Cal. St. Pap. Col. 1697-1698, §§ 439, 465; 1700, § 959.


said that while he was agent for Massachusetts Bay he had "never directly or indirectly, either verbally or in writing, given the least information of any affair in the office to any person or persons whatever," but other clerks may not have been so scrupulous. There is, however, no direct evidence implicating any clerk in the betrayal of the secrets of the office.

FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT.¹

Of the internal arrangement and general appearance of the rooms of the Plantation Office we can form an excellent picture, for although there were many different offices, all were probably arranged after a common plan. There were always a board room, a secretary's room, and two fairly large rooms, an inner and an outer room, for the writing clerks and those who were doing extra service.

The board room was generally well equipped. It was of woodwork and plaster, painted and whitened as were all the office rooms of that period, and its walls were well covered with maps and pictures, while hangings and curtains were at the windows, and presses, cupboards, and bookcases, some wainscotted, others plain, some with glass doors, others without, surrounded the room. On the floor were "mats," no mention being made of carpets or rugs. In the centre was a long table covered with green cloth and about it were the commissioners' chairs upholstered in green velvet.² After the new office was opened in Rochester House a new table was furnished, a bar was placed across one end of the room and forms or benches were provided for the use of those who were summoned to appear before the board. There was undoubtedly an anteroom for "gentlemen to wait in," the lack of which before 1723 had been a source of grievance. The board room was heated by coal fires in grates surrounded by tiles, until in 1762 a stove was set up at a cost of £28. On the wall was a clock purchased in 1708, which seems to have lasted more than half a century, as a new clock was not obtained till 1766.

The furnishing of the room was naturally on a more elaborate scale than that of the remainder of the office, and though the specific use of many of the articles purchased is not stated we may infer that the more expensive furnishings—often indeed luxurious—were designed for the commissioners' service.

The clerks' rooms were furnished on a simpler scale. The walls were plastered and whitened and the windows had curtains. Around the rooms were great numbers of shelves and presses, access to which was gained by movable steps. On these shelves and in these presses books and papers were kept, while papers not needed were stored in deal boxes which began to be used after 1726. Some of the presses were shelved, others were filled with drawers and had nests of holes, while all were provided with locks and the drawers and the backs of the presses were lined with green cloth. New shelves and presses were constantly added as the volumes accumulated, and it is probable that every available inch of space was used for this purpose. Within the rooms were individual desks covered with green cloth for the writing clerks and the deputy secretary, and the seats were either upholstered stools or ordinary wooden chairs. New desks were frequently supplied and the upholsterer was kept busy recovering the furniture throughout the office.

¹ This description is made up largely from the account books of the board and specific references seem unnecessary.
² Probably the commissioners had a regular order of sitting at the board, but it is not certain. The president sat of course at the head and the last appointee in the lowest place, but the seats of the intermediate members were frequently changed.
Possibly the desks "covered with green cloth, with brass nails and green ferrets", of which many were furnished in 1733, were those in regular use.

There were grates in all the rooms, including that of the secretary, and they had the usual equipment of coal baskets, fire-tongs, shovels, and pokers, bellows, brushes, and hatchets to break coals. The chimneys were continually smoking, despite the tin funnels at the top, and the windows, for which some sort of wiring was provided and in one or two cases cross window bars and fastenings, needed constant attention. In 1719 was purchased "an umbrella for the office window", the only mention of an awning. The floor was covered with "mats", and there were bells not only at the entrance but from room to room, which required frequent rehanging, with new pulleys, new wire, and new handles. The rooms were lighted by tallow candles, and the great quantity of these used indicates either that the rooms were dark or that the clerks worked at night. Probably both conditions prevailed. A glass lamp first appeared in 1720 and two lamps "with irons" in 1725, but no separate mention is made of oil, though cotton was bought evidently for wicks. It is more than likely that some of these things lie unrecorded in the necessary woman's bill of expenses.

The desk furnishings, were one to describe them in detail, are distinctly interesting as showing the character and extent of the office equipment of the period. Paper was the first requisite and it was provided in many sizes and varieties and under a great variety of names. Much of it was of Dutch make. Marble paper for binding, parchment, and vellum were in constant use. Red and black ink was bought in glass and leather bottles and in gallipots, while Japan ink, India ink, and later a large bottle of printer's ink were probably used by the draughtsmen. Dutch pens, black and yellow, at four shillings a hundred, were bought in such quantities as to puzzle the present-day observer.

Besides taking many almanacs, the board subscribed regularly to the newspapers and to such serial publications as Whiston and Proctor's Prices Current, the Dutch and English Prices Current, the British Merchant, as long as it lasted, Eachard's Gazetteer, and the American Negotiator, but none of these works, except the British Merchant, and none of the newspapers or almanacs, except the London almanacs, pasted on the inside of the covers of the Journal, have survived. The purchase of maps and plans bulked large among the expense items of the board. During the last half of the period the quarterly cost ranged from £2 to £29. Berry furnished maps at the beginning; Jeffrey during the later years. Many of the maps were made and colored by hand by the clerks in the office, but after 1760 and possibly before there was a special draughtsman employed for this purpose. A regular subscription was entered for Jeffrey's maps in 1764 and for Spears and Williams's charts in 1767. The smaller maps and plans were entered in volumes, as is indicated by the purchase in 1735 of a large book of guards, in marble paper and boards with leather back and corners, in which forty-one maps were pasted. We also meet with another similar volume containing fifteen maps, and two other large volumes of maps, the number of which is not stated. The larger maps were either framed and hung on the walls of the various rooms or were pasted on cloth.

\(^1\) This use of the word "umbrella" was common at the time. See Col. Treas. Pap. 1731-1734, pp. 54, 104, for examples.

\(^2\) A copy of the British Merchant is in the Board of Trade library to-day.

\(^3\) In 1748 £19 was paid to the picture-frame maker.
attached to rollers, and stowed away in presses specially designed for them. Hand-drawn maps and plans and even printed maps, received from the plantations and elsewhere, were not infrequently bound up with the volumes of original papers and may be found there at the present time."

LIBRARY.

By virtue of a clause in the commission of 1696 all "records, grants, and papers" remaining in the former office were transferred to the new board. An order in Council to that effect was issued on July 7, 1696, and in response John Povey, secretary of the committee of the Council, handed over the books and papers to William Popple. In the collection thus transferred must have been such books and pamphlets as had been gathered together before 1696.

To whatever nucleus of a library was thus received the board during its career made large additions. The number of pamphlets which it accumulated must have been very great, if we may judge from the regularly recurring charge for "Papers on Trade" appearing in the quarterly accounts. In but few instances are the titles given, but from the size of the bills we may infer that all papers and pamphlets bearing in any way upon the varied interests which the board conserved were purchased and placed upon its shelves. Many of the papers were collected under special heads such as the fishery and the African trade. Books are more specifically mentioned and a considerable list can be made out, though it is not possible to identify all the titles given. The board regularly received copies of Parliamentary papers, sessional acts, the king's speeches and proclamations, and it purchased collections and abridge-

1 The following list includes such maps as are definitely mentioned, but there must have been scores of others. Virginia (framed), Darien (framed), Italy, two large maps of the Low Countries, Cadiz, Vigo, Bahamas, Windward Islands, America (framed), Newfoundland, Robert's Map of Commerce, South America, Scotland, one book of all the maps of the counties of England (bound and pasted on cloth and rollers), West Indies, Barbadoes, Darby's Atlas, Jamaica (framed), Scotland (colored), Rocques's Map of London (pasted on cloth), North America, Danville's Atlas, Sansom's Book of Maps, and a very large map of England bound and pasted on cloth and rollers.

* The library of the Board of Trade was for some years in the hands of the Foreign Office and has been only recently restored to the modern board. It is a valuable collection, with a fine body of old pamphlets, and is at present undergoing rearrangement and classification preparatory to the making of a card catalogue. The library is not open to the public and the pamphlets are not now accessible, inasmuch as the library quarters are insufficient even for the present working staff and there is no room for investigators. Should present plans be carried out and new quarters be provided, the library will probably be made available for the use of students.

* Occasionally the title is given. We meet with Petty's Anatomy of Ireland, Brevister's Essay on Trade, Davenant On Trade, Josiah Child's Book of Trade, The Present State of Great Britain. These pamphlets are in the present library.

* History of Treaties, 4 vols.; collection of Treaties (in French), 21 vols., bound in twelve folio volumes; Lambord's Collection of Treaties, 12 vols.; Rouset's Collection of Treaties, 18 vols. and supplement; Memoirs of the Treaty of Utrecht, 6 vols.; Rouset's Intérêt des Princes d'Europe, 3 vols.; De Witt's Maxims of Holland. Many collections of voyages, such as, a collection unnamed, in four volumes, Anson's Voyages, Hakluyt's Voyages, Purchas's Pilgrimage, Dampier's Voyage; a number of histories, such as Ockley's Account of Southwest Barbary, Hughes's Natural History of Barbadoes, The Present State of Russia, 2 vols., translated from the Dutch. Also Rymer's Foedera, purchased in 1738 for £23, Pascaud's Geography, Dictionnaire de Commerce, probably an earlier edition of the present work, Bailey's English Dictionary, 1755, and Chambers's Encyclopedia. A Bible was bought in 1712, probably for use in administering oaths to witnesses, in 1715 a French dictionary, in 1720 a Spanish dictionary, and in 1734 an Italian dictionary.
ments of the laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It also had a special
collection of wool acts, gathered at the time when wool running was engaging
its attention, and another collection of the trade laws of various countries.
It also had, as very useful volumes for its needs, the book of rates and the
customer's guide.

FUNCTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

Instituted in 1696 the Board of Trade passed through four periods: 1, of
efficiency, 1696-1714; 2, of curtailment of function, 1714-1748; 3, of alternate
independence and subordination, 1748-1768; 4, of restored but limited powers,
1768-1782.

1. 1696-1714. During this period the members of the board were generally
men of ability and experience, some of them, such as Blathwayt and Locke,1
were familiar with colonial affairs; others, such as Meadows, Hill, and
Pollexfen, were economists of note; while the presidents, Bridgewater and
Stamford, had sat on the committee of the Privy Council as Lords of Trade
and were men of unquestioned sagacity and probity.2 Dartmouth, who sat
from June, 1702, until July, 1710, though not specially familiar with colonial
affairs, was a statesman of excellent reputation. The policy of the board
during this period was but a continuation of that of the Lords of Trade, just
as the latter was in all respects identical with the policy of the councils of 1679
and 1672. The board carried out the navigation acts, particularly that of
1696, took great pains with the drafting of governors' commissions and in-
structions, and compelled the governors of the proprietary and corporate
colonies to receive trade instructions. Owing to its activity the customs
service was put on a new footing and vice-admiralty courts were established.
It made careful inquiry into the character and ability of the governors
appointed in all the royal and proprietary colonies, scrutinized all colonial
laws sent over and recommended many disallowances, carried out the act
against piracy, encouraged measures for the maintenance of Indian alliances,
and pushed as vigorously as it could the policy of its immediate predecessor
regarding the reuniting of the proprietary and corporate colonies to the
crown. Unfortunately for British policy, it did not always receive ministerial
and parliamentary support for some of its measures, particularly that con-
cerning the vacation of colonial charters, so that in this one respect at least,
its programme, though maintained for nearly half a century, was never car-
ried out. On the whole, its work was efficiently performed, certainly until
1713, when with the accession of the Tories to complete control of the min-
istry important changes were made in the personnel of the board.

2. 1714-1748. With the coming of the Hanoverians and the establishment
of the Whigs in power the second period begins. The board became com-
pletely Whig, and except for a few men like Bladen, Docminique, Chetwynd,
Pulteney, and Fane, the members had had little experience in colonial affairs
and were frequently selected for other reasons than that of ability. In gen-
eral, it may be said that they were inferior and sometimes insignificant men.
In a number of cases they were dependents of the ministry 3 or needy mem-

1 Blathwayt as early as 1674 declared that he was qualified for the post of secretary of
Jamaica because of his knowledge of the affairs of that island (Cal. St. Pap. Col. 1669-
1674, 1205); and as auditor general, 1680-1718, he greatly increased his knowledge of all
the colonies. Locke's colonial experiences are well-known.


3 In 1755 the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford, the Chancellor, and Fox, were each
allowed to nominate a member of the Board of Trade
bers of the House of Commons. As a result the activities of the board tended to decline, fewer meetings were held, the energies of the office seemed materially impaired, as is evident from the board's neglect of its correspondence with the colonial governors who frequently complained of the failure of the board to answer their letters. So far as colonial business was concerned the board became little more than a bureau of information, furnishing from its records such data as the higher authorities desired, and consequently the number of its reports and representations increased. On the side of trade the activities of the board were greater than on the side of the colonies, and it is not likely that Atulored Pophle and John Pownall neglected their duties. But the total volume of business done grew less, as is evident from the entries in the journal, the record of correspondence, and the statistics of attendance. The fact that the age was one of low political morality may have affected and undoubtedly did affect the character of the members, but it is doubtful how far that condition was responsible for the evident inactivity and want of initiative which were manifested at this period. In all probability, during the second half of the period in particular, a part of the business hitherto performed was drawn over into the office of the Secretary of State. This was certainly true during the later part of Newcastle's administration, 1724-1754. The position of the board and its relations to Newcastle have never been adequately determined. Writers have hitherto been influenced too much by Walpole's comments and by the sarcastic remarks of occasional contemporary writers.

3. 1748-1768. The year 1748 is an important one in the history of the board, for in that year George Dunk, earl of Halifax, became its president. Halifax was an energetic, zealous official, who was conspicuous among the other statesmen of that day as the author of his own despatches. He was an opponent of Robert Walpole, and a statesman of great determination and vigor, who has been treated unjustly by Horace Walpole in his memoirs. Under the guidance of Halifax the board leaped at once into new prominence, business was revived, correspondence was resumed, and the whole organization felt the influence of his personality. The journal and files of the board show the effects: the volumes become larger, correspondence increases in bulk, the papers multiply, and something of the old activity manifests itself. Halifax entered into a contest with Newcastle, not merely for the purpose of assuring to the board its powers as defined by the commission, which in all the reissues had never been altered, but also in order to obtain increased authority whereby the board should hold a position similar to that of the executive branches of the government and might become thereby a regular department of state with its president possessed of the powers of a colonial secretary.¹

Halifax was finally compelled, because of the opposition of the king, to be content with powers that were less than those he wanted, but he did succeed in obtaining a status equal to that of a secretary, and he signalized his success by influencing the Privy Council to issue the order of March 11, 1752,² restoring to the Board of Trade full control of colonial trade and full power of nomination of royal officials in the colonies, except such as were in the hands of the Admiralty or the commissioners of customs. The order, likewise, directed that governors should correspond with and transmit their proceed-

² Acts Privy Council, Colonial, IV., § 168, Cumberland says that Newcastle promised Halifax the seals and a seat in the cabinet, and that Halifax threw up his office because Newcastle broke his promise.
ings to the Board of Trade only, since for "the greater regularity and dispatch of business" it was better that "the correspondence be confined to, and pass through, but one channel". This order did not forbid correspondence with the Secretary of State. Business that required "his Majesty's more immediate directions" was still to be transmitted to that official only. Additional instructions to this effect were sent to the governors and for ten years correspondence with the Secretary of State was limited to matters concerning the external policy and military interests of the colonies.¹

The period of Halifax's presidency was a critical one in the history of the colonies. The latter had grown greatly in wealth, independence, and political organization, and were passing through a great era of warfare from 1745 to 1763. Already there had arisen the question of the relative importance of the continental and the island colonies, and the predilections of many British statesmen for the West Indies led to an ignoring of the value of the continent at a time when the colonists were beginning to face the great problem of westward migration and of the settlement of lands beyond the Alleghanies. To Pitt, who made up his ministry in October, 1756, it was no time for dividing colonial authority, in the face of the great imperial conflict with France, and he resisted the efforts which Halifax renewed in that year to obtain the office and powers of a secretary of state. Halifax again yielded, but the next year obtained admission to the cabinet, as first commissioner for trade and plantations, a position that he held until 1761, when he resigned the presidency of the board, to accept the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. Shortly before his withdrawal the Privy Council revoked the order of March 11, 1752, "in every part except what [related] to the correspondence to be carried on between the board and the colonial governors".² It restored all patronage to the Secretary of State, thus reviving the former policy of dividing the control of the colonies between the board and the secretary.

This condition of affairs lasted but two years. With the appointment of the Earl of Shelburne as president of the board, in March, 1763, the order of 1752 was renewed and a revival of the Halifax programme seemed probable. Shelburne resigned to become secretary of state and the office was given to Wills, earl of Hillsborough. Shelburne and Hillsborough, as presidents, displayed considerable vigor, demanding that as far as the powers of the office went the work should be efficiently performed. Colonial laws were called for promptly and regularly and the policy regarding the Indians and the western lands began to take definite shape.³ The board had the position of a ministerial executive office of government, possessing full authority and

¹ Holderenesse in transmitting the order of March 11 to the governors says, "But whereas it may happen that circumstances of a very high and important nature may arise which may require the utmost secrecy, it is the king's pleasure that if any such should occur you should forthwith with the utmost diligence and exactitude transmit an account thereof to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State only; and you are in such case to follow all orders and directions which His Majesty shall think proper to direct one of his Principal Secretaries of State to transmit in consequence thereof". March 20, 1752. C. O. 324: 38, pp. 319-320.

² Acts Privy Council, Colonial, IV. 157. Order of May 15, 1761. For Halifax's attitude toward the British Indian policy and for the general situation at this time see Alvord, Genesis of the Proclamation of 1763, pp. 15-16.

jurisdiction in all matters relative to its own department. But Hillsborough was forced to resign for political reasons and Dartmouth became president from July 20, 1765, until August 16, 1766, when Hillsborough resumed office. An agreement was reached with Shelburne, as secretary of state, whereby, at Hillsborough's request, all colonial business was to centre in the secretary's office, the board again acting only as a bureau of reference and information. The order of 1752 was rescinded, by the order in Council of August 8, 1766, which directed the governors to correspond with the secretary, sending only duplicates to the board. But colonial affairs were now becoming too prominent and the creation of a separate and distinct department of ministerial rank was becoming every day more necessary. On January 21, 1768, the Earl of Hillsborough was created secretary of state for the colonies.

His attitude toward the Board of Trade, of which he and his successors retained the presidency until 1779, underwent a change. In a letter of June 22, 1768, he instructed the board in all that related to commerce and the colonies to return to the usage and practice antecedent to Shelburne's letter of August 26, 1766, based on the order in Council of August 8 of that year, thus restoring the powers exercised during the periods from 1752 to 1761 and 1763 to 1766, except as far as colonial appointments were concerned, which were entirely controlled by the colonial secretary and the Treasury.

4. 1768-1782. Thus legally, at least, the Board of Trade from 1768 to 1782 occupied a position of considerable importance. To it were referred large numbers of petitions, memorials, and addresses, which came into the hands of the Privy Council, and all business concerning trade and commerce, governors' commissions and instructions, colonial government and administration, acts of legislation, land grants, and other matters of similar character, was regularly transmitted to the board for investigation and report. In reply the board sent to the Council or to its committee frequent reports and representations, some of which were long and elaborate and based on hearings before the board, upon investigations by its secretary or clerk of reports, and in the case of colonial acts upon the opinions of Jackson, its legal adviser for the greater part of the period. The board was not an inactive body at this time, continuing its advisory work to the end, the last report being signed on April 19, 1782.

But the range of activity depended as before upon the policy of the Council committee and the Secretary of State. During these years each of these bodies took over a great amount of colonial business and restricted the energies of the board to matters of detail rather than of policy, matters which did not seem to require the continuance of so numerous or expensive a body of commissioners. Therefore, in 1782 the board was abolished, not as inactive but as unnecessary, in that the work which it actually performed could be accomplished equally well by a small staff of expert officials with the aid of a legal adviser.

By direction of the act of Parliament suppressing the Board of Trade, its business was to be done by a committee or committees of the Privy Council, without payment, thus returning to the system of control in existence from 1675 to 1696.

4 C. O. 388: 84, L. 36.
5 22 Geo. III., c. 82, §§ 1, 15.
In judging the work of the Board of Trade we must realize that its duties were primarily commercial and that in one sense colonial interests played but a subordinate part. The board spent a large part of its time in considering matters that were not colonial. It sat for hours and days debating a trade treaty, devising methods of dealing with the poor of England, considering commercial relations with Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent, as well as with the plantations, and in corresponding with hundreds of persons who had nothing to do with colonial affairs. Those of its volumes that deal with foreign trade number at least a hundred and the space in the journal devoted to other than colonial questions shows how much time it spent on Sweden, Hamburg, France, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. Such extraordinary duties as the drafting of commercial treaties, preparing instructions for envoys, discussing boundaries, claims, grievances, and the like consumed a great deal of its time, and led inevitably to the neglect of its general correspondence. The result was that even in normal times letters were postponed, while during periods of exceptional pressure, as in the years following the close of the War of the Spanish Succession, they were put aside altogether. When opportunity came the accumulated correspondence was taken up and disposed of, but in the meantime great loss had been incurred so far as colonial control was concerned. When half a dozen or more letters from a single governor remained unanswered for two or three years it was inevitable that the relations with the colonies should become seriously impaired.

It is not surprising that a board should prove inefficient which had no power of its own to execute a definite policy, which suffered for a long period a curtailment of such powers as were granted to it by its commission, which was distracted by many important questions having no bearing on the colonies at all, which was chiefly occupied with trade and commerce and not with administration, and which was more interested in the colonies in the West Indies than in those on the continent, with whose growth and aspirations it had a very incomplete acquaintance. We must also take into account the tendency of politics to interfere in appointments and removals, and for personal motives and personal ambitions to have a part in the selection of officials and others who carried out England's colonial programme. Yet despite the frequent changes that were made in the men who constituted the Board of Trade and despite the inferior abilities and low aims of many of those who were appointed to positions on the board, the Board of Trade had a consistent policy that deserves our respect. Much might have been accomplished in the way of a definite system of control and supervision had the board received adequate support from those who had the ultimate responsibility in their hands.

ARRANGEMENTS AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BOARD, 1782-1786.

After the dissolution of the board colonial business was managed pretty much as it had been before, except that the committee of the whole Council and the secretaries of state, particularly the Secretary of State for the southern department, took over the business formerly done by the Board of Trade and the colonial secretary. ¹ At first no new machinery was created. Colonial

¹ "Distribution of the business formerly transacted by the Board of Trade.
" Secretary of State's Department.
" Examination of all minutes of council and assembly in the colonies and the general consideration of the state of their civil government, the alterations that may be necessary and whether to be done by instruction to the governors or act of assembly."
agents were instructed to follow the secretary's orders "in all matters and things which by their different appointments they were required to do with respect to the late Board of Trade". All commissions for governors were prepared by the secretary and approved by the king with the advice of the Council, and instructions were further submitted to the committee of the Council for consideration and such revision as might be thought best. On September 11, 1782, circular instructions were sent to the governors of Quebec, St. John, New York, East Florida, Bermuda, and the Leeward Islands, directing them to transmit duplicates of papers and accounts to the committee. To the committee also were referred, as of old, all acts passed in the colonies. Thus the relations of Privy Council, Council as committee, and Secretary of State, from April, 1782 to March, 1784, were much the same as had existed between those bodies before 1782, in all that concerned the colonies, for the colonial secretary of 1768 represented not a new official but simply a further subdivision of secretarial functions that might be resumed at any time by the former officials if convenience demanded. Even after the abolition of the colonial secretaryship no absolute line of division was drawn between the two remaining secretaries in respect of colonial business, for occasionally the secretary for the northern department, the so-called secretary for foreign affairs, concerned himself with the colonies.

The bulk of the colonial business, however, fell into the hands of the secretary for the southern department, as had always been the case. Shelburne, Grantham, North, and Sydney were in charge from March 27, 1782 to June 5, 1789, but during that period the work was largely performed by Grey Elliott, who had been clerk of the reports in the old Plantation Office, jointly with John Goddard, since 1780, and was third in rank after Cumberland, the sec-

"Consideration of the policy and consequence of the acts passed in the colonies and after they have been referred to one of his Majesty's counsel for his opinion in point of law, the transmission of such of them as ought to be confirmed or disallowed to the Lord President to be laid before his Majesty in Council for those purposes, communicating at the same time the reasons whether arising from policy, local circumstances, or disallowance.

"Framing of such bills as may be proper to be transmitted to the governor for the consideration of and to be passed by the Assemblies. The preparing of drafts of commissions and instructions to the governors and additional instructions upon every occasion, when the same shall be necessary.

"The consideration of the state of commerce in the plantation and more especially with the continent of America, for the more exact knowledge of which the most pointed directions are given to the different governors to be exact in the transmission of the entries and clearing of vessels in the respective naval offices.

"The preparing the estimates for the civil establishments of the colonies to be laid before Parliament making such annual alterations therein as circumstances render necessary, together with such observations upon them as are proper to convey to Parliament a clear idea of the necessity of the grants.

"The correspondence arising from the above heads of business, with the Privy Council, the Treasury, and other Public Boards, as well as with the Governors of the colonies upon the civil departments of their respective governments.

"The Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

"To consider and report upon such matters as are transmitted to the Secretary of State and referred to them (the committee) by his Majesty in Council.

"To receive charges and complaints made against the governors and other civil officers in the colonies, and to hear the several parties thereupon, by themselves or their counsel, and to report their opinion to his Majesty in Council.

"To consider and report upon such matters, relating to Trade and Plantations in general, as shall be referred to them from his Majesty in Council.

"The execution of the powers, vested in the late Board of Trade by any act of Parliament, particularly those for regulating the African trade and for encouraging the culture of hemp and flax." C. O. Class 5: 2.
secretary, and Roberts, the deputy secretary. Elliot had a room on the ground
floor in Whitehall and there directed the affairs of the colonies, preparing
commissions and instructions, with the assistance of the advocate general,
the advocate of the Admiralty, and other legal advisers, examining the minutes
of councils and assemblies, reporting on vacancies in the councils, recommend-
ing appointments to office, and considering laws passed by colonial legisla-
tures and transmitting them to the Privy Council and to the law officers of
the crown.

Shelburne had announced his intention of selecting "all the ability and
efficiency" of the American department, the southern department, and the
Board of Trade, and forming "out of the whole one complete establish-
ment," and he instructed Elliot to draw up a plan for transacting the chief
part of the business done by the old board and to offer suggestions for an
establishment with himself at the head. But before Elliot could act upon the
suggestion Shelburne retired and his successors, Lord Grantham and Lord
North, seemed indifferent to the plan. Matters went on in the old way until
in September, 1783, Elliot memorialized both Lord North and the Treasury,
asking for additional room and more clerical help and complaining of the
inadequateness of the service and of the confused state of the books and
papers of the old Board of Trade. After Sydney's appointment in December,
1783, Elliot made a further request for additional room and an enlarged staff
of clerks. These requests were granted, and thus was built up the plantation
branch of the Home Office, conducted by Secretary Sydney, Under-Secretary
Nepean, and Grey Elliot in direct charge.

Until March 5, 1784, all colonial and commercial business was managed by
the Privy Council, the committee of the council, and the plantation branch
of the Home Office, but on that date the Privy Council appointed a standing
committee to consider all matters pertaining to trade and foreign plantations.
At first four councillors were named: Earl of Aylesford, Earl of Effingham,
Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Frederick Campbell. On June 8 were added
Viscount Howe, Lord de Ferrars, Lord Walsingham, Lord Sydney, Sir Joseph
Yorke, the Bishop of London, Lord Grantham, Lord Grantly, Thomas Har-
ley, Charles Jenkinson, Sir John Goodrick, Henry Dundas, James Grenville,
and William Wyndham Grenville. Lord Mulgrave and William Eden were
added in 1786. Stephen Cottrell and William Faukener were the secretaries.
The committee met in the council chamber at Whitehall, and kept a record
of its proceedings. During the two years, from 1784 to 1786, the most fre-
cquent in attendance were Yorke, Jenkinson, Grantham, Goodrick, Sydney,
Walsingham, Effingham, J. Grenville, Mulgrave, Grantly, Eden, Dundas,
Campbell, W. W. Grenville, and Howe in the order named.

The chief business before the committee concerned the intercourse to be
allowed between the British dependencies in Canada and the West Indies
and the United States, the condition of Loyalists in Nova Scotia and the
Bahamas, and the trade instructions for colonial governors. Knox, Carleton,
Brook Watson, Nepean, Haldimand, and others familiar with affairs in

1 Knox MSS., p. 283. William Knox, who had been under-secretary since 1770, was
not retained.

III. 3; Treasury, In-Letters, 1783, bundle 7 (old reference). Memorial of Grey Elliot,
September 10, 1783; H. O. Departmental, Treasury, Entry Book, 4, 2; C. O. 5: 32-34.

3 Minutes of the Committee of Trade, vols. 3-5; I have had the advantage of reading
Mr. H. C. Bell's notes on the work of this committee. See also C. O. 5: 32; Treasury,
In-Letters, 1783, bundle 7 (old reference), Oct. 30, Nov. 14, 1783; Privy Council Regis-
The Board of Trade Papers

America, merchants, agents, and former officials were called in and questioned. Some of the material considered dated from the beginning of the war in America.

On August 23, 1786, the committee of 1784 was dissolved and a new committee appointed consisting of a large number of ex officio members and Lord Frederick Campbell, the Bishop of London, Lord Grantly, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, M.R., Thomas Harley, Sir Joseph Yorke, Sir John Goodrick, William Eden, James Grenville, Thomas Orde, with Lord Hawkesbury as president. The work of the committee was carried on chiefly by Yorke, Jenkinson, Hawkesbury, W. W. Grenville, Mulgrave, Eden, Pitt, Carmarthen, Effingham, Goodrick, while the Archbishop of Canterbury attended occasionally. The chief business continued to be trade with America, and it is evident from its records that this committee had no concern for the colonies as such and limited its inquiries and reports to matters of commercial intercourse only. The control over the colonies remained in the hands of the Privy Council and of the Secretary of State till 1801, when the secretarial functions were transferred to the Secretary of State for War, an additional secretary created in 1794. There the Plantation Office remained until it was detached and placed under a separate Secretary of State for the Colonies. Only the judicial functions remained to the Privy Council. The standing committee of 1786, known until 1861 as the Board of Trade and Plantations and after that time as the Board of Trade, underwent such transformation, because of a steady increase of its trade functions, as to bear little or no resemblance to the old board of 1666.

During the years from 1782 to 1786, the books and papers of the old board seem to have become scattered, part lying in the Privy Council Office, part in the custody of "one of the principal officers of the late Board of Trade" (Elliot ?), and part in the custody of the Home Secretary. Finally all were lodged in the office where the committee of the council conducted its business, in the old building till 1824-1828 and then in the new Privy Council Office, and there, apparently, they remained until transferred to the State Paper Office in March, 1842.

The Board of Trade Papers.

How far the early councils and commissions of trade and foreign plantations attempted to arrange and classify the various papers that came into their hands is uncertain. No minutes were kept, as far as we know, by the bodies that had colonial matters in charge before 1660, though there is evidence that papers were accumulated by those of the period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. The councils of 1660, however, kept regular records of their proceedings, and many of these minutes are still preserved. Likewise the councils of 1670 and 1672 kept a journal, but it has been lost for many years, only an entry book of "heads of business" being now in existence. The first evidence of an attempt to separate the original papers into convenient groups and to enter references to them in entry books appears with the council of 1670. This body distributed its papers under at least fifteen different titles and caused vellum-bound entry books of their contents to be prepared. The execution of the scheme was, however, very imperfect, and (if we are to believe Sir Robert Southwell's complaint in 1675\(^1\)) no entry books of chart-

\(^1\) Minutes of the Committee of Trade, vols. 4-11. These minutes close with 1789.

\(^2\) See British Commissions, etc., 25, 41, 75 n., 82, 101 n., appendix IV.

\(^3\) Complaint of Sir R. Southwell that it was impossible for him to make searches up and down in offices and to put together the patents and charters of all the plantations and commissions of the governors as directed by the committee. Col. Sl. Pap. Col., 1675-1676, §§ 568, 681.
ers, patents, and commissions were kept. Not until the select and standing
council was abolished and the control of trade and plantations placed in the
hands of the committee of the Privy Council, was anything like order and
completeness admitted into the management of the plantation office.

The Council committee went about its work in business-like fashion. A
journal, well kept and comprehensive, was begun, and continued till 1696,
when the Board of Trade carried it on without change of plan till its own
dissolution in 1782; a new series of entry books, now readily distinguishable
by their brown leather bindings, was inaugurated; and the original papers,
becoming increasingly voluminous because of the activity of the committee,
were arranged under a greater variety of titles. The committee caused copies
of necessary documents—charters, commissions, warrants, and the like—to
be made, gathered books, charts, maps, globes, etc., kept a detailed account
of its expenditures, and in general pursued its course in a methodical and
effective manner.

Although the control by the Council committee continued until the appoint-
ment of the permanent Board of Trade in 1666, and although there is no
break in the original series of books and papers from 1675 to 1696, those who
rearranged and renumbered the volumes before 1876, when the old printed
colonial list was issued, made the year 1689 the date dividing the Colonial
Papers from those of the Board of Trade. Thus, the earliest volumes of the
Board of Trade series are really the books of the Lords of Trade, beginning
with 1689 for Barbadoes, Maryland, New England, and Plantations General,
with 1690 for New York, with 1691 for Virginia and the Leeward Islands,
with 1692 for Bermuda, with 1694 for Jamaica, etc., while the first so-called
Board of Trade volume is dated 1691.

The proper date for the division should be of course 1696, when the old
Plantation Office was given up and a new office established at Whitehall. At
that date the Lords Justices (in the absence of the king) authorized John
Povey, the secretary of the Council committee, to deliver to William Popple,
the secretary of the new board, all the original papers, entry books, printed
books, and maps that had been in the possession of the committee, and they
were transferred to the new quarters, where some of them, notably those of
the Royal African Company, were destroyed by fire on January 4, 1698. The
meetings of the board now became more frequent and regular than had been
those of the old committee, the Journal was made more elaborate and ser-
viceable, new entry books, bound in vellum, were introduced, and a more
thorough system of indexing and cross-referencing was adopted. Though
in these and other ways the work of the secretary and clerks was made more
efficient and the papers became more accessible, no material change was
effected in the general methods which had been in use since 1675.

The task of classifying and filing the papers of the board was on the whole
a simple one, the routine of the office being somewhat as follows. After a
document had been received and read before the board—for which purpose
it was frequently prepared by bracketing certain portions and abbreviating
others—it was endorsed, lettered A, B, or C, etc., as the case might be, accord-
ing to the letter of the bundle in which it was to be placed, numbered 1, 2, or 3,
etc., according to its place in the bundle and filed away in the bundle to which
it was assigned. Before filing, the clerk entered it as a whole or in part or
often only by title in an entry book, and, later, by title only, in a register or
calendar with a reference to the bundle where it might be found. The entry
books of each colony or subject were lettered A, B, or C, etc., and the volumes
of the register were numbered.
This practice of entering the titles of letters received or of letters sent did
not become regular until 1703, when a series of small vellum-covered vol-
umes, called "calendars" was introduced. Before that date the listing of
documents seems to have been somewhat haphazard, and lists, if such were
drawn up, as was not always the case, were written on separate sheets and
placed, in the form of small paper books, at the beginning of the volume.
The number of documents in a given bundle does not appear to have been
governed by any fixed rule, rarely falling below 50 and sometimes running
as high as 200. As the papers accumulated they were bound in vellum-
covered volumes, fairly uniform in size and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. There is,
however, evidence to show that some of the volumes were not bound until
after the abolition of the board, in one case, at least, not until 1798. The
volumes were made up without regard to the arrangement by bundles, some-
times including two or three bundles, sometimes including one or two whole
bundles and part of another, the continuation of which went on into the next
volume, and sometimes, though rarely, covering only part of a very large
bundle.

As may be seen from the old Colonial Office list, the papers were formerly
arranged in forty-three groups, the majority of which bore the names of the
colonies from Nova Scotia to Barbadoes. Other papers were entered under
"Miscellanies", "Naval Office Lists", "Plantations General" (containing
documents relating to the colonies in general), "Proprieties" (including
Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Carolina, New Jersey,
and Bahamas, as proprietary or corporate colonies)—all of which groups
appear in the old list. Additional documents were entered under "Trade",
"Trade Foreign", "Trade Domestic", "Trade and Fishery" (the last three
divisions being eventually merged in the single title "Trade", after 1717),
"Custom House Accounts", and "Book of Maps", groups that do not appear
in the old list, save "Trade", under which but three of the sixty-nine vol-
umes of original documents were entered. References to at least two other
groups are met with—"Commissary Book" and "Book of Accounts" (con-
taining entries of the costs of such colonial establishments as Georgia, Flor-
ida, and Nova Scotia), but the whereabouts of these volumes, if in existence,
have not been discovered. Occasionally entry books were kept for special and
temporary purposes, as, for example, "Losses Spanish Depredations", vol-
umes that may be the same as those similarly labelled in the Colonial Office
series 388: 89-93.

No colony was assigned a separate place among these groups until it had
become a royal colony and so had been brought directly under the manage-
ment of the board. All documents relating to the proprietary and corporate
colonies, except such as are found among the records of other colonies, must
be looked for under "Proprieties". In the case of Carolina a few propri-
etary volumes are listed under the heading "Carolina", and documents be-
longing to the period of the Trustees in Georgia will be found under "Geor-
gia". Bahamas, becoming a royal colony, had a separate heading after 1717,
New Jersey after 1702, South Carolina after 1720, and North Carolina after
1730. Maryland from 1689 to 1715 (1720) was separately entered; Massa-
chusetts and New Hampshire were entered under New England until 1741,
when, New Hampshire having become a royal colony, independent of Massa-
chusetts, separate groups were made of the two. In the case of the West
Indies, a number of islands were generally grouped under a single heading:
"Leeward Islands" (as far as original documents and entry books were
concerned) including Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and other islands afterward added to the Leeward group; and "Barbadoes" often covering St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent, and the rest of the Caribbe Islands lying to the windward of Guadeloupe, over which the governor of Barbadoes had jurisdiction. In the latter case, however, separate volumes for certain periods exist for each of the islands named.

Every paper, whether original document or enclosure, unless it were too bulky for filing and had to be bound separately, was placed in one or other of these groups. It was not always easy for the clerks to determine just where a document ought to go, and in a number of instances papers were afterward transferred from one group to another, a change duly endorsed on the document. If the paper related to two or more colonies, but was of too special a character to be placed under "Plantations General"; it was filed in the group to which it chiefly belonged, and in the other group or groups a slip would be inserted bearing the title with a reference either to the actual place where the document was to be found, or, more frequently, to the group, as "vide Barbadoes". Sometimes the slip bears only the title of the document, in which case the paper is either lost or having been sent to some other department may be found among its papers. Very often no such cross-reference was deemed necessary, and in all the volumes documents will be found of importance for the history of colonies other than the one to which they have been assigned.

Canadian and West Indian volumes frequently contain material for the history of the original thirteen colonies. In the West Indian volumes the documents are often loosely classified, and papers of importance for one West Indian colony will be found not infrequently filed among the papers of another. Even when correctly entered, as is of course the rule, the documents of one colony contain a great deal that is of importance for the history of another.

The volumes originally constituting the Board of Trade series may be divided into three classes:

1. Original Documents, with enclosures.
2. Entry Books: containing copies of letters, representations, and official instructions; abstracts of letters received and preliminary drafts of letters sent; copies of warrants, orders, commissions and instructions, and other similar official papers that had to be kept on file as precedents or for information.

1 "Bahamas" contains many papers bearing on the history of South Carolina; "Nova Scotia", many relating to the affairs of Massachusetts Bay; "Bermuda", a number of papers concerning the careers of Edward Randolph and Nicholas Trott. The West Indian volumes in general contain useful material for the history of colonial trade and commerce, currency, and sea-power, for British colonial and ecclesiastical policy and constitutional disputes not unlike those that arose on the American continent, and for the course of naval events during the Revolutionary War. "Bahamas", E. (Nov. 7, 1760-Aug. 3, 1768), Class 23 contains many documents relating to the commercial history of New York and New England, particularly Rhode Island; "Jamaica", 38-41, Class 137 has many documents bearing on the question of adulterated coin which the Jamaicans believed came from North America (Rhode Island). In "Barbadoes" 32, Class 28, under date, Feb. 27, 1764, the Bishop of London makes this statement regarding ecclesiastical appointments: "I cannot learn that the Bishops of London ever instituted to vacant livings in America", for though "ample grants of ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction" were made to the bishop "the governors of the colonies, as they have done since 1726/7, continue to institute to void livings and there is no instance that I can meet with that the said Bishop of London ever deprived any incumbent by virtue of the commission of 1726/7".
3. Bound Volumes of Enclosures, sent by the colonial governors and others, which were too bulky to be placed among the original papers where they properly belonged, and consisting of acts, proceedings of councils and assemblies, naval office lists, lists of officials, land grants, etc.

Original Documents.

In general the original documents consist of letters written to the board by the governors, who by virtue of their instructions were required to keep up a regular correspondence covering all matters of interest or importance concerning the colony of which each was a governor. The letters were always accompanied by enclosures, generally original documents or copies of documents in great variety. It was customary for the governor to enclose his letter and the papers which accompanied it, making a packet of from ten to fifty documents, in a sealed box suitably lettered, and to place it in charge of a ship's captain, who, on his arrival in England, either delivered it in person at the Plantation Office, or sent it through the Post Office or by a messenger. When possible, the governor dispatched a duplicate packet by another ship and another route.

First and most important are the letters from the governors themselves—sometimes holographs, sometimes written by a secretary and signed by the governor, which by no means deal with affairs of trade only, but concern every matter, political, military, religious, economic, and social, that had to do with the life of the colony. Frequently, as in the case of Shirley's letters from Massachusetts or of Stede's letters from Barbadoes, the documents are long and of great value, often rising to the dignity of state papers in their discussion of matters of general concern. In other instances, as of Tinker's letters from the Bahamas, the correspondence is short and often trivial.

Enclosures.

The Enclosures are generally copies in full of colonial papers, usually attested or certified, sent to prove or justify statements made in the letters or to meet the requirements of the instructions. In many cases the originals may be found at the present time in America, but in by far the greater number of instances, the copy is the only paper in existence. The following list is only approximately complete, but it gives a fairly comprehensive idea of the contents of these enclosures, which probably constitute ninety per cent. of the collections:

Records of special proceedings in council and assembly concerning some individual case or trial; court records—common pleas, chancery, and admiralty; copies of governors' letters written to officials and others in the colony or other colonies, to naval and military officers and British officials general, and to governors and others in the French, Dutch, and Spanish colonies, with copies of letters received from the same or from others; copies of special commissions, warrants, and orders of every kind, of proclamations, addresses to and from the council and assembly; groups of papers, often long and voluminous, concerning boundary disputes; the suspension and appointment of councillors; judges of admiralty; secretaries, etc.; quarrels of an ecclesiastical character between rectors and vestries, and between rectors and governors regarding the former's neglect of their parishes; quarrels of a political or constitutional character between governors and collectors (Richier vs. Trott in Bermuda), governors and secretaries (Seymour vs. Lawrence in Maryland), governors and other individuals, official and other-
wise (Nicholson vs. Blair in Virginia, governor of Barbadoes vs. Hallett, Day vs. Randolph in Bermuda), governor and assembly over salary and money bills (passim, notably Lyttelton vs. assembly in Jamaica, Shute vs. assembly in Massachusetts, Johnson vs. assembly in South Carolina); descriptions of trade, pirates, improvements, defenses, the passage of laws, land allotments, jury trials, and other matters connected with the exercise of justice; lists of families and inhabitants; negroes imported (Barbadoes); land patents and grants; councillors; fees; militia; ammunition; arms, and necessities for forts and garrisons; tithables and untithables (Virginia); quit-rents; prizes and condemned ships, etc.; treasurers' and receiver generals' accounts, accounts of receipts and expenditures, statistics of trade, customs statistics, vital statistics, statistics, often long and valuable, of duties, revenues, and taxes; copies of governors' oaths, councillors' oaths, reports from specially appointed commissions, inventories, memorials, petitions, affidavits and deposits, official certificates, maps, charts, plans, and printed matter in great variety, including newspapers\(^1\) and newspaper clippings; and occasional papers relating to the postal and packet service.

Not infrequently one will find references in the letters to enclosures that are missing from the volumes. As the Board of Trade often sent its original documents to the Secretary of State or other department concerned or to the agent of the colony—papers that were generally not returned—it is possible that the missing documents may be found among volumes originally belonging to the America and West Indies series, among the Home Office, Admiralty, Treasury, or War Office papers, or in private collections, as is the case with many Bellomont enclosures now among the Champante papers in the Bodleian Library.

In addition to the papers received from the colonies, the volumes of original documents contain many others from the Privy Council, Secretary of State, and the departments of the Admiralty, Treasury, Customs, and Ordnance, from the attorney general and solicitor general, and from the legal advisers of the board. These papers consist of orders in Council, reports on colonial acts or other queries submitted to the crown lawyers, or to West, Fane, Lamb, or Jackson for a legal opinion;\(^2\) memorials and other papers sent by the Secretary of State to the board for consideration, to which would be attached eventually such documents as the board accumulated in its own investigation (depositions made in person before the board will be found in the Journal), and the correspondence, often at great length, which ensued between the board and the secretary;\(^3\) papers sent from the London Custom House consisting of copies of reports from the surveyors general and other customs officials in America; orders from the committees of the Privy Council asking for a report on some plantation matter that had come before it; letters and representations from colonial agents in London, sometimes taking the form of petitions on behalf of the colony, sometimes of reports on particular matters referred to them by the board; letters and references from the

\(^1\) There is a fine specimen of a Barbados Mercury in C. O. 28: 32, bundle Ft., f. 70, dated Mar. 22, 1766, with an impression in brownish-red ink of a half-penny stamp of a design different from that customarily found. The stamp is in the lower right-hand corner of the page.

\(^2\) In "Lists of Acts" will be found many marginal comments giving in brief the opinion rendered.

\(^3\) The final report containing the official opinion of the board on the question submitted was sent with the original papers (of which the board retained copies) to the secretary of the Privy Council and only an entry of it was made in the entry book at the Plantation Office.
Admiralty, Treasury, and Ordnance departments, either replying to some communication from the board or referring to it some question or petition that had come before them and upon which they wished the board to pass judgment.

**Entry Books.**

The entry books are lettered A, B, or C, etc., and each volume usually corresponds to two, three, or even four or more volumes of original documents. They contain chiefly copies of four classes of documents: (a) letters, (b) reports and representations, (c) governors' commissions and instructions, and (d) abstracts and drafts of letters.

The earlier volumes contain copies of letters received as well as of letters written, and so in part duplicate the original correspondence. After 1700, however, the number of in-letters entered is very small and the volumes partake more and more of the character of letter-books, containing entries of out-letters only, as even the practice of recording in-letters and enclosures by title which prevailed for many years, was eventually dropped. The out-letters were sent to the colonial governors, the Privy Council, the Secretary of State, the various departments, the attorney general and solicitor general, the legal adviser of the board, and any one to whom the board had occasion to address a communication. Generally the original letter can be found among the unbound papers of the Privy Council (after 1700), among the volumes formerly belonging to the America and West Indies series, or among the papers of the departments. But letters to the law officers and to the Custom House are probably not elsewhere in existence, unless it happen that the private papers of the crown lawyers have been preserved, as is the case with the Hardwicke Papers in the British Museum. Circular letters containing instructions, requests for specific information, or lists of queries, were generally copied in full only in the Plantation General entry books, and elsewhere entered by title with a marginal reference to the location of the complete entry. In the case of letters written that concerned two or more colonies a similar practice prevailed of entering the entire letter in the entry book of one colony with only a title and reference in the other or others.

Complete copies were kept by the board of all its reports and representations that were submitted to the king in Council, to the Lords Justices in Council, in the case of the king's absence, to the Secretary of State, or to Parliament in response to demands made by those higher authorities. Such representations, which disclose the purely advisory character of the board, are very numerous and important and bear on a great variety of colonial problems. They are of value as showing the extent of the information which the board possessed and the nature of its policy. A number of them were printed soon after they were submitted and others have been printed in recent years, but the great majority still remain largely unknown. A complete list of these representations will soon be printed, and eventually a complete collection of the documents themselves will be made available for students.

Scarcely inferior to the representations are the copies of governors' commissions, orders, instructions, and additional instructions, specimen forms of oaths, warrants, and inferior commissions that were drawn up by the board or other official authority for the governor's guidance and use in the colony. These documents were usually entered in full, but in the case of a new commission it was customary to enter only those portions that were exceptional or different, the statement being added that the remaining portions of the
commission were the same as the corresponding parts of a previous commission, "supra fol. — ". In the entries of general instructions containing nothing new a similar practice was adopted, the commission was entered by title and a note was added stating that the instructions were in their usual form and could be found in full in such and such a volume.

In the entry books will be found a fairly complete series of governors' commissions and instructions from 1675 to 1783. Others may be found in the Plantation Registers of the Privy Council Office, but the list is imperfect. For information regarding the origin of many parts of these instructions the Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial, should be searched, as the committee of the Council not infrequently altered or added to these documents. One of the most important desiderata of the student of colonial history is a printed collection, properly edited, of the commissions and instructions issued to every governor of a British colony in America and the West Indies, beginning with the commissions to Delaware and Gates in the Bodleian Library and extending to and including the commissions issued at and immediately following the close of the Revolutionary War. Such a series is essential to an understanding of the character and development of British colonial policy.

ABSTRACTS AND DRAFTS OF LETTERS.

The secretary or clerks of the board made abstracts of the governors' letters and arranged these abstracts in alphabetical order, either on the back of the document or on separate slips. The letters themselves were frequently marked to show the portion corresponding to the abstracts and lettered A, B, or C, etc. In many cases the separate abstracts were bound and placed among the volumes of a given colony. The system of lettering seems to have been employed until about 1745-1750, when it was discontinued. The abstracts often have marginal comments upon them which add materially to their value. The volumes entitled "Drafts of Letters" contain drafts of letters sent to the governors and others in the colonies. They differ from the entry books in that they are collections of original drafts and show many corrections, erasures, and omissions. They are consequently of no little value as showing changes of policy and intention. Indexes to these letters can be found in the calendars of the Board of Trade, toward the end of each volume; copies of the final drafts are generally in the entry books or occasionally

1 In the years from 1728 to 1786 new governors were sent to Barbadoes (1782), Jamaica (1782), Nova Scotia (1783), New Brunswick (1783), Grenada (1783), St. Vincent (1783), Dominica (1783), Bahamas (1784), Bermuda (1785), Canada (1785), Leeward Islands (1785), and Newfoundland (1786). These commissions are entered in separate volumes which were formerly among the Board of Trade papers.

2 Many of the states, notably New York, New Jersey, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, have secured, and in some cases printed, copies of the commissions and instructions issued to their governors. Copies of the commissions to the governors of Massachusetts have been procured for publication by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, in a forthcoming volume of its Publications, numbered vol. II. The Report concerning Canadian Archives for 1904 contains the full text of the instructions to the various governors of the Canadian provinces, 1763-1787. Greene, in The Provincial Governor, has printed a list of 110 printed governors' commissions and instructions but not the additional instructions. To treat the subject from the standpoint of British policy demands, however, that the student have before him a complete collection of all the commissions, instructions, and additional instructions issued to the British colonial governors, Canadian, American, and West Indian, from the earliest times to 1784. A list of all such documents is printed in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1911.
bound up with the original papers. The number of abstracts is greater than
the number of drafts, but each series will repay examination and comparison.

Until the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the date varying with
the different colonies, the entry books serve as an index to the documents
received and dispatched by the board. In many cases, at least, the volumes
contain separate lists of contents of their own, the titles having been entered
both in the index and in the body of the volume. With the introduction of
the registers or calendars in 1703, the value of the entry books in this respect
is materially lessened and eventually ceases altogether. The calendars are
much more convenient and serviceable, containing complete and accurate lists
of all the documents received and letters written by the board from 1703 to
1782.

CALendars.

Even under the new classification this series of volumes is useful in a search
for documents contained in the volumes formerly belonging to the Board of
Trade series. It contains a list of titles of documents received during the
period which it covers as well as of many letters dispatched. The volumes
were in frequent use, as their appearance witnesses, and bore the same rela-
tion to the original papers as did the “List of Acts” to the collections of acts.
The titles entered in the calendars are generally the same as the endorsements
on the original documents, and there is some reason to believe that before the
calendars were contrived, such titles were entered only in the entry books or
in indexes which were placed loose in each volume. The earlier calendars
are small square books, each containing the titles relating to one colony or
subject. The volumes after 1759 are larger books in which were entered
the titles of all documents received in a given year, arranged under the head
of colonies or subjects. The letters written are entered in the smaller vol-
umes at the end; in the larger volumes they are entered with the in-letters.

ACTS.

Few of the acts contained in the Board of Trade series are of date earlier
than 1695; the majority belong to the eighteenth century. The earlier
acts here contained are from the series formerly known as Colonial Entry
Books. The Board of Trade acts are chiefly copies made in the office of the
secretary of the colony, attested by the secretary, certificated by the governor,
and sealed with the seal of the colony. Many of the seals have been removed
for purposes of binding, but are still preserved (Class 5: 285). Such copies
were dispatched to the board by the governor in his letters. As soon as they
were received, the board transmitted them to its legal adviser or to the
Attorney General and Solicitor General, from whom it received a report on
the acts. The latter were then sent with comments by the board to the Privy
Council—where the matter was referred to committee, the final action of the
Council being generally endorsed upon the document. Copies or titles of
many of these acts will be found among the Privy Council papers—in the
Register, the unbound Papers, or the Plantation Registers. In the volume
called “Lists of Acts” (Class 5: 273-282) may be found many marginal
notes, entered for the use of the board, which record, very incompletely,
however, the history of each act after its arrival in England.

The acts were numbered by the clerk of the board. At first the numbering
was made complete for each volume, the next beginning with number one.
But in later volumes the numbering was made continuous from volume to
volume. The size of the paper, the character of the handwriting, and the
method of folding the document varied with each colony.
PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

So far as these papers are concerned the old arrangement was exceedingly faulty. A chronological order was but indifferently preserved, duplicates existed, and the proceedings relating to a particular colony were generally scattered among the three chief groups, Colonial Entry Books, America and West Indies, and Board of Trade. The present arrangement is eminently satisfactory as great pains have been taken to gather the scattered papers, to arrange them chronologically, and to eliminate duplicates. A complete list of these sessional papers is printed in the report of the Public Archives Commission in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1908, I. 399-509.

NAVAL OFFICE LISTS.

Naval office lists are on the whole fairly complete for the period from 1700 to 1765. There are many years, however, for which no returns can be discovered. For the period after 1765 but few lists are contained in the Colonial Office Papers and not many among the papers of other departments. The largest number is to be found among the Treasury Papers. The information given in these lists varies considerably according to the date of the report. In the main the entries cover the following points: vessels entered and cleared, time of clearing, name and place, masters’ names, where and when built (name of colony or “plantation built”), kind of vessel built, tonnage, number of guns and men (sometimes omitted), where and when registered, owner’s name, character of cargo (entered in a great variety of forms, as “particular cargo” or “particular species”, “general cargo”, “packages and contents of other goods”, “inventories”, etc.; often the accounts are elaborate and detailed), whither bound, when and where bond was given, and, sometimes, by whom the cargo was shipped and to whom consigned. The lists were made up by the naval officer and given to the governor, who transmitted them to the Board of Trade or to the Treasury. The earlier lists are generally the most interesting because less formal; the later lists are usually made out on printed blanks provided for the purpose.

COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS.

COLONIAL PAPERS.

CLASS I.

This class contains a series of sixty-eight volumes, extending from 1574 to 1688 with addenda, 1622 to 1697, which formerly composed the collection of sixty-six volumes known as “Colonial Papers”. The contents consist of original documents and enclosures, which were arranged by Mr. Sainsbury in the State Paper Office branch before 1860 in a strictly chronological order for purposes of calendar- ing, and were afterward bound up in seventy-one volumes. This number was reduced to sixty-six when the documents were remounted and rebound some years afterward. The character of the documents can be determined from the Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, of which they form the major part as far as through the year 1688. As the volume numbers after 48 have been changed, it will be necessary in order to use the references in the Calendar, of date later than 1682, to resort to the Key at the end of this volume.

1 In the earlier lists one meets with a great variety of names, particularly in the lists of Maryland and South Carolina—round stern, square stern, pink stern, hagboat, round pink, pink, ketch, shallop, bark, canoe, sloop, schooner, snow, brig, brigantine, ship, etc.
With the "Colonial Papers" was a series of "Colonial Entry Books" in one hundred and nine volumes, nearly all of which have been calendared. The volumes of this series have now been distributed among the classes given below. Their present location can be discovered likewise from the Key.

**AMERICA AND WEST INDIES, CAROLINA (PROPRIETY, NORTH AND SOUTH), CONNECTICUT, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW ENGLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PROPERTIES, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, VIRGINIA.**

**CLASS 5.**

1-1450. Original Documents.

Entry Books, Acts, Journals, Naval Office Lists, and Miscellaneous, of Plantations General and of each of the Colonies now forming a part of the United States.

**AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.**

**ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.**


A miscellaneous collection of documents, made up in large part of former *A. W. I. 601-606*, with additions from other collections. These documents have not been copied by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

1. 1670-1697. Board of Trade list of Maryland papers. Feb. 18, 1689-June, 1695.

(a) "Heads of a book of Petitions and References with the Reports of his Majesty's Council for Forreigne Plantations, thereupon begun, the — of August, 1670."

(b) Papers emanating from the Lords of Trade regarding matters that concern the king, such as appointments, recommendations, ordnance, shipping, and the like.

"An account of a country for which a patent is desired in North America." No date.

Pirates.

New York companies.

Original drafts of letters.

Pamphlet entitled *The Interest of the Nation as respects all the Sugar Plantations*. 1691.

(c) Board of Trade minutes and reports. 1696.

Petition and memorial from the Carolina proprietaries.

Letter from Randolph to the Commissioners of Customs concerning plantation trade. Nov. 10, 1696.

Petitions from the same to the Board of Trade. Dec. 9, 31, 1696.

(d) Letter from Daniel Coxe regarding vice-admiralty commissions for the governors.

Several papers regarding bonds to be taken by the governors anent plantation trade.

Letter from William Penn to Col. Markham regarding Maryland boundary line. Sept. 1, 1697.

Representation of the Board of Trade regarding St. Christopher. 1697.
2. "The value of the British manufactures yearly exported to these States, upon an average of six years before the war, ending with 1774."

Copy of a letter from Duportail, "engineer in the service of the rebels in North America", to M. Le Comte de St. Germain, minister in the War Department at the court of France. Dated at "Washington's Camp, twelve miles from Philadelphia", Nov. 12, 1777 (French).

Distribution of business formerly transacted by the Board of Trade (see p. 100, note 1).

Several papers relating to Pensacola. 1780.

List of officers of the Western division (of Indian Affairs). About 1780-1782.

Letter from Nepean, sending return, received from the British consul, of British shipping entered at Norfolk, Virginia. 1801.

Other documents concern Quebec and the West Indies after 1783, and concern in some measure trade with the United States. In the middle of the volume are returns of Spanish imports and exports, 1806-1808. This bundle, the documents in which are liable to transfer, seems to contain papers of the later Board of Trade. It was formerly B. T. Commercial II. 456.

3. 1702-1710. Letters from the Board of Trade to the Secretary of State, together with circular letters, instructions, etc., from the latter to the governors in America. With the letters are often important enclosures from America. Their contents concern the French war, pirates, naval stores, etc.

Memorial from Bridger to Secretary Carteret.

Instructions to plantation governors.

Representation from the Board of Trade on misfeasances of proprietary governments and draft of an act thereon. 1706/7.

Letters from Quary on the tobacco trade, 1705, 1706, and report from the Board of Trade on the same subject.

Petition of merchants regarding exporting of tobacco.

Representation of the Board of Trade regarding pitch and tar trade with Sweden and the plantations. 1700-1710.

4. 1711-1732. Many papers regarding Sugar Islands and a proposed act, with a number of printed pamphlets.

Papers similar to those in last bundle regarding pirates, trade, cessation of hostilities, warrants, instructions, colonial councillors, merchants' petitions, commissions and instructions to minor royal officials.

A list of reports of the Board of Trade. 1717-1724, 1727-1728.

List of representations sent to the Secretary of State. 1715-Sept., 1735, and original representations back to 1711.

Petition from Sir Alexander Cumming concerning Cherokee Indians.

Petition of Clarendon for grant of islands in the Delaware.

Essay on "The Present State of the Colonies in America with respect to the interests of Great Britain".

5. 1733-1748. Reports and papers from the Board of Trade to the House of Lords, etc., bearing on colonial affairs.

Printed copy of representation of June 13, 1733, and other representations, manuscript and printed. 1733-1735.
Various petitions and reports on petitions, such as one on papers by 
Harman Verelst, regarding the war in Georgia and Florida. Nov. 
19, 1741.
(Many of the enclosures are copies of papers in former Board of Trade 
series, but some are originals.)

Dinwiddie's account of present state of the British islands and 
List of places in the West Indies at the disposal of the Secretary of 
State. 1716-1747.
Papers concerning Indian relations.
Memorial from Henry McCulloh containing observations based on 
his recent journey through America. 1748.
Representation by the same as to remedies. 1748.
Suggestions as to better government of the plantations (no name).

6. 1749-1754. Collection of important papers on subjects of interest to 
the higher authorities:
Contraband trade.
Instructions.
Nova Scotia.
Hudson's Bay Company.
French and Indians in America.
Albany plan and Board of Trade observations thereon with many 
papers relating to the same subject. Sent by the Board of Trade, 
Oct. 29, 1754.
Instructions and secret instructions for Gen. Braddock. Nov. 25, 
1754.

7. 1755-1779 and later. Many papers appear to have been removed from 
the original bundle, those that remain deal largely with the Revolu-
tion.
Letter from Franklin to Anthony Todd. New York, Mar. 29, 1776.
Memoranda for G. Conway.
(Cf. Cal. H. O. Papers, IV., §§ 1368, 1369.)
Letters from officers in America.
Secretary's despatches from 1755 on.
Representations from the Board of Trade. Original.
Twelve original papers found on board the Lexington, Henry 
Johnston, commander. Chiefly letters. 1777.
Narrative of Boston Tea Party and of events in Boston, with 
queries. Unsigned.
Secret instructions for Sir Henry Clinton. Mar. 21, 1778.
Instances in which the Americans have broken the treaty of Paris. 
June, 1778-Apr., 1785.
Papers regarding the peace commission.
Copies of "secret and confidential" despatches.
Précis of orders for raising provincials.
Various papers relating to the Mosquito Shore.
Memorial from the widow of Col. John Stuart. 1787.
Petition of half-pay and non-commissioned officers for land between 
New England and Nova Scotia. No date.

8. 1780-1783. Many papers regarding the peace negotiations, some of 
which have been copied and are among the "Peace Transcripts" 
in the Library of Congress.
Oswald on the Newfoundland fisheries. Jan. 8, 1783.
Loyalist papers.
Case of merchants trading to America.
Various letters regarding the peace in America, bank, Indians, etc.
Copies of letters from Carleton and Clinton.
“Plan for reducing America.” 1781.
Land sales in Virginia. 1782.
Galloway to Nepean. July 13, 1782.
Shelburne to Oswald. May 21, 1782.
Regarding prisoners in Mill prison.
Instructions to Carleton. Mar., 1782.
Answers by Enoch Story to queries regarding America and the war.
Feb. 23, 1783.
15, Apr. 3, 1781.
Advantages of America’s trade with the West Indies.
Plan for uniting commerce of Asia with that of America through
the Philippine Islands.
Respecting negroes in North America.
Many papers regarding trade and discovery. 1780-1783.
Capt. Coram’s lands at Sagadahoc in 1717—inquiry made in 1780.
On “Verdmont”, with a map.
Printed copy of Benedict Arnold’s proclamation “To the Inhabi-
Copies of various letters regarding events in America. 1775-1780.
Letter from Henry Trafford to Lord George Germain, Jan. 17,
1782 (from A. W. I. 681), saying that “Great Britain is undone
when America shall be independent, literally a true proposition”.

Contains letters from the commander-in-chief and other officers to the
Secretary of State with reports, copies of letters, journals, petitions, repre-
sentations, and resolutions of councils of war.
A number of documents relating to affairs in North Carolina in
1712; one document dated 1685, another 1709.
Letters from the governors of the colonies and others relative to
matters of colonial co-operation.
Addresses and petitions other than military.
Letters from colonial agent.
Maps of forts, rivers, etc.
Such documents as relate to Canada in this volume have been copied for
the Canadian government. This volume was formerly A. W. I. 58.

Newman, Governors Wentworth and Dunbar.
(b) July 6, 1710—Apr. 2, 1740. Massachusetts Bay. Proceedings of
council, instructions to governors, memorials and addresses, trans-
mitted by Jeremiah Dummer and Francis Wilks, agents of the
colony, accompanied by letters and petitions from the same. The
addresses, which are originals, were sent either by the colony or
by individuals, singly or collectively.
Class 5

(c) Apr. 28, 1709–Mar. 8, 1742. Rhode Island.
   Addresses.
   Letter from Richard Partridge, agent.
   Printed pamphlet, *A Vindication of the Governor and Company of his Majesty’s Colony of Rhode Island from the Unjust Aspersions and Calumnies of John Menzies, Judge of Admiralty.*
   An address from the Church of England in Newport.
   A few governors’ letters (ff. 222, 226, 228-242).

   Address.
   *Id.* (ff. 227-227 b).

   At the end of the Massachusetts Bay papers is placed a copy of a letter from Andrew Stone to the governor of Massachusetts Bay. July 20, 1740 (after f. 221).
   (Formerly *A. W. I.* 5 and 569 in part.)

11. 1711-1712. Departmental Correspondence.

   Departmental letters from the commissioners of transports and of accounts, together with a great many orders in Council relating to kindred matter. This volume, which was formerly *A. W. I.* 60, contains but little dealing directly with America.


   A varied collection of documents of value:
   Description of Pensacola and other Spanish possessions.
   Letters from Vetch, Galfridus, Keith, Selwyn, Alcott, and others.
   Journal of the commissioner of Indian affairs on expedition to the Cherokees.
   *Id.* of Capt. Fitch to the Creeks.
   Plan of Fort King George.
   Accounts of crown possessions in North America and instances of French encroachments.
   Proposal for inserting a clause in a bill for regulating the charters of the proprietary governments and reasons for the same, by Thomas Coram, the philanthropist and at one time merchant of Taunton, Mass.
   Papers relating to trade.
   A few translations of Spanish documents.
   (Formerly *A. W. I.* 64.)

13-20. 1742-1762. Correspondence with Colonial Governors, chiefly military.

   These volumes contain despatches to and from all the colonial governors. Though a few of the papers date back to 1742 and the correspondence, properly speaking, begins with 1752, when the governors were relieved of the obligation to correspond with the Secretary of State on general matters, the bulk of the papers date from 1756 when war was declared against France and Pitt became secretary for the southern department. These volumes contain Pitt’s correspondence and should be used in conjunction with 48-64, and, for the West Indies, 211-215. The correspondence is in the main concerned with military affairs, and is arranged, with many important exceptions,
chronologically. The character of the letters and despatches can be learned from the published Pitt Correspondence (two volumes, 1906) although that work does not print the enclosures. The volumes were formerly A. W. I. 66-73.

**21-37. 1728-1822. Orders in Council, sent to the Board of Trade.**


22. Jan. 9, 1755–Nov. 27, 1759. At the end is an original address from the legislature of Massachusetts (Oct. 3, 1759) with the letter of the Board of Trade accompanying its transmission to the king.


f. 415. Printed pass, filled in, for a ship to sail from London to Cadiz with a cargo of American-grown tobacco.


f. 69. Petition asking for grant of mines, minerals, and metals, discovered around Lake Superior (May 4, 1768, also 27, ff. 255, 257).


f. 31. Copy of a grant to Sir William Johnson.

f. 75. Estimate of annual expense of proposed establishment of St. John, £1470.


29. Feb. 2, 1774–Dec. 28, 1774. Additional instructions, f. 49, to Gov. Gage of Massachusetts. The orders themselves are important—that of July 6, 1774, speaks of the draft of general instructions for Gov. Campbell of South Carolina as not differing materially from those given to the former governors but adds that in returning the draft to the Board of Trade the Council made a number of alterations and additions, the particulars of which are given in the order.

f. 105. Draft of royal proclamation on Virginia currency.

f. 107. Draft of grant to certain Scottish patentees for mines, etc., in Newfoundland and Labrador.


30. Feb. 20, 1775–Aug. 29, 1777.

f. 17. Additional instructions.


ff. 5-89. Additional instructions.

f. 79. Instructions for all courts of admiralty.

32. Jan. 24, 1781–Nov. 25, 1785. Additional instructions to West Indian governors, 1781-1783. The last report from the Board of Trade is dated Apr. 19, 1782. The orders after 1783 are important for American history in that they frequently refer to matters of trade.
Class 5

The orders were issued in response not only to reports from the Board of Trade but also to reports from the committee of the whole Council, which are generally quoted very fully. Many drafts of instructions are referred to in the orders but not given.

(a) Body of notes and minutes emanating from the Privy Council, letters from the clerk of the Council to the under-secretary of state for the southern department, notes of meetings of the committee of the whole Council, beginning 1735, and of cabinet meetings, 1746–1747, and some attorney general's opinions.
(b) Copies of letters from the under-secretary of state to the clerk of the Council in waiting. 1781–1792. A petition to the king was first laid before him by the Secretary of State. The king signified his pleasure that it should be laid before him in Council. The under-secretary then wrote the clerk in waiting stating that he was directed to send the petition to him and to desire him to present it to the Lord President for that purpose. These bundles contain copies of secretary's and under-secretary's letters, and original letters from the clerk of the Council, with copies of committee proceedings, reports of attorney general, etc.

37 continues the series to 1822.
(Formerly A. W. I. 103–120.)

Henry Pelham was a portrait painter, engraver, and draughtsman of Boston, and stepbrother of John Singleton Copley.

1. Packet of Pelham correspondence, thrown out of State Papers, Domestic, Miscellaneous, unsorted, and dated 1739–1750: letters from Pelham's father and sister, with printed lists of copper plates and intaglias.

2. Packet of Copley correspondence, 1759–1775, concerning business affairs, Copley's London exhibition and entrance into the Royal Academy, seven letters from Benjamin West regarding Copley's pictures and "Mr. Reynolds'" opinion, and Copley's answers; letters from Capt. R. G. Bruce, John Wilkes, 1770, and one from Copley dated Parma, June 25, 1775, to his mother.¹

3. Intercepted letters from London, Philadelphia, New York, etc., largely of a mercantile character. Letter from G. B. to Franklin, Nov. 23, 1775, and a copy of "all the proceedings had and the viva voce evidence taken before the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the year 1750, relating to the trade carried on by the British Northern Colonies with the Foreign Sugar Colonies", with five appendixes of statistics. (Formerly A. W. I. 687.)

39. 1770–1782. Pelham Correspondence.
Letters on business from J. S. Copley, Charles Pelham, Susanna Copley, Charles Reak, Samuel Okey, John Morgan (Philadelphia), Adam Babcock (New Haven), Joseph Webb (Wethersfield), James Putnam (Worcester),

¹ The papers in this and the following volumes do not appear to have been used either by Perkins in his sketch of the life of Copley (1873), or by Copley's granddaughter, Martha Babcock Amory, who for her Life of Copley (1882) depended almost entirely on Copley's letters secured from Lord Lyndhurst.
chiefly about painting and engraving, 1770-1775. The bundle also contains a packet of letters to Pelham, 1774-1775, from J. S. Copley, Mehitable Gerrish, Charles Startin, Charles Pelham, and Henry Bromfield, jr. (Formerly A. W. I. 683.)

Another group of intercepted Pelham correspondence, with Charles Pelham, Paul Revere, John Bowers, and J. S. Copley, constitutes what may be called Pelham’s letter-book. With the letters are two drafts giving accounts of the battles of Lexington and Concord, an account of the situation in Boston, and comments (adverse) on the patriotic policy. Also a valuable account of the battle of Bunker Hill and other papers connected with a View of the Scene of Action, which Pelham must have engraved. The Copley correspondence concerns the house Copley was building in Boston, prices of his portraits, and other of Copley’s affairs.

In addition are a few letters of date 1774, from Charles Pelham to Copley introducing him to friends in London; some printed official matter, and a few Copley papers, 1762 and without date.

Pelham correspondence, Nov. 12, 1770, to Jan. 27, 1776. Letters from Henry Pelham to his brother and others with a few miscellaneous papers. This collection is similar to 1 under 38, dealing with the same or similar questions.

Copley correspondence, July 11, 1774–Mar. 14, 1775. Letters from Copley to Pelham and to his mother, Mrs. Mary Pelham, from Rome, Marseilles, Paris, London, giving elaborate accounts of his own work, with occasional small sketches, his impressions of famous paintings abroad, of Titian, Raphael, Poussin, and many comments and remarks.

(Formerly A. W. I. 683, in part.)

40. 1774-1775. Intercepted Letters.

1. Miscellaneous collection of letters and papers.

Paper directed to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., treasurer of Virginia, expressing sympathy with the patriotic movement but warning against excesses. Sept. 22, 1775.


Two letters to Franklin from Robert Crafton, London, regarding a plan of conciliation. Nov. 15, 1775.


Title-page and plate, with manuscript explanations of The Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Dispute between the People of America and the Administration, by the Bishop of ———. On title-page is this comment: “This little book is intended for the information of the yeomanry at large in the country of England.

¹ This may refer to Pelham’s well-known War Plan: A Plan of Boston in New England, with its Environs, with the Military Works constructed in those Places in the Years 1775 and 1776. London, published according to Act of Parliament, June 2, 1777. Issued in facsimile by W. A. Butterfield, 1906.
But it will serve also to show America that her friends here are not idle." Sept., 1775.
Letter to Robert Carter Nicholas regarding "Harrison’s letter to Washington" and signed in pencil "W. Lee" (brother of Richard Henry Lee), though the handwriting is not that of Lee. Sept. 24, 1775.
Letter to Mrs. Nicholas from her brother, S. Fairfax. Sept. 9, 1775.
(In this letter reference is made to the 20,000 Russians that Great Britain asked of the Empress of Russia, and to which definite allusion is made in the Secretary of State’s despatches. The Empress had promised them and it was expected that England would make the requisition. This letter is unsigned.)
Letters to Dr. William Shippen, jr., Philadelphia, with eight papers enclosed, to be forwarded to R. H. L. with suggestions as to printing.
2. Miscellaneous letters of 1775-1776.
Unsigned letter to Andrew Limozim, merchant of Havre de Grace, France, regarding commerce with America. Sept. 12, 1776.
Letter from Judith Steward, St. Eustatius, to John Cordes, Amsterdam, Aug. 19, 1776; and other letters of same year with information of value about trade, and observations on the situation.
Letter from Robert Farmar to his niece, Mrs. Davis, Feb. 22, 1776, and another to Major John Lind.
Letter from S. Enderby to Nathaniel Wheatley, Providence, Rhode Island. Dec. 6, 1775.
(“I dare not write Politics for fear my letters should be stopped . . . minority is bold as ever . . . Reconciliation is talked of, but the terms are to be offered by Commissioners at the head of 25,000 men.”)
A scheme of goods to be sent out to John H. Norton by Messrs. John Norton and Sons “as soon as trade is opened”, including linens, woolens, trimmings, mercury, manchestey, haberdashery, hosiery, hats, shoes, saddlery, stationery, groceries, ironware, pewter, tinware, Birmingham ware, Birmingham hardware, cutlery, etc. An interesting list with prices.
Colonial Office Papers

Letter from John H. Norton to John Norton and Sons, saying that the above invoice was to be sent "if a Repeal should take place". Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1775.
Letter to Franklin regarding bills to be repealed. Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1775.

Id. Dated London, Nov. 23, 1775.
Letter from J. H. Norton to John Norton and Sons. Dec. 9, 1775. Interesting as showing opinions of those in England and America favorable to the colonies.
Letter from Mrs. Izard to her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth De Lancey, New York. Dated Bath, Feb. 12, 1776.
Letter to Ingraham Foster, London. Feb. 13, 1776. A long letter giving account of events and a reference to "that bloody butcher, Lord D[unmore]" and "that snake in the grass, Gov. Tryon".
Letter from John Barclay to his father. Dated Christiana Bridge, Feb. 23, 1776.
Letter from James Rose to his brother, Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1776, and two additional documents dated, Apr. 25, 1776, July 19, 1776.

3. Miscellaneous.
Other letters dated Aug., Oct., 1776, similar to those in 2.
Letter from James Phillips to Gumpel Samson, Amsterdam, by way of St. Eustatius, July 24, 1776. In shorthand.
Letter from John Wilcocks to Messrs. Bell and Woodmass, Philadelph.ia. May 18, 1776.
Letter to Thomas Hudson, "In the House late Mr Sam' Neave's, The corner of Spruce and Second Streets", Philadelphia. Mar. 19.
Id. to Mr. John Shaw, jr., Front Street, Philadelphia. Mar. 19, 1776. All the names mentioned are indicated by numbers.
Letter from William Lee to Griffin Fauntleroy, "steward to William Lee, Esq., of London, at Greenspring near Williamsburg, James River, Virginia". (Formerly A. W. I. 449.)

41-42. 1740-1741, 1740-1743. Carthagena Expedition.
Contain documents relating to the Carthagena expedition under Lord Cathcart and Col. Blakeney. 42 has papers dealing with the Porto Bello expedition, and the correspondence of Maj.-Gen. Wentworth, Adm. Vernon, etc. (Formerly A. W. I. 61-62.)

43. 1743-1783. Miscellaneous Papers.
A collection of about forty papers or sets of papers, that have been detached from the original volumes where they had been bound up and brought together here between book covers. The papers are as follows:
1. Some considerations relating to the security of the British commerce and colonies in America. Sept. 24, 1743. (Chiefly concerning protection against the French.)
   (Advocating that provision be made in the treaty for the securing and recovering of British debts upon principles similar to those embodied in 5 Geo. II.)
4. Canadian claims against France: correspondence of years 1769, 1771, by committee of the proprietors of British Canada bills.
5. Extract of a letter from Mr. Stuart, superintendent of southern district of America, to Gen. Gage and Lord Hillsborough regarding Spanish and Indians. 1768.
9. Documents relating to Turks Island. 1767.
10. Documents regarding the complaint of M. P. I. De la Rue that he was deprived of his choice of a room in the harbor of Toulon (er). 1768.
11. Précis of correspondence to and from North America, chiefly abstracts of governors' letters, with some accompanying printed matter. 1765.
13. The state of Canada. Two papers, 1763. (French.)
17. The case of the merchants trading to or interested in the trade of Canada, and of others, holders of the Canadian bills. 1771.
19. Various papers, including letter to Benjamin Franklin, 1778, regarding Baron J. D. van der Capellen.
21. More papers regarding the Canadian Bills. 1771.
22. Draft of queries submitted to Lord Mansfield, with his answer.
   (American Yankee captured two West Indians and sent them to New England, but on the way the crew seized captors and carried them to London.)


27. Letter from Baron van der Capellen to Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, dated Zwol, Dec. 7, 1779; and other papers relating to the Dutch loan, etc.


31. Minutes of a committee of West Indian planters and merchants. Mar. 28, 1783.

32. A few Loyalist papers.

33. Letter from W. Morton Pitt on the treaty of 1783.

34. Précis of the proceedings of the merchants trading to North America.


36. Papers relative to the ship *Thomas* belonging to Hooper of Newbury. 1783.

37. Two memorials of merchants trading to South Carolina and Georgia.

38. Papers relating to the arrest of Henry Laurens and his confinement in the Tower. Oct. 6, 1780. Reproduced in Stevens’s *Facsimiles*, except f. 406, which is printed in House of Commons *Journal*.

39. Annual charge of the general and staff officers and officers of the hospitals for the forces in North America and the West Indies; and charge of His Majesty’s garrison in the plantations.

40. “General state of the circumstance of the property belonging to the American Loyalists, which has been confiscated by the laws of the American states.” Prepared by the agents for the American Loyalists and presented to Mr. Secretary Fox, in July, 1783. (Formerly *A. W. I. 448*.)


Relate to Louisburg expedition with letters and enclosures from Sir William Pepperrell, Adm. Warren, and Governors Knowles and Hopson. (Formerly *A. W. I. 65, 63*.)

46-47. 1755-1756. French and Indian War.

Relate to military events of the years 1755 and 1756, and contain letters with enclosures from Generals Braddock, William Shirley, Sir William Johnson, Admirals Boscawen and Holburne, Generals Webb, Abercrombie, and Loudoun, and agent Atkins, etc. (Formerly *A. W. I. 82, 83*.)
48-64. 1756-1763. Military Correspondence.

Correspondence of Pitt and Egremont with the generals engaged in the French and Indian War: William Shirley, Sir William Johnson, Webb, Abercrombie, Loudoun, Amherst, Forbes, Wolfe, etc., for operations in America, and Admirals Boscawen and Holburne for the operations of the fleet in the West Indies (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Grenada).

52. 1756-1761. Contains three collections of intercepted and secret letters:

1. Two letters (from Philadelphia?) signed "Filius Gallicae" and addressed to the Duke of Mirepoix; papers connected with Gen. William Shirley's recall; other letters from "Filius Gallicae" and one from James Allen of Philadelphia. 1756.
   (Some of these papers are printed in Report, Am. Hist. Assoc., 1896, I. 662-703.)

2. Suggestions addressed to Pitt for an attack on Louisburg; suggestions from Brigadier Waldo regarding raising a revenue for defraying the expenses of the colonial troops. Nov. 10, 1757.

3. Papers regarding capture of packet boat and the throwing over of mails and despatches.

53. 1758. Deals with the Louisburg expedition, and contains a few charts and maps and many letters from Amherst.

63. 1763. Contains three items that are not open to public inspection:

1. A copy of Bouquet's letter, dated Bushy Run, Aug. 6, 1763, to Amherst and enclosed in the latter's letter to Egremont of Sept. 3, 1763. It contains an account of a second action with the Indians at Edgehill near Bushy Run (26 miles from Fort Pitt) with particulars that are deemed revolting.

2. A relation of Bouquet's defeat of the Indians who "attacked his little Army" on Aug. 5, 6, 1763, sent by Amherst to Egremont and also published in the New York papers, Aug. 29, 1763.


Though prohibited at the Public Record Office, these letters may all be seen at the British Museum, Add. MSS. 21634.

These volumes were formerly A. W. I. 85, 86, 87, 88, 81, 79, 89-99. A. W. I. 80, which related to the Cape Breton and Louisburg expedition of 1762-1763 is reported missing, and 84 is now S. P. Dom. Naval, 100.


The general character of these volumes can be determined from the following description:

66. 1760-1764. Letters and petitions from merchants trading to the colony, from colonial agents, and private individuals. Drafts of letters from the Secretary of State to the Board of Trade. Letters from English officials in the colonies, and original representations from the Board of Trade to the king. Drafts of secretary's circulars to the colonial governors. Maps.
Printed orders in Council, etc.
Queries from the secretary as to the possibility of lessening the number of executions in England by transporting the condemned to America for employment on public works there. 1763.
Papers regarding the Indians.
Indian presents and Indian trade.
Letters from the Treasury regarding the costs of civil establish-
ments in South Carolina and Georgia.
A paper or two on West Florida (f. 393, cf. 67, f. 411).
Journal of the congress of Augusta, Georgia.

67. 1766-1767. Papers relating to Indian affairs, particularly in the southern department. Nearly a third of this volume is taken up with copies of papers on the subject from Stuart of the southern and Johnson of the northern department.
"Reasons for establishing a British colony at the Illinois." 1766.
Paper on courts of admiralty in America (ff. 237-298).
Petition of merchants and of American provincial troops for lands on the Ohio.
Description of Detroit, its soil, produce, etc. Cf. Privy Council Office, Unbound Papers, 1765(2).
Many papers relating to West Florida.

70. 1768-1769. (Bundle B.) Papers relating to Indian matters, treaties, boundaries, presents, and the like.
Additional papers (scattered) relating to West Florida.

From 75, f. 471, and 76, f. 251, two documents (Congress petitions) have been reproduced in the Stevens Fascimiles.
(Formerly A. W. I. 268-285.)

83-111. 1763-1784. Military Correspondence.

Similar to and a continuation of 48-64, containing letters and enclosures from generals and other officers in North America, constituting a voluminous correspondence. The letters are chiefly from Generals Gage, Halldimand, Howe, Clinton, and Carleton. A corresponding series (formerly A. W. I. 150-154) for the West Indies may be found in Class 318: 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. The volumes contain many drafts of letters to the commanders-in-chief from the Secretary of State. All the documents are listed in Stevens's Index, and from 96, ff. 7, 11, 15, 41, 55, 65, 69, 123, 129, 149, 165, 177, 217, 227, 235, 239, 337, 347, 361, 389, 405, 409, 413 (despatches of Clinton), and from 97, ff. 135, 175, 179, 511, 631 (id.), are among the Stevens Fascimiles. Some of the documents have been printed in N. Y. Col. Docs., and those from 98, relating to the treason of Arnold, in Sargent's André and in Pa. Mag., XXII. 410.

96. 1778. Contains one prohibited document (ff. 207-217): a copy of Maj. John Butler's report to Lieut.-Col. Bolton, July 8, 1778, giving an account of Butler's proceedings upon the frontier of Pennslyvania, including the Wyoming massacre. Of this report the original may be found in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 21760, ff. 35-40, and copies in Class 5: 1089, and among the trans-
scripts of the " Halldimand Papers " in Ottawa.

These volumes were formerly A. W. I. 121-149.

Copies of Shelburne’s circulars to the governors and the latter’s answers thereto, as follows:

112. Circular of Dec. 11, 1766.
(Formerly A. W. I. 291-292.)


These volumes contain a great variety of memorials to the Secretary of State and others, of which a large number are from soldiers and officers in the army or from British officials in North America. The following is practically a complete list:

114. 1768-1771. Memorials:
To the Earl of Hillsborough, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Board of Trade, the Postmaster General, from officers in the provincial army for lands.
From proprietaries of St. John’s Island for separate government.
From Isaac Levy for restoration of islands on coast of Georgia.
From body of subscribers for land in East Florida.
From John Metcalf (Fort Pitt) for pay for services rendered.
From Nathaniel Jones, chief justice of New Jersey (1759), to be chief justice of South Carolina.
From Nicholas Turner, provost marshal, Quebec, for compensation.
From Peter Taylor for relief of William Collins, clerk of crown and common pleas in East Florida.
From John Wright, private soldier, for king’s bounty.
From merchants trading to Canada recommending G. Campbell as governor of Michilimackinac.
From Lieut. Patrick Sinclair to be superintendent of navigation, arms, stores, etc., on the Great Lakes.
From William Moore, dissenting minister, Halifax, for aid to promote religion in Nova Scotia.
Concerning case of Nicholas Darby, “first person to establish a fishery on the coast of Labrador”.
From Lieut. Benjamin Roberts, late commissary of Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson, for recompense.
From merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, begging them to use their efforts to obtain redress of trading grievances.
From Robert Wills and William Ray of Belfast, merchants, regarding the act of South Carolina to encourage poor Protestants to settle there, and regarding their own experience in transporting settlers in the ship Nancy.
From Moses Franks, in behalf of sufferers by Indian depredations during the French and Indian War.
From John Shattock, an Indian of Narragansett in Rhode Island, for restoration of lands taken by that colony.
From William Gerard de Brahm for money already appropriated by Parliament.
From Robert Farmar, major of 34th Regiment, regarding accusation of Gov. Johnstone of West Florida and asking for governorship of that province.
From George Clarke, secretary of New York.
Queries from John Ellis, agent for West Florida, regarding sundry officers (ff. 305, 309, 313-341).

115. 1772-1777. To the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord George Germain, Commissioners of the Treasury, Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, Board of Trade, Earl of Hillsborough, and others.
From M. de Lotbinière against Bishop Jean Olivier Briand.
From inhabitants of New Concord and New Britain in Kings District, county of Albany, New York, to save their lands from claimants.
From Henry Johns for release from jail.
From East India Company regarding tea shipped to New York and Philadelphia and returned to London and losses thereon, with accompanying papers. Mar. 10, 1775.
From Arthur Neil, storekeeper of ordnance, West Florida, regarding a lawsuit.
From Francis Waldo, collector and surveyor of customs, Falmouth, Massachusetts, for leave to return to England, and also regarding his title to Nova Scotia, through John Nelson (see f. 435, and for Waldo's title, Canadian Archives, 1886, pp. cliv.-clvi.).
From General Haldimand for grant of land.
From Charles Dudley, collector of Rhode Island, for relief. Feb. 14, 1777.
From Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Oliver and president of council of Massachusetts regarding sufferings in Boston. July 18, 1776.
From Samuel Shemble, naval officer, New York, for relief.
From Crean Brush, New York, regarding the raising of troops in America. Jan. 10, 1776.
From Cyrus Griffin, Virginia, in straitened circumstances, for a "general passport".
From Myles Cooper, LL.D., president of college in city of New York, and others, for land on the Ohio.

116. 1775-1779. Chiefly addressed to Lord George Germain. Memorials:
From merchants in London interested in trade with North America protesting against payment in paper currency and against seizure of their property in America.
From West Indies regarding fees.
From merchants in Glasgow against paper currency, and describing methods of trade.
From royal officials and from Loyalists, describing in some cases their sufferings.
From merchants in London begging aid for the protection of trade.
A series of memorials from Loyalists in Georgia and South Carolina as to the best way of reducing those colonies to obedience to the crown.

From merchants, ship-owners, and royal officials.

117. 1778-1781. Chiefly addressed to Lord George Germain, Lord North, and the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Papers relating to West Florida, case of Alexander Ross (ff. 1-51).

Of John McGillwray (f. 67).

Memorial from Gov. Graham of Georgia (f. 121) for continuance of his allowance.

From planters and proprietors in the sugar colonies and from merchants trading to and connected with those colonies praying for protection to the islands.

From barrack-master general, George Clerk, for increase of pay.

From John Sullivan, druggist, Philadelphia (spy ?), who was arrested and his property confiscated, praying for relief.

From David Ogden (New Jersey), Enoch Story (Philadelphia), James Christie, Samuel Hunt Jenkins (Georgia), Lawrence Greenholme (Loyalist of Charleston), Rev. Robert Cooper, rector of St. Michael's, Charleston.

From Lieut.-Gov. William Bull, evidently wishing to be governor. Aug. 6, 1779.

From John Breen (New York); Anthony Warwick (Virginia); and John McKenna, Roman Catholic priest, who settled with 300 Scottish and Irish immigrants at Johnstown on the Mohawk River.

(Formerly A. W. I. 293-296.)

118. 1768-1775. Letters of Benjamin Franklin and others.

Contains nine original letters from Joseph Paice, of London.

Five from the Earl of Buchan.

An unsigned but acknowledged letter of Sheriff Lee of London.

Thirteen original letters of Dr. Franklin.


Two letters from John Dickinson, with one from Samuel Purvisance, jr., of Baltimore.


Unsigned letter, dated Pall Mall, Mar. 29, 1774.

These letters, in two packets originally, were found in or near the house of Thomas Cushing of Boston, at the time of the scattering of his papers in 1775. They were sent to Dartmouth by Generals Howe and Gage, the latter of whom wrote, "They contain no intelligence of present Transactions but shew the Nature of the Correspondence that the two Lees, Doctor Franklin, and others kept up with the leaders of the Rebellion." The accompanying endorsements or comments, called "Observations", are by Dr. Moffatt of Rhode Island, whose estate had been seized because of his attachment to the British government. They show a curious anti-American feeling and are as interesting as the letters themselves. C. O. Class 5: 92, ff. 612, 689 (699). I am indebted for these references to Dr. Guernsey Jones, who is editing the Copley papers for the Massachusetts Historical Society.

(Formerly A. W. I. 684.)
119-132. 1771-1781. Entry Books of Letters from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lords of the Admiralty, together with Originals of Letters Received by the Secretary from the Admiralty.

These volumes relate solely to American affairs and are of great value. In addition to the letters noted above, there are also copies of letters and papers from the victualling office and ordnance office, letters from captains and other naval officers, and occasional copies of newspapers received from admirals in American waters. The corresponding entry books, C. O. 5: 259, 260, cover the entire period but contain only entries of letters received with lists of the titles of enclosures. The series has been made up from former S. P. Dom. Geo. III., vols. 8, 12, 14; and former H. O. Admiralty 166-169, 171, 174, 175, 178, 179, 180, 187, 188, 192.


(a) Drafts of out-letters, Board of Trade to the Privy Council, 1771-1773.

(b) Dartmouth correspondence with East India Company, Nov., 1773-Apr., 1774, together with copies of many letters from America, regarding the prospect of tea being received there, and other matters. Names generally omitted or scratched out, though not always. Valuable material.

(c) Miscellaneous correspondence of secretary's office, with a few original in-letters (one from Auditor General Cholmondely, Sept. 23, 1773).

(d) Promiscuous—only two of importance: Dartmouth to Daines Barrington regarding Royal Society's project of a present to the King of Spain, 1774; and one regarding Gov. Gage of Massachusetts. The papers in this bundle are from former S. P. Dom. George III., 9, 13, 15.

134-137. 1771-1780. Correspondence of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and the Postmasters General.

Many important enclosures. How far these copies duplicate the papers now in the General Post Office only an examination can show.

134. 1771-1775. Letter from Hugh Finlay, one of the deputies in America, regarding conditions in colonial post-offices. New York, Nov. 28, 1773. Also, three packets of copies labelled "General Post Office, copies of letters dated " Oct., Nov., 1775, Aug. and Sept., 1777. These letters, addressed to various correspondents and dispatched in the mail from New York, were opened at the Post Office and their contents transmitted to the Secretary of State. The collection is a valuable one.

(a) Letters to and from America—Virginia, Georgia, Maryland. Long letter from Savannah, signed "M. Smith".


Class 5

John Wesley to Thomas Rankin. Oct. 20, 1775.
J. Ingersoll to Jared Ingersoll. New Haven, Oct. 22.
John Wesley to Peter Shiras of Mt. Holly, N. J. Oct. 29.
Hugh Finlay to Sec. Todd. Quebec, Nov., 1775.
(c) About forty letters and papers, dated Nov., 1775.
James Iredell to Henry Eustace McCulloh.
Edenton to Temple.
Charles Thomson to John Strettel.
Unsigned (a Quaker) to George Logan.
(Formerly H. O. Post Office 6.)

135. 1775-1776. A number of original letters from Hugh Finlay. May, 1775.

Id. George Roussell, deputy in America. Sept., 1775.
Id. Henry Jeffrey, Stephen Bell, agent at Falmouth, England, Michael McDonogh.
Despatches regarding Mr. Maddison, under suspicion.
(Bell took from Maddison at Falmouth, June 2, 1776, 121 letters and packets, which he sent to the Post Office.)
Extracts from ships' logs and journals.
(Formerly H. O. Post Office 7. This volume should be compared with C. O. 5: 247-251.)

Petitions, journals, ships' logs.
Capt. Spence about fight between Eagle packet and American privateer Vengeance. From Newburyport, Sept. 21, 1778.
Capt. Spargo, id. Harriot with Vengeance. Sept. 18 (cf. f. 141 at end).
(Formerly H. O. Post Office 8.)

137. 1779-1780. Representation of state of the post-office in Quebec from Hugh Finlay, and from same regarding his services.
From Stephen Bell, William Williams.
(Formerly H. O. Post Office 9.)

138-144. 1771-1781. Correspondence of Secretary of State for the Colonies with Other Secretaries.

A collection of papers and sections from former S. P. Dom. George III., 9, 13, 15, and former H. O. Secretary of State 1-5, 7, 8.

Copies of letters concerning trade on African coast.
Gunpowder and firearms purchased in Holland, merchants' claims, illicit trade, contraband trade.
Concerning Ireland-America trade, Newfoundland fisheries, Spanish seizures, deserting slaves, isle of Rhé and Amsterdam as centres of contraband trade.
Letter of J. Banister, Virginia, with account of events at and after battle of Concord. July 11, 1775.
Extracts of letters of intelligence from and about America.
139. 1776, Jan. to Dec. Lord George Germain to Weymouth and Suffolk, and occasionally to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Regarding movements of American vessels, transportation of regiments, hire of Hessians, etc. (many papers), St. Eustatius, contracts for provisions.

Letters from William Eden to his brother Gov. Eden of Maryland.


Letter from Robert Gordon with account of the battle of Long Island.

140. 1777, Jan. to Dec. Lord George Germain to Weymouth and Suffolk.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Campbell regarding sea-fight in Boston Harbor, June 17, 1776.

A state of the public treasury in South Carolina.

Operations of American privateers.

Proceedings of South Carolina court of admiralty.

Papers regarding St. Eustatius, the African trade, German auxiliaries.

141. 1778, Jan. to Dec. Lord George Germain to Weymouth and Suffolk.

Seizure of Danish ships.

German auxiliaries.

French frigates vs. Adm. Keppel’s fleet.

Dutch complaints of attack on Surinam.

Transport of bullion in foreign bottoms.

Decrease of trade.

Harriot and Eagle packets and exchange of prisoners.

142. 1779, Jan. to Dec. Lord George Germain to Weymouth and Suffolk.

Questions of seizure and confiscation.

Saratoga Convention.

German auxiliaries.

Transports.

Case of bark Fanny from South Carolina.

Case of Morning Star.

Mosquito Shore.

Capt. Hutchins.

Danish complaints.

143. 1780, Jan. to Dec. Lord George Germain to Hillsborough and Stormont.

German auxiliaries.

Current intelligence.

Memorial of Capt. Robert Rotten.

Case of John Jameison of Georgia regarding Mr. Izard.

144. 1781–Mar. 21, 1782. Lord George Germain to Hillsborough and Stormont.

German auxiliaries.

French fleet in India.

Portuguese complaints.

Copies of letters from William Eden in Ireland regarding American affairs.

Intelligence.
The letters are generally from the under-secretaries, Knox, Eden, Pownall, Stanier Porten, de Grey, Fraser, Chamier, Benjamin Thompson. The last four volumes contain but little of importance. In all these and the following volumes many of the enclosures mentioned can not be found.

145-153. 1771-1781. Correspondence of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies with the Treasury and Custom House.

From former S. P. Dom. George III., 9, 13, 15, and H. O. Treasury and Customs, 5-8, 12, 14, 15, 18.

145. 1771-1774. Correspondence of Hillsborough with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury regarding matters of compensation, salary, fees, customs, quit-rents, etc.
Concerning De Brahm, Gaspee, refusal of Chief Justice Drayton of Florida to issue writs of assistance, id., supreme court of judicature of New York, superior court of Virginia.
Many copies of memorials and other papers.

The second part of this volume contains correspondence with the Board of Customs, 1773, of little importance.

146. 1775.
(a) Dartmouth and Lord George Germain with Lords of the Treasury. All papers relate to America, of similar character to the preceding, but longer and fuller. A few customs papers are in this section (59 b on), having been transmitted to the secretary through the Treasury, but the bulk of the papers are in the second section.

(b) Secretaries to the commissioners of customs, 1775, Aug. to Dec., with instructions regarding searching of ships, requests for information, lists of ships, letters seized (case of Miss Watson), etc.

147. 1776. Lord George Germain to the Lords of the Treasury and to the Board of Customs. The customs papers are scattered through the volume and do not form a separate section.
Concerning transports, contracts, supply, and pay of troops in America.
Nantucket whaling-vessels, a means of communication with the rebels.
Obtaining of powder and ball from the Continent.
Respecting trade under the Prohibitory Act.
Seizing treasonable despatches.
Movements of American vessels.

148. 1776, Feb. to Dec. Lord George Germain to the Board of Customs. Despatches, seized papers, contraband, customs conditions in America, intelligence. Mention of great numbers of seized papers—as of 54 packets and letters from the Christian of Georgia, and many other similar cases. All such papers were delivered to the registry of the Court of Admiralty. This large volume is of considerable value.

149. 1777. Lord George Germain to Lords of the Treasury, Jan. to Dec. and to Board of Customs, id. In Treasury section papers relating to Indian presents, instructions to officers of customs to prevent carrying of goods intended for America to the West Indies, transports, works and fortifications, commissariat. Customs section same as above.
150. 1778. Lord George Germain to Lords of the Treasury, Jan. to Dec.; to Commissioners of Customs, Nov.
(a) Scarcity of provisions in the West Indies, supplies for army in America, payments, salaries, claims, equipment, ordnance. Victualling question prominent and other questions of a financial nature involving expenditure in the colonies.
(b) Contains inter alia “A list of ships entered in the Province of Senegambia”, 1767-1778, in which are included many vessels from the plantations.

(a) Similar to above. Many papers regarding Navy Board, which Lord George Germain thinks unsatisfactory because of delays.
(b) Only four letters with enclosures, one of which is a letter from John Orpment (?), Manchester, Essex Co., Mass., to Capt. George Child of Bristol.

152. 1780. Lord George Germain to Lords of the Treasury. Similar to previous volumes.
Much about bills of exchange drawn on America.
Paper or two on Loyalist refugees.
Prisoners of war (letter of George Hay, commissary of captures, South Carolina, Nov. 9, 1780).

153. 1781. Lord George Germain to Lords of Treasury. Chiefly relating to Canada and the West Indies and the supply of provisions and clothing for troops, provincials and regulars in North America.
Petition of Maj. Matthew Johnson, lieutenant-governor of “the Illinois in the province of Quebec” (appointed in 1775).
Draft of despatches from Lord George Germain to Gov. Browne of Bermuda. Very little relating to the thirteen colonies.

A valuable series of despatches from Hillsborough, Dartmouth, and Lord George Germain and letters and memorials from miscellaneous persons, from former S. P. Dom. George III., 10, 16, 17, 19, 22.

154. 1771-1776. Jacob Anachtoa, late captain of Mohawk Indians.
Lord Dunmore concerning Tryon and the Regulators in North Carolina.
W. Wragg of South Carolina, June 23.
William Tryon, Aug. 31.
Robert Rogers, Nov. 17.
William Tryon, Jan. 9, 1772.
Charles Burnett, 78th Regiment, Charleston, South Carolina, hints toward healing the breach. June 15, 1773.
Gen. Amherst, Montreal and Quebec, 1773.
Class 5

Bassett and Stirling, Oct., with a "general return of all the Inhabitants of Detroit". Sept. 23, 1773.
Detroit papers, Indian deeds (Capt. Sinclair).
Timothy Ruggles, Boston, Apr. 8, 1775.
Maurice Morgan, Quebec, May 13, 1775.
Mark Gregory of Isle of Wight regarding American trade.
French letters on the subject of French ships with military stores for America. Aug. 16, 1775.
On English manufactures and interruption to American trade. Sept. 28, 1775.
Copy of letter from Dr. R. to Dr. Thomas Runston introducing Miss Watson. Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1775.
Arthur Lee, "the cognizance of law proceedings in the colonies is not within the department of the Secretary of State but belongs entirely to the Privy Council". Middle Temple, Dec. 22, 1775.
Dennys de Berdt concerning Nantucket whalers.
Pierre Roubaud respecting the colonies. Mar. 19, 1776. (French.)
Mahitible Dunbury, Sharon, Feb. 26, 1776. Copy of a letter which fell from the pocket of a prisoner in New York.
Brinley S. Oliver, son of Lieut.-Gov. Oliver. Apr. 3, June 12, 1776.
Daniel Claus.
Abraham Taylor, collector at Philadelphia.
E. Wright, John Graham, Georgia, July 16, 1776.
F. B. de Malsbourg. Hanau, July 21, 1776.
Van Hogan, St. Eustatius trade. Amsterdam, Sept. 9, 1776.
Enoch Hawksworth, Cork, Sept. 16, 1776.
Thomas Harrison.
Liverpool petition.
Memorial of Peter Oliver, chief justice of Massachusetts.

155. 1776-1778. Concerning the reduction of Spanish America, Dec., 1776.
Commissary Robert Gordon. Apr. 25, 1777.
Merchants in West Florida trade. May 29, 1777.
Respecting French aid to American privateers at Martinique.
Dangers at Glasgow from American privateers, with list of prizes taken by the Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolphin.
Harry Alexander. Mississippi, British Pointe Coupée, Apr. 25, 1777,
Pensacola, Oct. 16, 1777.
"Plan of next campaign in America" by P. Roubaud. Nov. 25, 1777.
Samuel Martin.
William Campbell respecting South Carolina. July 19, 1778.
Concerning engagement off Coruña, Sept. 30, 1778.
James Rivington, New York, Nov. 23, 1778.
156. 1779. German auxiliaries.
    Charles Dudley, late collector of customs, Rhode Island, Mar. 13, 1779.
    Neil Snodgrass, Mar. 12, May 13, 1779.
    John Nutting, New York, Apr. 5, 1779.
    Minutes of board of claims. Savannah, Apr. 19, 1779.
    Concerning commissioned officers in Queen’s American Rangers.
        (Despatch to Sir William Howe.) July 30, 1779.
    Letter from Robert Mackenzie regarding the same. Aug. 7, 1779.
    W. Hutchinson, grandson of Gov. W. Shirley, and a suffering Loyalist. Nov. 11, 1779.
    Number of letters (scattered) from M. Feronee de Rotencreutz.
    Statistics of provincial troops.

157. 1780. Of same general character, but of less importance.

158. 1781. Of same general character, but of less importance.

159-160. 1772-1781. Correspondence of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies with the Attorney General and Solicitor General.

    The law officers are Thurlow, Wedderburn, Wallace, Wynne, and Mansfield; Marriott, advocate general and judge of Admiralty. 159 is from former S. P. Dom. George III., 9, 13, 15, and H. O. Secretary of State 1. 160 is former H. O. Law Reports.

159. 1772-1775. Commission to colonial governor gives him no legal authority to pardon the crime of murder, but expressly restrains his general authority of pardoning from that case.

    Cases of Matthew Turner of Charleston, of judges’ salaries in South Carolina, of Gaspee, the burning of which was an act of high treason.

    Concerning copper coin in Virginia.

    Are acts of people of Massachusetts Bay “overt acts of Treason and Rebellion”? Reply, “act of open rebellion and war”.

    Id. (cf. 160, p. 103)—pardon (C. O. 5: 250, p. 183) on condition they appear before the governor or chief justice of the colony and make declaration that they will obey the law.


    Objects to mode of attaching the effects of absent debtors in North Carolina and asks how governors can be instructed to consent to such regulation respecting attachment as may without prejudice to the fundamental principles of the law of England remove the objections stated by the assembly to the present restrictions.

    Concerning Regulators in North Carolina, with a copy of king’s proclamation of amnesty.

    Can Roman Catholics in Canada be levied and armed as a provincial regiment? Answer, yes (160, p. 127).

    Concerning peace commission of 1775 (250, p. 299).

    Respecting prisoners in Pendennis Castle—Ethan Allen and 33 others.
Further queries as to powers of the king in appointing a commission
 to make inquisition of the treason.
Concerning removal of custom board from Boston.
Concerning Roman Catholic regiment in Quebec.
Regarding the preparation of a warrant for a bill to pass under the
great seal appointing a commission to restore tranquillity. Feb.
22, 1776.
Draft of commission (with many erasures).
Respecting papers seized on a colonial vessel. May 12, 1776.
Concerning powers of justices appointed by the governor in New-
foundland.
Regarding the granting of letters of marque to governors in the
West Indies. June 9, 1777.
Instructions to prepare draft of commission of peace. Mar. 14,
1778.
Report with draft.
Instructions to prepare draft of additional instructions regarding
deserters.
What parts of common law will operate in a proposed province to
be erected between St. Croix and Penobscot rivers. Feb. 3, 1779.
Regarding acts, 17 George III. (captures) and 18 George III. (com-
misson).
Id., Grenada, St. Vincent.
Concerning Col. Bruce. Jan. 29, 1781.
Concerning difference among members of legislative council in
Quebec. Mar. 23, 1781.
Regarding the capture of letters from Curzon and Gouverneur of St.
Eustatius, showing correspondence with the rebels. With what
crime can they be charged? July 5, 1781.

161-166. 1772-1781. Correspondence of the Secretary of State
for the Colonies with the Ordnance Office.
To lieutenant-generals of ordnance, H. S. Conway and Jeffrey Amherst,
master-general George Viscount Townshend. These volumes, from former
S. P. Dom. George III., 8, 12, 14, former H. O. Secretary of State 1, H. O.
Ordnance, War Office and Ordnance, and War Office, concern works and
establishments in America, arms, tools, cannon, etc.

161. 1772-1775. Copy of elaborate report on fortifying Dominica by
Capt. Bruce.
Equipment for Jamaica.
Id., East Florida, Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point.
Arms sent to Virginia, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, with elaborate
lists.
Engineers and assistant engineers.
North Carolina, Nova Scotia (for protection against eastern New
England), Jamaica, Boston (case of ordnance stores shipped but
captured by the rebels).
162. 1776. Covers whole of North America.
Account of craft used upon Lake Champlain.
Ordnance for special expeditions.
Relative to Americans getting supplies from France.
Capture of transport Hope off Boston—one long account by William
Sowerby and William Broadway.

163. 1777. Dominica, New York, Canada, St. Augustine, Jamaica—
various campaigns.

164. 1778. East Florida.
Minutes of treasury board.
Respecting power of commander-in-chief incurring expenses for
which money has not been granted.
Newfoundland, South Caribbee Islands, Tobago, Pensacola, Quebec,
West Florida (a number of papers), St. Vincent.
Letter from Lieut. Daniel, New York, regarding vessels arrived in

165. 1779-1780. South Caribbee Islands, Quebec, Clinton’s army, Gren-
da, River Iberville, Pensacola, West Indies.
Quebec, St. Augustine, Jamaica, Charleston.
Regarding engineers in America.

166. 1781. Halifax, Virginia, New York, Quebec.
The secretary’s letters and the reports of the master-general of ordnance
are often valuable and informing.

167-173. 1772-1781. Correspondence of the Secretary of State
for the Colonies with the Secretary at War.

With extracts of letters, information from the Secretary at War, and
instructions from the Secretary of State. Some of the enclosures seem to be
originals, but most of them are copies, probably duplicates of War Office
papers. The secretaries at war are Lord Barrington and Charles Jenkinson.
The volumes are from former S. P. Dom. George III., 8, 12, 14; former H. O.
Secretary of State 1; H. O. War Office and War Office and Ordnance. The
contents are not sufficiently important to warrant a separate description,
though the secretary’s letters are valuable as disclosing the government’s
policy.

In 168 is a letter from Gov. Hamilton of Pendennis Castle regarding ship
Betsey. May 9, 1776.

In 170 are figures of Convention troops, English and German.
In 172 are two original letters from Haldimand, probably duplicates.
Sept. 14, 15, 1779.

For 173 see W. O. 12 and 65: 165.

174. 1779-1782. Correspondence of the Secretary of State for
the Colonies with the Commander-in-Chief.

Lord George Germain to and from Lord Amherst, with copies of letters
that Amherst must have written to officers in America, and other papers, the
originals of which are probably not in existence. This volume is from former
H. O. War Office 34, 35, 38.

“Remarks on some Improvements proposed by an Officer to be
made in the plan of the American war.” 1779.
Hessian returns.
Paper regarding Capt. McGillwray of Georgia.
Memorial from Thomas Shirley. Nov. 20, 1778.
Interesting despatch of Lord George Germain, Mar. 4, 1780, and
Amherst's answer, Mar. 13.
Concerning Cornwallis's commendation of Tarleton. Nov. 4, 1780.
Regarding troops at Saratoga Convention. Feb. 5, 1781.

175-176. 1774-1783. General Correspondence of the Secretary of
State with Civil Officers of the Revolting Colonies.

175. 1774-1783. New Hampshire. Correspondence with Gov. Wentworth, 1776-1778. Leave is given him to return to England on
account of the Revolution; his property has been seized. The
letters give an account of the progress of the war and mention
the names of individuals distinguished as royalists and rebels. One
letter suggests regulations for preserving masts and other timber
between the Penobsbot and the St. Croix rivers.

Massachusetts. Private letter from Boston containing an account
of the state of the rebellion and recommending firmness on the
part of the government. Sept. 5, 1774.

Letter from Gov. Hutchinson stating the facts concerning the
king's title to the piece of ground called Fort Hill.

Letter from Chief Justice Oliver expressing gratitude to Lord
George Germain for his intention to make him governor of "a
new province to be erected between Saco and St. Croix Rivers".

New York. 1781-1782. Correspondence with Maj.-Gen. Robert-
son; with Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot; and with Gov. Franklin.
There are many enclosures, copies of letters, etc., from Lieut.-
Gov. Elliot.

Virginia. Correspondence with Gov. Dunmore, dated Charleston,
Feb.-Mar., 1782, with a long enclosure from Robert Ross.

176. 1778-1783. North Carolina. Letters from Gov. Martin, Jan. 23,
1778-May 23, 1782, from New York, Army Headquarters (Cam-
den and Waxhaw), and London, giving an account of events of
the period and of military affairs in the south, enclosing printed
broadside and newspapers and presenting the cases of refugees
and their families; also a copy of a letter from Lord George Ger-
main.

South Carolina. 1778-1783. Letters from various correspondents,
South Carolina officers, merchants, Lieut.-Gov. Bull (chiefly),
Sir Egerton Leigh, Chief Justice Gordon, with enclosures, news-
papers, etc. A few despatches (copies) from Lord George Ger-
main.

Georgia. 1780-1782. Correspondence with Gov. James Wright from
Savannah, with copies of despatches from Lord George Germain
and enclosures of various kinds including an address from the
council and assembly of Georgia to Wright on the defenceless state
of the province; a detailed account of bills drawn on commis-
ioners of the Treasury presented by the king's agent; the letters
close with the evacuation of Savannah.

(Formerly A. W. I. 297-298.)

177. This volume contains papers and proceedings of the first commission, Richard Lord Viscount Howe and William Howe, Esq., "for restoring peace to our Colonies and Plantations in North America and for granting Pardon to such of our Subjects, now in rebellion, as shall deserve our Royal Mercy, May 6, 1776".

Here may be found the orders, instructions, and additional instructions issued to the commissioners. The commission itself can be seen in entry books 204 and 253(5). This volume contains copies of circular letters and declarations issued by the commission; a printed broadside of the Declaration of Independence; a copy of New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, July 22, 1776. On Sept. 20, 1776, the Howes wrote, "We are sorry to inform your Lordship that the infatuation and perseverance of the people and their leaders have hitherto afforded no opportunity for the effectual operation of the civil commission with which his Majesty hath been pleased to charge us." The letters of the Howes show the character and progress of the early negotiations. The last letter in this volume is from Adm. Howe and is dated Philadelphia, June 10, 1778. It refers to the new commission (vols. 180, 181) of which he was appointed a member, but upon which he refused to serve. 177 also contains many copies of petitions from American Loyalists, despatches from Lord George Germain, and letters to Congress.

178. With the failure of the commission of 1778, the former commission was restored with Sir Henry Clinton and Adm. Arbuthnot in place of the Howes. The instructions to Clinton are dated July 22, 1779, with this note added in Lord George Germain's handwriting:

"The authority that was given to the King by the Prohibitory Act to appoint commissioners to restore the revolted provinces to his Majesty's peace was at that time judged fully sufficient for the purpose, and Lord Howe and Sir William Howe being appointed to command his Majesty's ships and troops in America were vested with such powers as the King was enabled to confer upon them as his commissioners. When afterward it was discovered that France meditated an alliance with the revolted colonies and his Majesty and the Parliament, anxious to prevent a conjunction which threatened the greatest danger to this kingdom, judged it proper to make further advances toward a reconciliation with America, an Act was passed enabling the king to appoint commissioners with more extensive powers but limiting the continuance of them to a short period—manifestly intending that if the Commission should fail to prevent the alliance with France and to bring back the Colonies to their duty before a war with that Crown became unavoidable those powers should no longer be intrusted out of the legislature. The object of the Commission not having been obtained, the Act was suffered to expire and with it the powers it gave, but the King still retaining the authorities vested in him by the Prohibitory Act, his Majesty, ever desirous . . . . was graciously pleased to grant you by this royal commission the same power as he had formerly granted to Lord Howe and Sir Wm Howe."

The volume further contains:

- Correspondence with the army of the south.
- Letters to Lord George Germain from the secretary of the commission, Simpson, late attorney general of South Carolina, and from Cornwallis, with enclosures.
- Two printed proclamations of Clinton and Arbuthnot. Dec. 29, 1781.
Letters from Clinton, Arbuthnot, and from both together, with an account of their policy.
Documents relating to interrupted trade (esp. f. 333).
Memorial from London merchants formerly trading to Maryland and Virginia.
The letters are all full of information and are valuable.
Rear-Adm. Digby took Arbuthnot's place in Oct., 1781, and on Mar. 22, 1782, a new commission was issued to Gen. Carleton, who superseded Clinton as commander-in-chief, May 5, 1782, and Adm. Digby. Shelburne took the place of Lord George Germain. An important document here is Shelburne's despatch (secret and confidential) to Carleton and Digby regarding "what passed between his Majesty's ministers and Dr. Franklin", and another relating to the negotiations in Paris.
Minutes of the meetings of the commissioners, 1779-1783, are in 284.
(The volumes were formerly A. W. I. 301, 302.)

Chiefly copies of correspondence between Maj.-Gen. William Heath at Boston, commanding the eastern department, and Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, concerning the treatment of the prisoners taken at Saratoga. The first part consists of 101 papers with a "report of occurrences that happened to the troops of the Convention after their arrival at Cambridge"; and the second part of "Collateral Correspondence relative to the troops of the Convention", 15 papers. These papers were sent to the secretary after Burgoyne's release and return to London in May, 1778. Burgoyne's letters are to Heath, Gates, Washington, Howe, etc., with an occasional letter in answer from others than Heath. There are also letters from Washington. But the bulk of the correspondence is between Heath and Burgoyne and relates to the treatment of the British troops—paroles, quarters, infringement of the terms of the Convention, scarcity of wood, inconvenience of barracks, poor provisions, delays in delivering letters, and many quarrels between British and American soldiers. On Jan. 15, 1778, Burgoyne wrote, "You will readily believe that it is as painful to me as it can be troublesome to you to find matter of complaint the continual subject of our correspondence." Later Heath wrote, "I can scarcely believe that one who is frequently bestowing invectives either on my country, its laws, officers or inhabitants (I need not say myself) can be a friend. And I wish you, Sir, carefully to avoid such expressions in your letters unless you mean to give offence."
(Formerly A. W. I. 159.)

Records of the commission, consisting of the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, Gov. George Johnstone, and afterward Sir Henry Clinton, sent to America in 1778 for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation with the colonies.
Recommendation of Dr. Adam Ferguson (the well-known historian and economist) as secretary.
Letters from Howe, Washington, the commissioners, Henry Laurens. Copies.

Original letters of the commissioners to Lord George Germain giving an account of their proceedings from the time of embarkation till June 15, 1778.

Copy of their letter to Congress, June 9, and copies of additional letters from Washington and Laurens.

Drafts of secretary’s despatches and original letters of the commissioners, dated July 5, 7, 19, 26, Sept. 21.

Copies of letters relating to various acts of the commissioners, especially to Johnstone’s activities and the refusal of Congress to deal with him.

Many copies of proclamations and newspapers.

Last document, a draft of Lord George Germain’s despatch of Nov. 14.

181. Letters from the commissioners, dated Oct. 13, 15, Nov. 15, 16 (one of the two letters of this date was secret, stating plan of pacification in connection with Lieut.-Col. Campbell’s expedition into Georgia), 17 (with many enclosures).

ff. 122-131, 169-326 contain a great mass of printed matter, copies of newspapers, New Jersey Gazette (Oct. 21, Nov. 11, 18), Connecticut Courant (Oct. 20), Continental Journal and the Weekly Advertiser (Oct. 22), Royal Gazette (Nov. 25), General Advertiser (Nov. 10), Pennsylvania Packet (Oct. 22, Nov. 12, 14, 17, 21), and two fine original proclamations. Some of the documents in the enclosing wrapper go on to Apr. 19, 1779.

Also a collection (55 pages) of “Papers that have been published at different times relating to the proceedings of his Majesty’s Commissioners”, with an appendix.

The concluding documents were sent by the commissioners after their return to England in November; report to the king and proclamations regarding Georgia, South Carolina, New York, and Rhode Island, and an expression of approval of their conduct.

Papers relating to the work of this commission will be found among the Auckland Papers in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 34415, 34416, and among the manuscripts of the House of Lords, nos. 329, 361. The whole of vols. 180, 181, as well as the Auckland manuscripts in the British Museum, appears in Stevens’s Facsimiles, except the newspapers and a few duplicates.

(Formerly A. W. I. 299, 300.)

182-184. 1779-1784. Promiscuous Military Correspondence.

Correspondence of officers of lesser rank. The documents are of a very varied character, dealing with the less important campaigns, incidental military matters, and statistical information of all sorts. Among them are draft copies of the secretary’s despatches to such officers as Burgoyne, Cornwallis, Prevost, Campbell, Drummond, etc. A number of Hessian documents are in 182 and 183. From 182, ff. 9, 45, 61, 87, 99, 107, 159, 161, 351 are in Stevens’s Facsimiles.

(Formerly A. W. I. 155-157.)

185. 1779-1794. Miscellaneous In-Letters.

A small bundle of papers of date chiefly after 1783, relating to Canada and the West Indies.

Among them are copies of letters from Franklin to W. Hodgson. Nov. 19, 1781; Apr. 26, May 27, 1782.
Copy of treaty between Spain and Denmark, July 21, 1767, relative to the cartel settled between Porto Rico and the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John.
List of Germans taken on their way to Port au Prince by Capt. Bowden of the Nottingham. Mar. 8, 1779.
Dominican posters of date 1767.
(From former A. W. I. 683.)

Letters from Rear-Adm. Digby, naval commander in North American waters, with enclosures. Among the papers are a number of copies of American newspapers:
The Royal American Gazette, VIII., no. CCCXCII.
Freeman's Journal or the North American Intelligencer. Mar. 12, 1783.
(Formerly A. W. I. 160.)

Letters and papers relating to Vancouver's discoveries in northwest America and the Nootka Sound case, including "A Narrative" signed by Vancouver and copies of correspondence and documents. Also Vancouver's original despatches and Grenville's instructions to the Admiralty. Maps and charts: "View of Friendly Cove in Nootka Sound", "Columbia's River", another (probably upper waters of the same), and "Coast of Northwest America" as explored by H. M. ships Discovery and Chatham. 1792.
(Formerly A. W. I. 686.)

ENTRY BOOKS.

A series of entry books containing copies of commissions, instructions, additional instructions, trade instructions, special instructions, circular instructions, and orders and instructions, as well as entries of grants, warrants, and commissions for councilors, clerks, registers, lieutenant-governors, governors, issued for the plantations from Aug., 1702 to 1771. The trade instructions and such as relate to the restrictive measures were issued to the corporate and proprietary colonies as well as to those that were royal.
190 contains the lesser warrants.
194 (1727-1729) contains also instructions to the commander-in-chief of the convoy for the preservation of the fishery at Newfoundland.
198 (1738-1741) contains special commissions to settle the boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and to review the controversy between Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians.
199 contains special instructions regarding letters of marque and ships' colors.
200 is a particularly valuable volume.
(Transferred from the Colonial Office.)
204. 1770-1779. Patents.
1. Walter Pattison to be receiver general and collector of the revenues in the island of St. John (customs excepted). June 28, 1770.
3. Commission for the trial of pirates in Grenada.
4. Samuel Holland to be surveyor general of land in the province of Quebec. Mar. 23, 1776.
5. Jonathan Clarke to be assistant commissary attending the army in Canada. Apr. 2, 1776.
7. Commission to Adm. Howe and William Howe as commissioners to make peace and grant pardons. May 6, 1776.
(Formerly A. W. I. 395.)

Similar in character to volumes 188-203. In 208, §§ 44-103 are "Privileges and Emoluments according to the true intent and meaning of their patent". This volume relates entirely to Canada and the West Indies. In many of the entries are changes, erasures, marginal additions, and comments. 208 was formerly B. T. Commercial II. 463.
(205-207 were transferred from the Colonial Office.)

A small vellum volume. The cover is lettered "Letters African Company East and West Indies Anno 1704". The volume contains entries of letters from and despatches to the governors of the East India Company and to governors in America and the West Indies; also copies of circulars. The volume, which covers the secretariats of Nottingham and Harley, is largely blank.
(Formerly A. W. I. 385.)

Entries of circular letters, letters to the governors, letters relieving ships of embargo, instructions for governors and councilors, commissions, etc. This volume, which covers the secretariats of Sunderland and Boyle, is simply a letter-book containing no entries of letters received.
(Formerly A. W. I. 386.)

Secretary of State's entry books of letters written to governors, military officers, admirals in America, and to departments. Many instructions, warrants, orders, and lists of papers sent to such generals as Braddock and Shirley are given. In the volumes are entries of other papers, reports from the Board of Trade, minutes of Privy Council, petitions (as in 212, copy of petition from two settlements on the Connecticut River—Number Four and Hinsdale—praying for protection), and an occasional in-letter. Many of the instructions are for special expeditions and are endorsed "secret" and "most secret". Some of the letters are endorsed "not used". The secretaries are Holderness, T. Robinson, H. Fox, William Pitt, Egremont, and Halifax.
(Formerly A. W. I. 74-78.)
216. 1761-1769. Instructions, Reports, and Various.

This volume might be called a secretary's commonplace book of all matters relating to the colonies from 1761 to 1769. Its contents concern:
- Revenue.
- Land-granting.
- The Board of Trade—powers and correspondence.
- Various copies of orders in Council.
- Reports of the board on all the colonial establishments.
- Two representations from the Treasury Board.
- Papers from the attorney general and solicitor general regarding various questions, such as mines in Cape Breton, and ecclesiastical affairs in Quebec.
- Papers on the state of the king's rights and revenues at Detroit and the conditions on which lots were granted there in the time of the French.
- Extract of a letter on American affairs, expenses of America for a year.
- Observations relating to North America for 1761 (chiefly regarding wages, drunkenness, Indian trade).
- Note relative to American agents.
- Paper on the Admiralty (above, 67).
- Order in Council regarding representation of Treasury Board on customs and revenue (id.).
- Commission to the Earl of Northumberland to be vice-admiral of all America. Dec. 20, 1764 (see Admiralty, Sec. Original Patents, Vice Admiralty, 40).
- Many other documents regarding the Admiralty.

The papers are chiefly of date later than 1765. The volume appears to be made up largely of copies of documents from 65-111, and was formerly A. W. I. 387.

217. 1765-1766. Précis of Correspondence with Governors, North.

"This book contains all that passes by the N° American Mail, vizt: The Northern Provinces as far south as North Carolina inclusive.” It contains abstracts of governors' letters and copies of despatches to the governors.
(Formerly A. W. I. 388.)

218. 1765-1767. Id., South.

Corresponds to 217, covering chiefly the West Indies.
(Formerly A. W. I. 287.)


(Formerly A. W. I. 286.)

220. 1766-1768. Despatches to the Commander-in-Chief.

From Shelburne to Maj.-Gen. Burton (one letter) and to Maj.-Gen. Gage (eight letters). One of Shelburne's entry books (see Introduction, p. 81), transferred from the Home Office series.
221. 1766-1767. Plantations General.
Excerpts of letters from governors in America to the Secretary of State
and the Board of Trade, containing no despatches.
(Formerly A. W. I. 288.)

222. 1766-1768. Despatches to Governor in New York.
Wrongly labelled "Plantations General", except so far as it contains a few
copies of circulars. In the main it is made up of Shelburne's despatches to
(Formerly A. W. I. 389.)

223. 1766-1768. Out-Letters to the Board of Trade.
Entry book of letters from Secretary Shelburne, with a few entries of Privy
Council minutes, and lists of documents.
(Formerly S. P. Dom. George III., 5.)

Entry book of Secretary Shelburne's letters to the Treasury.
(Formerly H. O. Secretary's Letter Book 43.)

Out-letters to superintendents Stuart and Johnson and surveyors general
De Brahm and others. It concerns chiefly the Indians and the Indian trade.
227 contains the corresponding In-letters.
(Formerly A. W. I. 390.)

226. 1766-1768. In-Letters to Secretary of State.
Abstracts of letters from the surveyors general and other officials, with a
few abstracts of despatches.
(Formerly A. W. I. 391.)

A large thick volume well filled with entries of letters from surveyors gen-
eral and superintendents of Indian affairs in America: Stuart, Johnson,
Holland, De Brahm, Wentworth, Mulcaster. Also from the Post-Office and
other departments. The corresponding out-letters are in 225.
(Formerly A. W. I. 392.)

228. 1770-1774. In-Letters to Secretary of State. 3.
229. 1774-1778. Id. 4.
230. 1778-1781. Id. 5.
231. 1781-1782. Id. 6.
(Formerly A. W. I. 394, 396, 398, 400.)

232. 1768-1775. Précis, I.
1. Printed Narrative of Facts relative to American Affairs.
2. State of the proceedings respecting the complaint of the Amer-
ican Commissioners of the Customs that they are being taxed by
the Boston assessor.
3. Relative to fortifications in America.
4. Relative to the fortifications at St. John's and Placentia.
5. "State of the disorders, confusions, and misgovernment which have prevailed and do still continue to prevail in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay", with marginal references to sources of information and a list of 316 papers laid before the House of Lords, Jan. 1, 1764—"present time".

6. Concerning the erection of Canada into a colony after 1763.

7. Proposition for the settlement of Pittsylvania, a distinct colony to be cut off from Virginia and erected out of the lands west of the Alleghenies ceded to the crown by the Indians at the congress of Fort Stanwix. 1769.

8. Expedition to the southern colonies: referring to measures taken in connection with the expedition sent against the southern colonies in 1775, with particulars of its failure.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 289.)

   Contain entries of letters received, with lists of enclosures, from the commanders-in-chief in America.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 303-310.)

241-242. 1768-1774, 1774-1790. Despatches to Governors. A. B.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 393, 397.)

243-245. 1770-1779, 1779-1781, 1781-1783. Despatches to Commanding Officers.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 431-433.)

246. 1771-1777. Private Letters, Received and Despatched.
   Letters entered from Hillsborough, Dartmouth, and Lord George Germain to various correspondents in England and the colonies; with letters entered from Hutchinson, Oliver, Conway, Lord North, Earl of Dunmore, W. Bull, Gov. Wright, Hugh Finlay, Gov. Payne; and a few letters entered sent as enclosures. The letters concern strictly private matters.
   (From former S. P. Dom. George III., 11.)

247-249. 1771-1782. In-Letters to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
   Chiefly from departments; a few from the attorney general and the solicitor general, with many copies of letters enclosed.
   249 contains entries of letters from the Custom House, African House, Post-Office, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, secretaries of state, advocate general, lord chamberlain, contractors, colonial agents, etc.
   (Formerly H. O. Secretary of State Letter Book 44, 45, 46.)

   Corresponding out-letters to in-letters entered above, sent to the same departments and individuals. The range appears to be somewhat wider, however, than that of the in-letters. 252 stops with despatch of Shelburne to the Board of Trade, Apr. 19, 1782. Cf. with F. O. Miscellany 8, C. O. 5: 106-108. After 1775, the correspondence with the War Office, Ordnance Board, Treasury, and Admiralty was entered in separate volumes, 254-262.
253. 1774-1777. Précis II.
Should follow 232. Contains as follows:
1. Of operations on the Canadian frontier.
3. Regarding measures for the relief of Quebec.
5. Regarding measures for the restoration of peace: Lord Howe's instructions as to the conditions to be observed before peace shall be declared to be restored in any province; and as to the reform of the governments of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which were to be transformed into royal colonies. Dated May 6, 1776. (See 177.)
6. Lord Howe's campaign of 1777; his plan of operations; seven measures against the rebels recommended.
7. Plan of operations for the Canadian army; inducements to be held out by Gov. Hamilton to frontier settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia to serve during the war.
8. General précis for 1777-1778: Sir William Howe's operations; Clinton's attacks upon the Highlands; instructions to the commissioners appointed to treat for reconciliation; proceedings of the commissioners; their communications with certain Loyalists. (See 177-178.)
10. Various military returns.
11. Relative to Spanish countenance and support of the Americans on the Mississippi and elsewhere.
(Formerly A. W. I. 290. For other précis books, but of a different character, see S. P. Foreign, Various.)

254-262. 1775-1782. Departmental Correspondence of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

254-255. 1775-1782. Out-letters to Admiralty.
256-257. 1775-1782. In-letters from War Office and Ordnance Board.
258. 1776-1781. In-letters from the Treasury.
259-260. In-letters from the Admiralty.
261-262. Out-letters to the War Office and Ordnance Board.
(Formerly H. O. Admiralty Entry Book 15, 18; H. O. Admiralty 168, 169; H. O. Treasury; H. O. War and Ordnance.)

263. 1778-1782. Secret Despatches (out).
This volume is an entry book of Lord George Germain's (chiefly), though it contains a few despatches of Welbore Ellis and of Shelburne as secretary for the home department. The despatches begin with Mar. 8, 1778, and continue to Apr. 22, 1782 (Shelburne's "most secret" to Haldimand), and are addressed to Clinton, Haldimand, and others, and to various departments, chiefly the Admiralty.
(Formerly A. W. I. 685.)

Minutes of the meetings of the commissioners, Clinton—Carleton and Arbuthnot—Digby, from 1779 to Nov., 1783, kept by the secretaries, J. Simpson (until Dec. 10, 1781, when he embarked for England) and D. Coxe (whose first entry is dated Oct. 5, 1781). Supplemental to 178.
(Formerly A. W. I. 399.)
265. 1781. Pardon Blanks.

A book of printed blanks of pardon for the use of the first peace commission, May 30, 1781. On the fly-leaf is recorded: "Before me, William Smith, Esqr., Chief Justice of the Province of New York personally appeared James Simpson, Esquire, Secretary to [Clinton and Arbuthnot] commissioners to restore the revolted Colonies and Provinces in North America to his Protection and Peace and to grant Pardons to such of his Subjects as may have Committed Treason and Rebellion, and being duly sworn", etc., took the oath to execute his trust faithfully. Only twenty blanks are filled in (May 28–Aug. 22, 1781). The remainder of the volume, which is a large one, is entirely blank.

(Formerly A. W. I. 439.)

266. 1784-1788. Out-Letters from the President of the Privy Council.

From Sydney regarding bishoprics in the West Indies, Loyalists, trials of pirates, acts and ordinances (many), trade between the United States and the West Indies, Roman Catholics, instructions and commissions to governors, fisheries, etc.

(Formerly A. W. I. 401.)

267. 1784-1799. Entry Book of Circular Letters to Governors of the West Indies.

About 30 in all. A few are signed by Sydney, Grenville, and Portland. Many are unsigned drafts.

(Formerly A. W. I. 446 A.)

268. 1787-1799. Register of Letters Received and Despatched to "American Colonies and Islands".

Tabulated lists: time when; from whom; number; date; inclosing; purport. But few entries of letters dispatched.

(Formerly A. W. I. 402.)

269. 1788-1789. Id.

In large part duplicate entries of those in 268.

(Formerly A. W. I. 446.)

270. 1794-1795. Précis of Circulars to Governors.

Register of circular letters sent to all the governors in the West Indies and North America.

(Formerly Col. Corr. Miscel. series II. 216.)


Secretary Dundas's letters to commanding officers in the West Indies.


(Formerly B. T. Commercial II. 440.)
Pennsylvania, 1693-1758.
Maryland, 1692-1715.
New York, 1667-1758.

Many of the acts have marginal notes indicating whether repealed or confirmed or no objection, though the practice is not uniform. The book shows evidence of frequent handling.

(Formerly Colonial Entry Book 101. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

274. Id.
Bermuda, 1690-1757.
Bahamas, 1729-1753.
Barbadoes, 1648-1758.
Jamaica, 1695-1738.


275. Id.
New Hampshire, 1699-1759.
Massachusetts Bay, 1687-1758.

(Formerly Colonial Entry Book 103. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

276. Id.
New Jersey, 1704-1756.
Virginia, 1662-1758.
North Carolina, 1729-1757.
South Carolina, 1722-1758.


277. Id. "Acts of Assembly passed in the Plantations and transmitted to the Board of Trade." 1736-1745.

This is an index of dates, not of titles, and the dates are arranged under the following heads: "Number of Acts"; "When Passed"; "Date of Gov'r Letter"; "When red"; "Sent to Mr. Fane"; "Received Back"; "Reported"; "Confirmed or Repealed". The spaces are by no means all filled.


278. Id.
Nova Scotia, 1758-1760.
Massachusetts, 1758-1760.
New York, 1757-1760.
Virginia, 1758-1760.
North Carolina, 1758-1759.
South Carolina, 1759.
Georgia, 1759-1760.
Bermuda, 1758-1760.
Bahamas, 1760.
Barbadoes, 1758-1761.
Antigua, 1757-1760.
Montserrat, 1759-1760.
St. Christopher, 1757-1759.
Jamaica, 1757-1760.
Pennsylvania, 1758-1759.

279. **Id.**

Quebec, 1764-1766.
Nova Scotia, 1761-1764.
Massachusetts, 1760-1765.
New Hampshire, 1757-1764.
New York, 1761-1764.
New Jersey, 1761-1765.
Pennsylvania, 1761-1763.
Virginia, 1761-1765.
North Carolina, 1761-1765.
South Carolina, 1761-1765.
Georgia, 1761-1765.
Jamaica, 1761-1764.
Barbadoes, 1761-1765.
Antigua, 1761-1764.
St. Christopher, 1762-1763.
Nevis, 1761-1764.
Montserrat, 1761-1763.
Bermuda, 1761-1765.
Bahamas, 1762-1764.


280. **Id.**

Quebec, 1766-1770.
Nova Scotia, 1765-1770.
New Hampshire, 1762-1769.
Massachusetts, 1765-1770.
New York, 1765-1770.
New Jersey, 1766-1770.
Pennsylvania, 1763-1769.
Virginia, 1767-1769.
North Carolina, 1766-1770.
South Carolina, 1766-1770.
Georgia, 1765-1768.
Florida, West, 1766-1769.
Bermuda, 1766-1770.
Bahamas, 1762, 1766-1771.
Jamaica, 1766-1770.
Antigua, 1764-1770.
St. Christopher, 1764-1769.
Nevis, 1768-1769.
Montserrat, 1764-1770.
Dominica, 1768-1769.
Grenada, 1766-1770.
St. Vincent, 1767-1769.
Tobago, 1768-1770.
Barbadoes, 1765-1769.

281. Id.

Quebec, 1772-1773.
Nova Scotia, 1770-1775.
New Hampshire, 1770-1774.
Massachusetts, 1770-1774.
New York, 1770-1775.
New Jersey, 1770-1775.
Pennsylvania, 1769-1775.
Virginia, 1770-1773.
North Carolina, 1771-1774.
South Carolina, 1771-1775.
Georgia, 1761-1774.
Florida, West, 1770-1771.
St. John, 1770-1774.
Bermuda, 1774-1775.
Bahamas, 1770-1776.
Jamaica, 1771-1775.
Antigua, 1770-1776.
St. Christopher, 1770-1776.
Nevis, 1771-1776.
Montserrat, 1770-1775.
Virgin Islands, 1774-1776.
Dominica, 1769-1775.
St. Vincent, 1769-1775.
Grenada, 1770-1776.
Tobago, 1770-1776.
Barbadoes, 1769-1775.


282. Id.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, St. Christopher, Dominica, Georgia, Grenada, St. John, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Nevis, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Tobago, St. Vincent, 1776-1781.

(Formally B. T. Acts, Lists of Acts, 8.)


Verelst was accountant to the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia and was associated with Benjamin Martyn, the secretary. In 1743, he became private agent to Gen. Ogilthorpe and soon afterward petitioned the Duke of Newcastle for aid, saying that he had become financially involved through supporting Ogilthorpe’s private credit. From 1749 to 1751, he was engaged in the royal service, purchasing goods for presents to the Indians in South Carolina and Georgia. Treasury, Miscellaneous Warrants not relating to Money, 31, p. 395; Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 32868, f. 363, 32868, f. 558, 32881, f. 102.

(Formally A. W. I. 627.)
284. 1756. "Some Thoughts upon the British Indian Interest in North America, more particularly as it relates to the Northern Confederacy, commonly called the Six Nations." By S. Bannister.

The prefatory page contains "Contents of papers from documents at the Board of Trade—where great numbers of similar documents may be found". At the end are extracts from Sir William Johnson's letters and other papers. The essay argues against the former Indian policy of Great Britain, approves of Col. Johnson's administration, and recommends two superintendents of Indian affairs in America (one for the Six Nations, the other for the southern district), and an intendant of trade, residing at Oswego and under the authority of the superintendent. The original paper was written (as is clear from internal evidence) in 1756. This copy was made after 1783, but when and why does not appear except in the phrase "Consider with reference to this subject what has lately occurred in Canada".

(Formerly Col. Corr. Miscel. series II. 221.)

285. A Box of Seals.

These were originally attached to the various copies of acts sent by colonial governors to the Board of Trade, and elsewhere listed. The seals were removed for purposes of binding.

(Formerly A. W. 1. 671.)


Vols. 286-288, 289, 290 form a series, each volume a little larger than its predecessor.

286 is a minute book of the proprietaries of Carolina. May 23, 1663—Apr., 1697.

287, 1674-1685, is an entry book of instructions, articles of agreement, rules for granting land, indentures, containing Gov. West's commission and instructions, copies of the fundamental constitution, "The Second Charter", several letters, and other papers.

288. Id. 1682-1698. Instructions, letters, laws, minutes, accounts and expenses to 1687, grants of date 1697, fundamental constitution of 1698, form of patent for landgrave, 1696.

Apparently but little of this material has been calendared. The volumes contain much that relates to the Bahamas also, such as instructions and commission for Nicholas Trott.

289, 1693-1710, contains copies of the orders and instructions sent to the governors of South Carolina, to the deputy-governors of North Carolina, and to others by the proprietaries from May 11, 1693, to Mar. 27, 1702. Interspersed are similar documents relating to the Bahama Islands. Also a few entries of letters from the colonies, landgraves' and caziques' patents, orders in Council, letters from the Board of Trade, and royal instructions. On pp. 153 et seq. are entries of letters to the Custom House, the Board of Trade, and the Admiralty, and a few instructions to naval officers, etc., 1709-1710.
290. 1710-1726. contains similar documents covering the period Mar., 1710 to Sept., 1725.
291 contains proprietaries' instructions, etc., North Carolina, including commissions and instructions. 1713-1723.
(These volumes were formerly Colonial Entry Book 20, 21, 22, B. T. Carolina, Propriety, 4-6.)
292, 1708-1727, is an entry book of the proprietaries, from Jan. 16, 1708 to July 1, 1727. There is a gap in the record from July 31, 1719 to Jan. 21, 1725; also from May 12, 1713 to Mar. 6, 1714.
(Formerly B. T. Carolina, Propriety, 7.)

CAROLINA, NORTH.

293-304. 1730-1775. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, George Brrington to Josiah Martin.
(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. North Carolina 8-19.)

305. 1765-1775. Drafts of Letters sent.
(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. North Carolina 23 A.)

306-307. 1702-1783 and undated.
Miscellaneous:
Memorandum on the produce and trade of the Carolinas and the Bahamas.
Similar information from William Killigrew. 1706.
Letter from Thomas Navine. 1703.
Sundry papers relating to Brrington's recall, and a number of memorials.
(Formerly A. W. I. 592-593 and 682 in part. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

308-309. 1711-1746. Letters from the Governors, Brrington and Johnston, with Enclosures.
(Formerly A. W. I. 22-23. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

310-318. 1761-1777. Letters from the Governors, Dobbs to Martin, with Enclosures.
(Formerly A. W. I. 214-222.)

An entry book containing an "Abstract of Patents for Land granted in his Majesty's part of the Province of North Carolina." The patents are arranged alphabetically, and are taken from the records of patents in the secretary's office in the colony.
(Formerly B. T. North Carolina 42.)

Record of the patents of land granted to claimants by the court of claims sitting at Wilmington, Apr. and Oct., 1765, to Apr., 1770. The claimants are arranged under their respective counties. The dates of the grants are Sept. and Oct., 1766; Apr., 1767; Oct., 1767; Apr., 1768; Dec., 1768; May, 1769; Dec., 1769; Apr., 1770. These copies were sent over by Gov. Tryon, and the originals should be in the Record Book of Patents, in the secretary's office, North Carolina.
(Formerly B. T. North Carolina 38.)
Class 5: Carolina, South


Similar to 320, containing lists of patents granted at the court of claims in North Carolina in 1774 and 1775. The record tabulates the information under the following headings: "Number"; "Patentees' Names"; "No. of Acres"; "What County"; "Date of Patent"; "Situation of Lands". There are 1150 entries in 321, some being duplicates, some caveats; and 1349 in 322.

(Formerly B. T. North Carolina 40-41.)


(Board of Trade volumes. Formerly B. T. North Carolina 21-24.)


(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. North Carolina 20.)


Secretary of State's entry book of in-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 311-314.)


Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 434.)


334. 1738. Id.

(Formerly A. W. I. 626. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

335. 1753-1760. Id., printed.

(Formerly B. T. North Carolina 39. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

336-341. 1755-1774. Id.

(Formerly B. T. Acts, North Carolina, 2-7, 8, 9, duplicates of 338-341.

See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

342-357. 1731-1774. Minutes of Council, Assembly, and Council in Assembly.

353 contains Virginia minutes of Assembly, Mar. 31-Apr. 18, 1768, for which see A. H. A. Report, 1908, p. 508.

(Formerly B. T. North Carolina 24 A-37, including 25 A and 36 A. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

Carolina, South.


(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. South Carolina 1-23.)

381. 1722-1774. Drafts of Letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. South Carolina 25 A.)

382-386. 1699-1776 and undated. Miscellaneous.

382 contains documents dating from 1699 to 1724, the proprietary period.

383, 1715-1736, contains a report on Sir Robert Montgomery's petition for land near Spanish Florida.
An address of the council on the occasion of Nicholson's retirement.
1725.
Petition of the assembly against the requirement that acts be ap-
proved by the crown.
Petition for leave to erect a bank.
Papers regarding the secretaryship of the province.
Many petitions and various papers of Gov. Johnson.
Address of the clergy on the occasion of the death of George I.
Cases of the Swiss, of Col. Horsey, of John Savoy, of James Suther-
land.
Letter from Oglethorpe.
384, a continuation of 383 to 1743, is composed largely of correspond-
ence, including many duplicates of Board of Trade papers and
some important petitions.
385 and 386 are dated 1744-1753, 1754-1776, and contain a collection of
original papers, chiefly correspondence.
(Formerly A. W. I. 620, 621, 623, 629, 630.)

387-389. 1715-1751. Original Papers, Letters from the Govern-
ors, Nicholson to Glen, with Enclosures.
(Formerly A. W. I. 18, 19, 21.)

390-397. 1762-1777, 1780-1784. Id. Boone to Lieut.-Col. Camp-
bell.
(Formerly A. W. I. 223-229, 631, 682 in part.)

398. 1674-1765. "An abstract of the Records of all Grants of
Lands that have been made in this province from the
First Establishment of the Colony, specifying the Names
of the Grantees, the Time when each Grant was made,
the Quantity of Acres, and the Quit-rents, if any, re-
served thereon, and expressing the Situation and Loca-
tion of each Grant, to the 31st Day of October, 1765."
The earliest entries are "Lady Margaret Yeamans, 1070 acres on Yea-
man's Creek, February 9, 1674"; "Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, 12,000
acres on Ashley River, March 18, 1675". The list contains about 11,600
names.
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 23.)

399. 1768-1773. "Abstracts of the Records of all Grants that
have been made in this Province from the 7th day of
Jan', 1768, to the 13 May, 1768, specifying the Names
of the Grantees, the time when granted, where situated,
and the quit rents reserved thereon."
Following the abstract of grants for 1768 are similar abstracts for 1769,
1770, 1771 (see C. O. Class 324: 54 (IV.) for abstracts, May 4-Oct. 1, 1771),
1773, distinguishing "Not Bounty"; "On Bounty"; "King's Bounty";
"Town Lots and Township Grants".
(Formerly B. T. South Carolina 99.)

(Board of Trade volumes. Formerly B. T. South Carolina 25-30.)
(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. South Carolina 24.)

Secretary Shelburne's entry book of in-letters and out-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 315.)

408. 1768-1782. Entry Book.
Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 435.)

Secretary of State's entry book of in-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 316-317.)


(Formerly B. T. Acts, South Carolina, 1-13, with acts from A. W. I. 622, transferred to 412. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

(See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

508-511. 1716-1765. Shipping Returns.
(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 12-15.)

512. 1759-1763. Treasurers' Reports.
I. An itemized account of the expenses of the province. Apr., 1759.
II. Cash to general duty on sundry goods and merchandize, Mar. 25, 1761 to Sept. 29, 1761, giving a good idea of the extent of the trade of the colony. In the documents are tables of export duties on deer skins and tanned leather, and tax on first purchasers of negroes.

III. Account of quit-rents by George Saxby, receiver general of South Carolina under the following headings: “Time when paid”; “By whom”; “No. acres and at what rent”; “In what county”; “Money received in proclamation”; and “Value in sterling”, for years 1761-1762. The account is in two parts and to each is appended the payments (chiefly salaries, fees, and commissions) out of the quit-rent fund, with the balance due the king. At the end of the second part is Saxby’s account of fines, for-

1 The numerical order, irregular in the former arrangement, has been made chronological in the new. This statement will explain the order here and elsewhere given of the old numbers.
feitures, escheats, and casual revenues, received Mar. 26, 1762 to Mar. 26, 1763.

I., II. are copies of originals in Treasurer's Office, Charleston; III. appears to be an original document, as it makes no reference to corresponding records existing in the colony.

(Formerly B. T. South Carolina 125.)

513-518. 1777-1782. Entry Books of the Board of Police.

514 (1781) contains a few decisions.

513 (1777-1780), 515 (1781-1782), 518 (1782), receipts for papers, proofs of currency, etc.

516 (1781-1782), lists of cases with the names of those appearing for the defendant.

517 (1782), rules, etc., for February term, 1782.

(The volumes are only partly filled. Formerly B. T. South Carolina 122, 119, 123, 118, 120, 121.)

519-526. 1780-1782. Id.

Manuscript journals of the proceedings of the Board of Police, "Charles Town", from Friday, June 23, 1780 to the close of the year 1782. These important records appear to be originals, as there is no statement appended that they are copies. They contain a great deal of valuable information regarding life in the city from 1780 to 1782.

(Formerly B. T. South Carolina 110-117.)


Printed forms reading as follows: "I ______ do hereby acknowledge and declare myself to be a true and faithful subject to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and that I will at all times hereafter be obedient to his government and that whenever I shall be thereunto required I will be ready to maintain the same against all persons whatsoever." Signed, countersigned, and dated. Two volumes, which formerly existed in the Board of Trade series (B. T. South Carolina 108, 109), have been removed as they contained only blank forms. The remaining volumes are duly filled in. A similar volume for 1781 is in the New York Public Library Bulletin, 1901, p. 315.

(Formerly B. T. South Carolina 104, 102, 103, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107.)

535. 1781. Demands against Sequestered Estates.

Demands brought against sequestered estates in consequence of the notification given by order of the commandant and Council. Jan. 5, 1781.

(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 550.)

Connecticut.

536. 1693-1751. Miscellaneous.

Letter from the governor and company, signed John Allyn, announcing the commission of Fitz John Winthrop as agent to obtain a continuance of military privileges in spite of the claims of Gov. Fletcher of New York. Oct. 4, 1693.

Letter from Fletcher giving an account of his experiences in Connecticut. Oct. 28, 1693. (With a duplicate.)

Proclamation by John Winthrop regarding the Scottish expedition to Darien. May 29, 1699.
Class 5: East Florida

Letter from the same regarding the same and also regarding pirates seized. New London, June 18, 1699.

I d. June 8, 1699.

Address of colony regarding expedition to Port Royal. Signed Saltonstall, Aug. 7, 1710.

Resolution of the council of war at New London, June 21-22, 1711 (five governors present).

Brief address on occasion of treaty of Utrecht. Nov. 2, 1713.

Copies of acts regarding bills of credit. 1749.

Address of Windham association on occasion of death of Prince of Wales. June 19, 1751.


(Formerly A. W. I. 531.)

537. 1673. Laws of Connecticut.

"Received from Connecticut, with a letter from Col. Winthrop then Govr of that Colony, dated the 27th of October, 1698, and laid before the Board the 13th of April, 1699." Following the printed laws and the index is a manuscript copy of acts, 1673-1702, and a series of printed session acts, May, June, Oct., 1709; May, Aug., Oct., 1710; May, June, 1711; May, 1712; printed, New London, Thomas Short.

(Formerly B. T. Proprieties 2 A. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)


This volume of laws was received July 14, 1741, and is referred to in a letter from the governor and company of the colony, dated, Hartford, Nov. 26, 1740. It was transmitted by Francis Wilks, the agent of the colony.

(Formerly B. T. Proprieties 37. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)


This volume was sent with Gov. Wolcott's letter to the Board of Trade, dated, Dec. 20, 1752, and received Apr., 1753. On p. 266 is the certification of Gov. Wolcott and Secretary George Wylys, with a fine specimen of the seal of the colony in dark reddish-brown wax.

(Formerly B. T. Proprieties 38. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

East Florida.

540-547. 1702-1783. Original Papers, Letters, etc., of the Governors, James Grant to Patrick Tonly.

540, 1702-1766, contains one transferred paper of date 1702 regarding an attack on St. Augustine; the remaining papers are of date 1763-1783.

542, 543, 1767, contain references of petitions for land, 1767, which were originally part of bundle B, nos. 32 and 41.
542, 1768-1771, contains 104 petitions for land ranging in extent from 5000 to 20,000 acres. The index contains the names of 27 additional petitioners.

In 543, 1767, are the reference-orders from the Privy Council. See also 576.

(Formerly B. T. East Florida 1-8; A. W. I. 533 in part.)

548-561. 1746-1786. Letters from the Governors, James Grant to Patrick Tonym.

Similar to the documents in the previous volume.

In 548 are papers concerning an attack upon St. Augustine, 1746, transferred from A. W. I. 533; the remaining papers in the volume date from 1763.

In 560 is one paper from A. W. I. 533, and many (1783-1784) from A. W. I. 674, chiefly concerning the sufferings of the Florida claimants.

Id. from Lord Hawke, Capt. Arthur, Mr. Nixon, agent for East Florida claimants.

Petition of John Leadbetter.

Draft of letters to governor of East Florida from the Secretary of State. Sept. 11, 1782.

(Formerly A. W. I. 238-251, 533 in part.)

562. 1787-1789. Reports of the Commissioners on East Florida Claims.

(See under "Expired Commissions, East Florida Claims", in the second volume of this Guide. Formerly A. W. I. 534.)


Entry books of the Board of Trade.

(Formerly B. T. East Florida 9, 10.)


Secretary Shelburne's entry book of in-letters and out-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 327.)

566. 1768-1783. Entry Book.

Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 437.)


Secretary of State's entry books of in-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 328-330.)


(Formerly B. T. East Florida 11-13. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

573. 1765-1769. Shipping Returns.

(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 20.)
West Florida.

574-581. 1763-1782. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, George Johnstone to Peter Chester.

These documents are similar to other collections of governors' letters and enclosures.

Vol. 576, however, corresponds to vols. 542, 543, under East Florida, as containing references of petitions for land. It is a thin vellum volume containing orders in Council (dually signed and sealed) referring to the Board of Trade, the petitions of various army officers and others for land in West Florida. Copies of the petitions are appended to the orders. Sometimes the recommendation is from the Council, sometimes from the committee of the whole Council, to whom originally the petition had been referred. The volume contains but ten petitions in all, as follows:

Hon. William Harcourt, lieut.-col. 18th Regiment Dragoons, 10,000 acres.
Elias Durnford, lieutenant of engineers, engineer and surveyor of West Florida (see 603, f. 30; Durnford was appointed lieutenant-governor in 1769 and went to America at that time), 10,000.
Michael Fury, late officer under Maj. Moncton, 10,000.
Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Crawford, 20,000.
Amos Ogden, captain of rangers, 25,000.
Alexander Duncan, clerk of crown and common pleas, West Florida, 20,000.
George Stewart, Edinburgh merchant, 10,000.
James Danskin, Stirling merchant, 10,000.
Alexander Callender, London merchant, 10,000.
John Johnstone, 20,000.

This volume belongs to the original papers and is listed "Bundle B, paper 14". It was formerly B. T. West Florida 3.

581 contains papers regarding the complaint of the inhabitants of West Florida against Gov. Chester, and many memorials of Gov. Chester and of Elias Durnford.
(Formerly B. T. West Florida 1-8.)

582-598. 1763-1781. Letters from the Governors, George Johnstone to Peter Chester, with Enclosures, to the Secretary of State.

Similar to the previous collection but written to the Secretary of State instead of the Board of Trade. Papers from A. W. I. 533 have been placed in 582, 1712-1765, and from A. W. I. 533 and 674 in 596, 1780-1783, while 598, 1779-1783, which with 597 constitutes "Military Despatches", pts. 1 and 2, is made up entirely of Campbell papers from A. W. I. 533.

597 contains the military correspondence of Gen. Campbell, 1778-1781, from Pensacola headquarters, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and elsewhere, with many valuable enclosures. Campbell's later correspondence is among the Nova Scotia papers.
(Formerly A. W. I. 252-267, 533 in part, 674 in part.)


Entry books of the Board of Trade.
(Formerly B. T. West Florida 9, 10.)

Entry books containing a great variety of items: indentures, bonds, proclamations, of provost-marshals, sales by sheriffs, etc.

603 and 604 are a ledger (fair copy and original) of the surveyor general, Elias Durnford, 1765-1768. Durnford held the office certainly until 1780 (608, p. 540), though he seems to have acted by deputy, Clark Durnford and David Taitt, afterward “Secretary of Indian Affairs for the Creeks”, 1782, both being named in this capacity. Durnford’s ledger, which was presented to the Public Record Office in April, 1900, contains governor’s warrants directing the surveyor to measure and lay out certain lands granted between July 2, 1765 and May 16, 1768. There are 114 entries, with the warrants appended. In 63 cases loose plats of the land surveyed are inserted in the volume, showing water-courses, elevations, swamps, woods, roads, lagoons, ledges, etc. The original drawings are superior to the copies.

606-611, 1767-1780, are entry books of land grants, containing entries upon printed forms of land grants passed in the secretary’s office. Many of the entries, which contain statements of boundaries and names of grantees, are duplicates. The form of the entries in the volumes is not always the same.

609 is an index to 608, which is a very large bulky volume.

(Formerly B. T. West Florida 22, 23, 36, 37, 24, 33, 34, 35, 30, 32, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, and B. T. Commercial Series, II. 443 (607).)

Additional documents relating to the surrender of West Florida in 1763 can be found in War Office, 1, 49, and to expeditions against the colony in 1779-1782 in C. O. 5: 137, 78-80.

618. 1766-1767. Entry Book.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 331.)


Secretary of State’s entry book of out-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 438.)


Secretary of State’s entry book of in-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 332-334.)


(Formerly B. T. West Florida 11-17. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

632-635. 1764-1780. Entry Book of Minutes of Council.

632 contains entries of the oath of allegiance and other oaths.
(Formerly B. T. West Florida 18-21. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)
GEORGIA.

636-643. 1734-1752. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Trustees, Oglethorpe, and Others.
(Formerly B. T. Georgia 17-24.)


It is worthy of note that in 644, 1752-1755, a document is missing between A 4 and A 6. This document was entitled "A Proposal for establishing a government in his Majesty's province of Georgia." It was originally bound as a separate document in marble paper, but it is now gone.
(Formerly B. T. Georgia 25-33.)

(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. Georgia 13 A.)

Letters and enclosures, memorials, and the like from Oglethorpe and the Trustees to the Secretary of State.

656 is entirely taken up with papers of the Trustees.
(Formerly A. W. I. 24-26.)

657. 1733-1783. Miscellaneous.
Supplemental to 654-656, containing:

Answer of the Trustees to Lord Harrington's letter regarding their land policy, stating that lands are to be assigned as freeholds to settlers and their heirs male forever, all persons to enjoy liberties of Englishmen, all except "Papists" to have a free and public exercise of their religion. Nov. 21, 1733.

Document relating to ordnance and stores. 1741.
Various petitions and memorials of Oglethorpe, Verelst, military officers.

Papers from the Georgia office in London (Benj. Martyn in charge) regarding production of silk, etc.

Papers from the Board of Trade regarding ordnance matters in the colony that did not fall within their province.

Printed journal of proceedings of congress at Augusta. Nov. 21, 1763.

Paper regarding manufacture of sago and vermicelli in Georgia.
Memorial of Jermyn Wright.
Id. of East Florida claimants containing full statement of estates and losses. London, Aug. 1, 1782.

From A. W. I. 674, have been transferred to this collection:

A petition of Anthony Stokes, chief justice of Georgia, with enclosures. 1784.

Petitions of Haddon Smith, late rector of Christ's Church, Savannah. 1783-1784.

Id. of J. Simpson, attorney for G. MacKenzie, surveyor general of lands in Georgia, and other papers.
(Formerly A. W. I. 535 and 674 in part.)
From Home Office papers have been transferred:
A petition of Dr. Lewis Johnston.  
Memorials of the Trustees.  1736-1745.  
A number of letters from Harman Verelst. 1745, 1748.

(Formerly A. W. I. 230-237.)

Entry books of the Board of Trade.  
(Formerly B. T. Georgia 8-11.)

670. 1732-1740. Entry Book of Trustees.  
Entry book of agreements, indentures, instructions, and powers to Oglethorpe, appointments of various kinds, grants of land, leases, private instructions to various persons, orders and answers of the Trustees, letters of attorney, memorials from the Trustees to the king, petition to Parliament, charges and discharges (that is, abstracts of accounts).

671. 1740-1752. Id.  
Public instructions and general instructions for the president of the county of Savannah.  
Letters and appointments.  
Petitions to the king, the Treasury, the S. P. G.  
Appointment of Rev. Thomas Bosomworth (p. 64, cf. p. 94, 1743).  
Petition from Harman Verelst (p. 90, 1745).  
These are very valuable entry books, containing entries of all official documents during the years stated. They were probably from the Georgia Office in London, and were formerly B. T. Georgia 12, 13.

672-674. 1752-1757. Entry Books of the Board of Trade.  
(Formerly B. T. Georgia 14-16.)

These lists were sent over from time to time in the governor's letters and entered by the clerk of the board as E. 29, 30, 40, 68, 71, 95; F. 10, 29, 30, 63, 102 (duplicate), 107; G. 18; one not lettered and two duplicates.  
(Formerly B. T. Georgia 52.)

676. 1766-1767. Entry Book.  
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 318.)

Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.  
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 436.)

Secretary of State's entry book of in-letters.  
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 319-321.)
\textbf{Class 5: Maryland 165}

       Opens with list of Trustees, with information and additions; copy of
       charter; by-laws established; acts, 1734-1750.
       (Formerly \textit{B. T. Georgia} 7.)


689-691. 1732-1752. Minutes of the Council of Trustees.
       (Formerly \textit{B. T. Georgia} 1-6.)

692-708. 1741-1780. Minutes of Council and Assembly and of
       Council in Assembly.
       (Formerly \textit{B. T. Georgia} 34-50. See \textit{A. H. A. Report}, 1908.)

709-710. 1752-1767. Shipping Returns.
       For lists, 1781-1785, see \textit{Treasury, Miscellaneous, Various}, 218. (Vols.
       708, 710 were formerly \textit{B. T. Naval Office Lists} 21, 22.)

711. 1732-1740. Account of the Progress of the Colony.
       (Formerly \textit{B. T. Georgia} 51.)

       A. "Narrative in answer to the charges and allegations of the late presi-
       dent and court of assistants of the colony of Georgia against the
       Rev. Thomas Bosomworth, his wife and family: containing the
       true causes of the danger that government was in from an Indian
       war in the year 1749. The whole clearly demonstrated from origi-
       nal papers, letters, and affidavits ready to be produced."
       B. Appendix of documents in the case.
       C. Answers to Bosomworth's statements by the remaining members of
       the late board of president and court of assistants.
       D. Answers to letters of Bosomworth and to three letters from the late
       president, etc.
       E. Appendix of documents.
       In Original Papers 645, B. 31, 32, are duplicates of these papers, and in
       657 are entries of Bosomworth's appointment.
       (Formerly \textit{B. T. Georgia} 53.)

\textbf{MARYLAND.}

713-717. 1689-1720. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Gov-
       ernors, Lionel Copley to John Hart.
       Earlier and subsequent letters are entered in the original collection entitled
       "Proprieties", 1258-1280, 1288-1299. (Vols. 713-717 were formerly \textit{B. T.}
       Maryland 2-6.)

718. 1689-1696. Miscellaneous.
       Imperfectly calendared, but many of the documents have been printed in
       the \textit{Maryland Archives}. The following list may be given:
       Declaration from Anne Arundel County.
       One of Gov. Joseph's sermons.
Addresses of Baltimore City, Cecil City, Talbot County, Kent County, Calvert County.
Address from Talbot County with a number of different signatures.
Id. Somerset County.
Id. St. Mary’s County.
Id. gentlemen merchant planters, freeholders, and freemen of Charles County.
Id. from Kent County.
Sayer’s letter to Baltimore.
John’s letter to Groome.
Bertrand to the Bishop of London enclosing letter from Smith and Taney.
Taney to Madame Barbara Smith.
Many letters from John Coode.
Two from Andros to the Secretary of State. St. Mary’s, 1694.
Darnell’s narrative; etc.

The last two-thirds of the bundle is taken up with journals of assembly, proceedings of council, and copies of acts, for which see A. H. A. Report, 1908, p. 429.

The documents in the first third of this bundle must have formed originally a separate volume of the papers of the Lords of Trade, D, nos. 1-59, in which were placed papers from other colonies also, Jamaica for instance. Probably many of the papers were sent to Lord Baltimore, then living in Bloomsbury Square, and by him transmitted to the Lords of Trade and the Secretary of State. Some of the papers, however, were sent directly from Maryland to the secretary. Apparently the Lords of Trade, who were a committee of the Privy Council, first examined the evidence, which was afterwards considered by the secretary.

(Formerly A. W. I. 556.)

719. 1689-1702. Id.
Addresses from the Council to the Lords of Trade.
Letters from Nicholson and Gerard Slye.
Charges against Nicholson. 1698.
Addresses to the king.
Copies of proceedings of assembly.
Journals of council.
Copies of acts.
(Formerly A. W. I. 557. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

720. 1704-1740. Letters from the Governors, Francis Nicholson and John Hart, with Enclosures, including Addresses and Journals of Council and Assembly.
(Formerly A. W. I. 27. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

721. 1704-1745, 1755, 1779-1780. Miscellaneous.
A few early papers, letters from Gov. Seymour, proposals for the improvement of trade, 1704-1716; later papers concern the Canadian expedition of 1745, with a few of 1755, and a small packet of the years 1779-1780.
(Formerly A. W. I. 558. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)
(Formerly A. W. I. 204.)
723. 1632-1691. Entry Book.  
Entry book of commissioners for plantations, containing Latin charter,  
reports, petitions, and correspondence with the Lords of Trade. The trans-  
script of the charter was examined and corrected by the original on the Patent  
Rolls, July 5, 1723.  
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 52.)
Entry books of the Lords of Trade and the Board of Trade in the usual  
form.  
(Formerly B. T. Maryland 8-11.)
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 53. See A. H. A. Report, 1908, p. 431.)
729-737. 1692-1715 (printed), 1692-1727 (printed), 1694-1704,  
(Formerly B. T. Maryland 26, 31, 23, 25, 24, 32; B. T. Acts, Maryland,  
1, 2, 3. Many duplicates have been removed, notably A. W. I. 559, 560,  
(Formerly a part of B. T. Acts, Pennsylvania, 17. See A. H. A. Report,  
1908.)
739. 1686-1689. Minutes of Council.  
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 54. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)
740-748. 1692-1715. Minutes of Council, Assembly, and Council  
in Assembly.  
748 is a duplicate of 742.  
(Formerly B. T. Maryland 12-20. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)
749-750. 1689-1702, 1754-1765. Shipping Returns.  
749 is a collection of various papers: naval office lists, receivers' accounts  
of the one shilling per hhd. on tobacco, copies of public accounts,  
Mr. Pollexfen's observations on the naval officers' and collectors'  
accounts, journal of committee of accounts, money accounts taken  
out of the journal of tobacco accounts, country accounts, etc.  
750 is the customary naval officers' report made out on printed forms.  
(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 38, 39.)
Additional Maryland lists can be found in Treasury, In-Letters. An early  
naval office list is in Annapolis.

Massachusetts.
751-754. 1689-1713, 1714-1740, 1742-1753, 1754-1783, and undated. Miscellaneous.
751. Petition from Rhode Island, signed Samuel Cranston, gov'r (from  
Fletcher papers.  
Phips's letters to Secretary Nottingham, with enclosures, particularly regarding Indian matters.
Two or three Usher letters.
Petition from Phips and Mather for restoration of the charter of New England.
Jeremy Dummer petition.
Phips, Mather, and Woodbery complaint.
Stoughton letters.
Tomson complaint.
Dudley papers, letters and other enclosures.

752. Address of council and assembly to the queen regarding ship timber. 1714.
Letters from Nicholson and Dudley to Bolingbroke. 1714.
Petition from merchants trading to New England and thence to West Indies.
Addresses of ministers to George I. on his accession. 1715.
Papers regarding Indians.
Board of Trade to Secretary Stanhope concerning land-bank. Aug. 26, 1715.
Case of Connecticut respecting Mason and Mohegan Indians.
Id. to Viscount Townshend.
Copy of instructions to Shute regarding four acts. 1723.
Memorials from Shute, James Woodside. 1723.
Anthony Sanderson to Charles Delafaye.
Memorandum as to government and trade of Massachusetts. 1724.
Various papers and letters regarding the controversy with Shute.

1724.
Petition of freemen-proprietors of Dorchester concerning encroachments on their rights.
Philip Yorke to the Duke of Newcastle returning Shute’s memorial and other papers.
Board of Trade to Newcastle with enclosures showing conditions in Massachusetts and noting death of Sebastian Ralé. (See Sylvester, Indian Wars of New England, vol. III.)
Henry Newman to Delafaye for a charter for Harvard College.
Royal license to cut trees. 1726.
Letter complaining of “illegal conduct” of the Congregationalists.
Order in council for settling a salary on the governor. 1727.
Gov. Burnet to Newcastle. 1729.
Papers regarding salary for the governor.
Some considerations upon the present state of Massachusetts, with a number of official papers. 1729.
Printed proceedings. 1691-1729.
Letter from William Dummer with enclosures regarding David Dunbar and claims in Maine.

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1 Inserted in a separate wrapper at the top of the bundle is a set of three small pieces of paper each headed “New England”. The first consists of “Objection” and “Answer” and begins: “If differences arise in any of our churches what is the fairest way to decide . . . . The second paper is headed “Memdn’s” and begins: “That they pay an annual acknowledgment to his Majesty in Masts etc.” The third contains a list of 18 names beginning “Mr. Leveret, Mr. Bradstreet”. The writing is small black writing, but the heading “New England” is a different hand. n. d.
Letter from Dunbar to Andrew Stone. 1729.
Papers regarding capture of ship William by the Spaniards.
Papers regarding Belcher and Dunbar.
Representation of the Board of Trade regarding Shirley’s salary. 1737.
Memorial from John Thowlinson regarding disputes between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
Petition of Shirley for a post in customs of New England.
Papers regarding bills of credit. 1739.
Enclosed draft of instructions for the several governors in America.
Petition of the Quakers in New England, that Belcher may not be removed from the government.
Copy of secret instructions to Belcher and other governors. 1740.
Other papers regarding expedition against Spanish West Indies.
Address of governor and representatives on conduct of governor of Canada encouraging Indians to revolt.
Memorial from Belcher respecting Dunbar’s claims.

753. List of papers relating to Massachusetts Bay.
Shirley’s letters regarding his quarrel with the assembly over his salary, of which duplicates may be found in 883.
A valuable letter from William Bollan regarding illicit trade.
Id. from the same regarding the expedition to Crown Point, begging for relief.
Many letters and papers about the Louisburg expedition.
Papers regarding the “silver scheme”, the destruction of pine trees, the land-bank.
Letter of Col. W. Vaughan to Newcastle with six enclosures. 1745.
Id., desires government of Nova Scotia.
Letter from Shirley to Paul Mascarene regarding French inhabitants of Nova Scotia. 1746.
Shirley and Knowles regarding settling Nova Scotia. 1747.
Other papers on the same subject.
Many papers regarding claims of Samuel Waldo. 1747-1748.
B. Wentworth to the Duke of Bedford. 1748.
J. Willard to W. Bollan regarding the designs of the French. 1750.
Board of Trade to Holderness, with many enclosures regarding war with Penobscot Indians. 1753.

754. Many copies of Shirley letters to the Board of Trade. 1754.
Memorial of W. Bollan to the king. 1754.
Board of Trade to Secretary Robinson. 1754.
Abstract of a letter from Shirley to Holderness, 1755. Fourteen pages.
Items copied from the Boston Weekly News Letter. June 19, 1755.
Intelligence headed “Boston 24 June, 1755”, news from Chignecto.
Representation of the case of the province of Massachusetts Bay.
Bollan to Henry Fox. 1755.
Board of Trade to same, with enclosures.
Petition of Bollan to the king, how to dispose of persons from Nova Scotia.
Various printed official papers. 1766-1776.
Rough draft of a paper entitled, "State of disorder, confusion, and misgovernment which have prevailed and do still continue to prevail in Massachusetts". 56 pages. After 1770.
John Lovell to Hillsborough, his services and distress. 1781.
Other similar petitions.
Petition of Jeremy Dummer to the king.
Three memorials of Francis Green of New York to the Treasury and others. 1782. From A. W. I. 675.

These documents supplement others in the British Museum and the Public Record Office. Cf. Canadian Archives, 1886. Many of these documents are copies of those among the Board of Trade papers. The bundles were formerly A. W. I. 561, 563, 564, 565, 569 in part, 675 in part. 562 is now 772.

755-763. 1761-1774. Letters and Enclosures from the Governors, Francis Bernard to Thomas Hutchinson and Gen. Gage, to the Secretary of State.
(Formerly A. W. I. 167-175.)

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 416.)

765. 1768-1775. Entry Book.
Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 439.)

Secretary of State's entry book of in-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 417-420.)

(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 46-50, 52, 53, 51, 54, 55 removed; A. W. I. 562. B. T. Massachusetts 51 was a duplicate of 52 and has been removed; 54, 55 have also been removed. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

(Formerly B. T. Acts, Massachusetts, 1-7. See A. H. A., Report, 1908.)

(Formerly Col. Ent. Book 64. See A. H. A. Report, 1908, pp. 439, 455.)

787, 789, 790 contain New Hampshire papers, for which see A. H. A. Report, 1908, pp. 455-456.

(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 3-45. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

834-847. 1721-1774. Printed Journal and Votes of Assembly.
(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 56-69; C. O. Miscellany, series II. 235. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)
Class 5: New England

(Formerly Col. Ent. Book 63, B. T. Naval Office Lists 40-42.)

852-854. 1743-1751, 1753-1760, 1760-1769. Account of the Treasurer and Receiver General of his Majesty's Revenues within the Province of Massachusetts Bay.
(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 88-90.)

New England.

855-882. 1689-1741. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, Edmund Andros to Jonathan Belcher, to the Board of Trade.
This series includes the papers of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, known as "New England" until 1741, and contains one or two documents, such as Andros's commission, of date earlier than 1689. After the separation and the establishment of New Hampshire as a distinct colony, two series were kept, here numbered 883-895 and 925-930, which are but a continuation of the "New England" collection. The last document to be entered under "New England" is dated June 12, 1741 (Ee, 40).
(The series, 855-882, was formerly B. T. New England 5 pt. I., 5 pt. II., 6-14, 14 A, 15-30.)

883-895. 1741-1778. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, Jonathan Belcher to Thomas Hutchinson, to the Board of Trade.
(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 70-82.)

896. 1687-1774. Drafts of Letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. New England 34 A.)

897. 1731-1774. Drafts of Letters.
(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 83 A.)

This collection is rather more miscellaneous than the series of original papers noted above, and deals with a great variety of matters, religious, constitutional, military, and political. Many papers are in damaged state.
With 898, 899, and 900 are incorporated a few papers from A. W. I. 569.
The enclosures consist of minutes, petitions, printed acts, copies of orders and resolves of assembly, bills, accounts, broadsides, newspapers, diaries, journals, depositions, conferences, and the like.
900 is entirely composed of Shirley's letters to the Duke of Newcastle, supplementing the letters in the Newcastle Papers, in the British Museum.
901 also contains Shirley letters, dealing largely with military matters, 1746-1749, the care of the woods, trade, finance, and religion.
(Formerly A. W. I. 1-4.)
902-905. 1620-1693. Entry Books of Patents, Grants, Petitions, Reports, etc.

902, 1620-1635, contains copies of the patent of 1620.
Massachusetts Bay charter. 1628-1629.
Cape Anne patent from the New England council to John Mason.
Mar. 9, 1622.
Laconia patent. 1629.
Grant of New Hampshire to John Wollaston. 1635.
Grant of the same to Mason. Apr. 22, 1635.

Entries of papers concerning New England since the establishment of the Council committee for trade and plantations (Lords of Trade).
Other entries touching all matters dealt with by this committee.

904, 1679-1688, and 905, 1688-1693, are continuations of 903.
(Formerly Col. Entry Books 59-62.)

Entry books of the Lords of Trade and the Board of Trade.
(Formerly B. T. New England 35-46.)

Entry books of the Board of Trade.
(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 84-87.)

(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. New England 47.)

(Formerly B. T. Massachusetts 83.)

New Hampshire.¹

924. 1691-1694.
Though New Hampshire papers of date earlier than 1741 are generally listed under "New England", this collection of early New Hampshire papers is entered here. It contains copies of papers as early as 1677, but chiefly consists of petitions of Samuel Allen with accompanying documents, letters of John Usher, and papers concerning the relations of the province with Massachusetts during the period named.
(Formerly B. T. New Hampshire 1.)

925-928, 930. 1741-1769, 1768-1778. Original Papers, Letters, etc., of the Governors, Samuel Allen to John Wentworth, to the Board of Trade.
(Formerly B. T. New Hampshire 2-5, 6.)

¹ New Hampshire papers have been copied by the state of New Hampshire as far as 1700 and in many cases well into the eighteenth century. Probably all original documents in the Public Record Office relating to the history of the state will be copied eventually.
929. 1640-1641. Grants of Townships.

An abstract of all the grants of townships from the first establishment of the province of New Hampshire, with the names of the grantees on each grant (where any grantees are entered) upon record in the secretary’s office—with the time when granted, the quantity of acres in each township or the contents thereof in miles square, what quit-rents are reserved to the crown, and the situation of each township, etc. This volume was sent over in Gov. Benning Wentworth’s letter of Nov. 28, 1764, and labelled D. 31. At the end is a list of the towns.

(Formerly B. T. New Hampshire 5 A.)

931-933. 1692-1794. Miscellaneous.

Romer letters regarding fortifications (Bodl. Libr. Rawlinson A, 272).

Letters about naval stores.

Letter from Bellomont. June 22, 1700.

Printed copies of acts relating to coinage, rovers, fraudulent debtors, export of timber, naturalization.

Long petition from Exeter. 1734.

A few additional Newman papers. 1725.

In 931 is a paper by William Penn, “Heads of several things proper for the King’s Plantations”.


933 contains New Hampshire sessional papers. See A. H. A. Report, 1908, p. 456. See also 751-754.

(Formerly A. W. I. 572-574.)

934-939. 1762-1775. Letters and Enclosures from Governor John Wentworth to the Secretary of State.

(Formerly A. W. I. 161-166.)

940. 1679-1695. Commissions, Instructions, etc.

Reports and orders; commissions to president and council (mention of “the Great Book of Commissions”); letters, addresses, warrants, and general correspondence chiefly concerning government.

(Formerly Col. Entry Book 67.)


Entry books of the Board of Trade.

(Formerly B. T. New Hampshire 8-10.)


(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. New Hampshire 11.)

945-946. 1767-1777. Entry Books.

Secretary of State’s entry books of in-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 424-425.)


Secretary of State’s entry book of out-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 441.)


(Formerly B. T. New Hampshire 20, 21. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)
174 Colonial Office Papers

   See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)


967-969. 1723-1760, 1734-1751, 1761-1769. Shipping Returns.
   (Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 45-47.)

New Jersey.

970-979. 1702-1776. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, Lord Cornbury to William Temple Franklin, to the Board of Trade.

Before 1702 papers relating to New Jersey are entered under "Proprieties" or "New York".
   (Formerly B. T. New Jersey 1-10.)

980-982. 1697-1765. Miscellaneous.
   Containing:
   Petition from Sir Thomas Lane, Sir John Moore, William Penn, Daniel Coxe, and others in behalf of themselves and the other proprietors of East and West Jersey. Aug. 31, 1697.
   Some printed proclamations.
   Cornbury letters.
   A census of 1726, giving 32,442 inhabitants.
   Keith's petition for the governorship of the Jerseys (N. J. Archives, V. 445), and other similar papers.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 575-577. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

983-986. 1728-1752. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, Montgomerie to Jonathan Belcher, to the Secretary of State.

The enclosures include council minutes and proceedings of assembly. 983 and 984 contain letters from Lewis Morris, before and after he became governor. The volumes contain many valuable printed pamphlets.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 12-15.)

987-993. 1762-1779. Letters from the Governors, Hardy and William Temple Franklin, to the Secretary of State.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 190-196.)

994-999. 1702-1774. Entry Books.
   Entry books of the Board of Trade.
   (Formerly B. T. New Jersey 12-17.)

   (See Introduction. Formerly B. T. New Jersey 11.)
Class 5: New York

Secretary of State’s entry books of in-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 422-423.)

Secretary of State’s entry books of out-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 440.)


1029-1034 contain printed votes and proceedings of assembly, 1730-1774, except 1031, which is a copy of the minutes of council dealing with the “Treason, Riots, and Disturbances”, Feb. 21, 1748/9-Mar. 28, 1749.
(Formerly B. T. New Jersey 18-38. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

1035-1036. 1722-1751, 1743-1764. Shipping Returns.
(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 48, 49.)

New York.

1037-1078. 1691-1779. Original Papers, Letters, etc., from the Governors, Henry Sloughter to Cadwallader Colden, to the Board of Trade.
Nearly all these papers are printed in N. Y. Col. Docs.
(Formerly B. T. New York 4-8, 8 A, 9-44.)

(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. New York 44 A, 63 A.)

1081-1090. 1689-1793. Miscellaneous.
1081, 1689-1690, has been in large part calendared.
1088, 1754-1772 and undated, has a few papers regarding the boundary controversy with New Jersey and three copies of the New York Gazette, no. 1201; the rest of the bundle is composed of letters and copies of papers from the Board of Trade.
1089, 1778-1782, and 1090, 1783-1793, are similar in character, containing chiefly duplicate letters and duplicate copies of enclosures from Sir Henry Clinton and Gen. Carleton, with a few letters and memoirs.
1089 contains two deciphered letters from Luzerne to Vergennes, dated Philadelphia, Mar., 1782, and a few documents, as also in 1090, from A. W. I. 675. The Clinton letters, 1090, ff. 54, 59, 60, 61, are reproduced in Stevens’s Facsimiles.
(Formerly A. W. I. 578-580, 582-585, 587, 589-590, 675 in part. A. W. I. 581 has been removed, containing a duplicate printed copy of acts; 586 is now 1221, and 588 is now 1233.)
1091-1096. 1696-1752. Letters to the Secretary of State from the Governors, Benjamin Fletcher to George Clinton. Many enclosures from Bridger, Mompesson, George Clarke, sr., and others. (Formerly A. W. I. 6-11.)

1097-1110. 1762-1780. Letters to the Secretary of State from the Governors, Cadwallader Colden to William Tryon and Maj.-Gen. Robertson. (Formerly A. W. I. 176-189.)


1114-1132. 1696-1779. Entry Books. Entry books of the Board of Trade. (Formerly B. T. New York 48, 52-69.)


**Abstracts of Grants of Land, New York.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor's name and date of Grant.</th>
<th>Name of Grantee.</th>
<th>Quit Rent.</th>
<th>Situation and Quantity of the Land.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Nicolls Feb 1665. The last date is June 3. 1755.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Tyse</td>
<td>Only one entry before 1672, after that the space is generally filled.</td>
<td>Generally the space is filled with an elaborate description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An addition follows covering the period from Mar. 27, 1761 to Oct. 10, 1764. Last entry as follows:

| Cadwallader Colden. September 11. 1764. | Alexander Grant, Gent. A reduced subaltern officer, last of the 77 Regiment. | 2/6 per hundred acres, etc. | Description in full. |

(Formerly Col. Ent. Book 71; calendared, Cal. St. Pap. Col., 1675-1676, § 371.)

1135. 1686. Land Patents. Copy of grants by Gov. Dongan, Aug. 21, 1686-Dec. 6, 1686. Reversing the volume we find minutes of council from Sept. 14 to Nov. 15, 1686. (Formerly Col. Ent. Book 73.)
1136. 1643-1686. Commissions, Instructions, and other Documents.

In a letter to Gov. Dongan, dated Sept. 10, 1686, the Lords of Trade asked for "a particular account of all things that shall pass or be transacted within your said office, with copies or full abstracts of all orders and papers that shall or ought to be registered therein, to the end that we whom his Majesty hath appointed a Committee of his Privy Council for Trade and Plantations may be better enabled to perform the duty incumbent on us".

In reply, Gov. Dongan transmitted an entry book containing: his commission, instructions, special instructions; Hempstead's treaty with the Indians, July 7, 1643, signed by Richard Gildersleeve, John Seaman, and others; confirmation of the same, May, 1658; affidavits, in the first of which mention is made of Dr. Gordin, chaplain to the garrison, 1683; letters of attorney (one constituting Charles Lodwyck attorney for Benjamin De Jeune of London, Mar., 1685); Alexander Innes's commission as chaplain to the garrison, Apr. 20, 1686; and other public instruments recorded during Dongan's administration—wills, bills of exchange, bonds, deeds of transfer and of sale.

(Formerly Col. Ent. Book 74, not calendared.)

1137-1140. 1766-1781. Entry Book.

Secretary of State's entry book of in-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 426-429.)

1141. 1768-1782. Entry Book.

Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.

(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 442.)

1142. 1665, 1667. Laws.

"Laws established by His Royal Highness James, Duke of York, and Albany, to be observed in his Royall highness Territories in America" (the Duke's Laws), followed by "An Index of all the laws enacted by his Royal Highness the 4th November, 1667, and established at New York. As also some Forms of Oaths, etc."

(Formerly Col. Ent. Book 72. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)


(Formerly Col. Ent. Book 75. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)


1221. 1765-1766. Miscellaneous.

Seven copies of the New York Gazette, no. 1201.

Twelve printed copies of "His Excellency's Speech". Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1766.
Eleven printed copies of the assembly's answer to the same. Jan. 23.
Twenty-three copies of a printed pamphlet regarding Andrew Oliver
and the Sons of Liberty. Dec. 16, 17, 18, 1765.
(Formerly A. W. I. 586.)

(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 50-57.)

Contains the returns of imports and exports sent at the request of the Sec-
retary of State from the Custom House, London.
(Formerly B. T. New York 123.)

1230-1231. 1710-1714. Palatine Accounts.

1230 is a ledger containing the accounts of the provisions furnished from
time to time to the Palatines in the year 1710, with cross-refer-
ces to volume 1231, which is the journal or day-book.

In 1230 is a separate folio book, containing a "balance of the book kept"
(that is, 1230). This "balance" is an index of the names of heads of families (847 in number), with size of families, and gives
the total amount furnished, £32,071, 13s. to Jan. 26, 1709/10.

In 1231 are, first, a copy of Hunter's additional instructions with a repre-
sentation of the Board of Trade to the queen; then the daily
account, beginning June 30, 1710, and running to Aug. 27, 1714.
At the end are the affidavits of Recorder Jameson and Gov. Du
Pré.
(Formerly A. W. I. 121-122.)


A State of the Right of the Colony of New York with respect to its Eastern
Boundary on Connecticut River, so far as concerns the late encroachments
under the Government of New Hampshire, and also a State of the Rights of
the Colony of New York, so far as concerns the Grants formerly made by the
French Government of Canada of Lands on Lake Champlain, And at and to
(Formerly A. W. I. 588.)

This bound volume, stamped "Secretary's Office, E D", contains hand-
drawn maps:
1. French and English grants.
2. Canada and the colonies to parallel forty.

Also a printed Narrative of the Proceedings subsequent to the Royal
Adjudication concerning the Land to the Westward of Connecticut
River, lately usurped by New Hampshire, with Remarks on the
claims, behaviour, and misrepresentations of the Intruders under
that Government. Intended as an Appendix (to the first pam-
phlet). New York: John Holt, 1773. To this is added here an
appendix of 35 documents (copies) with table of contents: grants,
acts, and other proofs concerning the encroachments of the colony
of New Hampshire, and the conduct, claims, and misrepresenta-
tions of its grantee, referred to in the preceding pamphlets. The
copies are all attested by G. Banyan.

At the end is a large hand-drawn map (3½ ft. by 2½ ft.) of the province
of New York, covering about the same ground as the smaller map,
no. 1. It shows the military and other grants on Lake Champlain.
Class 5: Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania.

1233. 1690-1767. Miscellaneous.

Minutes of the Lords of Trade regarding Pennsylvania. 1690.
Draft of a charter for naval stores company trading to Pennsylvania
(Richard Haynes, John Lambe, William Wythers, jr., and John
Draft of a bond to His Majesty (£500) from some of the members
of the company.
Petition of Penn to the queen in Council for the restoration of his
province. Read July 5, 1694, with other papers relating to the
same.
Autograph complaint of Penn against two laws passed in Maryland.
1697.
Letter from Robert Sneed, at his plantation near Philadelphia,
complaining of Markham. Sept. 20, 1697.
Petition from the surviving children of William Penn regarding the
succession to the colony.
An estimate of the estate of the proprietors of Pennsylvania.
Various papers in the case of Penn vs. Quary, including a reply
from Penn, addressed to the president of the Council, the Duke of
Somerset, in which he speaks of the "Misapprehension and Par-
tiality" of the Board of Trade.
Copies (autographs) of letters sent by Quary to the commander of
the fleet and the victualling agent in Jamaica. 1703.
Warrant for a minister and schoolmaster in Pennsylvania, to be
paid out of the plantation duty.
Report on Pennsylvania ore by the assayer, and a letter from Sir
Isaac Newton. 1722.
Letters of Keith, Gordon. 1727.
Petition of Quakers, of Frere, merchant, Spragel, sr., Andrew Dun-
lop, etc.
Instructions to Thomas and Richard Penn.
Copy (attest Bellomont) of Col. Markham's account upon oath of
what treasure he seized of Robert Bradenham. Apr. 8, 1700.
Copies of orders and instructions to Thomas Penn and Richard
Penn regarding trade. Apr. 24, 1767.
(Formerly A. W. I. 599, in largest part.)

1234. 1709-1746. Letters to the Secretary of State from the Gov-
ernors, Keith, Thomas, etc.
(Formerly A. W. I. 28.)

1235. 1776, 1778-1781. Miscellaneous.

Copies of military correspondence from Pennsylvania, Sir Henry Clinton
and Lord George Germain, with copies of enclosures, some of which are in
quintuplicate. Clinton's despatch of June 5, 1778 (no. 4) is reproduced in
Stevens's Facsimiles. At the end are a few intercepted letters from Philadel-
phia to correspondents in St. Eustatius, concerning matters of business. One
letter, transferred from A. W. I. 681, is from M. de Lotbinière, Piccadilly,
Feb. 5, 1776 (in French), which has nothing to do with Pennsylvania, as Lot-
binière was interested in Canada.
(Formerly A. W. I. 600, 681 in part.)
1236. 1681-1694. Entry Book of Commissions, Instructions, Patents, Reports, to the Board of Trade.
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 76.)

Formerly B. T. Acts, Pennsylvania, 1-17. Former bundle 3 has been divided and is now 1238 (including also B. T. Pennsylvania 3) and 1240; former bundle 17 has been divided also, portions constituting 1241 (1729-1732) and 1255 (1773-1775), and a portion containing Maryland acts being transferred to 738. For the contents of these bundles see A. H. A. Report, 1908.

(Formerly B. T. Pennsylvania 4. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

Proprieties.


These volumes of original documents, with the exception of 1272, have been copied by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1272 contains the proceedings of the commissioners of review in the case of Connecticut vs. the Mohegan Indians, 1743, regarding which see Law Papers, Coll. Conn. Historical Society, pp. 101 (and note) and 111; Treasury Solicitor's Papers, bundle 3888; Acts Privy Council, Colonial, V., § 133; and elsewhere.
(Formerly B. T. Proprieties 2-24.)

1280-1286. 1762-1776. Miscellaneous.
A collection of papers relating to Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland that came into the hands of the Secretary of State, as follows:
Connecticut, letters from the governors, Fitch to Trumbull, with enclosures.
Rhode Island, id., Ward to Wanton.
Maryland, id., Gov. Sharpe.
(Formerly A. W. I. 197-203.)

Entry books of the Board of Trade.
(Formerly B. T. Proprieties 25-35.)

(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. Proprieties 36.)

1299-1300. 1766-1776. Entry Books.
Secretary of State's entry books of in-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 322-323.)

1301. 1768-1776. Entry Book.
Secretary of State's entry book of out-letters.
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 444.)
Class 5: Virginia

RHODE ISLAND.

1302. 1698-1782. Miscellaneous.
Memorial from Gov. Cranston, congratulating the king on his successful voyage from Holland to England. May 4, 1726.
Petition from Richard Partridge enclosing a petition from the colony asking for cannon for a fortification at Newport.
Id. from Partridge in behalf of Nathaniel Allcock, under sentence of death in Rhode Island, and a petition from Allcock himself. 1746.
(Formerly A. W. I. 607.)

Copy of "Record of the Proceedings of the commissioners for settling, adjusting, and determining the boundary of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations eastward toward the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, held at the Town of Providence, Monday, April 7, 1741". Transmitted by Cadwallader Colden. A true copy, autograph signatures, accompanied by a very detailed map, duly attested.
(Formerly A. W. I. 608.)

VERMONT.

1304. 1781. Letters relating to Vermont.
Minutes of council. Feb. 12, 1781.
Articles of union agreed upon between the commission of the legislature of Vermont and the commission of the convention of the New Hampshire grants. Feb., 1781.
Copy of an intercepted letter of Ethan Allen to Samuel Huntington, president of Congress. Bennington, Mar. 9, 1781.
Notes respecting that part of the county called Vermont. Apr. 28, 1781.
Intelligence from Micah Townshend. Apr. 10, 1781.
(Formerly A. W. I. 635.)

VIRGINIA.

These volumes (formerly A. W. I. 636-638) have been in part calendared. See A. H. A. Report, 1908.

1308-1334. 1691-1774. Original Papers, Letters and Enclosures to the Board of Trade from the Governors, Edmund Andros to Lord Dunmore.
In 1312, 1699-1700, besides the papers usually found among the original documents, are copies of letters from Bellmont to Nicholson. Penn's proclamation regarding pirates.
Papers concerning the revolution in the Bahamas in 1701.
Id., the admiralty in South Carolina.
(Formerly B. T. Virginia 5-31; A. W. I. 638A.)
1336. 1753-1774. *Id.*
   (See Introduction. Formerly *B. T. Virginia* 38A, 45A.)
1337-1338. 1694-1753. Letters from the Governors, Alexander Spotswood to Robert Dinwiddie, to the Secretary of State.
   (Formerly *A. W. I*. 16-17.)
1339. 1700-1702. Letters from Governor Nicholson to the Secretary of State, with Enclosures.
   Enclosures are important:
   Concerning French Protestant refugees, proclamations, copies of council proceedings and other matter, for which see A. H. A. *Report*, 1908.
   Remarks on the offices of the secretary and auditor, signed B. Harrison.
   Roll of people established at Manican Town. Mar. 6, 1702. Original and copy.
   (Formerly *A. W. I*. 638 A.)
1340. 1703-1705. Letters from Governor Nott, with Enclosures.
   *Id.* from Francis Nicholson, with copies of proclamations.
   Copy of address to the queen from general assembly.
   Original memorial from Virginia merchants, with list of ships at Gravesend, between Gravesend and the Downs, and at the Downs.
   Paper from Nicholson.
   Lists of counties in Virginia with number of tithables and quantity of tobacco, Apr., 1705, and other similar papers.
   (For the journals in this bundle see A. H. A. *Report*, 1908. Formerly *A. W. I*. 639.)
1341. 1706-1714. Miscellaneous.
   Reports of the Board of Trade. Jan. 23, 1706.
   Petition of merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland.
   Address of president and council of Virginia on success of Her Majesty's arms.
   Address from council on revenues. 1706.
   Letter from Gov. Spotswood. 1710.
   Petition of merchants.
   Letter from Spotswood.
   Copy of treaty of peace with Tuscaroras and Nottoway and Saponie Indians.
   Letter from Spotswood.
   (For journals in this bundle see A. H. A. *Report*, 1908. Formerly *A. W. I*. 640, 641, 642.)
1342. 1715-1717. *Id.*
   Correspondence of the Board of Trade with the Secretary of State regarding Virginia.
   Copies of Virginia official papers.
Letters from Spotswood.

**1343. 1723-1725.** Letters from Governor Drysdale, with Enclosures.

Chiefly journals and proclamations, for which see A. H. A. Report, 1908.

(Formerly *A. W. I. 647*.)

**1344. 1722-1780, 1783.** Miscellaneous.

- Loyalist claims. 1783.
- Memorial of Katherine Sproule.
- *Id.* William Horner.
- Petition from Gov. Spotswood regarding lands in Virginia.
- Instructions for Gov. Gooch. Letter only.
- Proclamations. 1728.
- Letter from Micaiah Perry. 1731.
- Report of Board of Trade on memorial from Mrs. Jones regarding mines in Virginia.
- *Id.* William Keith. 1732.
- Letter from the Board of Trade to Newcastle regarding a silver mine in Virginia. 1734.
- Earl of Albemarle's commission to be governor of Virginia. 1737.
- Report of Board of Trade regarding Indian affairs in Virginia, 1739, with copies of letters from Lieut.-Gov. Clarke of New York.
- Letter from the Board of Trade regarding Indian affairs in Virginia. 1743.
- Field-notes taken in running the boundary line of the land of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax, between the head springs of the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. 1746.
- Bounty money to governors out of the quit-rents.
- List of addresses.
- Collection of letters from the Board of Trade containing enclosures regarding Virginia matters, with minutes of Privy Council meetings sometimes attached. 1750.
- Dinwiddie's instructions. Aug. 28, 1753.
- *Id.* Articles 24, 25.
- Copy of letter from Holderness to Dinwiddie. Aug. 28, 1753.
- Copy of letter from Dinwiddie to Halifax. Nov. 17, 1753.
- Dinwiddie to Holderness. Nov. 17, 1753.
- Copy of Maj. Washington's journal. 1754.
- Copy of Ensign Ward's deposition. May 7, 1754.
- Regarding naval officer Bowman. 1759.
- *Id.*, Robert.
- Address of Sanquhar (Scottish borough in Dumfriesshire, nothing to do with Virginia). Feb. 10, 1776.
- Letters from Virginia merchants trading to St. Eustatius.
- Extracts of letters between Clinton and Adm. Arbuthnot regarding an expedition to Elizabeth River in Virginia. July, 1780.

(For journals, etc., in this bundle, see A. H. A. Report, 1908. Formerly in *A. W. I. 646, 648, 649, 651, 652, 654, 656, 659, 660, 662, 665, 666, 667, 682*. )
1345-1353. 1762-1777. Letters to the Secretary of State from the Governors, Francis Fauquier to Lord Dunmore, with Enclosures.  
(Formerly A. W. I. 205-213.)

Commissions, correspondence, etc., similar to the entries in the following volumes.  
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 79, 80, 82, 83.)

Entry books of the Lords of Trade and the Board of Trade.  
(Formerly B. T. Virginia 36-47.)

(See Introduction. Formerly B. T. Virginia 32.)

1371. 1677. Proceedings and Reports of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Virginia’s Affairs and Settling Virginia’s Grievances after Bacon’s Rebellion.  
This is the entry book of the commission of 1676. The contents appear to be much the same as those in the volume in the Bibliotheca Pepysiana, though the arrangement is different. This volume apparently contains more than the Pepys volume, but only a comparison can determine their differences.  
(Formerly C. E. B. 81.)

Secretary of State’s entry books of in-letters.  
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 325-326.)

1374. 1767. Entry Book.  
Secretary Shelburne’s entry book of in-letters and out-letters.  
(Formerly A. W. I. 324.)

1375. 1768-1776. Entry Book.  
Secretary of State’s entry book of out-letters.  
(See Introduction. Formerly A. W. I. 443.)

This collection of acts is made up from Col. Ent. Book, 86, 87; B. T. Virginia 86; Col. Ent. Book 88-90; B. T. Virginia 89; Col. Ent. Book 91; acts from A. W. I. 639; B. T. Acts, Virginia, 1-5; B. T. Virginia 93; B. T. Acts, Virginia, 6; acts from A. W. I. 662; B. T. Acts, Virginia, 7-9; B. T. Virginia 91; B. T. Acts, Virginia, 10-17. Many duplicates have been removed. For the contents of these volumes see A. H. A. Report, 1908, p. 493, where the number 1375 should be 1376.

(Formerly Col. Entry Book 84. For contents see A. H. A. Report, 1908.)

This series is made up as follows: B. T. Virginia 58; Col. Entry Book 85; B. T. Virginia, 54, 55, 53, 52, 56, 57, 59; sessional papers from A. W. I. 639, 640, 641, 649, 650, 662, 665, 606; B. T. Virginia 60-65, 67, 66, 68-75, 78, 76, 77-79, 84, 80-83. In 1423 a note says that no minutes of council were received from Virginia between Sept. 10, 1744 and June 10, 1747; and in 1425 the same is said of the period May, 1749 to Feb., 1752. For the contents of these bundles see A. H. A. Report, 1908.


Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 63-65, 55, 66-71. Lists for 1771, 1772-1773 may be found in Treasury In-Letters of those dates.

1444, formerly entered among the New York naval office lists, contains the returns for York and Rappahannock rivers.

1445, id. for the South Potomac and Acomac.

1446, id. for James River and Port Hampton.

ANTIGUA.

CLASS 7.

1. Antigua. 1702-1786, 1790-1802. Correspondence with the Secretary of State.

This bundle contains addresses, petitions, memorials, affidavits, letters, etc., transmitted by the governors to the Secretary of State.

Tables of exports and imports (1704, interesting and valuable) and other naval office statistics.

Communications from the Board of Trade, enclosing papers received.

Daniel Parke's answer to charges. 1710.

Letters from Jo. Hart and Wavell Smith.

Memorial from Charles Dunbar, surveyor general. Cf. Treasury I, bundles 322, 328.

Papers relating to troubles with Spain. 1725-1730.

There is a separate packet, 1790-1802, with one paper relating to the removal of Mr. Jefferson from the council. 1782.

(Formerly A. W. I. 451, 672 in part.)

The original correspondence with the Board of Trade, many early acts and proceedings, and many naval office lists will be found among the Leeward Islands papers, C. O. Classes 152-157.

CLASS 8.


An entry book of the acts of Antigua, copied from the "book of Acts now remaining in this island". Received with Cherret's letter of Mar. 14, 1706.

(Formerly B. T. Antigua 45; B. T. Montserrat 1, in part.)

1 This form of call slip is to be used for the remaining classes of Colonial Office papers, only the number requiring to be changed.
Collection of the acts of Antigua.
(Formerly Col. Entry Book 2, B. T. Acts, Antigua, 1-17, and B. T. Acts, St. Christopher, 2.)

CLASS 9.

Collection of the proceedings of council, assembly, and council in assembly, containing also letters and petitions, transcribed in full, from the inhabitants of one or other of the Leeward Islands or from the French and other governors of adjacent islands. Also depositions, interrogatories, and occasionally court proceedings. The transcripts vary very much in regard to the inclusion of other documents than the regular proceedings, depending somewhat on the humor of the clerk. 5 contains a number of memorials from the secretary, Wavell Smith.
(Formerly B. T. Antigua 1-43.)

CLASS 10.

(Formerly B. T. Antigua 43.)

"Declaring the grounds and reasons that enforced them to treat and articulate with the Lord Lefevre de la Baire, Lieut.-General for the king of France in the occidental Indies." The French general threatened to destroy the whole island unless the inhabitants submitted. The document was signed Nov. 9, 1666. Dates in the remonstrance are Oct. 25, 29, 31, 1666. A postscript is added giving further explanations and information regarding the part played by the Barbadians in the defense of the island.
(Presented by the Society of Friends, 1909.)

Treasurer's accounts to Feb. 6, 1719, and from Feb. 6, 1719 to Mar. 10, 1720. Also treasurer's accounts of St. Christopher to Jan. 25, 1718.
(Formerly B. T. Antigua 44.)

BAHAMAS.

CLASS 23.

1-10. Bahamas. 1717-1780. Original Correspondence, Board of Trade.
Original letters and enclosures from the governors, Woodes Rogers to John Maxwell. The bundle, lettered I, 1780-1781, will be found among the Bermuda series, C. O. 37: 22. Some of the earlier correspondence, 1696-1697, is in 12 below. All of these volumes contain letters and papers from South Carolina and papers relating to Turks Island.
(Formerly B. T. Bahamas 1-10.)
   (Formerly B. T. Bahamas 17.)

12. Bahamas. 1696-1731. Correspondence with the Secretary of State.
   Many references to Randolph, pirates, proceedings of vice-admiralty court for trial of breaches of the acts of trade. 1700.
   These papers throw light on trade and commerce with New England, Virginia, North and South Carolina.
   II. Proprietors' instructions to governor and others (not calendared).
   Petition of Thomas Bulkeley, merchant, to the king and order in Council thereon.
   Case of Bulkeley vs. Cadwallader Jones, John Graves, and Nicholas Trott.
   These are B. T. Papers, lettered A 15-A 59.
   III. Extracts from Privy Council Register and many transmissions from the Board of Trade, including important representation against the proprietors. Dec. 14, 1715.
   A computation of transporting 500 Palatines. 1717.
   Petitions of merchants.
   Several memorials and papers of lessees of the island of Providence asking for a charter. 1723-1727.
   Case of Woodes Rogers. 1725.
   Naval statistics. 1727-1728.
   IV. Queries and answers. 1727.
   Letters from Woodes Rogers and other papers, chiefly military.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 452, 453.)

13. Bahamas. 1718-1727. Id.
   Letters from the governors, Rogers and Phenney, with enclosures.
   Many answers to queries from the Board of Trade.
   List of fees. 1724.
   Naval office statistics. 1721-1725.
   Council minutes. 1721-1727.
   Ordnance lists and vital statistics.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 56.)

14. Bahamas. 1728-1746. Id.
   Letters from the governors, Phenney, Fitzwilliam, and Tinker.
   On ff. 48-52, brief history of Bahamas.
   Council and assembly proceedings. 1729-1731, 1734-1735.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 57.)

15. Bahamas. 1735-1783. Id.
   Transmissions from the Board of Trade concerning fortifications and the like, Spanish depredations, French attacks.
Statement of John Pownall as to the rights of Great Britain to Turks Island, seized by the French. 1753.
Copies of Shirley letters with enclosures. 1760.

II. Andrew Symmer's scheme for the protection of Turks Island. 1780.
Two or three Loyalist papers (Thomas Ross of Georgia).
(Formerly A. W. II. 454, 672 in part.)

16-25. Bahamas. 1762-1786. Id.
Letters from the governors, William and Thomas Shirley, to John Maxwell. Opens with letters relating to the French war and the insecure state of the islands.
Many papers from Andrew Symmer, agent for Turks Island, regarding its history, features, and government.
Representation from Thomas Shirley on the importance of the Bahamas for the protection of trade, etc.

In 23 and 24 are papers relating to Esek Hopkins's capture of New Providence, ranging from Gage's warning, Aug. 29, 1775, to the narratives and supporting affidavits sent home in 1779, including almost contemporaneous accounts by Pres. Browne, Chief Justice Atwood, and Taylor, a merchant (see also C. O. 137: 71). In C. O. 23: 9 additional information will be found, and a plan showing the "landing place of the rebels", Mar., 1776.

Browne's letters while a prisoner in Connecticut and New York, giving accounts of his recruiting among the Loyalists after his exchange for "Lord Stirling".
Lists of American prisoners in the Bahamas, with correspondence about their exchange.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Bahamas, i-10.)

Various papers accumulated by the Secretary of State.
Case of Thomas Atwood.
Letters exchanged with Spanish authorities, Don Antonio Claraco y Saúz, and others relating to surrender of Bahama Islands. 1783.
Many papers relating to Loyalist refugees in Bahamas, who had trouble with Gov. Maxwell, among whom were Lewis Johnston, late of Georgia, James Hepburne, "formerly retailer of gin and whiskey in North Carolina", and others. Loyalists not agreed among themselves. Old settlers disliked them, and Anthony Stokes, agent in London, wrote May 12, 1786, that "numbers of the Loyalists who arrived at the Bahamas from St. Augustine in the last division of vessels which went from thence are daily perishing under circumstances of the most excruciating distress, as they are not put on the same footing with the emigrants from the 13 revolted colonies and supplied with provisions and plantation implements". Valuable for the study of the Loyalists.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Bahamas, i1.)

27. Bahamas. 1787-1788. Id.
Papers relating to the Loyalists.
Memorial of planters of Island of Abaco, Michael Grant of Mobile, and others.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Bahamas, 12.)
28. Bahamas. 1787-1788. Id.

Papers relating to the Loyalists. Memorial of Alexander Cameron, Norfolk, Va. The effects of the arrival of the Loyalists can be traced in these papers. Note especially the “most secret and confidential” account, toward the end of the volume, with list of names, but without date or signature. All of these later volumes are deserving of examination for American history.

(Formerly Col. Corr., Bahamas, 13.)

CLASS 24.


Containing instructions, commissions, and similar entries.

(Formerly B. T. Bahamas 11-14, 16. 15 is now C. O. 24: 15.)

6-7. Bahamas and Turks Island. 1766-1781. Letters to the Secretary of State.

(Formerly A. W. I. 365, 366.)


To the Board of Trade, agents for Turks Island, governor of Bahamas, lords of the Admiralty. List of queries, governors’ commissions (cf. C. O. 72: 8).

(From the Colonial Office.)

CLASS 25.


Manuscript copies of acts.

(Formerly B. T. Acts, Bahamas, 1-5.)

CLASS 26.


(Formerly B. T. Bahamas 18-26.)

CLASS 27.


C. O. 23: 4 says that naval office lists for 1742-1743 were dispatched by a vessel that was captured and recaptured, and are to be found among the prize papers of the High Court of Admiralty. C. O. 27: 12-14 were formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 1, 2, 22 (in part).

BARBADOES.

CLASS 28.

1-35. Barbados. 1689-1782. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

Letters with enclosures from the governors, James Kendall to James Cunninghame.

(Formerly B. T. Barbados 4-39.)


(Formerly B. T. Barbados 103.)
37-49. Barbadoes. 1689-1752. Correspondence with the Secretary of State.

Letters from the governors, Stede to Grenville, with enclosures. Vols. 37-42 are former A. W. I. 456-476, 672 in part; vols. 43-49 are former A. W. I. 34-49. Acts, sessional papers, and duplicates have been removed. The papers are similar to others in the Secretary of State series, the enclosures relating to petitions and memorials, proceedings in chancery and admiralty courts, and the like. In 37 are about sixty papers relating to a single case of complaints and charges.

50-60. Barbadoes. 1761-1786. Id.

Letters from the governors, Pinfold to Parry. In addition to papers concerning the local affairs of the island these volumes contain accounts of relations with Spain, and the movements of Spanish vessels.

Answers to queries (54). Aug. 31, 1774.

Letters with comments upon the situation in America, such as, "no bad effect has been felt in this island hitherto from the disturbances in the northern colonies . . . we may justly hope that those people will return to a proper sense of their duty" (Hay's letter, Apr. 6, 1775, in 56) and Dartmouth's reply.

Constant references to American trade, provisions, and the bad conditions in Barbadoes arising out of the Revolution. The island was so dependent on the trade with the northern colonies as to arouse great fears of a famine (56, assembly's address and Hay's letter, Oct. 12, 1776).

56 and 57 are full of references to the war, to vessels and provisions captured. In 57 is a petition from the commanders of American privateers against the treatment of American prisoners in the West Indies and threats of similar treatment of British prisoners, June 28, 1778, and Hay's letter to the governor of Martinique, Aug. 13, 1777. Scarcely a document but has some reference to the situation. Address of assembly, Feb., 1778, says, "we truly lament the delusion of those unhappy people who have been reduced to exchange their former unbounded happiness for the destructive consequences of a ruinous state of anarchy and confusion." Hay's letters of this date are full of matters relating to the privateers, the capture of St. Vincent and Grenada, and the four and a half per cent. duty. The later letters of the governors are of less interest.

(Formerly Col. Corr., Barbadoes, 1-10.)


CLASS 29.


(Formerly Col. Entry Books 5-8; B. T. Barbadoes 44-57; and id. 58. Vol. 20 contains only the instructions given to Gov. David Parry, dated Sept. 6, 1782.)


(Formerly A. W. I. 341-342.)
Class 33: Barbadoes

CLASS 30.


(Formerly C. E. B. 15-16; B. T. Acts, Barbadoes, 1-12; B. T. Barbadoes 104; B. T. Commercial, II. 449; A. W. I. 455; C. O. Miscellany, series II. 247.)

CLASS 31.


These volumes contain also minutes of proceedings of the council of war, committee of public concern, and many supplemental papers relating to trade, war, defense, etc., including letters from planters, petitions, papers on sugar industry and methods, and commissions of the governors. Often these transcripts are in part entry books of miscellaneous documents as well as of acts and of assembly and council proceedings. The earlier volumes are generally the more valuable in this respect; later volumes are apt to be meagre.

(Formerly C. E. B. II-14.)

5-43. Barbadoes. 1694-1785. Id.

(Formerly B. T. Barbadoes 65-102.)

CLASS 33.


(Formerly C. E. B. 9, 10; B. T. Naval Office Lists 3, 4, 5; and from A. W. I. 461.)

Additional naval statistics may be found in Treasury Miscellaneous, Various, 168, 169, 1772-1780, and Treasury, In-Letters, 456, 457 (old references), 1776-1782. B. T. Naval Office Lists 6, 7, 8, now C. O. 33: 18, 20, 21, cover the period 1786-1806.

Vol. 14 opens with a list of all the ships that have laden any of the enumerated commodities in Barbadoes. 1679-1680.
A general account of the commodities imported. 1680.
An account of what ships have arrived.
An account of sundry invoices of goods imported.

15 contains returns of negroes and lists of vessels that have imported negroes. The information given is tabulated under the following heads: Names; To what place belonging; What build and quality; Tons; Guns; From what place; Mariners’ names; Plantation bonds, date, sum; Certificate of bond in Great Britain; What port and date; When entered; When cleared; Their loading; Whither bound. Similar information may be gathered from the naval office lists in general.


1. Escheats. 1725. Held in court house before the escheator general, jury sworn (12), witnesses examined, and inquisitions or offices found.

3. Court of Chancery. 1723-1732. Thirteen sittings. These transcripts were all sent over by Gov. Worsley, except that of the court of chancery, July 8, 1730–Apr. 18, 1732, which was sent over by the president of the Council.
(Formerly among the papers in *A. W. I. 459-471.*)


Beginning Sept. 17, 1725, the courts were held in the various precincts of St. Andrew's, Christ Church, St. Michael's, St. James, St. Peter's, sometimes consecutively, sometimes contemporaneously, generally in two but twice in three precincts at the same time, though the dates do not always coincide.
(Formerly among the papers in *A. W. I. 459-471.*)


In this list the courts are given as held in all the precincts simultaneously, though the dates do not exactly coincide. Five sittings of seven and eight months each are recorded.
(Formerly among the papers in *A. W. I. 459-471.*)


The following accounts are given:
Cash received on 2s. 6d. levy. 1727, 1728, 1729.
Receipt and payment of duties of excise and new negroes imported. Feb. 8, 1726-Aug. 8, 1727.
Cash received on 7½d. levy. 1726.
Cash received and sums bonded for, arising from duties of liquors and negroes imported, with quantities and quality of the same in the vessels following, thirteen tables. Nov. 27, 1730 to June 13, 1737, half-yearly accounts.
(Formerly among the papers in *A. W. I. 459-471.*)

BERMUDA.

CLASS 37.

(Formerly *B. T. Bermuda 2-22.*)

22-23. Bermuda, 1779-1782; Bahamas and Turks Island, 1780-1781; Bermuda and Bahamas, 1788-1790. Original Correspondence.

These volumes occasionally contain documents concerning the American Revolution and the Loyalist refugees. Note in bundle S. no. 12 the petition with signatures of Loyalists, merchants, and others, who had fled to Bermuda. At the end of 22 are many Bahamas papers misplaced; the volume itself is labelled "Bahama".
(Formerly *B. T. Bermuda 23-24.*
(Formerly B. T. Bermuda 25.)

25 opens with a list of papers relating to Newfoundland, but the papers themselves have disappeared. Many of the documents that follow are Board of Trade papers, that is, were received first by the Privy Council and then referred to the board. Others were sent directly to the board, still others of same date to the Secretary of State, showing that in 1690 correspondence was maintained by the governors with both offices. It is not easy to understand how those that bear the filing endorsements of the board got back into the hands of the Secretary of State, for these papers are from the America and West Indies series.
Vols. 28-30 contain the correspondence and enclosures from the governors, from Robinson to William Popham, 1689-1751.
(Formerly A. W. I. 477, 479-484, 672 (in part), 49-51.)

31-38. Bermuda. 1762-1784. Original Correspondence with the Secretary of State.
These volumes contain but little of general interest, dealing chiefly with the administrative and military affairs of the island. They are, however, of value from the point of view of British policy. For example, 30 shows that the salary question played a part in Bermuda as well as elsewhere. In Sept., 1747, shortly after the arrival of Gov. Popham, the assembly voted by a large majority not to allow the governor a salary, in defiance of the king’s instructions which directed Popham to take the proper means for raising and paying an adequate salary to himself in lieu of certain profits allowed. 37 and 38 contain a few references to affairs in America.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Bermuda, 1-8.)

The earliest document is dated 1778. The bundle contains:
- A list of prizes captured and brought to Bermuda between Apr. 4, 1782 and Apr. 4, 1783.
- An extract from the journal of the general assembly of Connecticut regarding supplies of provisions. May 2, 1779.
- Gov. Bruere’s proclamation regarding the American Revolution.
- A long memorial from Anstruther to the Secretary of State. June 10, 1784.
- Supplemental documents covering the period, 1776-1784.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Bermuda, 9.)

CLASS 38.

Proprietary entry book.
Copy of the charter of Bermuda, June 29, 1615, with heads of inquiry, 1679, showing company’s monopoly of trade, the character of the legislative power whereby the general assembly in the island could make laws which had to be confirmed by the company in England, and giving a brief history of the company.
Also various orders and petitions, statements of grievances, articles against the company with the latter’s answer. Many documents relate to the dissolution of the company and the troubles with Gov. Coney. (Formerly C. E. B. 17.)

Commission and instructions for Gov. Robinson, with heads of inquiry. Additional instructions. Answers to queries. Also many letters. (Formerly C. E. B. 18.)

(Formerly B. T. Bermuda 28-35.)

Containing governor's commission and instructions. (Formerly A. W. I. 371.)


CLASS 39.

(Formerly B. T. Bermuda 61-62, 65; B. T. Acts, Bermuda, 1-6.)

CLASS 40.

In addition to acts and session papers this volume contains treasurer’s accounts, grand jury presentments, collector’s accounts, sheriff’s accounts, and a short narrative of the island in general, with a brief account of the whale-fishery. (Formerly C. E. B. 19; C. O. Miscellany, series II. 449.)

2-32. Bermuda. 1698-1783. Sessional Papers. (Formerly B. T. Bermuda 39-60.)

CLASS 41.

6-7. Bermuda. 1715-1751. Shipping Returns. (Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 9-10.)

CANADA.

CLASS 42.

1-10. Canada. 1763-1781. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.
Letters and enclosures from the governors, James Murray to F. Halldemand. (Formerly B. T. Canada 1-2, 2 A, 3-9.)

13. I. The first part of this bundle contains certain attested copies from Bellomont that have been calendared.

II. Later papers, though earlier in date, concern the claim of the Earl of Stirling to the country of Canada, the title and interest of England in and to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the river, and the territories adjoining (period of Commonwealth) by Sir Lewis Kirke, and other similar papers.

III. A third group, 1703, contains:

Letters from the Secretary of State to the Board of Trade enclosing extracts of letters from Dudley, Cornbury, and others regarding Acadia and Canada.

"An account of everything that is to be found in the office relating to the intended expedition to Canada in 1709."

_Id._ 1710.

A view of Canada taken by Maj. John Livingston with an account of fortifications and numbers of men. 1710.

Various papers relating to Hill's expedition against the French in Canada about 1711.

"A minute of what is to be found in the office books relating to the expedition of 1711."

IV. List of the officers of the American regiments with dates of their recommendations and with remarks. 1739-1742.

Memorandum relating to North America, expedition of 1745.

Proposals for the reduction of Canada. Mar. 24, 28, 1746.

Other papers relating to the same. 1746-1749.

Papers relating to Crown Point. 1750.


Note of the letter of M. Rouillé to the Duc de Mirepoix. Apr. 13, 1755.

Project (in French) of an invasion of the colonies from Canada. 1759.

"Registre des Déclarations faites par les Habitants du Gouvernement des Trois Rivières" concerning Canadian paper. Dec. 9, 1763.

Copy of commission of James Murray. Nov. 21, 1763.


14. Bills and other papers relating to Indians during their stay in England, 1750-1766, and other documents touching their return to Virginia and elsewhere.

"A Plan to establish and raise several New Regiments for the Province of Canada, without any expense to Great Britain."


Accounts of canoes, etc., with accompanying remarks.

"Deed of cession to the king from the Six Nations, executed at Fort Stanwix." Nov. 5, 1768.

A printed copy of the Quebec Act.

"Heads of what was done relative to Quebec previous to the Quebec Act."

"Draft of an Ordinance for establishing Courts of Justice in the Province of Quebec." May 1, 1775.
A card reading "Docquet on the List of Papers sent by Govr Carleton in 1779" with the following note, "The original papers of which this is a list were transmitted to the Council Office and the duplicate bound up for his Majesty's own use"; on the reverse is a list of enclosures, followed by various letters, despatches, orders in Council, copy of the commission under the great seal appointing Carleton governor of Quebec, Apr. 12, 1768, and another appointing Haldimand, Sept. 18, 1777.

Various plans for reducing expenses.

Enclosures in Haldimand's letter of July 16, 1782.

Some duplicates of Haldimand's letters. 1780.

Plan proposed for reducing the expenses created in Canada for supporting the Indians. Oct. 20, 1779.

Id. concerning the civil establishment of Quebec.


Proclamation of Haldimand's to the ecclesiastics of Montreal.

Duplicates of Haldimand's letters to the Secretary of State; one of Oct. 23, 1781, with requisitions for Indian presents, and another "most secret" of Nov. 23, 1781.

Petition of Pierre Roubaud, a Jesuit, to Shelburne.

Copies of despatches from the Secretary of State.

Papers regarding American rebels, vouchers, etc.

Various military memorials.

Distribution of troops in North America, with explanatory note.

Copies of papers to Col. Guy Johnson, and other papers relating to the Six Nations.

From A. W. I. 673 have been transferred a number of Hessian returns and papers and military memorials.

Letter from William Knox to Nepean regarding charges against contractors.

List of officers of the Queen's American Rangers.

Several papers regarding John Connolly, colonel of provincial troops.

(Formerly A. W. I. 485, 514, 515, 517, 673.)


A collection of intercepted letters in French, addressed to persons in Quebec from Port La Joie, Bay Vert, etc. They are written largely by habitants.

(Formerly A. W. I. 486.)

24-46. Canada. 1760-1784. Letters to the Secretary of State.

From the governors, James Murray to Henry Hamilton.

(Formerly Col. Corr., Canada, 1-23.)


86. I. Canadian paper bills.

II. Papers relative to a French claim to the Bay de Puans on Lake Michigan. 1766-1767.


IV. Papers relative to the claims of M. Hoquart, former intendant, to land in French Canada.

V. Papers delivered by Henry Ellis to his deputy, George Alsop, in his office of secretary and clerk of the council. 1767.
VI. "Très humble adresse à sa Majesté par Les Hurons de la Jeune Lorette et Les autres sauvages domicilier qu'ils représentent."

VII. Letters from Pierre Roubaud, including a "Dissertation sur les [sic] Colonie (Canada)."

II. Representation of the Board of Trade regarding Quebec ordinances and constitution. Sept. 2, 1765.
III. State of duties at Quebec, to 1764.
IV. Printed tract, Consideration on the Expediency of Procuring an Act of Parliament for the Settlement of the Province of Quebec. 1766.
V. Manuscript additions thereto and manuscript plan of a convenient method of administering justice in the province of Quebec.
VI. Printed draft of an intended report concerning the state of laws and administration of justice.
(IV., V., VI. are by M. Masères.)
VII. Copy of a procès verbal or report of the superior council of Quebec on the code civil or ordinance of Apr., 1767. (French.)
VIII. Talk with the Indians. July, 1771.
IX. Miscellaneous collection of papers referring to military affairs, finances, justice, trade, the greater number of which concern the period after 1783. A few of the earlier papers relate to the effects of the war.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Canada, 55-56.)

CLASS 43.

(Formerly B. T. Canada 15-17.)

Paper bills of the year 1764, regarding which more information can be obtained in C. O. 42: 88 (1.), where half the bundle relates to the same subject, C. O. 47: 84-108, and C. O. 5: 40.

Letters from the Secretary of State to various departments, with entries of commissions and instructions and despatches to the governors.
(7 was formerly A. W. I. 374; 8 is from the Colonial Office. Cf. C. O. 24: 14.)

Letters to the Secretary of State.
(Formerly A. W. I. 375-378.)

CLASS 44.

(Formerly B. T. Canada 36, 12, 40; B. T., Acts, Canada, 1; Col. Corr., Canada, 59 A.)
CLASS 45.

(Formerly B. T. Canada 18-20. The St. John’s minutes formerly in 19 have been transferred to C. O. 229: 1.)

CLASS 47.

(Formerly A. W. I. 487-513.)

109. Canada. 1770. List of Lands in Roture, two parts.
(Formerly B. T. Canada 60.)

110. Canada. 1773. “Code of Laws, Civil and Criminal, for the Province of Quebec in deliberation under five Heads.”

These heads are: the State of the Province, the Courts of Justice, the Common Law, the Revenue, the Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported by His Majesty’s advocate general, with an appendix concerning the laws of police and the titles of the estates and constitution of the Jesuits. Addressed to the king and signed, James Marriott, Doctors Commons, Mar. 3, 1773. With a few marginal notes in French written in red ink.
(Formerly A. W. I. 516.)


“Copies of the original papers and proceedings and of the transcripts of the rules, orders, proceedings, and judgment of the court of common pleas, together with the reasons of appeal and answers thereto, and of the entries made in the register of the court of appeals of all the rules, orders, proceedings, and judgments thereof. In the case between James Monk, Esq., his Majesty’s attorney-general on behalf of his Majesty’s plaintiff in the inferior court, against William Taylor and George Forsyth, merchants.”

Taylor and Forsyth were merchants residing at Niagara, who sold goods to Col. Guy Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the years 1780-1781, to the amount of £21,279, New York currency (£13,299 Quebec currency), and in total to £35,000, New York currency. The defendants were charged with fraud as not having actually supplied the goods, and so defrauding the crown. A detailed inventory is given and the proceedings in the trial. Judgment was rendered sustaining the decision of the court of common pleas, with recovery of £15,017 plus £914, New York currency. An appeal was taken to the king in Council.

The second part of the volume is taken up with “Lettered Exhibits”, A to N 2, given in proof by the defendants. These exhibits contain in itemized form all the transactions of Johnson with Taylor and Forsyth. Especially interesting are:

N 1. Johnson for the Indian department, on account of the expedition under Sir John Johnson.

The numbered exhibits from 3 to 85, which are composed chiefly of Johnson’s orders for goods.

The summing up of the case by the attorney general is also given, with remarks upon the exhibits, and at the end the reply of defendants’ counsel.
(Formerly part of B. T. Commercial, II. 479.)
DOMINICA.

CLASS 71.

1. Dominica. 1770-1778. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

Letters and enclosures from the governors, Young, Stuart, and Thomas Shirley, together with other documents regarding the organization of Dominica as a separate government, petitions, legal reports, court proceedings, and an elaborate account of the trade and cultivation of the island, in answer to Secretary Dartmouth’s queries. 1773. There is a duplicate of this document in C. O. 71: 4.

(Formerly B. T. Dominica 1.)

2. Dominica. 1730-1801. Letters to the Secretary of State.

Including printed description of Dominica with lists of freehold lands, original purchasers, and “present proprietors” (no date, but period of Lieut.-Gov. Stuart, 1773-1774, 1778).

Report of the Board of Trade on the king’s title to Dominica, with illustrative extracts and papers. Nov. 30, 1730.

Letter from Capt. Hanson offering to secure maps from Versailles “where they are deposited”. Aug., 1773. (Maps of “Rivers Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and in general”. Hanson was a native of North America and served in the “late war”.)

Draft of despatch regarding Loyalists settling in Dominica.

Instructions for Gen. Orde.

(Formerly A. W. I. 532, 674, B. T. Naval Office Lists 16-19.)

3-7. Dominica. 1770-1779. Letters to the Secretary of State.

Generally of local interest only. In 4 are a few papers of importance—answers to queries about shipping, enclosing naval office lists, 1772-1773, with an account of imports and exports.

(Formerly Col. Corr., Dominica, 1-5.)

CLASS 72.


(Formerly B. T. Dominica 2.)


(Formerly B. T. Dominica 3.)

3. Dominica. 1770-1779. Entry Book of Letters to the Secretary of State.

(Formerly A. W. I. 362.)

8. Dominica. 1770-1801. Id.

(From the Colonial Office.)

CLASS 73.


Index of subjects. Received from Mr. Matson, Dec. 15, 1792.
2. *Id.* Index of titles. 1768-1803.
   (Formerly *Col. Corr., Dominica*, 11 A, 46 A.)

   (Formerly *B. T., Acts, Dominica*, 1-4.)

   **CLASS 74.**

   (Formerly *B. T. Dominica* 5-9.)

   **CLASS 76.**

   (Formerly *B. T. Naval Office Lists* 18, with additions from 16 and 23.)

   Three parts:
   I. Register of town and garden lots, grants in Dominica and St. Vin-
      cent. 1765-1766.
   II. Register of sale of king’s lands in Dominica. Apr. 23, 24–May 6,
      1772 (sent in Gregg’s letter, Aug. 7, 1772).
   III. *Id.* Apr 15, 22, 1772 (sent in Gregg’s letter of Aug. 20, 1773).

   John Gregg was secretary to the commissioners for the sale of land. His
   first letter, but not the second, will be found in *C. O. 71:1*, bundle A, no. 9.
   See also *C. O. 76:9*.
   (Formerly *B. T. Dominica* 10.)

   **GRENADA.**

   **CLASS 101.**

1-7. Grenada. 1763-1778. Original Correspondence with the
   Board of Trade.

   Letters from the governors, George Scott to George Macartney. In 6 is
   an address from the assembly of Grenada in favor of the Revolution in Amer-
   ica, Jan. 31, 1777.
   (Formerly *B. T. Grenada* 1-7.)

   Messrs. Stone, Weston, and others to Lord Carteret. 1743.
   Statistics for 1747.
   Data regarding land sales. 1764.
   Draft of Gov. Mathew’s instructions.
   A few four and a half per cent. papers.
   Documents relating to St. Vincent and Dominica.
   An interesting Loyalist petition.
   (Formerly *Col. Corr., Grenada*, 1; *A. W. I.* 536, 674 in part.)

   From the governors, George Scott to George Ferguson.
   (Formerly *Col. Corr., Grenada*, 1 A-16.)
CLASS 102.

(Formerly B. T. Grenada 8-10.)

(Formerly A. W. I. 346-350.)

14 is one of Shelburne’s letter-books, with only seven and a half pages filled.
15 is a letter-book of the Secretary of State for the colonies, containing, in addition to entries of despatches, various commissions and instructions, report of advocate general and attorney general and solicitor general relative to a case of murder in the plantations committed “within a bay” of the province of New York by men belonging to H. M. S. Winchester. Was it within the Admiralty jurisdiction in the plantations?
(14 was formerly A. W. I. 345; 15 is from the Colonial Office library.)

CLASS 103.

(Formerly B. T. Grenada 20, 21; B. T. Acts, Grenada, 1-4.)

CLASS 104.

1-5. Grenada. 1766-1776. Sessional Papers.
(Formerly B. T. Grenada 15-18; B. T. Commercial, II. 450.)

CLASS 106.

(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 23.)

(Formerly B. T. Grenada 12-14; B. T. Commercial, II. 455.)

GUADELOUPE.

CLASS 110.

Three-quarters of vol. 1 concern the years 1758-1759 and relate to all the neighboring islands, Martinique, St. Eustatius, and Antigua. It closes with Sept. 14, 1761.
2 is of the same character. 1761-1763.
3 contains a few despatches to Pitt. 1759-1761.
The remaining documents are all of later date.
(Formerly A. W. I. 100, 101, 537, 674.)
Guiana, British.

Class III.

A volume of original documents and copies of documents relating to the capitulation and administration of the three Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in 1781. Edward Thompson, commander of H. M. S. Hyena, conducted the negotiations and many of the papers are signed by him. There are a few secretary's despatches in the volume. Robert Kingston was appointed governor of Demerara on Oct. 12, 1781.
(Formerly A. W. I. 384. See also Surinam, Class 278.)
The papers relating to British Guiana are extensive, as may be seen from the List of Colonial Office Records, under C. O. 116. Bundles 18-66 in that class were formerly C. O. Transmissions 456-504, containing a series of papers relating to Berbice, 1686-1792. See preface, Cal. St. Pap. Col., 1700.

Havana.

Class 117.

A volume of papers relating to the expedition against Havana and Cuba in 1762, containing instructions, commissions, rules for the distribution of prizes, letters from the Earl of Albemarle, with narratives of events, and other enclosures of various kinds, also colored plans of Havana harbor, large and small, journals of the siege, articles of capitulation, papers on the government of the city until Cuba was returned to Spain in 1763. Last date, Dec., 1763.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Havana, I.)

Honduras.

Class 123.

Copies of papers touching the Mosquito Shore, the chief documents of importance being in vol. I.
C. O. 124: 1, 2 contains the records of the Old Providence Company.
In C. O. 137: 69-79 (Jamaica) will be found many papers relating to the Mosquito Shore, as the superintendent of that dependency was under the direction of the governor of Jamaica.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Honduras, 1, 2, 14.)

Hudson's Bay.

Class 134.

1-3. Hudson's Bay. 1675-1759. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State.
1. 1675-1689. Concerns chiefly quarrels with the French and despatches regarding the interpretation of the treaty of Utrecht. The French had seized seven forts of the Hudson's Bay Company between 1682 and 1694 and according to the company's statement did damage to the extent of £108,514. The volume contains many petitions and complaints. Among the papers are two letters of Edward Randolph, dated Nov. 20, 1686, and Jan. 6, 1688, from
the first of which the following extract is taken, "We have had here a new face and the expectation of St Edmund Andros coming to be our gov' puts a great check upon the old faction, wh has been as stoutly supported by many in the new gov' as was formerly by the old members; and Mr. Dudley winde mill like has turned to every gale, but in despite of them all we have gott the town house for our church of Eng4 where we have divine service twice every Sunday and prayers Wednesday and Friday mornings and have sometimes 7 or 8 children with their parents baptized at our church and 3 or 400 Hearers. But not one of the Council except myself, and not above 2 or 3 of our Church in any public employment civil or military."

(Formerly B. T. Hudson's Bay 1.)

2. 1696-1719. Controversy arising out of the seizure of York fort by the French in 1694. The question as to whether or not De la Forest, the governor, had infringed the articles of capitulation was taken up by the Board of Trade and the Privy Council. The English recaptured the fort in 1696, but the controversy continued. The company persisted in its claim for damages and this volume records the many attempts which the company made to obtain a proper settlement of the question, 1699-1713. These attempts brought up the larger question of the boundary line between the French and English settlements, particularly after the treaty of Utrecht.

(Formerly B. T. Hudson's Bay 2.)

3. 1696-1759. Deals with the same subject, including:
Many reports from the company and representations by the Board of Trade.
A manuscript book entitled, "Transactions between England and France relating to Hudson's Bay". 1689 and 1699. (Cf. C. O. 135: 2.)
Several copies of a printed statement by the company. 1699.

The later documents are:
A report of the Board of Trade. Feb. 12, 1712.
Further petition of the company. 1714.
A letter from the Secretary of State re the company and the attempted discovery of the Northwest Passage by H. M. S. Furnace, 1741.
Further statement of old claims. 1755. (See C. O. 388: 48, Gg. 47.)
Additional statement from the Board of Trade. 1759.
(Formerly A. W. I. 539.)

Of these papers there was a third volume lettered B, vol. 2 being lettered A. It contained but two documents, the titles to which can be found in C. O. 326: 38. The original papers in the Hudson's Bay Office are now being copied for the Canadian government.

CLASS 135.

Contains "Charter and Entries of Hudson Bay, May 2, 1670–June 6, 1689". The entries, 1682-1689, relate almost entirely to the same subject as that treated in C. O. 134: 1, 2, 3, in fact many of the entries are copies of those
documents. At the end are entries of the commissions of Capt. George Geyer, Capt. John Marsh, and Capt. Andrew Hamilton. The last entry, a memorial of the French ambassador Barillon touching Radisson, is dated Apr. 17, 1685.

(From the Colonial Office.)


"Transactions Between England and France Relating to Hudson Bay. 1687." Similar to document in C. O. 134: 3. Other entries deal with the negotiations leading to the treaty of 1687. On page 43 is "The Narrative of Mr. Peter Esprit Radisson in reference to the answer of the Commiss of France to the right and title of the Hudson Bay Co."

(Formerly C. E. B. 25.)

Corresponds closely to C. O. 134: 2.
(Formerly B. T. Hudson's Bay 3.)

JAMAICA.

CLASS 137.


(Formerly B. T. Jamaica 5.)

2-40. Jamaica. 1689-1782. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

Letters with enclosures from the governors, Acting Gov. Watson to Lieut.-Gov. Archibald Campbell. The documents in this series for the years 1774-1782 are very meagre and should be supplemented by those in the Secretary of State series, particularly 69, 75-79, 81, below.

(Formerly B. T. Jamaica 6-44.)


(Formerly B. T. Jamaica 46-47.)


44 contains papers that fill in the gap between D. 25 and E. 3 in 2 above. The remaining documents in this series of bundles are of a miscellaneous character, petitions, memorials, papers relating to expeditions and other military movements, that came into the hands of the Secretary of State.

(Formerly A. W. I. 540-549, 674 in part.)

51-57. Jamaica. 1689-1753. Letters to the Secretary of State.

From the governors, Watson to Knowles, with enclosures.

(Formerly A. W. I. 41-48.)

58-83. Jamaica. 1746-1783. Id.

From the governors, Trelawney to Archibald Campbell. The real importance of this series begins with 1774, vol. 69.

Note the address of the assembly, sent over in Gov. Keith's letter of Jan. 4, 1775, beseeching the crown not to go to war. "Alarmed
with the approaching horrors of an unnatural contest, in which
the most dreadful calamities to this island and the inevitable
destruction of the small sugar colonies are involved”, the as-
sembly sought “to heal these disorders which may otherwise
terminate in the destruction of the empire”. The address seems
to uphold the colonial cause and deems Parliament the aggressor,
arraigning the mother-country somewhat after the fashion of the
Declaration of Independence.

Note also Keith's comments and Dartmouth's despatch of Mar. 3, and
another long despatch of Lord George Germain, Apr. 5, 1780
(76).

About the middle of vol. 69 begins a series of papers regarding a colony
of English subjects on the Mosquito Shore, which continues
through the volume and into following volumes to 79. In 69 are
answers to queries regarding the condition of the island.

Vol. 75 contains many papers regarding relations with Spain, 1779, and
Lord George Germain's secret despatches to Lieut.-Gov. Campbell.

Vol. 76 deals with the same matter.
Attack on the Spaniards at Honduras.
Capture of the island of Rattan.
The Spanish capture of Mobile and its dependencies.
Jamaica letters.
Lord George Germain's despatches.
Capture of St. John's Fort in Nicaragua.
Spain's capture of Black River settlement on Mosquito Shore.
Expedition to Bluefields from St. John's, etc.

In vol. 78 we begin to hear more of West Florida—complaints from
Pensacola of Mobile in the hands of the enemy, and the need of
reinforcements. The subject is continued in vol. 79.

Vol. 78 deals also with the Bluefields expedition.
With the great hurricane, earthquake, and inundation in Jamaica.
With the expedition against Santiago de Cuba (map).

Vols. 79, 80, 81 contain papers regarding the recruiting and service of
American Loyalist troops (particularly the Loyal American Rangers) ordered to Pensacola.
The corps raised among the rebel prisoners for the purpose of
attacking the Spanish dominions.

Many important despatches of Lord George Germain.
At the end of vol. 81 is a collection of “Miscellaneous Papers”.

All the Jamaica volumes are valuable as throwing side-lights on the general
situation and are indispensable for a study of the Anglo-Spanish war from
1779 to 1783.

(Formerly Col. Corr., Jamaica, 1-26.)

CLASS 138.

(Formerly C. E. B. 27-32.)

(Formerly B. T. Jamaica 53-72.)
(Formerly A. W. I. 335-338.)

Contains chiefly commissions and instructions to the governors.
(From the Colonial Office.)

CLASS 139.

In addition to copies of acts, vol. 1 contains a copy of the assembly journal, Apr. 26, 1675–Nov. 29, 1679. Scattered through the volumes are a few miscellaneous entries. 8 is a printed volume, 1738.
(Formerly C. E. B. 37-44; C. O. Miscellany, series II. 250, originally S. P. Dom., Misc., 293.)

(Formerly B. T. Acts, Jamaica, 1-29; B. T. Commercial. II. 472.)

CLASS 140.

(Formerly C. E. B. 34-36; B. T. Jamaica 77-129; B. T. Commercial II. 445.)

CLASS 142.

(Formerly C. E. B. 33; B. T. Naval Office Lists 26-36. See also Treas., Misc., Various, 218, and Treas. In-Letters, 450, old references.)

“A Perticular of Arrears due to Several Persons returned from Jamaica, With an Abstract.”
By an order in Council, June 29, 1658, Jessopp and Francis Hodges (treasurer of the land forces in Jamaica) were instructed to inquire concerning the claims of officers and others returned from Jamaica, to pay all arrears for service there, to inform themselves regarding the condition of the soldiers, and to present the most pressing cases of need to the Council for its consideration. This account was drawn up by Hodges, stating what was due to the several officers and soldiers, and to the parents, relatives, and administrators of such as died in the service. There is an alphabetical index of 328 names, but no abstract.
(Formerly C. E. B. 26.)

A list of landholders in the island of Jamaica, together with the number of acres each person possessed, taken from the quit-rent books in 1754. It was sent over by Gov. Knowles in his letter of Dec. 31 of that year. The number of landholders is about 1580, the total acreage 1,671,569, giving an average of 1056 acres to each landholder. The lands were distributed within 19 counties, though each landholder rarely held in more than five counties.
(Formerly B. T. Jamaica 148.)
"In the Court of Error. Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Chandos are the Plffts, Walron Fearon, Esq., and Mary his wife are the Defendants. Brief on the part of the Defendants. This is a writ of Error brought to reverse a judgment in Replevin obtained in the supreme court of the present Defendants against their graces the Duke and Duchess of Chandos for the several negroes named in the pleading." Dec. 22, 1781. See Acts Privy Council, Colonial, V., § 433.
(Formerly B. T. Jamaica 147.)

Leeward Islands.
CLASS 152.

1-35. Leeward Islands. 1691-1782. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.
From the governors, commissioners, 1691, and others to Acting Gov. Anthony Johnson, president of the council. These volumes include the original papers for Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, and Nevis. 35 is a small bundle of letters and memorials from councils and individuals, with a few letters to the Secretary of State. Former B. T. Leeward Islands 39, though of date later than 1783 and now transferred to the modern Board of Trade series, contains a few papers that have to do with the Revolution.
(Formerly B. T. Leeward Islands 4-38.)

(Formerly B. T. Leeward Islands 62.)


40-45. Leeward Islands. 1721-1751. Id.
These bundles are composed of papers brought together from the America and West Indies series and arranged chronologically. They consist of letters with enclosures from the governors, Codrington to Fleming; and a variety of miscellaneous papers that accumulated in the secretary’s office.
(Formerly A. W. I. 52-55, 550, 551, 554, 555, 675.)

46-63. Leeward Islands. 1754-1784. Letters to the Secretary of State.
From the governors, Grenville to Thomas Shirley. As in the cases of Jamaica and Barbadoes, the early volumes of Leeward Islands documents are of less importance than those of later date.
Beginning with vol. 55 we meet with references to affairs on the American continent and to the influence of those affairs upon the inhabitants of the islands. "No mischievous sparks of the continental flame," writes Gov. Payne, in Jan., 1775, "have reached any district of the government. The trade of every island of it is most uncommonly flourishing. Provisions of all kinds from the continent of America are cheaper and more plentiful than they have been in the memory of man." The letters from Gov. Burt seem to contradict this statement. Speaking of the years 1775-1777 Burt calls the St. Christopher party, "factious, disap-
pointed, and Gallo-American principled” and says “Mr. Greathead (president of St. Christopher, 1775-1777) suffered them to do in a manner as they pleased and escaped [trouble]; by two years’ relaxation of government and acquiescence in the commander, distraction and American principles took head” (59, Nov. 25, 1778). In 1778 he speaks of the pitch to which the folly and madness of the assembly has gone and reports that some say the king’s instructions are not binding on them. “The disposition of that assembly” (which he elsewhere calls the “ignorance of a narrow-minded parsimonious Gallo-American Assembly”), “as well as others in this part of the world having caught the infection from America and deeply tinged with the principles of Republicanism attempt bringing all to a level and assume privileges to which I cannot think them constitutionally, I am certain they are not from the mode of government hitherto, entitled” (60, Oct. 25, 1780). See also 60, Mar. 30, 1780, President Johnston’s letter of May 13, 1781, and Lord George Germain’s despatch to Shirley (no. 3) regarding transfer of headquarters of the government from St. Christopher to Antigua.

There are many references to the scarcity of provisions.
The capture of privateers.
The movements of American vessels, and their seizure.
The governor’s right to issue letters of marque and reprisal.
Trials in courts of admiralty.
The treatment of American prisoners at St. Christopher and Antigua (61).

An important group of documents, scattered through the volumes (55-61) deals with the American vessels and their relations with the Dutch, French, and Danish islands, especially St. Thomas and St. Eustatius. Greathead complained constantly of the aid furnished by St. Eustatius to the American privateers in 1776 and 1777, fitting out and arming vessels to cruise on British suspects (56).

Another important group is made up of intercepted letters:
Case of Capt. Hubbard, who shipped on a provision vessel from London to Boston with letters and papers to Hancock, Adams, and others.
Lists and copies of the letters, and account of proceedings (61).
Letter and bill of lading found on board the American sloop Content from Carter Braxton, Virginia member of the Continental Congress (56, Sept. 28, 1776).

Throughout the volumes there is much scattered information about evasions and fraud in the collecting of the four and a half per cent. There are many inspector general’s letters (47), and a valuable series of the despatches of Lord George Germain, reviewing the general situation. In vol. 60 is a colored map of Porto Rico and much information regarding military and naval manoeuvres in the West Indies and the powers of the governor of the Leeward Islands, who was “governor and commander-in-chief in and over his Majesty’s islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Anguilla, Tortola, and all other his Majesty’s Leeward and Charibbee Islands”, extending from Guadeloupe to Porto Rico.

(Formerly Col. Corr., Leeward Islands, 1-18.)
Class 166: Martinique

Class 153.

   (Formerly C. E. B. 45-47.)

   (Formerly B. T. Leeward Islands 43-60.)

22-25. Leeward Islands. 1766-1782. Entry Books of Letters to
   the Secretary of State.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 356-359.)

Class 154.

   (Formerly C. E. B. 49, 50, 51, 102; B. T. Leeward Islands 70; B. T. Nevis
   13; A. W. I. 553; C. O. Miscellany, series II. 248.)

Class 155.

   (Formerly C. E. B. 48.)

2. Leeward Islands. 1692-1699. Id.
   Antigua, 1692-1699; Nevis, 1695-1699; Montserrat, 1695-1698.
   (Formerly B. T. Leeward Islands 64.)

3-8. Leeward Islands. 1704-1775. Id.
   Covers all the Leeward Islands, the assembly meeting at Nevis, St. Chris-
   topher, 1704-1710; Antigua, 1725-1726; Nevis, 1722-1723; St. Christopher,
   1722-1726; Montserrat, 1722-1724.
   (Formerly B. T. Leeward Islands 65-66, and various.)

Class 157.

1. Leeward Islands. 1683-1787. Shipping Returns.
   (Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 37. Class 243: 1 contains shipping re-
   turns for St. Christopher, 1685-1787.)

Martinique.

Class 166.

   Records of council of war on board ship at Martinique. 1693.
   Other papers relating to the attack on Martinique. June 4, 1693.
   Letter from a merchant in Martinique to Mlle. Budan et Cie, chiefly
   on business matters (in French).
   Delafaye to Mr. Crawford regarding depredations of French at
   Martinique. June 26, 1723.
   M. Champigny to Count Maurepas. 1744. In French (cipher de-
   ciphered), two letters.
   Treasury to Lords Justices regarding Fort Royal. Mar. 23, 1762.
   M. de la Rivière to Brig. Ruffane, with account of timber purchased
   for the French king since the evacuation of Martinique by the
   English. Aug. 8, 1763.
Letter in French regarding state of the soldiers at Martinique. Aug. 17, 1778.
Five deciphered despatches from Martinique to Versailles. July 8, 9, August 4, 1779.
Despatch from the Marquis de Bouillé to M. de Sartine.
One from de Sartine to de Bouillé, 1780, with letter from William Knox to Sir Stanier Porten about the correspondence.
Copy of letter from Count Dillon, supposed to be written to Count Lauderoy. Fort Royal, Martinique, May 24, 1781.
(Formerly A. W. I. 555, 675 in part.)

2. Martinique. 1761-1763. Correspondence with the Secretary of State.
Chiefly regarding capitulation of Martinique. Feb. 14, 1762.
Many returns and statistical tables, some of which are in French.
Letters from the collector at Martinique.
Report on damages to Fort Royal from the siege.
(Formerly A. W. I. 102.)

MONTSESRAT.

CLASS 175.

1. Montserrat. 1726-1787. Miscellaneous.
Letter regarding Dyer as chief justice.
Memorial of John Yeamans in behalf of John Osborn. No date.
Capt. Paul George to Secretary of State, a bid for office. Feb. 26, 1725.
(Formerly A. W. I. 566.)

CLASS 176.

(Formerly C. E. B. 55, 56; B. T. Acts, Montserrat, 1-6; Col. Miscellany, II. 251, originally S. F. Dom., Miscellany, 294.)

CLASS 177.

(Formerly B. T. Montserrat 1-3.)

4-15. Montserrat. 1729-1780. Id.
(Formerly B. T. Montserrat 4-18.)

NEVIS.

CLASS 184.

I. 1706-1707. From William Burt to Mr. Dummer regarding West Indian postal service, saying, "Privateers are so thick amongst these islands that we cant sail from island to island but with more hazard than between England and this place, hardly a vessell in 3 escapes." June 25, 1703.
Capt. John Johnson to the Secretary of State. Mar. 22, 1705.
An account of the taking of Nevis with a copy of the treaty of surrender. Mar. 21, 1706.
Capt. Abbott to the Secretary of State, Mar. 13, 1706, with account of the "intended invasion of the French".
Abbott and Burt to D’Iberville protesting against breach of the articles of capitulation.
Many other papers relating to the capitulation and other operations of the French fleet in the West Indies.
Letter from the Board of Trade to the Secretary of State regarding the appointment of commissioners to examine into losses at Nevis and St. Christopher.

Many papers regarding losses at Nevis.


IV. 1758. Board of Trade to Pitt regarding leaves of absence.
(Formerly A. W. I. 567.)

CLASS 185.

(Formerly C. E. B. 57-58; Col. Miscellany, II. 252, originally S. P. Dom., Miscellany, 295.)

(Formerly B. T. Acts, Nevis, 1-4.)

CLASS 186.

(Formerly B. T. Nevis 1-10.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CLASS 194.

1-20. Newfoundland. 1696-1782. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

1-7(a) contain miscellaneous correspondence.

7(b)-20 contain the letters and enclosures of the governors, Gledhill (lieutenant-governor of the garrison at Placentia) to Shuldham (governor of Newfoundland).

The earlier volumes, which have been in part calendared, deal largely with matters of trade and the fisheries. Note Capt. Norris’s answers to the heads of inquiry, Nov. 13, 1696.

Later volumes contain the usual papers common to all the Board of Trade correspondence. The American plantations seem to have supplied most of the provisions, rum, and molasses, and even grass, though when the Newfoundland woods were cleared good grass could be grown there. The New England vessels every year carried off large numbers of seamen and fisher-
men, when they sailed from any port where none of the king’s ships were. The volumes contain many valuable answers to queries and many petitions from merchants in England—Dartmouth, Bristol, Bideford, Barnstable, Poole, etc.—trading to Newfoundland (see 9, 14). 16 (T 26, 74, 75, V 13) contains a very interesting and valuable collection of papers regarding the work of the Moravians in America, with special reference to their mission in Labrador. 20 contains secretary’s despatches with instructions to the governor (Edwards) and the latter’s answers, 1780.

(Formerly B. T. Newfoundland 3-22.)

A huge volume of miscellaneous papers, very few of which are of date earlier than 1783. It contains:

A series of reports of the attorney general on the powers of the justice of the peace in Newfoundland and procedure of trial courts.

A report of the Board of Trade. Apr. 13, 1738.
Commission and instructions to Gov. Vanbrugh. 1738.
Printed lists showing states of the fishery during certain years, 1699-1792, with a “recapitulation”.
Comparative state of the British fishery. 1763-1791.

(Formerly B. T. Newfoundland 23.)

22-35. Newfoundland. 1702-1784. Letters to the Secretary of State.

22-23 are miscellaneous papers, largely concerned with the period of the war, 1702-1713, and the question of military defense.
Petitions, fishery statistics, Jackson papers, instructions to Thomas Smith (1740).

24-25 contain letters from the governors, Crowe to Rodney. 1766-1752.
26-35, letters from the governors, Thomas Graves to John Campbell. 1762-1784. The governors’ letters are accompanied with the usual enclosures.

(Formerly A. W. I. 570-571, 675 in part, 32-33; Col. Corr., Newfoundland, 1-10.)

41. Newfoundland. 1771-1798. Id.
Only one document: copy of Gov. Byron’s grant of land to Mrs. Ann Williams, 1771, ratified in 1786.
(Formerly Col. Corr., Newfoundland, 18.)

CLASS 195.

(Formerly C. E. B. 65.)

(Formerly B. T. Newfoundland 25-33.)

(Formerly A. W. I. 411-412.)
CLASS 199.

(Formerly C. E. B. 66.)

17. Newfoundland. 1772-1773. Id.
"Remarks made in obedience to his Majesty's instructions to Gov. Shuldh- ham, relative to the trade, fishery, etc., of Newfoundland, in the years 1772, 1773." These remarks take the form of valuable comments on the special instructions issued to the governor after the treaty of Paris, and show the manner in which he had carried out the orders.
(Formerly B. T. Newfoundland 21 A.)

The earliest date seems to be 1715; there are a few returns of 1745-1757; many of 1770-1783; but the greatest number is after 1783.
(Formerly B. T. Newfoundland 35.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

CLASS 217.

1-29. Nova Scotia. 1711-1782. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

Letters from the governors, Samuel Vetch (lieutenant-governor of Annopolis Royal) to J. Parr (lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia), and others, with enclosures.

The earlier volumes of this series contain a great deal of material for the history of the region between the Sagadahoc and the St. Croix rivers, touching the title to Acadia, the defense of the coast of Canso, the fisheries, etc. Many of the letters are dated from Boston and were at first endorsed "New England", "Massachusetts", or "Plantations General" by the clerk of the Board of Trade, but were afterwards transferred to "Nova Scotia". They consist of letters from Nicholson, Hunter, Vetch, and others.

For example, at the end of vol. 10 are a number of papers relating to land grants in the present state of Maine, from Pemaquid to New Harbor. They were sent to the board by William Bollan, agent for Massachusetts, in Feb., 1751, and in many cases are copies of York deeds. A number of the papers are endorsed "Original papers taken out of the Secretary’s office from the Ancient Files of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, J. Willard, Sec." They relate to the Aulnay-La Tour difficulty which was brought into prominence later by a claim to the territory. Unfortunately the "Historical Account", drawn up by Bollan from these papers as his evidence, has been abstracted from the volume. It was entitled, "An Historical Account of the English and French Settlements in Arcady with sev'l papers annexed", and was marked G. 52.

The later volumes contain but few New England papers; some volumes none at all. 30 has been transferred to the modern Board of Trade series.
(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 1-29.)

(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 31.)
31-37 are miscellaneous papers.  
38-40 contain letters from the governors, Philips to Hopson, with enclosures.  
(Formerly A. W. I. 594-598, 29-31; a few papers from 681.)

From Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, continuing his correspondence with the Secretary of State after his transfer from Pensacola to Halifax.  
(See C. O. 5: 597. Formerly A. W. I. 406-407.)

From the governors, J. Belcher to J. Parr, with enclosures.  
(Formerly Col. Corr., Nova Scotia, 1-15.)

(Formerly Col. Corr., Nova Scotia, 12.)

Many valuable descriptions and maps of Cape Breton and Louisburg. 1744-1749.  
Letter from William Bollan, agent for Massachusetts, regarding the reimbursement of Massachusetts for her share in the Louisburg expedition. Westminster, Dec. 2, 1746.  
Memorial of Samuel Waldo for pay as brigadier-general of the forces. 1750.  
Id. Sir William Pepperrell.  
Id. American officers detained at Louisburg.  
Id. Col. Samuel Moore of New Hampshire.  
All of these papers were sent by Secretary Bedford to the Board of Trade.  
(Formerly A. W. I. 530, 672 in part.)

CLASS 218.

(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 32-39.)

(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 40.)

(Formerly A. W. I. 403-405.)

(From the Colonial Office.)

CLASS 219.

(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 58-60, 62; B. T. Acts, Nova Scotia, 2-8, 10-13.)
CLASS 220.

(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 42-55.)

CLASS 221.

(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 58-61.)

34-35. Nova Scotia. 1785-1797. Id.
(Formerly B. T. Naval Office Lists 11.)

The lists, alphabetically arranged, contain the names of emigrants to Nova Scotia in the years 1748 and 1749. They furnish information also of the time of entry, trade, regiment or ship, family, that is, as to whether single or married, and number of children.
(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 56.)

Printed in French and English. The English memorial (pp. 1-81) is signed by W. Shirley and W. Mildmay, at Paris, Jan. 11, 1751; that of the French (pp. 82-231) by La Galissonière de Silhouette, Paris, Oct. 4, 1750. The English reply (pp. 232-543) is signed by W. Mildmay and Ruvigny de Cosne, Paris, Jan. 23, 1753. Then follow "Pièces justificatives" to page 696, and a table of citations, pièces, and memoirs, mentioned by the French signatories in their memorial. For other documents bearing on the same subject, see C. O. 323: 16 (O. 67-77) and C. O. 217: 40.
(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 64.)

Six paper folios containing lists and plans of lots laid out in Nova Scotia, together with tables of items, such as number of lot, boundaries, number of acres, allowances for bad land, quantity in the grant, to whom sold, and granted, and price. As the last two schedules are not filled in, it is evident that the proposed land sale did not take place.
(Formerly B. T. Nova Scotia 57.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (St. John).

CLASS 226.

1-2. Prince Edward Island. 1769-1782. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.
Letters from the governors, Walter Patterson to Phillips Calbeck, with enclosures.
(Formerly B. T. St. John 1-2.)

Relating solely to St. John and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and containing few documents of date earlier than 1783. At the beginning of the bundle is an important petition. See Canadian Archives, 1895.
(Formerly A. W. I. 616, 682 in part.)
4-8. Prince Edward Island. 1769-1785. Letters to the Secretary of State. 
From Governor Patterson, with enclosures. 
(Formerly Col. Corr., Prince Edward Island, 1-5.) 

CLASS 227. 

(Formerly B. T. St. John 4.) 

(Formerly A. W. I. 413.) 

(Formerly A. W. I. 414.) 

CLASS 228. 

(Formerly B. T. Acts, Prince Edward Island, 1.) 

CLASS 229. 

(Formerly B. T. St. John 2 in part, 5; B. T. Acts, Prince Edward Island 11; B. T. Canada 19.) 

ST. CHRISTOPHER. 

CLASS 239. 

I. Codrington to the Secretary of State reporting that St. Christopher was at that time surrounded by French privateers and that the masters of ships in whose charge letters might be given would not throw them overboard “for fear of being ill used by the enemy”. Oct. 13, Dec. 22, 1702. 
Interesting statements by Codrington of his own position follow, also other letters from Codrington, Jan. 18, 23, Apr. 2, 1703, and from Col. Johnson, July 4, Nov. 3, 1705, Gov. Parke, 1706, 1707, and others, chiefly military, relating to the defense of St. Christopher and Nevis during the war, and showing conditions of great poverty in the island. 
Some petitions. 1702-1704. 
Articles of capitulation. 
Copy of letter from Col. Hamilton, with statistics. Apr. 20, 1706. 
Letter from the Board of Trade to Parke. Apr., 1706. 
Representation of merchants trading to St. Christopher. 

II. Draft of commission for inquiring into losses. 1706. 
Representation of the Board of Trade relating to settlement and disposal of late French portion of St. Christopher. 
Reports on land claims and disputes. 1715-1716.
   Petition from the council and assembly. 1723.
   Papers regarding the Cunningham and Spooner land controversy.
     See above, p. 45.
   Representation of the Board of Trade on St. Christopher. Apr. 10,
     1728.
   Papers concerning capture of St. Christopher vessel by the French,
     with depositions. 1729-1730.
IV. William Jackson and Richard Wilson to John Spooner. 1746.
   Copy of admiralty court proceedings. 1778.
   King vs. sloop Salt River Pacquet.
   Some intercepted correspondence with Curzon and Gouverneur, St.
     Eustatius, including a letter from Capt. Nicholas Martin, Rousby
     Hall, Patuxent, Maryland, Feb. 23, 1780.
     (Formerly A. W. I. 609, 682.)

CLASS 240.

     (Formerly B. T. Acts, St. Christopher, 1-10; B. T. St. Christopher 23-24;
       B. T. Commercial, II. 452, 475.)

CLASS 241.

     (Formerly B. T. St. Christopher 6, 8-22; B. T. Antigua 6; B. T. Montserrat
       1; B. T. Commercial, II. 475.)

CLASS 243.

     to inquire into the losses at St. Christopher and Nevis.

     For papers on the same general subject see 4, 5, 6, 7 below, Treasury 1,
     for the year 1717, and Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 11409.
     (Formerly B. T. St. Christopher 1; B. T. Commercial, II. 475; and A.
      W. I. 610.)


     Given by sufferers in Nevis and St. Christopher from the French invasion
     of 1705-1706 to various persons, merchants and others in London, authorizing
     them to act in the sufferers’ behalf in obtaining the third of their losses
     promised by act of Parliament. The volumes also contain copies of wills,
     marriage certificates, and the like, submitted as evidence. Some of the letters
     are originals. (See Scargill-Bird, Guide, third ed., p. 207.)

     Vols. 6 and 7 contain papers relating to the invasion of the French, 1705-
     1708, and to the losses and claims arising therefrom, 1711-1738.
     (Formerly B. T. Nevis 11, 12; B. T. St. Christopher 2-3.)


   "Debentures signed and delivered by the Board of Trade to various pro-
     prietors or inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher, who suffered by the late
     French invasion and who should, on or before December 25, 1712, make proof
     that they had resettled the plantations or habitations in the said islands on or
before December 25, 1711. These debentures are here entered in an entry book and the recipient or his lawyer receipts for the amount allowed.”
Parliament allowed £103,000, county money. The Board of Trade paid to sufferers £97,936; to Nevis planters who proved no resettlement £3563; id. St. Christopher £491; to Nevis planters who proved resettlement £354; id. St. Christopher £1070. Total £103,416. Cf. House of Commons Journal, XXI. 825, 881-883, 884, etc.
(Formerly B. T. St. Christopher 5.)

An index to the debentures of the sufferers who received £97,936, as above.
(Formerly B. T. St. Christopher 4.)

ST. DOMINGO.

CLASS 245.

(Formerly A. W. I. 611, 614 in part, 682 in part.)

2. St. Domingo. 1737-1799. Id.
(Formerly A. W. I. 611, 614 in part, 682 in part.)

“Registre contenant litres et pieces de justification au Soutien des Demandes, Formees contre Les Sindic et la Communaute de MM. Les habitants ayant droits a la Riviere du Cul-de-Sac pau les St Le Franc et St Haulde Annees 1773 et Suivantes.” 1775.
(Formerly A. W. I. 612.)

“Registre contenant litres et pieces de justification, protestations, reserves, denotations, etc., etc., contre MM. Les Sindic et habitans ayant droit a la distribution des eaux de la grande Riviere du Cul-de-Sac, Suivains l'ordre da leur depot les depots faits suivans les dattes ci apres. Par Le Franc de St Haulde, archit et entrep: de l'execution sentiment desdits travaux.”
(Formerly A. W. I. 613.)

Various documents relating to the same subject.
(From A. W. I. 611, 614, 682 in part.)

ST. EUSTATIUS.

CLASS 246.

Chiefly intercepted letters from Amsterdam to merchants in St. Eustatius, 1779.
One from Philadelphia.
A few petitions to the king regarding property captured.
(Formerly A. W. I. 615, 682 in part.)
Class 260: St. Vincent

St. Lucia.

Class 253.


I. 1717-1730. Papers relating to the respective claims of the English and French to St. Lucia and the rights of the Duke of Montague (cf. Cal. Treas. Pap., 1722, p. 174). There is a list of the papers, many of which are copies of Board of Trade documents, and another list which the board intended to lay before the House of Commons, Feb. 20, 1730. Also the Board of Trade's report, July 9, 1730, a long detailed paper with documents.

II. The bundle contains a few papers of date between 1730 and 1751, and none from 1751 to 1778, when we reach a few despatches from Lord George Germain to Maj. James Grant regarding the expedition to the West Indies for the purpose of attacking St. Lucia. Also a few Clinton letters and instructions to Grant.

Articles of capitulation. Dec. 30, 1778.

Various returns of killed and wounded, artillery, etc.

Letters from Grant about conditions in the West Indies. 1778-1779.

A series of letters from St. Lucia and St. Vincent, etc., of value. 1779.

(Formerly A. W. I. 617, 682 in part.)

Class 258.

3. St. Lucia. 1722-1724. Account of the Settlement of St. Lucia by the Duke of Montague.\(^1\)

Evidence similar to that contained in this document will be found in C. O. 253: 1.

(Formerly B. T. St. Lucia 1.)


(Formerly A. W. I. 618. Another copy was formerly in C. O. Misc., II. 254, originally S. P. Dom., Misc., 287.)

St. Vincent.

Class 260.

1-2. St. Vincent. 1773-1779. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

Letters from the governor, Valentine Morris, with enclosures.

(Formerly B. T. St. Vincent 1-2.)


I. Two old copies of the treaty concluded by Lord Willoughby with the governor of St. Vincent, "aboard the Crowne before the island of St. Vicents." Mar. 23, 1668.

Letters from the Board of Trade. 1719.

Representation of the board on St. Vincent, similar to that on St. Lucia. C. O. 253: 1, Aug. 26, 1730.


\(^1\) In 1722 the king, George I., granted to the Duke of Montague the islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent to be held as of his manor of Hampton Court. Patent Rolls, 8 Geo. I., pt. IV.
II. Letters from M. Dumontet, governor general of St. Vincent. 1780.
   (In French.)
   Memorial to the Secretary of State from Gov. Morris. Feb. 15, 1783.
   Petitions from various persons. 1783.
   Memorial of the planters, merchants, and others. June, 1783.
   Instructions to Gov. Lincoln. 1783.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 619, 682 in part.)

4-7. St. Vincent. 1776-1786. Letters to the Secretary of State.

From Gov. Morris. St. Vincent was erected into a separate government from Grenada in 1776 and the four volumes of documents covering the period from 1776-1783 are important for colonial history.

The history of the assembly is of interest. Morris feared "the turbulent spirit of licentious independency", and warned the home government against "injudicious or ill-timed rebuffs" as creating "violent opposition to measures under the stale pretense of patriotism". The assembly opposed the fourth and a half per cent. duty and Morris ascribes this (Sept., 1776) to "the turbulent example of North America", which "seems so much to pervade every part of the colonies that nothing but strengthening the hands of his Majesty's governors" will serve to quell it (Sept. 9, 1776). Vol. 5 contains many papers on the relations between the governor and the assembly.

Vols. 4 and 5 contain papers relating to the case of one Mills, owner of vessels carrying American letters, captured by English men-of-war. The letters thus intercepted were sent by Lord George Germain to St. Vincent. Mills was arrested there, put on trial, but judged not guilty (Morris's letter, Jan. 15, 1778). The letters are initialed "R. S." (Capt. Resolve Smith), dated Salem, 1777, and are addressed to Smith's wife, Mills, Henry Keene, and others. Smith was apparently deemed a good Loyalist, but his letters show otherwise. They are full of spicy remarks, such as, "It would be much easier to extirpate the lice from Ireland, itch and mange from Scotland, and bedbugs from England . . . . than vainly to delude you into the fatal expectation of conquering this vast continent." (See Gov. Morris's letters, June 24, 1777, July 8, 1778.)

Probably the most important information in these volumes concerns the movements of the American privateers and the accounts of sundry engagements (especially by Hopkins's little squadron, Aug. 1, 1776, off St. Pierre, Martinique). Morris wrote, Mar. 23, 1777, the rebel cruisers and privateers "sail like the wind and drawing little water run among shoals and through the various little keys that surround this island, setting at absolute defiance His Majesty's chiefly square rigged vessels even tho' when cruising for the defence of the island . . . . At present and for three weeks past a perfect fleet of them has been very considerably to the windward of Barbados to try to intercept the expected merchant fleet, and the swarms of these render every possible defence of the island necessary."

Morris charges the French islands with furnishing constant aid to the Americans, and declares that many of the vessels were Bermudian built. Vol. 5 contains many documents on this subject: in the French islands "every art is and will be used to detain and force into American service English seamen, to give every possible encouragement to the cruisers of the rebels", etc. (Also deposition of John Carmody, Jan. 17, 1778, and other papers.) The governor did not have liberty to grant letters of marque until authorized by
the Lords of the Admiralty. Morris’s letter of Aug. 18, 1777, is of value—refers to M. Delaplaine, deputy from Congress, to Franklin in France, and gives a great deal of information about American movements.

(Formerly Col. Corr., St. Vincent, 1-4.)

CLASS 261.

   (Formerly B. T. St. Vincent 3.)

   (Formerly B. T. St. Vincent 4.)

   (Formerly A. W. I. 353-354.)

CLASS 262.

   (Formerly B. T. Acts, St. Vincent, 1-3.)

CLASS 263.

   (Formerly B. T. St. Vincent 6-8.)

SURINAM.

CLASS 278.

   (Formerly A. W. I. 632.)

   (Formerly C. E. B. 77, 78.)


Recueil van Egte Stukken en Bewyzen door Salomon du Plessis, geweeze Raad van Policie en Crimineele Justitie in de Colonie van Suriname, en door Andere Tegens Mr. Jan Jacob Mauricius, Gouverneur General over de Colonie van Suriname, MDCCCLII. Two printed volumes, with evidence going back at least to 1726, though the greater part of the contents are of date 1740-1750.

(From the Colonial Office.)

TANGIER.

CLASS 279.

1-32, 1661-1683. 33, 1684-1735. Tangier. Legal Papers and Other Documents relating to the City of Tangier. Governors, Earl of Peterborough to Percy Kirke.

The contents of 1-11 can be determined in a general way from the List of Colonial Office Records, p. 282. 15 is a register of the court of sessions; 20 a register of the proceedings of the corporation, 1668-1675; 31 a register of the proceedings of the court of record; etc.
Tangier was first occupied by the English in 1663 and finally abandoned in 1683. The documents in these bundles are of a miscellaneous character but are chiefly concerned with the routine of administration and the maintenance of the peace. Tangier was incorporated as a borough or free city in Apr., 1668, with mayor and aldermen, common council, town clerk, register, coroner, court of appeal (governor, mayor, and judge of court of appeal), court merchant, quarter sessions court, and the like. Over all was the governor general appointed by the king. Apart from the attempt to establish an English borough government in Morocco, the chief interest of these papers lies in the information they give regarding certain Englishmen who afterward came to America. Chief among these were Henry Norwood, later of Virginia, and the merchant, William Smith, "Tangier" Smith as he was called, who afterward settled in Long Island and became one of the wealthiest men there. His Tangier diary is still extant in America. Smith was mayor and one of the recorders or justices while Percy Kirke was governor, and there are many documents in the later bundles to which his name is attached. He was mayor when the fortifications were demolished and he resigned the charter into the king's hands, Oct. 8, 1683. Smith sailed for England, Oct. 27, 1683, and soon after sent a petition to the king, stating that he had invested upward of £5000 in real estate in Tangier and had spent a considerable amount of additional money there "in his Maj. interest", and that unless he were relieved by the crown he must inevitably suffer want. Dartmouth who had been "captain general of the city and garrison" wrote a valuable and interesting letter to the king in his behalf. (See Dartmouth Papers, I. index; III. 33-54, Hist. MSS. Com. Reports.)


(Formerly Col. Corr., Tangier, 1-14, 16, 19, 20 A, 21-24, 26-30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 48.)


(Formerly Col. Corr., Tangier, 25, 18, 37, 17, 42, 20, etc.)

TOBAGO.

class 285.

1. Tobago. 1778-1781. Original Correspondence with the Board of Trade.

From Gov. Ferguson. In his letter of Aug. 28, 1780, he writes of raising a sum of money for Edmund Lincoln (afterward governor of St. Vincent), who showed great gallantry in "repelling with sixteen men a company of fifty American mariners who had landed to ravage the country". In another letter is mention of French spies on the island giving intelligence to the enemy, 1780. The governor's letter of Jan. 16, 1781, is of some interest from a military and naval point of view.

(Formerly B. T. Tobago 1.)


(Formerly A. W. I. 633, 682 in part; B. T. Tobago 2, in part.)

1 A copy of the charter incorporating Tangier may be found in C. O. 388: 28, T. 34. John Bland was the first mayor.
Class 318: West Indies

CLASS 287.

   (Formerly B. T. Acts, Tobago. I.)

CLASS 288.

   (Formerly B. T. Tobago 3-5.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

CLASS 314.

   Concerns chiefly diplomatic relations with France and the claims of England to the Virgin Islands. It includes representations of the Board of Trade, Apr. 17, 1711, Aug. 9, 1717, July 18, 1718, in one of which the board states that it is its constant opinion that the settlement of foreigners on any of these islands may prove of ill consequence to the neighboring islands inhabited by His Majesty's subjects. Various statements of claims and other documents accompany the Board of Trade's letters, chiefly of year 1718. Two or three papers, 1722-1724, concern the attempt of the Danes to settle on St. John's, one of the Virgin Islands.
   (Formerly A. W. I. 668, with papers from 617 and 682.)

CLASS 315.

   (Formerly B. T. Tortola I.)

CLASS 316.

   (Formerly B. T. Virgin Islands I.)

WEST INDIES.

CLASS 318.

1-2. West Indies. 1624-1808. Trade.

1. A commonplace-book of comments, notes, statistical tables, and the like, regarding trade between England and the West India colonies from early times to 1808. The majority of the entries are dated after 1660. An entry of Oct., 1676, says that the four and a half per cent. duty from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands was farmed, and refers to the London Gazette. There is ample additional evidence of this fact. The revenue was farmed from 1670 to 1684 at £7000, then £5000 a year. An interesting note is given on " Naval Officers in the Plantations". Ten representations by the Board of Trade on various subjects, 1698-1756, are mentioned with their dates; and a valuable article on West India trade, 1685-1785, is included. The volume seems to have been compiled, possibly in the later Plantation Office after 1783.

2. Similar to 1. Relating to the West Indies as a whole and occasionally to the continental colonies. Valuable vital statistics, placing total population in the West Indies at 9000 whites and 274,000 blacks,
in the North American colonies at 1,161,000 whites and 844,000 blacks; Episcopalians, 401,000, Presbyterians, 391,000, various, 468,000. Similar statistics are given for the French West Indies. Some of the documents seem to be original Board of Trade papers, but others are compilations. The greater part of the volume is of date after 1783, though much of the later matter relates to trade with the United States. (Formerly B. T. Commercial, II, 453, 454.)

3-10. West Indies. 1699-1785. Miscellaneous.

Chiefly relating to expeditions and other military movements in the West Indies.

Letters from Adm. Benbow and others to the Secretary of State.
Letter from the Board of Trade to the Secretary of State.
Also papers relating to the packet service, including letters from Edward Dummer. Mar. 13, 1702, June 4, Aug. 21, Sept. 2, 1703.
Papers concerning disputes with Spain.
Communications from the Board of Trade to the secretary transmitting information.
A "list of business" for the Privy Council and a number of representations regarding illicit trade and disputed claims in the West Indies. Apr. 21, 1737, Dec. 3, 1737.
Some of the documents concern the expedition of 1739-1740, with an interesting body of instructions to captains Winslow and Hopkins about raising more recruits in the colonies. Aug. 12, 1741.
A representation of the Board of Trade is given regarding carrying slaves to the French West Indies and bringing back indigo in return. Feb. 10, 1758.
A few drafts of despatches, 1778, and a considerable number of Spanish papers from Cuba, probably about 1778-1779.
(Formerly A. W. I, 669, 670, in part, 150-154, 158.)

CLASS 319.


Entries of commissions, additional instructions, and a great variety of other documents relating to Barbadoes. 1706-1710. Memorials relating to illegal trade, pages 182 et seq.
The second part is made up of a collection of acts of Barbadoes, 1701-1708, with a table of contents.
(From the Colonial Office.)

2. West Indies. 1718. General Description.

A volume, dated 1740, with elaborate title-page in pen and ink. 69 folios. Addressed "To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Kt. of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, etc., etc., etc.", stating that "This General Description of the Spanish West Indies, Written in the year 1718, By Capt. Dom^80 Gonzal^es Carranza Principal Pilot to the King of Spain for the Flotas, Is faithfully Translated from the Original Spanish Manuscript into English, And most humbly presented, By Your Graces, Most Devoted and Obedient Serv^1 James Shaftoe."
The inner title reads, "A General Description of the American Coasts and Seas particularly those under the Spanish Government shewing the Bearings
and Distance of the Principal Capes and Headlands, With some Observations
on the Course and Shifting of the Currents, and Variations of the Compass.’’
(Formerly A. W. I. 450.)

3. West Indies. 1783-1794. Entry Book of Instructions.
Instructions to Edmund Lincoln, governor of St. Vincent, and others.
(From the Colonial Office.)

Plantations General.

Class 323.

This series of volumes has been copied in full by the Historical Society of
Pennsylvania. The volumes contain a great variety of papers relating to the
plantations as a whole. A few of them require a special word of description.

4. “An Accomp't of what Ordnance and other Stores of War have bin
sent to the Plantations between the Restoration of King Charles
the 2d, 1660, and the Accession of King William the 3d, 1688”,
endorsed, “Received with a letter from Mr. Pulteney of the 11th
February, 1699/1700, and laid before the Board 12th Feb.” The
statistics concern Barbadoes, Bermuda, Carolina, St. Christo-
pher, New England, Jamaica, Nevis, Virginia (of special
interest for 1676), and New York (of interest for 1674 and 1678
chiefly). The document is lettered D. 14.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 6.)

19. 1764-1766. A collection of papers on financial matters, accounts of
paper currency in the different colonies, lettered S. 88.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 21.)

20. 1764. Reports from the governors of the colonies and from the
superintendents of Indian affairs upon the plan for the manage-
ment of Indian affairs, lettered S. 89.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 22.)

22. 1766. Id.

These enclosures are lettered S. 90 and 107. The land referred to was in
Canada, the Floridas, New York, and in a few instances Detroit and else-
where.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 23, 24.)

23. 1764-1766. Reports of superintendents of Indian affairs, lettered
S. 109.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 25.)

25. 1765-1767. “Sundry papers referred to the Board relative to Indian
affairs and settling new colonies in the eastern part of North
America”, lettered T. 32. A considerable part of this volume is
taken up with letters from Gen. Gage to Secretary Shelburne.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 27.)

26. 1767. “Papers received from Lord Shelburne’s Office”, lettered
T. 33.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 28.)

30. Plantations General. 1764-1766. Entry Book of Letters from
the Secretary of State to the Board of Trade.
Entries of letters from the secretary with copies of letters received by the
secretary and transmitted to the board. Those that concern American affairs
begin with Dec. 12, 1764, and consist of letters from Gage, Bernard, Colden, John Wentworth, etc., the originals of which are probably in the volumes that were formerly the America and West Indies series. The last few papers relate to trade with Naples and Sardinia and are of considerable value.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 131.)


33. Plantations General. 1758-1759. Id.

32 concerns North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Newfoundland, and the West Indies.
33 concerns all the colonies.

As in the case of other "abstracts of letters" marginal comments accompany the copies or extracts of letters received.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 49, 50.)

CLASS 324.


2. A volume presented by Sir Percy Anderson to the Public Record Office in 1889. It contains entries of documents relating to the Channel Islands, Tangier, East Indies, Isle of Wight, Ireland (volume reversed), and the colonies. The volume has been in part calendared and some of the documents are duplicates. The colonial entries are chiefly:
Royal letters signed by the Secretary of State to governors of Virginia, Barbadoes, Bahamas, New Jersey, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth.
Various sign manuals authorizing appointments to colonial offices.
King's letter sent by Randolph in behalf of Mason and Gorges, Mar. 10, 1676. Remainder calendared.
(1 and 2 were formerly C. E. B. 92, 110.)

(Formerly C. E. B. 98.)

(Formerly C. E. B. 97, 100.)

(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 34-47.)

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 48.)


I. Memoirs, English and French, on rights to St. Lucia. 1751.
Petition from Capt. John Poyntz, Benjamin Woodruffe, D.D., Moses Stringer, physician and chemist, in behalf of themselves and com-

Copy of commission from the Duke of Courland to [blank] for raising men and taking possession of Tobago, and similar papers. Circular letters, queries, letters, and orders in Council.

Drafts of Board of Trade letters showing erasures and changes. 1761.


_id._ of report of June 8, 1763.

_id._ of report of Aug. 5, 1763.

_id._ of proclamation sent by the Board of Trade to the attorney general and to Halifax, with many erasures and changes and important additions (all preliminaries to the proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763).

Other drafts follow of letters relating to affairs in America after 1763—Indian policy, surveys, fees.

Letter to the superintendent of Indian affairs. 1764.

Report on Indian affairs. 1768.


Regrants of mines near Lake Superior. July 17, 1769, June 27, 1771.

John Stuart’s petition to be councillor extraordinary. Dec. 22, 1769.

Reports on proposals of Major Rogers, 1772, and of William Gerard de Brahm, 1774.

Many John Pownall letters and letters addressed to Richard Jackson, legal adviser of the board, and an important letter to the governors regarding sale of land, Nov. 25, 1773.

II. Letters sent to the colonial governors from the Board of Trade, beginning 1744 and continuing to 1752, giving in tabulated form dates, colony, to whom, when sent, and by whom.

(Formally *B. T. Commercial*, II. 459.)


Commissions and instructions for the governors—Sloughter, Effingham, Copley, Phips, Stoughton, Allen, Andros, Fletcher.

Warrants to attorney general and solicitor general to draw up commissions.

Warrants authorizing the affixing of the great seal.

Commissions and instructions to ambassadors, to commanders of the fleet, to lieutenants, ensigns, captains (of companies in Jamaica and New York).

Some land grants.

Letter to Massachusetts Bay about continuing the government.

Letter from the king to the colonial governors saying that he was sending over his gardener, James Reed, to study plants and shrubs. Sept. 2, 1689. *Cf.* Brit. Mus. *Sloane MSS.* 2346, ff. 197b-200; 4070, ff. 17b-21.
Letter to Maryland (addressed "To such as for the time being take care for preserving the peace and administering the laws in our province"). Feb., 1690.
Letter introducing Caleb Heathcote to Gov. Sloughter.
Letter on behalf of Neale about post-offices in America. May 26, 1692.

24. 1692-1698. Similar to 22, containing many royal letters, with a few from the Secretary of State, to various governors of the colonies. Many circular letters entered.
Commissions or instructions to Knight (Hudson's Bay), Fletcher, Nicholson, Bellomont, Nanfan.
Kidd's commission to seize pirates.
Order commanding that the public records of New Hampshire, removed to Boston, be restored to New Hampshire. Aug. 9, 1692.
Warrant commissioning Fletcher to command the Connecticut troops. Mar. 17, 1693.
Warrants for a court of admiralty in Jamaica.
Id. for commission for settling the bounds of New England.
Letters regarding complaint of Jahleel Brenton, etc. Chiefly of date 1693.

Letters to Andros regarding College of William and Mary, 1694 (see index to volume under L).
Regarding Lord Fairfax's claim to the Culpeper grant by right of his wife, daughter of Culpeper. 1694.
Commissions or instructions to Nicholson, Blakiston.
Letters from Secretary Vernon to Bellomont and Nicholson.
Many letters about pirates and instructions as to Kidd.
Letter regarding condemnation of ship Swallow in South Carolina. 1699.

Other letters regarding Bohemia Manor and its occupants.
Letters regarding pirates (case of Joseph Bradish), and many commissions to ships to try pirates. 1699.
Papers regarding petition of Jacob Leisler.
Letters about French Protestants.
Various papers about boundary questions.
License to fell trees in New England (similar licenses recur regularly in succeeding volumes).
Commissions, Cornbury, Dudley, and others.
Id. to Winthrop, president of council, Massachusetts Bay.
Id. to William Penn.
Id. to Blakiston, etc.

29. 1702-1706. Commissions, instructions, warrants, grants, licenses, and letters to officials in the colonies and elsewhere. Nottingham informs the governors that they are to send him such letters as relate to Her Majesty’s service and to acquaint him from time to time of such things as occur in their governments, May, 1702. Warrants for Gov. Morris to preserve the peace in New Jersey, to Quary approving of his services, to Peter Mathews to be captain of company of New York Fuzileers.

Warrants forbidding assemblies to give presents to the governors, instructing the governors to obtain fixed allowances, etc.

Commissions to Blakiston, Nicholson.

Instructions to Cornbury and others, to Bridger, surveyor of the woods.

Letters to Penn wanting answers to queries.

*Id.* to New Hampshire regarding Allen’s title.

*Id.* to Massachusetts and New Hampshire regarding defenses, regarding Countess Bellomont’s petition, regarding Connecticut and Mohegan Indians.

List of officers in New York.

30. 1704-1706. A secretary of state’s letter-book with a few sign-manual letters, and circular letters, no warrants and no grants. The letters are to the governors, Cornbury, Dudley, Seymour, Parke, etc. 1706.

31. 1710-1711. A few letters to Spotswood and Dudley, and one representation of the Board of Trade regarding land grants in New York. 1710.

32. 1710-1713. Warrants for patenting lands, for councillors, leaves of absence.

Commissions to seize pirates, and for new seals are scattered through this and other volumes.

Letters to the governors of New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia, instructing them to retain the small arms and ammunition sent over for the abortive expedition to Canada. 1711.

*Id.* to Hunter regarding the S. P. G., Indians, and a missionary named Andrews.

*Id.* to the proprietors of Carolina regarding disorders there. 1712.

*Id.* regarding the Acadians. 1713.

33. 1713-1720. Instructions to the surveyor of Newfoundland.

Report from Archibald Cummings, naval officer at Newfoundland. Paper regarding address from Trinity Church, New York, concerning grant of a farm and a prosecution on account of arrears of quit-rent.

Many papers regarding pirates.

Memorials regarding French ship and cargo seized and carried to New York.

Important representation of the Board of Trade on Keith, deputy-governor of Pennsylvania, who had refused to act under a new commission. July 21, 1719.
34. 1720-1723. Various instructions, commissions, and grants of military and naval offices. Increasing number of letters from the Secretary of State.

To Burnet of New York regarding disbursement of money.

Id. to Spotswood of Virginia regarding rebels taken at Preston.

Id. to Burnet regarding condition of garrison at New York (note reply of Ordnance Board, throwing the care of the troops on the province).

Id. to Burnet regarding German Palatines with copy of petition from the Palatines.

Letters regarding smuggling and piracy and grievances of Spain against South Carolina.

35. 1723-1727. Letters to Burnet, New Jersey, regarding changing the method of representation (a matter which the king claimed the right to regulate through the governors' instructions), and other valuable documents and letters from Secretary Newcastle, who took far greater interest in the colonies than had previous secretaries. We have passed from the rather formal correspondence under William and Anne to a more or less informal and intimate correspondence of the Secretary of State with the governors, in which is manifested a determination to exercise a real control over the colonies, to improve the administration, and to strengthen the royal prerogative.

Important reference to Horatio Walpole and orders to the governors to carry out their instructions and to support those who by patents under the great seal derive their title to the exercise of their employments.

Charter of college to be erected by Bishop Berkeley in Bermuda.

Reports of the Board of Trade on royal offices in the Leeward Islands.

Memorial of Edmund Busby regarding his son sold as an indentured servant in Pennsylvania.

Commission to Bishop of London (Gibson) to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the colonies. Oct. 31, 1726 ("a caveat having been entered at the Privy Seal office against the commission it passed the signet only, but upon the alterations made to it by the bishop the said caveat was withdrawn and another warrant was signed by His Majesty"); amended commission is on page 37).

36. 1727-1735. In a letter to Burnet, Newcastle writes, "There is too much reason to think that the main drift of the assembly, in refusing to comply with what has been so frequently and so strongly urged to them, is to throw off the dependence on the Crown, which proceeding can in no wise be justified by their charter and never will be allowed by his Majesty. This obstinacy of theirs has produced the final determination of laying the whole matter before the parliament which had certainly been done the last session if it had not been prorogued before the report was made to Her Majesty (Queen Caroline, 'guardian of the kingdom')."

May 22, 1729.

Report of Board of Trade on Lynch's island near Jamaica.

Letter and instructions regarding sixpenny duty, "to be observed by Mr. ——— Receiver of the sixpence a month out of the sea-
men’s wages at the Port of ______ in America”, and introducing a new system of collection, since “the method hitherto practiced in collecting the aforesaid duty hath been found ineffectual”.

Many additional instructions to governors are given regarding naval stores, cutting trees, salary question, death or absence of the governor, Swiss in South Carolina and Georgia, and admitting surveyors as councillors extraordinary.

Petition of Archibald Kennedy, collector of quit-rents, New York. Letter to governor of Pennsylvania, commanding him to make restitution of goods belonging to subjects of the King of Portugal.

37. 1736-1749. Additional instructions to the acting governor of New Jersey regarding duty on copper exported.

_Id._ to Belcher regarding bills of credit.

_Id._ to Gabriel Johnston regarding Carteret’s eighth, with other papers.

_Id._ to Shirley regarding bills of credit.

Many letters to governors regarding German families in South Carolina, threatened invasion of the French, and military matters, particularly those to the governors of South Carolina and Georgia. Warrants for boundary commissions, for determining the controversy between Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians.

_Id._ to Oglethorpe as governor-in-chief of the forces in South Carolina and Georgia and captain of the independent companies in South Carolina.

Papers regarding courts martial in the colonies.

Case of E. Burrows, master of sloop _Happy_ of New York.

Case of Boston ship, _Cork Galley_.

Order for restoring Cape Breton.

Orders and instructions for disbanding the three independent companies of South Carolina.


_Id._ to Dinwiddie.

_Id._ to Albemarle, Bernard, Ellis.

Board of Trade report on the logwood trade.

Order for the exchange of Indian prisoners in America.

Printed orders settling the rank of royal officers when joined or serving with the provincial forces.

Warrant for settling questions of military rank and precedence.

Orders for determining the rank of provincial generals and field officers.

Letters regarding surrender of islands, etc.

_Id._ regarding presents to the Indians (to Glen of South Carolina).

_Id._ regarding Bosomworth case.


Independent companies in North America.

Case of John Peyras, a French surgeon in Virginia.

_Id._ of Spanish ship _St. Joseph and St. Helena_, off New London.

Commissions to Loudoun, Abercrombie, Webb, Sir William Johnson.
After 1752 civil appointments were recommended by the Board of Trade and the warrants therefor were drawn up in the Plantation Office, for we meet with letters from the Secretary of State acknowledging the Board of Trade's letters of nomination, approving them, and commanding that the Board of Trade draw up the proper instruments for the royal signature.

   Additional instructions to Lieut.-Gov. Fauquier. 1759.

40. 1760-1764. Commissions, instructions, and warrants chiefly military, circular letters, licenses, and leaves of absence.
   Papers regarding marble tablet in memory of Montcalm to be placed in Church of Ursulines in Quebec. Apr. 16, 1761.
   Instructions to Ellis.
   Id. to Amherst as governor of Virginia, regarding Indian lands.
   Id. to Lyttelton regarding tenure of judges.
   Id. to Amherst expressing secretary’s displeasure at conduct of governors of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, referring to representation of Mar. 15, 1763.
   Id. to governors of North and South Carolina and Nova Scotia.
   Id. to Pennsylvania and to Connecticut regarding Connecticut settlers in Wyoming territory.
   Id. to Bernard regarding Acadians.
   Warrants authorizing Admiralty to appoint vice-admirals and to erect vice-admiralty courts in Quebec, East and West Florida, and Grenada.
   For altering the limits and bounds of Georgia.
   Report of law officers on Earl and Countess of Cardigan's petition regarding islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

41. 1764-1768. Warrant empowering the Admiralty to appoint a vice-admiral and erect a court of admiralty (for all America). May 14, 1764.
   Letter from the post-office regarding postal service in America.
   Many warrants of appointments and entries of additional instructions.

42. 1768-1772. The control of American affairs now came into the hands of Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies. Hitherto it had been mainly though not exclusively in the hands of the Secretary of State for the southern department. This volume contains:
   The usual appointments of officials and councillors in America.
   Other warrants similar to those already noted.
   A number of notifications for commissions from the War Office.
   Warrants revoking the commission appointing only one court of vice-admiralty in America.
   Id. for Gage to succeed Amherst as colonel-in-chief of the 60th or Royal American Regiment of Foot.
   Id. to John Henry to engrave a new map of Virginia.
   Id. to ordnance department for supplies of bedding for companies in America, Placentia, and St. John's.
   Id. for commission of inquiry regarding burning of the Gaspee.

1 From this volume we note that Hillsborough “received the seals 21 Jan. 1768 and was sworn in the same day”. Haydn gives the date Feb. 27.
For John Stuart to be councillor extraordinary in the southern provinces.

*Id.* for charter of incorporation for company to work mines around Lake Superior (within 60 miles of said lake).

Various licenses of absence.

Grants of land.

Governor's commissions (Elias Durnford, lieutenant-governor of West Florida).

43. 1773-1777. Many War Office notifications and commissions, warrants and orders for officials in the colonies, leaves of absence, and the like.

Superintendent of Indian affairs in Quebec.

Deputy adjutant-general in America.

Commissary-general of stores of war.

Lieutenant-governor of Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

King's printer, schoolmaster, minister, etc.

(This volume is the first that has a satisfactory index.)

44. 1778-1783. Warrant for the appointment of John Vardill, M.A., professor of natural law and fellow of King's College, as professor of divinity. Jan. 9, 1778.

*Id.* for appointment of John Stuart as colonel "of our faithful subjects and allies the Indians of the Creek, Cherokee, Chocktaw, Chichesaw, and Catabau Nations and of all other Indian tribes within the department of the So. District in North America, under the orders of the commander-in-chief of our Forces in North America according to the rules and discipline of war".

*Id.* for artillery and small arms and stores.

*Id.* for appointment of Dr. Ferguson, secretary to second peace commission.

*Id.* to Maj.-Gen. Grant and others to appoint courts martial.

*Id.* for appointment of Col. Brant as colonel of Indians.

*Id.* for appointment of John Graham and Sir John Johnson, superintendents of Indian affairs.

Instructions for Col. Burgoyne regarding foreign troops.

Commission to Carleton and Digby to supersede Clinton and Digby on first peace commission.

Many appointments on the military staff.

These volumes are from the Colonial Office library and have not been listed before. The secretaries of state whose names are appended to the documents, 1699-1781, are Jersey, R. Yard, Vernon, Hedges, Manchester, Nottingham, Harley, Dartmouth, Bolingbroke, Methuen, Addison, Craggs, Townshend (only a few documents), Carteret, Newcastle (signed no documents after Jan. 20, 1748), Bedford, Holderness, Robinson, Henry Fox, Pitt (last signature, Sept. 14, 1761), Bute (one document), Egremont, Halifax, Hillsborough, Dartmouth, George Germain. One volume, 1706-1710, is missing. It will be seen that not all these signatories were secretaries for the southern department, a term which appears to have come into use for the first time in 1704.

Important features of these volumes and of the volumes that follow (especially 49-53) are the entries of warrants for the appointment of colonial officials and others identified with colonial affairs. Four methods of appointment appear.
1. By royal sign manual, subscribed by the Secretary of State “by his Majesty’s command”. In this case the royal warrant was sent either to the governor, when councillors were appointed (surveyors general as councillors extraordinary were always appointed in additional instructions to the governor), or directly to the individual concerned, constituting him to the office. In the latter class were lieutenant-governors, clerks of assembly (except in South Carolina), professor in King’s College, chaplains, surgeons, captains of forts (Oglethorpe as general and commander-in-chief of the forces in South Carolina and Georgia was so appointed), commissary of stores, agent for Indian affairs, ministers, schoolmasters, and the town clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the common pleas in the county and city of Albany and province of New York. Leaves of absence, restorations to office, rights to use a new seal, remissions of forfeiture were authorized by sign-manual warrants to the governors. Special commissions of review and commissions to seize (but not to try) pirates were issued under the sign manual. In the case of governors’ instructions, the king, not the Secretary of State, subscribed the document. Licenses to fell trees in New England were granted in warrants directed to the surveyor general of the woods or his deputies. Generally only a few officials in a colony were so appointed, but in the case of the island of St. John all the royal appointees received their authority by sign manuals.

2. By royal sign manual subscribed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, “by his Majesty’s command”. In this class were the surveyors general of the woods, surveyors of lands, inspectors of quit-rents, receiver general of the royal revenues, and commissioner for supervising, inspecting, and controlling the revenues and grants of land, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida. McCulloh, Houston, and De Brahm were all appointed in this way, and their warrants were duly entered in the books of the auditor general’s office in Whitehall. Such warrants were not addressed to a governor or to the individual himself, but “to all to whom these presents shall come greeting”. The lesser financial officials in the colonies were not constituted by the crown. Deputy-auditors were appointed by Blathwayt or Walpole with the approval of the Treasury, and collectors were named by the Commissioners of Customs and appointed by Treasury warrant.

3. By letters patent under the great seal. In this case a royal sign manual was sent to the attorney general and the solicitor general of England requiring them to prepare a bill for the royal signature to pass the great seal containing a grant of the office. In the various entry books the commission appears in the form either of a sign-manual warrant or of a writ of privy seal, each representing a step in the process of passing the patent through the seals. Secretaries, including the secretary of Massachusetts Bay, were thus commissioned, and attorneys general in many of the colonies, including Massachusetts. Naval officers also sometimes held their offices by patent under

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1 One noteworthy exception was the governor of Bermuda, who, though commissioned under the great seal, was always styled “lieutenant governor” until 1738.

2 For a fuller description of the process of issuing letters patent under the great seal, see Appendix A to this volume.

3 The method of appointing the naval officer is perplexing. By the act of 1663 the governors were constituted naval officers (§ vii) with power to name deputies. By the act of 1666 this power of appointment was confirmed, and mention is made of the fact that in the meantime governors had been appointing naval officers (§ v). Apparently therefore, the early practice had been for the governors either to act themselves in person or to appoint others, if they pleased, who were naturally looked upon as agents of the governors. But this practice led to so many reports of collusion between the
the great seal, as did the collector and receiver and vendue master in New York and the provost marshals in South Carolina, Canada, Bermuda, and the West Indies generally. In Jamaica all the royal officials held by patent under the great seal of England. Such offices were known as patent offices and frequently, particularly in the West Indies, were deemed sinecures, being served by deputy. Attempts were made to enforce residence, but without success in the earlier years. Important commissions for settling boundary disputes and other controversies, such as those between Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians, were also issued under the great seal, and certain offices in England that had to do with colonial affairs, such as those of the legal adviser to the Board of Trade and the auditor general of the plantation revenues, were established in the same way. The Bishop of London was invested with his jurisdiction over colonial churches by patent under the great seal.

4. By letters patent under the seal of the province. In this case the king directed his sign manual to the governor or lieutenant governor of the province, authorizing and requiring him to cause letters patent to be passed "under the seal of that our province" constituting and appointing some one to office. Chief justices and attorneys general held by provincial seal in Lower Canada, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, East Florida, Georgia, Bahamas, and Leeward Islands. Naval officers so held in Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, and occasionally in Virginia. In North Carolina provost marshal, chief baron of the court of exchequer, secretary and clerk of the crown, and commissary held by provincial seal, and in South

governors and the naval officers in matters of illegal trade, that before 1730 the king took the appointment into his own hands and caused commissions to issue either under the great seal or under the provincial seal. Yet no uniform system was adopted. The naval officer of York River, Virginia, was appointed under the provincial seal, those of James River and the South Potomac under the great seal. Though the naval officers of North and South Carolina were generally appointed under the provincial seal, yet in one or two instances the former were appointed under the great seal. The naval officer of Massachusetts was appointed under the provincial seal, while those of New Hampshire and Rhode Island were appointed under the great seal, as were also those of Canada, East Florida, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, the Ceded Islands, and Barbadoes. Some of the offices were held for life, as in Barbadoes, Jamaica, and the South Potomac, and others during the king's pleasure, as at Piscataway. In a few instances a candidate for the post obtained a grant in reversion almost as soon as the new incumbent was commissioned.

1 Cal. St. Pap. Col., 1699, §§428, 496; 1700, §434, Virginia, South Carolina, and the West Indies, particularly Jamaica, were the colonies most subject to deputations. Non-residence can be proved from the careers of many of the holders. John Couraud, who was "secretary of the Latin tongue" and keeper of the Paper Office, was naval officer for York River; Andrew Stone, his successor as keeper, was secretary of Barbadoes and clerk and register of the court of chancery and patents in Jamaica; Bryan Wheelock was clerk of markets in Jamaica and when he died the office was given to his son, Anthony (afterward crown agent for East Florida), both holding for life; Erasmus Lewis was appointed provost marshal of Barbadoes, with permission to remain in England because he was Dartmouth's secretary; John Pownall was naval officer in Jamaica for life; Richard Cumberland was provost marshal, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the crown in South Carolina; William Knox was secretary of New York; John Hammerton was register and secretary of South Carolina, and deputed that office no less than ten times between 1740 and 1756, such deputations being entered in the Secretary of State's office, and duly signed, sealed, and witnessed by the holder. Many of the offices were granted in reversion, sometimes years before the incumbent died. All were held during the king's pleasure or for life, in no case, I believe, during good behavior as far as colonial offices were concerned. Horatio Walpole was granted the reversion of the office of auditor general in 1716 during good behavior, but Bradshaw had the reversion in 1770 for life.
Carolina master in chancery, clerk of the assembly, clerk of common pleas, clerk of the crown, prothonotary, vendue master, clerk of markets, remembrancer, clerk of the pleas and estreats of the court of exchequer held likewise. In Georgia all the royal officials were appointed under the provincial seal, and practically the same was true of East Florida. In West Florida the secretary, the clerk of the council, and the register of grants were appointed under the great seal of Great Britain.

Pardons for persons sentenced to death in colonial courts were granted by sign-manual warrants addressed to the recorder and sheriff of the City of London and county of Middlesex.

   I. 1760-1770. Lists of councillors, persons recommended and by whom, in parallel columns, for all the royal colonies from Canada to Tobago.
   II. 1707-1715. Lists of councillors and of persons recommended to supply vacancies in the councils of the king's plantations in America, with marginal comments and references to governors' correspondence. Changes in these lists are of date as late as 1715.
   III., IV. 1739-1753, 1757-1760. Lists of councillors' names and of persons recommended to supply vacancies therein. In III. is a reference to a "Book of Entry", remaining in the Earl of Holderness's office, in which were entered king's letters appointing councillors.
   (Formerly B. T. Plantations General 58.)


49. 1714-1781. Similar in character to vols. 22-44, except that the commissions under the great seal are all writs of privy seal and not sign manuals.
   (Formerly B. T. Plantations General 55.)

50. 1728-1751. Id. The volume is from Secretary Newcastle's office and not from that of the Board of Trade. Bedford's signature is appended to five warrants, 1748-1750, Harrington's to one, 1736, but all the remainder are signed by Newcastle.
   (Formerly B. T. Plantations General 56.)

51-53. 1752-1782. Id. These volumes contain more warrants than do the others for the appointment of councillors.
   (Formerly B. T. Plantations General 52-54.)

   I. Nova Scotia. 1750-1760, 1765-1766, 1766-1767. Five papers sent over at various times from 1764 to 1767 by the governors. They contain extracts of royal grants made by the governors, taken from the register of land in Nova Scotia, beginning with the settlement of Halifax. The grants of the years 1760 to 1765 are not here. In addition to the entries of land there is an extract from the register of all persons holding upward of 1000 acres in the province (some of the entries record persons holding as few as 27 acres), and "A State of the Late Grants of Townships, 1766-1769".
II. Canada (Quebec). May-Dec., 1767. Copies of all the patents for lands granted in the province of Quebec, between May 20 and Nov. 5, 1767.

III. North Carolina. 1770. Land office patents granted at a court of claims, held at New Bern, Nov. 30, 1770, giving patentee's name, number of acres, date of warrant, date of patent, and situation. The distribution is by counties; and the entries were taken from the secretary's office, North Carolina. Mar. 30, 1771, and Apr. 10, 1771.

IV. South Carolina. May-Oct., 1771. This folio is part of C. O. 5: 478, where it helps to fill in the gap between 1771 and 1773.

V. East Florida. 1765-1767. Return of "grants of land passed in his Majesty's province of East Florida". June 20, 1765—June 22, 1767, giving number of grant, grantee's name, number of acres, grants when signed, family right of purchase, number in family (white and black), quit-rents, when due. Interesting from point of view of East Florida claims.

VI. Massachusetts, 1764. Grant of six townships made by the general court in the territory of Sagadahoc. Jan. 27, 1764.

VII. Virginia. 1752-1765.
(a) A list of patents granted in Virginia from Oct. 1, 1764 to Apr. 1, 1765, giving names of patentees, acres, and counties.
(b) A list of patents granted since Apr., 1765, a much longer list than (a).
(c) An account of patents granted, 1752-1756, for lands lying upon the waters of the Mississippi. The entry says, "many more have been granted but the within are all the particulars of which can be immediately found".

(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 54.)

Many other similar lists may be found among the original papers.

55-56. Plantations General. 1740-1761. "Lists of Persons that have intituled themselves to the Benefit of the Act, 13 George II., for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants and others as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America."

Arranged by colonies, distinguishing the religion, whether Jewish or Christian, and in some cases the nationality. The majority of the names are from Pennsylvania, vol. 56 containing no others. There are no entries for the West Indies, except Jamaica; only one entry from Massachusetts, and none from other continental colonies except New York.


Relate only in part to the colonies. 57 contains the commission to Samuel Holland to be surveyor of lands in the Northern District. Mar. 6, 1764.
Directions (form of address) to the governors of the plantations.  
(From the Colonial Office.)

58. Warrant to Robert Monckton to be lieutenant-governor of Annapolis Royal.  
Warrants directed to the postmaster generals of England and Ireland, authorizing them to open letters at the post-offices of London and Dublin and to have suspected and dangerous matter copied and sent to the Secretary of State.  
(From the Colonial Office.)

59. Forms of warrants from the Secretary of State to the departments.  
Belongs to period 1791-1801.  
(From the Colonial Office.)

Jamaica, John Sharpe, 1750, Lovel Stanhope, 1757, Stephen Fuller, 1767.  
Antigua, Richard Cory, 1703, Henry Wilmot, 1757, Alexander Willick, 1782.  
Nevis, John Sharpe, 1751, Henry Wilmot, 1757, John Stanley, 1781.  
St. Christopher, Henry Wilmot, 1757.  
Montserrat, Henry Wilmot, 1757.  
Bahamas, agency in commission, 1762.  
Grenada, Purbeck Langham, 1764, Richard Maitland, 1767.  
Tobago, Purbeck Langham, 1764, Richard Maitland, 1767, John Spottiswood, 1775.  
St. Vincent, Richard Maitland, 1767.  
Massachusetts, Christopher Kilby, 1755, “agent for the town of Boston”, William Bollan, 1749 (many appointments, last here mentioned, 1770), Israel Mauduit, 1762.  
Bahamas, Richard Cumberland, 1760.  
New Hampshire, J. Thomlinson, 1754.  
Virginia, James Abercrombie, 1754, Edmund Montague, 1759-1765.  
South Carolina, James Middleton, James Wright, 1756, Charles Garth, 1762.  
North Carolina, James Abercrombie, 1748, Henry Eustace McCulloh, 1760.  
Leeward Islands, Capt. Armstrong, 1781.  
Georgia, Benjamin Martyn, 1754, Charles Garth, 1763, Benjamin Franklin, 1768.  
West Florida, Samuel Hannay, 1767.

1 Agents were generally appointed by the colonial assemblies, but in a few cases, as of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia, Georgia, and the Floridas, which were supported by parliamentary grants, the agent was appointed by royal sign manual addressed “to all to whom these presents shall come”.
Class 325: Miscellaneous

Nova Scotia, Christopher Kilby, 1750, Ferdinand John Paris, 1757, "agent for the freeholders of Halifax".

St. John, Samuel Smith, 1773.

Connecticut, Richard Partridge, 1750, Jared Ingersoll, 1758, Richard Jackson, 1760, Thomas Life, 1760, 1774, reappointment.

Dominica, John Ellis, 1771.

Rhode Island, Richard Partridge, 1751, Joseph Sherwood, 1759, Henry Marchant, 1771, jointly with Sherwood.

(Formerly B. T. Plantations General 60.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

class 325.

1. Miscellaneous. 1753-1758. Manuscript Tracts relative to the Colonies.

I. Narrative of what has passed upon the river Ohio, about 1753.

II. Copies of papers relating to the Albany Convention of 1754.

III. Printed journal of the proceedings at two conferences begun to be held at Falmouth in Casco Bay in the County of York, June 28, 1754, between Gov. Shirley and the chiefs of the Norridgwalk (Abenaki) Indians; and on July 5, with the chiefs of the Penobscot Indians. 1754.

IV. Copy of secret instructions for Vice-Adm. Boscawen. Apr. 16, 1755.

V. Journal commencing with the surrender of Quebec, 1759, Sept. 18, and continuing to May 16, 1760. "A True Copy, H. T. Cramahé."


Id. of one to M. de Molé, first president of the Parlement of Paris. Aug. 24, 1759.

VII. State of the expenses of the government at Nova Scotia and how the same are defrayed. 1768.

VIII. Copy of report of the Board of Trade relating to the new acquisitions in America. June 8, 1763.

IX. On the Indian trade, from Dobie and Frobisher to Hunter and Barley. "The original of this paper was kept by my Lord Shelburn."

X. Regarding a contract between The Royal Havannah Company and Messrs. Eardly, Wilmot, and others for slaves and flour. 1763.

XI. Representation of the Board of Trade relative to the appointment of agents, Feb. 4, 1768, with a copy of a representation of the Board of Trade relative to the same matter.

XII. Description of the island of Cape Breton, relative to the plan surveyed agreeable to the orders and instructions of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. n. d.

XIII. A memorial relating to North America by Captain Hugh Debbieg, engineer. London, Mar. 10, 1766 (proposing a general military survey).

(Formerly C. O. Miscellany, series II. 268.)
2. Miscellaneous. 1744-1770. *Id.*

I. Extract of a letter from Gov. Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth, Boston, Oct. 23, 1772, with two enclosures:
(a) A state of the claim of Massachusetts Bay to the country between the rivers Kennebec and St. Croix.
(b) Printed appendix to the votes of the house of representatives for the year 1762, entitled *A Brief State of the Title of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the Country between the Rivers Kennebec and St. Croix.* This printed statement was prepared by a committee of the house and presented Jan. 18, 1763. It is quite different from the manuscript statement.

II. (a) Memorial from Jamaica respecting the trade carried by His Majesty's subjects to the French settlements in Hispaniola, under the color of flags of truce, Dec., 1760. Reference is here made to a printed pamphlet with the title, *A State of the Trade carried on with the French on the Island of Hispaniola, by the Merchants of North America under Colour of Flags of Truce, By a merchant of London, Printed for W. Owen at Hamm's Head, Temple Bar.*
(b) "Memorial respecting Monte Christi in Hispaniola and the correspondence and Trade carried on with the enemy from the bay of Monte Christi by the king's subjects and the subjects of neutral powers under the pretence of this place being a free port and protected by a neutral power."
(c) A plan describing "that part of the coast of Hispaniola between Cap François and Monte Christi" (enclosed in Adm. Holmes's letter of May 31, 1761).

III. Copy of an order in Council relative to sending a company from the regiment of Jamaica to the Mosquito Shore. July 19, 1744.

IV. (a) "The first account of the state of that part of America called The Mosquito Shore in the year 1757, confined to what is actually possessed by the subjects of Great Britain only. The whole from immediate observation", signed Joseph Smith Speers.
(b) A brief statement relative to the Mosquito Shore.
(c) Ten propositions relative to the present state of the Mosquito Shore.

V. Copy of a representation of the Board of Trade to the king, stating His Majesty's right to Turks Island. Aug. 15, 1764.

VI. Copy of an account of the Spanish island of Trinidad to "My Lord Macartney", signed R. S. L., with a map of Trinidad. (French.)

VII. Brief statement regarding the Royal African Company, endorsed, "Rough Draft, Original bound up with African correspondence". After 1752.

VIII. Copy of a letter from John Pownall to the Earl of Suffolk regarding African disputes, with a note on the African trade.

X. Reason for the appointment of a provost marshal in the province of New York. n. d.

XI. The state of the government of Massachusetts Bay, as it stood in the year 1757. (Author's name not given; the paper may have been written by John Pownall.)
(Formerly C. O. Miscellany, series II. 209.)
   A volume made up about 1850 giving brief sketches, the only ones of
   interest being the sketches of St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, Barbadoes,
   Jamaica. Of little value.
   (Formerly Memoranda and Précis 17.)

   Compiled probably about the same time. Of no importance.
   (Formerly Memoranda and Précis 18.)

   Made by the colonial governors in obedience to instructions sent them in
   1764. This volume is similar to that in the British Museum, King's 206. It
   contains an elaborate statement of fees, arranged by colonies, Quebec, Nova
   Scotia, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina,
   Jamaica, Leeward Islands (St. Christopher, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and
   Virgin Islands), Tortola, Spanish Town, Anguilla. The papers are in most
   cases originals and are accompanied by the original replies of the governors,
   dated Sept.-Dec., 1764. The secretary of the Board of Trade issued the
   proper instructions, the governors sent requisitions to the various colonial
   officers and departments, and the subordinate authorities returned the lists
   required. For some reason the lists for Georgia have been cut out of the
   volume. Returns of naval office fees in answer to a Treasury letter of Nov.
   7, 1770, will be found in Treasury In-Letters 407 (old reference), pp. 240-
   324; 408 (old reference), p. 240; cf. for 1768, Treasury Misc., Various, 216.
   (Formerly C. O. Miscellany, series II. 202.)

   The first few pages only concern the period before 1783. The greater
   part of the volume relates to trade between the United States and the West
   Indies about 1826 and 1827.
   (Formerly Memoranda and Précis 16.)

BOARD OF TRADE.

CLASS 326.

1. Board of Trade. 1635-1696. An Inventory of the Books and
   Papers of the old Plantation Office.
   This inventory was made by William Popple, when in 1696 he received
   the books and papers from John Povey, secretary of the Lords of Trade, by
   virtue of an order in Council of July 7, 1696. Popple notes that he received
   on October 26 a volume of the laws of Jamaica also, dated 1681, 1682, 1683,
   and a few years later adds that on May 28, 1703, he received from Blathwayt
   a number of books of which he appends a list. The documents listed in the
   inventory date chiefly from 1689, though a few go as far back as 1657. On
   page 144 is this note: "This Bundle of African papers was lost in the Fire
   at Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1697/8." As far as can be judged all the documents
   listed have been calendared.
   (Formerly B. T. Calendars 66.)

2. Board of Trade. 1660-1732. General Index by Subjects.
   This useful index contains few entries of documents earlier than 1697 and
   later than 1721.
   (Formerly B. T. Calendars 38.)
3. Board of Trade. 1696-1714. General Index.

This elaborate and useful index should be used in connection with 2. Titles of documents are arranged under subject headings, such as, Trade Foreign, Trade Domestic, Trade and Fishery, Trade, Plantations General, Proprieties, Miscellaneous, and the names of colonies. Some of the titles go back as far as 1621 and extend to 1714, enabling a searcher to discover at a glance where the documents are to be found. Many of the pages are blank.

(Formerly B. T. Calendars 40.)

4. Board of Trade. 1714-1715. General Index.

A continuation of 3 with an alphabetical index in the beginning. Only the following titles relating to colonial affairs have entries under them: Logwood, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Fishery, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Montserrat. The index, though elegantly designed, is of little value.

(Formerly B. T. Calendars 42.)

5, 6. Board of Trade. General Index.

5, part I., and 6 are indexes of 3, giving a list of the subjects indexed, the page, and inclusive dates. 5, part II., 1667-1675, contains lists of titles of documents arranged under subject headings, as Miscellanies, Trade, Plantations General, Proprieties, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Barbadoes, Tangier, Surinam. The earliest date is 1667 and few documents extend beyond 1675. The lists contain cross-references to the B. T. Journal and other groups of B. T. documents. A study of these lists makes it possible to say that the documents here noted have been calendared only in part. For example, the following paper, "June 6, 1671, Letter from Andrew Orgill to the Council of Trade and Plantations, accompanying considerations on the Plantations" is entered and may be found in C. O. 389: 2, a volume which has been calendared only in part for the Domestic series and not at all for the Colonial series. The paper, ff. 19-23, is important as showing the mercantilist view, according to which the West Indies were more valuable to England than Maryland, Virginia, and New England. The volume C. O. 389: 2, contains much about spiritting (act, Mar. 18, 1670), and on pages 6-13 has references to the office for registering servants.

(Formerly B. T. Calendars 41, 39.)

7. Board of Trade. 1660-1674. "An Index of all the Books concerning Trade and Foreign Plantations, Whose Heads are entered herein."

(Formerly B. T. Calendars 68.)

This index is the last volume of a series of sixteen "Old books bound in vellum", called "in the stile of the office the rough books", that were kept by the Council of Foreign Plantations, 1670-1672, and the Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations, 1672-1674. It contains a list of those volumes with statements of their contents. As far as can be identified the original volumes are as follows:

B. A Journal. Aug. 3, 1670-Sept. 20, 1672. Probably missing. On f. 77, C. O. 389: 5, at the bottom is written in an early hand "Book B is missing"; on f. 100, "vide Journal" has against it "missing". The index, however, gives the "heads of business" entered in the Journal, with the date of the day on which the business was transacted. The list of the meetings recorded is
very incomplete, containing probably less than half those actually held. (See Andrews, British Commissions, Committees and Councils, 1622-1675, Appendix IV., where an attempt has been made to reconstruct the agenda of the councils.)

C. Orders of Council of Foreign Plantations.
(Originally B. T. Journal 121, then C. E. B. 94, now C. O. 389:5, pp. 106-121.)

D. Petitions, References, and Reports. Twenty petitions and reports are recorded. They have generally been calendared, though there are discrepancies in the dates given.
(Originally B. T. Journal 122, then C. E. B. 94, now C. O. 389:5, pp. 1-86.)
Against an extract of date 1672 in the Trade series is this note, "Copy from a folio Book of Bound Papers in the Paper Office, Lettered on the back thus [Pet'ns, Ref. Rep. Certif. and Orders, 1672] p. 153 ". That volume may have been the original of which this is the entry book.

E. Addresses and Advices, Feb. 14, 1670–Dec. 17, 1674. These entries have been calendared though the dates do not always agree. The list in Cal. St. Pap. Col., 1668-1674, § 850, is not the same as that here given for the years noted.
(Originally B. T. Journal 123, then C. E. B. 94, now C. O. 389:5, pp. 86-105.)

F. Letters and Answers. 1670-1674. In two parts. The first, covering the years 1670-1672, is missing; the second, containing letters and answers "from and to the council after their sitting by virtue of a commission, 27 Sep', 1672 " was originally B. T. Journal 125, then C. E. B. 94, now C. O. 389:5, pp. 122-188.

G. Miscellaneous. Contains three entries, "concerning spiriting", "considerations about foreign plantations", "other considerations concerning plantations". See under 5-6 above.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 124, now C. O. 389:2.)

I. Barbadoes.
(Formerly C. E. B. 5, now C. O. 20:1.)

K. Leeward Islands.
(Formerly C. E. B. 45, now C. O. 153:1.)

L. Jamaica.
(Formerly C. E. B. 27, now C. O. 138:1.)

O. Virginia, a blank volume and not preserved.

P. Letters from the Council, after Oct. 8, 1672.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 637, now C. O. 389:10.)

R. New England. Contains only a copy of the Massachusetts charter.
(Formerly C. E. B. 59, now C. O. 5:902.)

S. Fishery.
(Formerly C. E. B. 65, now C. O. 195:1.)

W. West India, Surinam.
(Formerly C. E. B. 77, now C. O. 278:2.)

X. Letters to the Council.
(Not identified.)

Opens with a list of books, of which the first are the sixteen old books in vellum mentioned above. The items number 170 and furnish a catalogue of Board of Trade books and papers of date about 1728-1730. The remainder
of the bundle, which contains loose unbound folios, supplements 6, furnishing entries for "New England", "Virginia", "New York", and rough drafts of entries for "New England" and "New Hampshire", "Plantations General", etc. Nearly all the documents listed have been calendared, except one or two, such as the letter from William Harris of Rhode Island to Gov. Nicolls of New York regarding jury trial.

   I. Beginning July 7, 1696, and extending to Dec. 21, 1704, with marginal references and occasional notes. The portion to Dec. 1, 1699, is a loose book.
   III. From Jan. 5, 1705 to Dec. 15, 1724, a regular entry book of representations with occasional marginal references, particularly among the earlier entries.
   (Formerly B. T. Calendars 67.)

10. Board of Trade. 1697-1735. Register of Papers relating to Ireland.

   One of the regular calendars or registers prepared by the secretary of the board, similar to 11-13, 16-51, below. The book is only partly filled.
   (Formerly B. T. Calendars 11.)

11-13. Board of Trade. 1703-1759. Register of Papers relating to Trade.

   Similar to 10, as indexes to the "Trade" volumes in the Board of Trade series, C. O. 388: 5-74.
   (Formerly B. T. Commercial, I. 1-3.)


   Unimportant. Only four and a half pages of entries. All the books loaned were returned.
   (Formerly B. T. Journal 132.)

15. Board of Trade. 1780. Lists of Maps.

   "List of Maps, Plans, etc., Belonging to the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations under the care of Francis Aegidius Assiotti, Draughtsman, 1780."
   (Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 556.)

   For a statement regarding the purchase of maps and plans see introduction in this volume to the Colonial Office Papers, pages 94-95. Many of the maps listed in the catalogue above are marked as missing; probably some of them may be found among the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum, 15332 for example. Many "old American maps", formerly in the Board of Trade collection, were sold at the auction of Chalmers's library, Nov. 18, 1842, by Rodd, the bookseller.

   The maps formerly in the Public Record Office were removed to the Colonial Office in 1907. There used to exist a "Catalogue of Maps, Plans, etc., preserved in Her Majesty's State Paper Office", 1854, a list made at the time of the consolidation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record
Office, but this list has now been removed. The maps thus transferred to the Colonial Office include the entire collection of the Board of Trade, in number running up into the hundreds. Many were on flat sheets, others were lined and on rollers, and still others were bound up in guard books. Of the last mentioned there were ten large volumes (formerly *B. T. Book of Maps 8-17*), two and a half feet square, which were numbered as follows:

8. Quebec.
12. Maryland and Virginia.
13. North and South Carolina.
15. Bermuda and Bahamas.
16. Leeward Islands, Grenada, and Barbadoes.
17. Jamaica.

There was also a volume (formerly *B. T. Book of Maps 28*), of printed maps of the "English Plantations", containing a few maps of harbors, colonies, etc.; and nine volumes of maps arranged alphabetically (formerly *B. T. Book of Maps 35-44*). Among the "Maps, various, transferred to the library by Mr. Rodney in 1900", the following related to the colonies:

1. Tobago.
4. Dominica.
5. New York, showing grants of land.
6. Antigua.
8. Virginia, 1775.
17. Cuba (Jamaica, etc.).
19. Carolina and Georgia.
30. Florida and "Louisiana".
32. Virginia and Maryland.
36. Grenada and St. Vincent.
43. Inhabited Canada.
44. West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.
49. North Carolina.
54. Pennsylvania.

There are no Board of Trade maps to-day in the Public Record Office except such as are bound up in the volumes of papers.

**16-74. Board of Trade. 1703-1782. Registers of Board of Trade Papers.**

This series of 59 volumes and those numbered 10-13, above, contain the titles of letters received and written by the Board of Trade. In the same series was a register of "Custom House Accounts", 1714-1757, now *C. O. 390: 11*, the original papers of which are in part distributed in *C. O. 388: 15-47*, and in part may be found in *C. O. 390: 6-10*. 

17
The present numbering of volumes 16-74 is as follows:

17. South Carolina. 1720-1751 ( " " " 7).
18. " 1751-1758 ( " " " 8).
19. Georgia. 1752-1758 ( " " " 9).
20. Maryland. 1703-1721 ( " " " 18).
22. " 1731-1754 ( " " " 21).
23. " 1754-1759 ( " " " 22).
25. New Jersey. 1702-1758 ( " " " 26).
26. " 1758 ( " " " 27).
27. New York. 1703-1737 ( " " " 28).
28. " 1737-1757 ( " " " 29).
29. " 1757-1758 ( " " " 30).
30. Proprieties. 1704-1757 ( " " " 33).
31. Virginia. 1704-1752 ( " " " 36).
32. " 1753-1759 ( " " " 37).
33. Bahamas. 1717-1759 ( " " " 1).
34. Barbadoes. 1703-1731 ( " " " 2).
35. " 1731-1759 ( " " " 3).
36. Bermuda. 1703-1752 ( " " " 4).
37. " 1752-1759 ( " " " 5).
38. Hudson's Bay. 1696-1717 ( " " " 10).
40. " 1734-1754 ( " " " 13).
41. " 1754-1759 ( " " " 14).
42. Leeward Islands. 1703-1729 ( " " " 15).
43. " 1729-1743 ( " " " 16).
44. " 1744-1759 ( " " " 17).
45. Newfoundland. 1703-1758 ( " " " 23).
46. " 1758 ( " " " 24).
47. Nova Scotia. 1712-1750 ( " " " 31).
48. " 1750-1758 ( " " " 32).
49. Plantations Gen'l. 1704-1757 ( " " " 34).
50. " 1704-1757 ( " " " 35).
51. Miscellaneous. 1696-1759 ( " " " 19).
52-74. Colonies General. 1759-1782 ( " " " 43-65).

All the colonies, one volume for each year.

75. Board of Trade. 1779-1787. Entry Book of Journals.
Of no importance, few entries, pages mostly blank.
(Formerly B. T. Calendars 70.)

76. Board of Trade. 1781-1787. Id.
" Minutes of the Privy and Legislative Councils in the Colonies." Of no importance.
(Formerly B. T. Calendars 69.)
CLASS 388: BOARD OF TRADE

BOARD OF TRADE, COMMERCIAL.

CLASS 388.

1. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1654-1691. Foreign Trade.
A valuable collection of state papers, foreign trade, hardly to be classed as colonial.

I. Petition of merchants and others to the Committee for Trade and reports thereon.
Appointment of Sir John Lanier as commander-in-chief and governor of the island of Jersey, to take orders only from the king, Privy Council, or the general of the forces. Apr. 22, 1679.
"Humble Advice of His Maj. Councell for Trade in relation to the States General, with the Proofs of what is allledged in the Advice", valuable for relations between England and Holland. 1662-1664.

II. Petitions sent in response to request of a committee of the House of Commons for evidence of grievances and obstructions to trade, chiefly relating to losses and damages from the Portuguese and Dutch. The committee was appointed to consider how the foreign trade of the kingdom might be advanced. 1664. The evidence dates from 1657. Most of the cases came before the High Court of Admiralty.

III. Minutes of meetings of the Council for Trade. Mercers Hall, Nov. 15, 20, 1660.
Copies of petitions and reports to the king.

IV. Minutes of a meeting of the committee of the Privy Council for trade and plantations, containing a reference to the Council for Trade. Jan. 15, 20, 1668.
Report of council on trade with Savoy. The members of the council were Arlington, Trevor, Love, Buckworth, Child, Tyte, Papillon, Worsley, Page, Albyn.

A group of miscellaneous papers follow.
Petition presented to the committee of the Council for Trade at the East India House, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1669, by Mr. Justice Wood, on general trade.
Paper regarding Norway timber and dispensing with the act of navigation, entitled "Mr. Wood's paper against buying ships for the Norway trade". Other similar papers follow, important for the question of naval stores in the plantations.
Bundle of papers relating to trade with Portugal, from the Council for Trade. 1660.
Trade with Venice, 1673, a question referred to the council by the committee of the Privy Council, requesting them "to inquire into and consider of the several parts thereof and report to his Maj their opinion upon the whole, with what Methods they shall judge most proper to be used for reducing the said Trade (in currants) to a more equal balance". July 30, 1673.
Papers follow that were delivered to and read in a committee of the council. Nov. 28, 1673, Jan. 23, 1674.
Paper regarding Surinam. Feb. 11, 1674.
"Ordonnances des Estats Généraux pour courir sus aux Pirates Espagnols, 4 Avril, 1663", read in a committee, Sept. 24, 1675.
Paper regarding Muscovy Company's answer to request of the Privy Council for information concerning their trade.
Deposition regarding ship Hopewell, seized by the Duke of Brandenburg. 1677.
Consideration of case of Sir William Davidson and the King of Denmark. 1679.
Id. case of James Lyell. Jan., 1678.
Many similar papers follow, relating to trade or commercial grievances with Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, and with Spain, the Straits, Canaries, Bilboa, the Levant, etc. (Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 691.)

2-4. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1662-1695. Original Lords of Trade Papers, A-K.

2. A-B. 1662-1693. Opens with a list of the papers in the volume, excepting the first four documents, which are tables:
1. List of imports from all countries, including the plantations. 1662-1663.
2. List of commodities exported to several kingdoms and countries, including the plantations. 1663.
3. Account of imports from the same. 1668-1669.
4. List of commodities exported to the same. 1669.

Then follows a miscellaneous collection of documents relating to trade:
Order in Council regarding embargoes. Feb. 25, 1692.
Petitions of merchants and merchant companies (Hudson's Bay, East India, Canary Islands, Barbadoes, Newfoundland, Maryland, and Virginia) concerning embargoes, convoys, reports from the Admiralty.
Lists of ships that have broken embargo and of ships bound for plantation ports.

Protection, convoys, and embargoes.
Petitions from merchants, especially from merchants trading to Pennsylvania, with appended documents (1693, G. 25-52).
Papers relating to trade with Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and New England (Merrimac), and to the furnishing of naval stores.

4. H-K. 1695. Papers relate to trade and convoys, and consist largely of memorials from merchants trading to the plantations. The largest part of the volume concerns foreign trade. (Formerly B. T. Trade Papers 4-6.)

5-74. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1696-1782. Original Board of Trade Papers.

The character of these papers can be determined from the following description:

5. A, B. Domestic. 1696-1698. Contains nothing relating to the plantations. A number of the papers in this volume and the succeeding volumes concern the condition and care of the poor in England.


   An "extract of calculation" made by Pollexfen as to the value of goods exported and imported to the plantations and other places, 1662-1663, 1668-1669, 1663, 1688-1689 (cf. 2 above).

   A statement by Edward Randolph "shewing the many deficiencies in the several acts of trade and methods to make them more effectually useful in the plantations". (D. 33 in this volume repeats B. 39 in 3.)

9. F, G. 1703. Beginning with this volume and extending to 48 the documents are listed in the calendars or registers, C. O. 326: 11-13. The papers relate to the duties on enumerated commodities, 1701-1702; customs receipts, inspector general's account of imports and exports, 1699-1703, including the plantations, 1702-1703.

10. H. 1706-1707. Papers regarding the tobacco trade, particularly with Russia.
   Id. West India trade.
   Negroes imported to the plantations (H. 105, 108, 109, 110; I. 79; K. 54).

   Id. on Virginia merchants and tobacco trade with France ("The present state of the Tobacco Plantations in America", I. 75).
   Id. on Carolina rice shipped to Portugal.
   A little about plantation passes.

   Id., illicit trade.
   Id., naval stores.


   Petitions from Jamaica relative to the African trade (M. 5, 167).

15. M. 122-244. 1712-1713. Passes for South America.
   Tobacco trade in Virginia.
   Illegal trade, Barbadoes and Martinique.
   Asiento.

16. N. 1-126. 1713-1714. Naval stores from West Indies.
   French settlement. Hispaniola, etc.
   Timber from Northern Crowns and from plantations. (Cf. O. 7, 43.)
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Colonial Office Papers


38. Y. 126. Enclosure to 37. List of ships passing and repassing the Sound at Elsinore, 1733-1737. Corresponding lists for other years are as follows: 1725, S. 61; 1726, S. 115; 1727, T. 11; 1728, T. 78, 79; 1729, V. 21, 22; 1730, V. 68, 69; 1731, W. 27, 28; 1732, W. 114; 1738, Y. 121; etc. Such lists were transmitted annually for a number of years by Mr. Tigh, the British consul at Elsinore, through his agent in London, who received
for each of them £2. 5s. Similar lists, not here given, of vessels passing the Downs, were remitted by Bevis Hill, the postmaster at Deal.

39. Z. 1-47. 1738-1739. Two papers regarding South Carolina (39, 40. Aa. 1739-1742.) Z. 21, 24) and one paper regarding potashes (40, Aa. 54).

41. 1739. Enclosure no. 45 to Aa. Captain Elton’s journey to Persia.


44. Cc. 1745-1750. Paper relating to sugar and indigo (Cc. 59).

45. Dd. 1750-1753. A computation of negroes required for the use of the American plantations and other papers connected with the company of merchants trading to Africa (Dd. 1-6, 17-20, 24-25, 34-36, 38-45, 45-58, 60-77, 79-89, many missing, 93-100, 107-116, 129-175), Labrador (178), Rhode Island (104), Hudson’s Bay (106), Moravians, and woolen manufacture (176).

46. Ee. 1754-1755. Nearly the entire volume devoted to African trade. Frauds in customs at Newcastle, Pennsylvania (1753, Ee. 11).

Printed instructions to collectors of customs, colonial colonies and Jamaica (43, 44), Barbadoes and Leeward Islands (45, instructions to waiters, p. 45 of no. 45).


Memorials of merchants trading to Portugal, residing in Königsberg.

East India Company.

Antigua (slaves, 43).

Illicit trade (Ireland and plantations, 44).


Levant Company.

Hudson’s Bay Company (47).


Trade with Russia.

50. Hh. 45-100. 1762-1763. Petition of Samuel Purviance of Philadelphia, whose ship and cargo were seized at Quebec for illicit trade. (27)

51. Ii. 1763-1764. African trade (Ii. 1-6, 7-13, 36-46, 63-69, 73-84, 90-114). Petitions of New England merchants that fins of whales may be imported into England duty free (32, 48).

Petitions of hatmakers (34, 35, 72).


Ireland and the plantations (24).

Memorial of weavers (29) and others (30, 36, 59).

Russian commercial treaty.

East India Company.

Levant Company.
53. Ll. 1765-1766. African trade (Ll. 2-16, 52-58). Two-thirds of volume is taken up with trade dispute with Portugal (19-24), a subject continued in the next volume. A few Irish papers. Many of the letters and reports that deal with the Continent are of interest for colonial trade (notice, Leghorn, 66). For the character of this material see C. 0. 388: 95, “Consular reports”, a collection similar in character to papers in this series.

54. Mm. 1766-1767. African trade (Mm. 9-12, 17-20, 39-44).
Dispute with Portugal (22).
Herring fishery.
Tripoli (48).

Letter from David Hume to Pownall saying that he was directed by Gen. Conway to inform the Board of Trade that a master manufacturer of cambrics had offered to come from Dresden in order to pass to North America and there establish a manufactory and that Conway thinks America not the place and wonders if the man can not be persuaded to settle in England or Ireland. Dec. 5, 1767.
Hamburg.
Algiers.
Petition of John Codner regarding cargo of fish from Newfoundland to Spain.
A number of London memorials.
Grievances with Spain (36).

A few tables regarding West India trade.
A letter from H. E. McCulloh touching the board’s decision in respect of naval stores. Apr. 14, 1769.

Statistics of St. Petersburg trade in British hands.
Many memorials (agents of Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, British manufacturers and merchants—Bristol, Liverpool, Kingston, Lancaster, London, Glasgow) against reduction of bounties on naval stores (44-54).
A petition for extension of bounties on Georgia silk (58).

58. Qq. 1770-1772. African trade (Qq. 1-5, 13-17, 29-41).
Hamburg.
Whale fishery, English and Scottish.
Memorials regarding bounties on naval stores (49).
Extract of a letter from Copenhagen relative to an order issued there respecting trade of the American colonies (50).
Russia.
Various Continental trade statistics.

59. Rr.-74, Bbb. 1773-1782. The earlier volumes contain a few annual accounts of exports and imports (Spain, St. Petersburg, Hamburg, Bremen), but the greater part of the collection of sixteen volumes is made up of orders in Council referring to the board for consideration and report, petitions received for licenses to export arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores from England despite the restriction imposed by the Privy Council on the exportation of contraband of war. Among the papers are numbers of peti-
tions relating to America. Merchants, agents, factors, and others ask to be allowed to continue exportation to Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, West and East Florida, Georgia, Mosquito Shore, in the interest of the Indian trade. After the outbreak of the war Indian trade in the south was largely confined to the Floridas, particularly West Florida for the Mississippi region. Requests for export to the West Indies were based on need of defense of islands and merchant ships against American cruisers and privateers. A few requests concern exportation to Portugal for the Brazil trade. As a whole this series of petitions is very instructive. Cf. Acts Privy Council, Colonial, V., § 305.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, I. 4-72.)

75-84. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1696-1782. Expense Accounts and Other Papers.

These volumes are largely made up of the expense accounts which the board rendered the Treasury every quarter. For the character of the information furnished see introduction in this volume to the Colonial Office Papers, pages 93-96. The volumes contain almost no establishment lists, information on which point must be obtained elsewhere, chiefly from Chamberlayne’s Angliae Notitia. In addition to the statements of expenses there are a few original letters to the board from the Secretary of State and others. In some of these volumes are large numbers of elaborate papers relating to Jeronimy Clifford’s claims against the Dutch for losses in Surinam. (For example, B. 30-34, 39-41, 46-C. 21; E. 10, 59, 60-62, etc. See the report of the board on the subject, May 29, 1702, in C. O. 389: 36, pp. 133-135.) There are also papers relating to the German Palatines (76, D. 57, 63, 68-74), quarantine requirements, and the Mohawk Indians that had been brought to England and exhibited there. The board had to see to the return of these Indians to America and an itemized statement of what it cost to get them off includes such presents as “Silver laced hats with Cockades”, “pinchbeck medals of the king”, “copper medals of the queen”, and “twelve colored prints of the king and queen”.
(Formerly B. T. Miscellaneous 1-10.)

85-88. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1697-1735. Ireland, Original Papers.

The following papers are of value for colonial history.

85. A. 23. Letter from John Molyneux, with some information regarding the number of ships going from Ireland directly to the plantations in 1696, and recommending that such ships be required to clear in England.
B. 12, 13, 14. 1704. Papers concerning the trade of Ireland with the plantations, particularly concerning the fortification of Crookhaven as advantageous to plantation trade. In B. 13 is a letter from William Penn, Dec. 5, 1704, favoring Mr. Arnop, who solicits the contract for fortifying Crookhaven.
C. 1. 1710. Copy of a bill permitting export of Irish linen to the plantations.

86. D. 9. 1710. Memorials regarding the exportation of linen to the plantations.
D. 12, 13, 14, 20. 1710. Regarding a fort in the river of Killmore to protect plantation trade.
D. 17. 1710. Memorial from Gen. Ward of the Hamburg Company, with a remark as to the effect of trade with Adriatic ports on plantation trade.

D. 22. 1711. Memorial from corn merchants at Bear Key (Bear Haven?) with a paragraph (2) about plantation trade.

D. 27. 1717-1718. Regarding importation of commodities of French sugar plantations, if manufactured in France, into Ireland without incurring penalties of the act of navigation.

87. D. 46. 1726. Memorial of James Stevenson and Thomas Gledstanes of Dublin in behalf of themselves and other merchants trading to America, begging for relief from the operation of the act of 1696, so as to admit of importing to Ireland any goods but enumerated commodities (see also D. 48, 52, 54-59 and C. O. 389: 14).

88. 1780. This volume contains a number of documents of interest, especially a memorial of the sugar refiners of London, dealing indirectly with trade between Ireland and the West Indies (D. 8, also D. 11); and a document concerning a bill for granting bounties on the export of certain species of linen and hempen manufacture.

The first three volumes contain a certain amount of information about the Scots Irish in northern Ireland.

(Formerly B. T. Ireland 1-4.)

89-93. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1716-1727. Spanish Depredations.

Papers collected by commissioners appointed to receive and consider all claims of captures by the Spaniards of vessels in the British trade since the treaty of Utrecht, in consequence of the treaty of Seville, 1729. The commission sat in 1730. The ships are chiefly British and colonial and the memorials are accompanied with depositions and other supplemental papers and replies from the Spanish commissioners.

(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 565-569.)


Antony Morris, Philadelphia, brewer, ship Sarah and Mary, taken Mar. 17, 1724, about ten leagues from Hispaniola.

Gabriel Lopez, administrator to his brother Joseph Lopez, ship laden in New England, 1719, with fish consigned to Bilboa.

Galfridus Gray, June 9, 1730, who had known America for nearly 40 years and had travelled in “most part of that time.” His memorial is interesting as containing references to Maryland, Virginia, and Campeachy, etc. “In Virginia, etc., they fetch some Tobaccos 200 miles, also many times they have only a man and a boy left on board a ship of 400 tons, Except when a sloop comes on board with Tobacco, But no sooner unloade but they are gone again.”

1 In C. O. 388: 27 is the following note. “There are many papers taken out of bundle T. 23 and delivered back to their owners to be proved in the Admiralty Court, but copies of ’em are preserved among the papers relating to the Spanish Depredations.” Yet T. 23-29 and T. 62 still contain a great many papers supplementing this series and should be used as of equal importance with the collection here given.
Mary Boucher, ship *Cocoa Tree*, 134 tons, built by her husband's brother, Lewis Boucher at Boston, freighted to Leghorn, thence to New England and back again to Leghorn, 1718.

Benjamin Foster of Boston, captain of ship *William*, Peter Jump, master, 150 tons, built at Boston, contracted to send the ship to Bay of Honduras for logwood, captured near Cuba (continued in 90).

90. Opens with "List of Petitions, Letters, Papers, etc., delivered to the Lord Polwarth" (from *A. W. I.* 617). At the end are two schedules:

1. Of papers relating to the trade between Great Britain and Spain "whereof copies have been made at the Plantation Office and delivered to Mr. Crookshanks", secretary to the commissioners.
2. *Id.* relating to the trade of the Canary Islands and grievances therein. These papers are all valuable for study of British and colonial trade.

William Cheshyre, residing at New York, part owner of sloop and cargo, *Swallow* of Liverpool, captured taking salt at Tortugas, 1717.


Francis Gourdon, ship *Anne*, bound for Boston, consigned to John and James Alford, with inventory. 1727.

(The ship *Anne*, Thomas Jenkins master, sailed from London for New England, May, 1727. It was followed and taken by Spanish men-of-war soon after and carried into Coruña. The loss of this ship made a great stir, as it was heavily freighted by a large number of shippers. The character of its cargo can be discovered in the various inventories and invoices. There are many papers in these volumes relating to this subject and many in *C. O. 388: 27*, T. 23.)

John Pitts of Boston, ship *Anne*, as above, with invoices and prices. Richard Score of Barnstable, ship *Neptune*, 160 tons, built at Boston, taken on voyage from Bideford to Newfoundland, 1717; inventory.

Aaron Burton, London to Newfoundland for fish, thence to Italy, there reladen for London.

Messrs. Cordwing, Thomas Debuve, Isaac Clarke of Boston, owners of sloop *William and Cord*, 90 tons, sailed from Boston, Sept. 13, 1727, and was taken, Sept. 22, east of Cuba.

Thomas Palmer of Boston, ship *Anne*, as above.

John Marshall of Jamaica, ship *Hector*, off Cuba, 1722.


John Govan, shipped from Charleston, on ship *Kilmingston*, one chest and one hogshead of deerskins, captured, 1727.

Thomas Jenner and Co. of New England, ship Jamaica to Boston.

William Clark of Boston, claim regarding loss by ship *Anne* (as above). Deposition by Francis Wilkes of London, merchant,
who shipped as per invoice given. Other claims in connection with the loss of this ship.

92. More claims because of the loss of the *Anne.*
William Pugsley, ship from London to Newfoundland, thence with fish to Leghorn, thence to London, taken near Barbary shore, 1727.
Stephen de Lancey, Henry Lane, Peter Barberie, John Moor, of New York, merchants, ship *Elizabeth,* taken to windward of Hispaniola, Aug. 16, 1716.
Christopher Banker and Co. of New York, mariners, sloop *Jolly,* Stephen de Lancey owner of cargo, taken Nov. 13, 1728.
Solomon Middleton, ship *Betty,* captured six leagues from bar of Charleston harbor and taken to St. Augustine, Aug. 25, 1727.
Samuel Smith of Norfolk, Va., merchant, ship *Catherine* bound for Jamaica, taken five leagues northeast of Cape Nicholas on island of Hispaniola, Feb. 4, 1728.

Group of papers relating to the losses of the Royal African Company.

93. Solomon and Elias De Paz, ship *Friendship,* bought and fitted out in New England, bound for Barbadoes and other places, taken in the West Indies, Feb. 24, 1728.
John Williams of Boston, ship *Anne* (as above).
William Wanton, sr. and William Wanton, jr. of Rhode Island, ship *Wanton,* 200 tons, captured near Honduras, Apr. or May, 1724.


Various schedules follow: letter from the commissioners to the Board of Trade; schedule of losses paid by the governor and company of the Royal Exchange Assurance "on the sum by them assured on ships and goods aboard the same, which have been taken by the Spaniards."

Owners of ship *Prophet Samuel,* bound for Newfoundland for fish, thence to Leghorn, taken off Genoa, Nov., 1718.
Bryan Blundell, ship *Mary Snow,* from Liverpool to Jamaica, taken Oct., 1730.
Abraham Van Vleck of New York, ship *Two Brothers,* taken off Havana, Aug. 22, 1727.

94. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1741. Papers received by the Board of Trade relating to the Exportation of Wool.

Sixty-six papers, manuscript and printed, containing proposals for preventing the exportation and smuggling of wool, chiefly from Great Britain and Ireland to foreign countries. Have nothing to do with the plantations, but interesting as showing one of the activities of the board. Nos. 14, 15 are by Joshua Gee. *Cf. Journal,* Apr. 22, 1746, *C. O.* 391: 58, p. 40. Also series of printed pamphlets in the Earl of Kinnoul's collection, no. 424, sold in 1911 at Sotheby's. There is much about the running of wool, with many proposals, in *C. O.* 388: 30, 31 to W. 24, 34, X. 71.)

(Formerly *B. T. Commercial,* II. 526.)

95. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1765-1766. Consular Reports to the Secretary of State.

Replies of consuls in foreign ports to Secretary Halifax's letter of Jan. 18, 1765, regarding British trade, covering the existing state of the trade of
British subjects within each consular district. The Board of Trade had sent
a representation to Halifax upon the subject and the present queries were
based on those of 1715. As British and colonial trade were mutually interde-
pendent, a brief précis of this volume is desirable here.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 579.)

Barcelona. Falling off of consumption of codfish, and decline in the
fishing trade; recommends building up of fishing interest in
Gaspé Bay.

Lisbon. Rice trade on the decline; wheat, barley, and flour from Eng-
land and the colonies; important Philadelphia and New York
trade.

Mahon. Mediterranean passes a great inconvenience, as often improperly
used.

Venice. Only certain homeward freight is currants from Zante and
Cephalonia. No reference to plantations.

Tripoli. No plantation connections.

Smyrna. Report covers British trade in Turkey, which is declining.
The report from Smyrna and that from Aleppo are important for
the position of the Levant Company in 1765. Two valuable
papers on the trade of that company.

Madeira. Inhabitants first took to sugar cane, but later to wine, the
consumption of which "first began in the British American colo-
nies" and which is now much esteemed in Great Britain, Ireland,
and the colonies, the "inhabitants being indulged by the govern-
ment with the liberty of importing them direct". Interesting
report.

Rotterdam. Receives all the products of the British colonies and islands.
Special section on "Tobacco"; logwood and other dyeing woods
from Bay of Honduras, chiefly by way of New York, Boston,
and Rhode Island; colonial goods from English ports. At the
end is a section on the "Palatine trade", that is, the conveying
of German settlers to America, which was vested solely in the town
of Rotterdam, the settlers going to Pennsylvania, Maryland, etc.
Interesting statement regarding the migration of Germans to
America and what they were likely to do there.

Ostend (Austrian Netherlands). Increase of trade in tobacco, rice, and
raw sugar; in other products a decrease. No special mention of
colonial trade, but in a list of British commodities imported into
the Austrian Netherlands is mention of tobacco from Virginia,
Brazil, Martinique, St. Christopher, "pressed, pulled, or in pow-
der, in carrots or rolls"; also sugar, rice, dyeing ingredients of all
sorts, probably re-exported from English ports.

Hamburg. Contains reports from Merchant Adventurers Company in
Hamburg, Sept. 12, 1764. "During the last war the English
acquisitions were so great, the factory here was benefited by large
assignments, some from England, but more particularly from the
West Indies. The war being now at an end all French West
Indies and American products will get into their own channel."F
French had been cutting out the English trade in sugars. Series
of schedules, "Vessels arrived at Hamburgh from Great Britain",
1763, "Vessels arrived at Hamburgh from France" and other
countries, with statements of cargo. In the English list are given
the names of sixteen vessels from the English colonies in the
West Indies, bringing sugars, tobacco, coffee, indigo, logwood, but
none from the continental colonies. Other statistical tables follow,
1764, 1765, showing how large a quantity of colonial goods was
re-exported from England. (Similar statistics can be found for
years after 1765 in C. O. 388: 55, 57, 58, etc.) There was a
decrease in the demand for West Indian goods in 1764 (see letter
of Feb. 14, 1766, from Consul Woodford).

Copenhagen. British trade to Denmark had been declining for some
years; chief article imported was tobacco. Decline due to pro-
hibitive policy of Denmark. Writer urges the importation of
timber, tar, etc., from the colonies.

Dantzig. No information, only complaints.

Narva, Riga, St. Petersburg. Tables of exports and imports and other
similar information.

Seville. In this report the queries are repeated and answered in a parallel
column. Seville took a great quantity of “poor jack” and other
varieties of fish from Newfoundland and New England. Also
rice, butter, meat, and candles from Ireland, staves, occasionally
flour and corn, tobacco from England, a few iron hoops, and sev-
eral other “trifles”.

Messina. British and all other trade much decreased in Sicily, particu-
larly in Messina. Consumption of British manufactures about
one-third less than formerly. No reference to plantations.

Leghorn. Fish from Newfoundland—pilchards, herring, and salmon;
cloths and woolen stuffs of all kinds; tin, lead, hides, leather, tobacco,
hardware, pepper, and some India goods. English trade
with Leghorn decreased in late years. Fish from Newfoundland
one of the most important branches of British exports to Italy.
Reference to Mediterranean passes. English tobacco from Vir-
ginia not so considerable as might be expected “in a country
where everyone makes use of the weed”.

Nice. Nothing.

Similar reports, though not usually as elaborate, were sent to the Board of
Trade and can be found among the papers in C. O. 388: 5-74. Notice, for
example, 29, V. 24-44. See C. O. 323: 30.

CLASS 389.


1. 1660-1664. Entry book of the Council of Trade of 1660, containing
the minutes of several meetings.
Petitions from the East India Company and from merchants trading
with Spain, Italy, Marseilles, Portugal.
Petition of Sir Sackville Crow.
A few reports of 1660-1664.

Only partly calendared.
(Formerly C. O. East Indies 14.)

2. 1664-1674. See under C. O. 326: 5-6.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 124.)

3. 1662-1677.
(Formerly C. E. B. 96.)
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4. 1662-1684.
   (Formerly C. E. B. 93.)
5. 1670-1674.
   (Formerly C. E. B. 94.)
6. 1674-1680.
   (Formerly C. E. B. 95.)
   Entries of papers relating to Portugal, 1676-1679, concerning commercial relations, consideration of which must have taken a great deal of the time of the Lords of Trade.
   (Formerly B. T. Portugal 1.)
8. 1679-1684.
   (Formerly C. E. B. 99.)
9. 1679-1688. This volume, not calendared, contains the following documents.
   Copies of letters from the crown, dated at Windsor, to the governors of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Plymouth, Barbadoes, Virginia, and Tangier.
   Special commissions and instructions concerning Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.
   A number of papers relating to Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire (regarding Robert Mason, Sept. 30, 1680), and Barbadoes (commission and additional instructions to Sir Richard Dutton).
   Treaty of peace with Algiers (see also Brit. Mus. Lansdowne 849, f. 364 and Sloane 2755, f. 50. Also F. O. Treaties, Barbary States) and copy of pass to be given in pursuance of Article 4 of that treaty (ff. 133-143, 144-145, 160).
   Letters to Massachusetts Bay, Aug. 25, 1680; Virginia, Oct. 27, 1684, Jan. 16, 1685; Bermuda, Jan. 31, 1685.
   Commission to Howard to be governor of Jamaica, Jan. 26, 1685, and certain special instructions.
   Letters regarding Edward Gove.
   Id. regarding George Brent’s purchase of land in Virginia (from Lord Culpeper).
   Id. to Andros about Rhode Island, etc.
   These letters are often answers to letters from the Privy Council and contain marginal notes and corrections in another hand. The volume contains also letters, dated Apr. 20, 1683, to Andros, Dongan, and Nicholson.
   (Formerly C. E. B. 100 A.)
    (Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 637. See C. O. 326: 7, P.)
11. 1673-1684. Contains a few entries of petitions which were referred to the Lords of Trade, but do not relate to the colonies. These entries deal with foreign trade and have been largely calendared in State Papers, Domestic.
13 has nothing to do with colonial affairs, being entirely taken up with letters to and from the Lords of Trade and the Privy Council, the Commissioners of Customs, and the Admiralty, with a few tables.
The first reference to colonial matters is in 12, p. 55 (cf. C. O. 391: 6, page 340), and there are a few references to the plantations in the
remainder of the volume. There is no connection between these entry books and the original documents in C. O. 388: 2, 3, 4. Much of the matter is duplicate of the Privy Council Register and the Board of Trade Journal, though all the entries of petitions are of value. There are also entries of occasional memoranda and orders on the subject of trade, not found elsewhere.

(Formerly B. T. Trade Papers 11-13.)

In this series there formerly existed seven additional entry books (B. T. Trade Papers 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20) which have been removed. They were duplicates, with different pagination and without the marginal references, of B. T. Trade Papers 17 (11), B. T. Commercial, II. 640-642 (14-16), B. T. Trade Papers 12, 13 (18, 19), and B. T. Commercial, II. 638, 639 (20), which are now C. O. 389: 11, 16, 17, 18, 12, 13, 14-15. These duplicates showed no signs of having been in clerical use, though vol. 20 may have served as an entry book for the original documents. The explanation of these duplicates is possibly to be found in an entry in the Journal:

"Upon occasion of a chimney in the Cockpit lately being on fire, their Lordships taking into consideration the consequence of securing the Books and Papers in this office, resolved at the 1st opportunity to consider of a means for getting all the books transcribed, to be kept in some other place, in case a fire should happen here and in the meantime ordered that a competent number of sacks be provided for carrying away the said Books, upon any such accident." C. O. 391: 12, p. 302; Cal. St. Pap. Col., 1699, § 1083.

As the volumes transcribed covered chiefly the years 1662-1698, and as no entry books of later date than 1702 were copied, it is possible that these volumes were made pursuant to the resolution of the board mentioned above. That the order for sacks was carried out appears from the entry in the expense accounts, Jan. 14, 1700, of twenty large sacks bought for £10 (C. O. 388: 75, no. 44).

14-34. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1696-1782. Entry Books of the Board of Trade.

In these entry books, which correspond to the original "Trade" documents, C. O. 388: 4-72, letters received are entered usually by title only, though a few such letters are entered in full in the earlier volumes. Copies of letters written are given in full. Entries of patents, conventions, and treaties will also be found. There are many entries relating to naval stores, with cross-references. Also representations on naval stores (26, p. 72) and on Campeachy as a plantation (28, pp. 332, 347); additional representations with accompanying lists are dated Sept. 25, 1717, and June 20, 1728 (28, pp. 347-353, 354, 364). With vol. 16 the titles "Trade Domestic" and "Trade Foreign" are given up and "Trade" substituted therefor.

(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 638-652, 652 A, 653-658.)

35. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1678-1692. Entry Book of "Occurrences".

A commonplace-book of intelligences or news of what was happening in England, Scotland, and on the Continent, taken chiefly from letters and newspapers. The information is largely military. Three items only relate to the colonies:

1. Arrival of Andros in New England, "having been received with all expressions of joy and respect". Dec. 27, 1685.
2. News from Banister regarding pirates at Jamaica. Feb. 9, 1686.
3. Resolution of the Privy Council (court held at Bath) to send ships to West Indies against the pirates. Aug. 21, 1687.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 120.)


Correspond to C. O. 388: 75-84, in large measure duplicating the contents of those volumes. But as in the case of all entry books they contain also letters written by the board, very few of which were copied into the Journal. Many of these letters are interesting and valuable.
(Formerly B. T. Miscellaneous 11-14.)


Correspond to C. O. 388: 85-88. For other documents relating to Ireland one should search elsewhere among the Board of Trade papers. Even before 1735 many documents relating to Ireland were placed among the "Trade" papers or in the "Plantation General" collection. After 1735 a separate section for Ireland was given up and documents relating to that country were filed among the "Trade" papers or entered in the "Trade" entry books, as far as they concerned plantation trade or trade in general.
(Formerly B. T. Ireland 5-6.)

42-44. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1704-1717. Entry Books relating to Turkey, Barbary States, and the East Indies.

Entry books of the Secretary of State, relating in the main to the title given. But many plantation entries have crept into 42 (pp. 33 to the end), which are probably duplicates of what is contained in C. O. 324: 22-44. 43 and 44 have no plantation entries.

45-53. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1713-1801. Id.

Similar to 43 and 44.

54-58. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1714-1803. Entry Books relating to Gibraltar and Minorca.

Contain a little about Mediterranean passes and the danger of attacks from pirates.
(Volumes 42-58 were formerly C. O. Secretary of State 1-17.)


Entry book of cases or precedents with the comments of counsel upon them. Also queries presented to the attorney general and solicitor general regarding cases that had come before the board. Note the "tea case" (pp. 72-92), and the case concerning the importation of sugar and panesels into any of the American plantations. The reports are signed by the attorney general and solicitor general, D. Ryder and J. Strange, either together or separately.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 130.)

Various drafts of projects, conventions, and treaties between England and foreign states, chiefly commercial. The foreign states are Spain, Portugal, Venice, Sicily, Russia, Sweden, France. At the end is a representation of the Board of Trade, Oct., 1709, containing the draft of a treaty with France, with tables.

(Formerly B. T. Trade Papers 21.)

2. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1670-1718. Id.

Entry book of projects of treaties, with marginal notes and comments by the Secretary of State or the Board of Trade. The drafts contain many elaborate alterations and are very suggestive in a study of England's trade policy.

(Formerly B. T. Trade Papers 22.)


Nothing to do with the plantations or with England's commercial policy.

(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 616.)


A few items showing the duty on plantation cocoa, coffee, and tobacco. On page 199 is "An Account of the Appropriation of the several revenues under the management of his Maj. commission as of Excise".

(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 617.)


At the beginning are several loose sheets containing accounts of imports and exports from and to the British sugar islands, 1750-1790. Then follows a collection of custom house statistics, transmitted to the Board of Trade from the custom house, London.

Spanish exports and imports. 1705.
Exports and imports, lead and lead shot, especially to British plantations. 1708-1714.
Tin. 1708-1714.
Fish. 1708-1714.
Gold and silver coin (only to Barbadoes). 1710-1717.
Cochineal imported to London by way of Barbadoes, Carolina, Jamaica, New York, and West Indies in general. 1708-1715.
Wines imported into London and exports from France, Spain, and the Canaries. 1708-1714.
An account showing the balance of trade. 1698-1715 (cf. 14 below).
Coin exported. 1698-1715.
Duties on salt. 1710-1717.
Tobacco exported to Scotland. 1714-1717.
Balance of trade statistics. 1700-1702.
Id., "reduced into three mediums".
Id., showing species and quantities. 1710-1712.
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Imports and exports compared with excess of each country. 1716-1717.
Scheme of the trade between England and France. 1668-1669.
Copy of Commissioners of Customs’ return to an order of the House of Commons. 1713.
Id., House of Lords. 1713.
Account showing quantity of wrought iron exported annually to British plantations. 1712-1717.
Id., dyeing goods imported and exported with the amount of the duty. 1715-1718.
Id., raw silk. 1717-1718.
Pearl ashes and potashes imported into England. 1712-1717.
Pepper imported.
Dutch calicoes condemned. 1716-1718.
Calicoes, coffee, pepper, tea imported and exported. 1698-1715.
Calicoes. 1718-1719.
Logwood, fustic, indigo, etc. sent to France and England since 1712, 1713, 1714.
Logwood annually imported from plantations to England, 1710-1716, also what has been exported to foreign parts in the same time.
Hemp imported. 1712-1717.
All English ships with their tonnage and number of men, and foreign ships likewise which have imported from over sea into London and cleared thence to foreign parts. Closes with 1717, 1718, 1719.
List of ships employed in service of plantations and foreign parts. 1703-1711, 1714-1717.
Sugar and tobacco, imported and exported. 1702-1722.
(Formerly B. T. Acts, Nevis, 5.)

Lettered A-P. Newfoundland, 1675-1731.
Jamaica, 1680-1722.
Barbadoes, 1679-1720.
Leeward Islands: Antigua, 1704-1708; Nevis, 1677-1729; St. Christopher, 1699-1729; Montserrat, 1683-1729.
Virginia, 1668-1708.
Maryland, 1690-1701.
Italy, Spain, Portugal, East Indies, coinage, naval stores, 1701-1726 (pp. 223-242).
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 623.)

Lettered A-D. List of ships cleared for Africa, 1714-1724.
Value of goods exported to Africa, 1714-1724.
Account of Italian thrown silk imported into England, 1720-1726, and exported with drawback.
Id., raw silk.
Woolen manufactures exported to Italy, 1719-1725; to the Straits, 1719-1725; to Turkey, 1719-1725.
List of accounts received from the custom house. 1714-1718.
Account of duties paid at the custom house, London, for foreign
spirits and brandy imported from Dunkirk. 1721-1727.
Account of several species of naval stores imported, 1722-1727, with
other statistics “taken from the Ledger” in the Plantation Office.
Total value of woolen manufactures exported from England. 1715-
1716.
Rum imported into New York from the French and Dutch colonies,
Surinam, St. Eustatius, Martinique, Curaçao. 1726-1729.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 621.)

8. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1712-1717. Id.
Lettered A-K.
G shows the quantity of timber imported in three years, 1717-1720,
especially from Newfoundland, West Indies, Carolina, New
Abstract of the duties on wood imported, specifying the individual
plantations.
H. The quantity of timber imported in five years, 1712-1717, speci-
fying the plantations, duties as above.
K. The species and quantities of prohibited East India goods re-
exported from England to Ireland, Channel Islands, and the
plantations, 1713-1716.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 622.)

9. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1725-1771. Id.
Accounts of the following articles imported from Oct., 1760: hemp,
rice, beaver skins, timber, flax, flaxseed, iron, raw and thrown
silk, foreign wrought silk, gum arabic and senega, whale fins and
oil, beaver wool, British wrought silk.
Re-exported, raw and thrown silk, foreign wrought silk, rice.
Drawbacks on re-exportation to America, extending to various
years, 1761-1772.
(The above cover documents 1-32.)
In 32 to 35 and remainder not numbered we have statistics of sugar,
hides and leather, rough hemp, cordage, indigo, train oil and
whale fins, timber.
Value of goods exported from Newfoundland to colonies and planta-
tions in North America, 1749-1750, 1752-1753.
Ships in the whale-fishery, 1733-1739, 1740-1749, 1750-1756, 1757-
1763, 1764-1770.
Account of value of goods exported from England, 1768-1771.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 626.)

10. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1750-1765. Id.
Exports and imports to and from Spain and England from Christmas,
1750 to Christmas, 1765, with the quantities and values. Of some interest
for re-exportation, for example, in 1764 England re-exported to Spain 1,714-
730 pounds of tobacco worth £33,154.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 618.)
11. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1714-1757. Index to Custom House Accounts.
   A register belonging to the same series as C. O. 326: 11-13.
   (Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 620.)

   Tables of abstracts, among which is "An abstract of the total values of all Woollen Manufactures annually exported from England to the plantations in 18 years", 1696-1714, distinguishing each colony.
   The remainder of the volume contains entries of trade documents in great variety and number, emanating largely from the custom house, such as Inspector general Martin's observations on the account of exports and imports for seventeen years ending at Christmas, 1714.
   Representation from the Board of Trade "in relation to the Decrease of the Woollen Manufactures", 1715 (reply to order in Council, Oct. 8, 1714, pp. 59-79).
   *Id.* concerning naval stores. Mar. 28, 1717 (pp. 85-108).
   Report concerning the general trade of England made by the Board of Trade. Dec. 23, 1697 (pp. 131-170).
   *"A State of the trade to Africa"* presented to the House of Commons by the Board of Trade, Dec. 31, 1708. A long and valuable report (pp. 172-273, 275-282).
   Representation of the Board of Trade upon a memorial of the agents of Barbados relating to the powers exercised there by the "Lord Bishop of London’s Ecclesiastical Commissary" (pp. 287-328).
   "Method of Proceeding for Holding courts of Admiralty in the Plantations, according to what was left by Mr. Larkin at Bermuda in 1703", giving the proper forms of procedure.
   (Formerly B. T. Trade Papers 23.)

   Chiefly 1712-1720. Printed official issues in French, sent over in 1720 by Pulteney. Letter in manuscript, "Réponse fait de la part de S. A. R. au memoire remis par M. le Chevalier Sutton, le 23 Août, 1720", relating to the claims of Great Britain in northeast America. The papers all refer to finance, trade, etc.
   (Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 551.)

   Entitled "An Essay toward finding the Ballance of our whole Trade annually from Christmas, 1698, to Christmas, 1719". Many statistical tables. Table 15 gives the conclusions as to the balance in England's favor; that on page 59 contains the comments. A useful study of the practical operation of mercantilist principles. The volume bears George Chalmers' book-plate and is lettered on the back "Essay by Mr. Chalmers". But the essay can not have been written by Chalmers. It bears all the marks of a contemporary hand and must have been written shortly after 1719.
   (Formerly B. T. Commercial 554.)
15. Board of Trade, Commercial. 1702. Commission for the Board of Trade.

An original letters patent on two sheets of parchment.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial 555.)

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

CLASS 391.


Vols. 1-6 (formerly C. E. B. 104-109) contain the journal or minutes of the committee of the Privy Council, commonly known as the Lords of Trade.

Vols. 7-8 (formerly B. T. Journal 7-8) continue that journal to 1696.

Vols. 9-89 (formerly B. T. Journal 9-28, 30-90) contain the journal or minutes of the Board of Trade, 1696-1782.

A transcript of the series, 1-89, 117, is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. For former vol. 29 see below, 117; it duplicates in part the minutes in 28 and 30. A part of the minutes in 13 and 14 is duplicated in vol. 116 below, covering the period from Apr. 2, 1708, to Nov. 10, 1710. The convenient system of cross-references to other volumes in the Board of Trade series, which was begun in 1696, was discontinued after 1701.


These volumes of minutes contain probably the first copy from the rough notes, of which specimens are preserved in 118, 119. The minutes were evidently read at the next meeting of the board and were then corrected. Afterward they were copied by a clerk into the Journal. The final copying was so exactly done that inadvertent omissions of "and", "of", or an occasional verb were left unchanged. The earlier volumes contain corrections and marginal notes, and in a few instances whole sentences are struck out and do not appear in the Journal. Some of the changes are significant. For example, in 90, Dec. 28, 1696, nearly five pages are struck out and only a condensed statement is entered in the Journal, vol. 9, page 308. Orders of the board regarding routine business are generally omitted from the final copy and some of the personal touches found in the minutes are omitted from the Journal. The later volumes contain but few erasures and corrections. Vol. 104 duplicates portions of 101 and 102.

(Formerly B. T. Journal 93-106, 108-119.)


Duplicates minutes of meetings, Apr. 2, 1708–Nov. 10, 1710.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 107.)


Contains copies of minutes (July 21, 1719-Apr. 13, 1720) and letters relating to the disputes between England and France, regarding the extent of their respective claims in America—Hudson's Bay, Carolina, and elsewhere. The entries concern West Indian claims also (Montserrat). The origin of the volume is explained by the fact that the board had in preparation special
instructions for Martin Bladen, who was going to France as commissioner to
consider the revision of the treaty of Utrecht. Pages 123-126 contain a rep-
resentation of the board to the Lords Justices, dated Aug. 26, 1719, on the
French in America. The later entries relate to French settlement and trade
in America, 1719-1720.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 29.)

These volumes contain secretary's minutes taken at the meetings of the
board, 1730-1735. 118 is labelled "Original Journal" and 119 has a loose
sheet in it bearing the words "Original journal signed". The final journal
was made up from these notes. A comparison shows that in but few instances
does the final copy differ from the rough draft, and that even those instances
are unimportant. Probably similar rough notes for other years were
destroyed.
(Formerly B. T. Journal 91-92.)

Copy of minutes of the board from Oct. 5, 1767 to June 10, 1768. There
is nothing here to show why these minutes were transcribed.
(Formerly B. T. Commercial, II. 1 A.)
APPENDIX A.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PASSAGE OF A PATENT THROUGH THE SEALS. 3

Although no examination of the records of the chancery, exchequer, or courts of king’s bench and common pleas has been made for the purpose of this work, I have deemed it desirable to add a brief account, with necessary references, of the procedure followed in passing a patent through the seals, supplemental to the account already given of colonial appointments. Though excellent accounts of this procedure have been printed, they are, as a rule, not readily accessible, and, in any case, can be made somewhat more useful for the purposes of the student by restatement here. Many instruments were issued under the great seal, as we have already seen (p. 234), and familiarity with the process in its complete form will render easier an understanding, not only of the customary manner of issuing a letters patent and of the modifications that took place in some instances, 2 particularly in the case of charters, but also of the steps that were taken in the issue of instruments of lesser importance, some of which did not pass the seal at all.

The steps in the procedure were as follows: 3


3 Scargill-Bird, p. 83, §§ 5, 6. A good example of an immediate warrant may be seen in the case of the Duke of York’s charter of 1664. On the back of the king’s bill, dated March 8, are endorsements which show that the bill was entered at the Signet Office, March 10, at the Privy Seal Office on the same day, and received the Lord Chancellor’s “recepit” on March 12, 1664. Thus the bill was hurried through the seals in less than five days.

A brief historical statement may be made. Originally, the chancellor caused a patent to be prepared in the chancery, the king signed it, Teste me ipso, and the seal was attached. Later a warrant was introduced authorizing the chancellor to prepare the document and this warrant bore the king’s seal. Then the seal, which was originally a small seal in a ring or in the king’s private possession, was given over to a clerk or keeper and in its place another seal was introduced, either in the king’s ring or in the king’s private possession, the privy signet. As business became more complicated and formal this seal, too, was handed over to a clerk, who was probably at first the king’s secretary, afterward the Secretary of State, a fact which will explain the retention of the signet in the office of the Secretary of State for the southern department. The king then did no more than sign the bill. The procedure seems to have been fairly well defined in the fifteenth century and was given statutory form by act of 1535 (27 Henry VIII., ch. 11). As followed during the period of our colonial history it was somewhat as follows: the king expressed his command in a document signed by himself (king’s sign manual, first, second, and third steps) and countersigned or attested by his clerk or private secretary (Secretary of State and the privy signet, fourth step). This command, if affecting the king or his private interests directly, was made operative by the addition of the king’s private seal (privy seal, fifth step), which represents the king’s own authority; but if affecting public affairs or affairs of state it bore the private seal as proof to the Lord Chancellor, who was the king’s first minister, that the king had actually issued the command. Assured of his warrant, the Lord Chancellor then affixed the public seal (great seal or broad seal, sixth step). Later the process became much simplified: the functions of the Lord Privy Seal became merely formal, and the offices of Privy Signet and Privy Seal were abolished by act of Parliament. See Patent Law Amendment Acts, 14-15 Victoria, c. 82, 47-48 Victoria, c. 30.
Passage of a Patent through the Seals

First Step.

This step was usually omitted in the case of a commission or grant of office. In the case of a charter, a petition, generally accompanied by a rough draft of the document desired, was drawn up by the company, individual, or individuals seeking incorporation or royal privileges, and addressed to the crown. The papers were received either by one of the principal secretaries of state, or by the Privy Council, by whom they might be referred in the first instance to the committee of the whole Council. A reference was made to the Lords of Trade in the case of Penn’s charter. The papers were then transmitted to the attorney general or solicitor general or both of them for their opinion and advice. On the face of the petition a memorandum of such reference was generally placed and on the dorse was usually written the formal report of the law officer with the date. The Secretary of State and the Privy Council often reported on the petition as well as the law officers of the crown. In one or two instances this process consisted of a consultation of the legal adviser of the company with the Secretary of State and the attorney general, under whose direction the draft of the patent was prepared.

Second Step.

If the report of the law officer was favorable and the Secretary of State or the Privy Council approved, the king, or not infrequently the Council, commanded the Secretary of State to prepare a warrant under the royal sign manual, addressed to the attorney general, or the solicitor general, or both of them, authorizing the preparation of the king’s bill (or queen’s bill), that is, a bill “for the royal signature to pass our Great Seal of England containing a grant unto [the petitioner or petitioners] of all ”, etc. In the case of commissions or grants of office this was the first step taken. This warrant was sent to the clerk of the patents, an office created by letters patent, April 16, 1618. Among the multifarious duties of this office, which in the eighteenth century was in Palgrave Court, outside Temple Bar, was the writing and dispatching of all grants, confirmations, charters, and letters patent under the great seal, not otherwise provided for, and the making and delivering to the Lord Chancellor or the Keeper of the Great Seal dockets containing briefly the purpose of the instruments to be sealed.

The clerk of the patents made a fair copy of the warrant addressed to the attorney general. This copy became the original warrant under the royal sign manual, and as it was sent to the attorney general it was retained by him and is no longer in official custody. In some cases, however, the original warrant was sent back by the attorney general with the king’s bill and may be found preserved with that document among the signet bills, which are really king’s bills preserved in the Signet Office.

1 The original petitions will generally be found among the State Papers Colonial.
2 Copies of many such warrants have already been noted in the Domestic Entry Books and in C. O. 324: 22-53. In the case of colonial charters the warrant is calendared in S. P. Colonial.
3 Reports of the Lords Commissioners appointed to make a survey of the Different Courts in England, Wales, and Berwick-on-Tweed, 1740, p. 95; 1816, p. 107.
4 King’s warrants are generally not preserved, except in copies. Occasionally, however, they may be found among private papers of the attorney general, as in the case of Lord Hardwicke, Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 36125-36133.
Passage of a Patent through the Seals

Third Step.

The attorney general, having received the royal warrant, transmitted it, with the draft of the patent or such notes and memoranda as were required, to the Patent Bill Office, where the clerk of the patents drafted the king's bill, either following the precedents on file in the office or casting into the proper legal form the material sent by the attorney general. The king's bill contained the complete wording of the patent without the formal phrases or protocols, that is, the royal style at the beginning and the testing clause at the end. At the foot a docket or abstract was appended, addressed to the king, containing a brief statement of the purpose of the document. This docket was signed by the attorney general or solicitor general, or both of them, to whom the clerk of the patents had submitted both the king's bill and the docket for inspection and approval.

The signature of the legal officer of the crown having been obtained, the engrossing clerk in the Patent Office copied the king's bill on two or more skins of parchment, and the clerk, having made two transcripts, sent the engrossed copy to the office of the Secretary of State or other official or department concerned, by whom the royal signature, always placed at the top of the first skin, which was generally the last in the actual arrangement of the parchments, was obtained. The king's bill, bearing the royal signature, was transmitted to the Privy Signet Office as authority for that office to issue the signet bill. The Patent Bill Office may have retained a draft of the king's bill, but it is not likely, as no such drafts are to be found.

In the meantime the clerk of the patents had sent the transcripts which he had made of the king's bill to the Privy Signet Office and the Privy Seal Office, that a comparison might be made with the engrossed copy when it should arrive from the office of the Secretary of State.¹

Fourth Step.

The clerk of the Signet Office, having received the engrossed copy of the king's bill, bearing the royal sign manual, collated it with the transcript²

¹Thirty volumes of sign-manual warrants exist for the reigns of James I. and Charles I., 1600–1643, S. P. Dom. Warrant Books, 4–33, the contents of which are calendared in the Domestic series. These are continued in a series of bundles, beginning with 1661, containing signet office bills, Home Office, Signet Bills, which may be seen by giving year and month. These "signet bills" are really king's bills, and are to-day among the Home Office Papers because on the abolition of the Signet Office in 1851 its business was transferred to the Home Office. The Signet Office was an office of record and the docket of every instrument passing through it were copied into the books of the office. For these docket see "Index to Doctquets of Signet Bills" in the Literary Search Room, in eleven manuscript volumes, which is an ancient series of indices nominum of Signet Office Doctquet Books, 1584–1835, 35 volumes (chancery). Compare also S. P. Dom. Docquets, where the docket is signed by the clerk of the signet. Many of the Signet Office docket are calendared in the Colonial series. The office was for years on the north side of Whitehall Court, behind the Banqueting Hall; later it was removed to Abingdon Street, whence the records were transferred to the Public Record Office in February, 1852.

²The transcript sent to the Signet Office had vacant spaces at the beginning and end in order that certain additions might be made at the Signet Office, such as, a heading addressed to the Lord Privy Seal commanding him to direct the Lord Chancellor to affix the great seal, and a conclusion declaring this bill to be a sufficient warrant, etc. The signet was preserved, not at the Signet Office, but in the office of the Secretary of State, so that the draft of the signet bill had to be taken there for the affixing of the seal. Many instruments went directly from the Secretary of State to the Signet Office, without the intervention of the attorney general or solicitor general.
received from the clerk of the patents, and transformed the latter into the billof privy signet by correcting it if necessary, adding his own signature and the date, and then dispatching it across the street to the office of the Secretary of State in the Cockpit for the affixing of the king's signet. The transcript thus became a signet bill, which was of course identical with the king's bill, except that it bore the clerk's signature and the privy signet. The king's bill was retained in the Signet Office, but the signet bill was sent to the Privy Seal Office,1 addressed to the Lord Privy Seal, and became the latter's warrant for making out the writ of privy seal. The signet bill was retained by the Lord Privy Seal and not preserved in official custody. Comparatively few signet bills are to be found in the Public Record Office, inasmuch as these warrants, having become part of the private papers of the official who was Lord Privy Seal at the time, are either lost or are to be found among documents in libraries or in private hands.

Fifth Step.

The Lord Privy Seal, having received the signet bill, instructed the keeper of the records in the Privy Seal Office to prepare the writ of privy seal. This writ was simply the transcript of the king's bill which had been sent from the Patent Bill Office, with the addition of the formal parts or protocols. When these phrases had been inserted at the beginning and end of the document, the latter was presented to the Lord Privy Seal for his seal and signature. These having been obtained, the writ of privy seal became to all intents and purposes the completed patent—charter or commission or grant—ready for enrolment, though not legally binding until the affixing of the great seal. For this purpose it was forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, who sometimes obtained the king's signature and sometimes did not. In the cases of Heath's patent of 1629 and of the Connecticut charter of 1662 the writ does not bear the royal signature, but in that of Rhode Island of 1663 the signature "Caro-
lus R." is to be found on both skins. In the case of Baltimore's charter the bill seems to bear the signature of the attorney general.

Having received the writ of privy seal, the Lord Chancellor added his own signature and the date on a memorandum at the foot of the writ or on the face of the writ itself, with the word "Recepi," which became the authority for the proper officials to prepare the letters patent and to affix the great seal.2

Sixth Step.

With the writ of privy seal as his warrant, the clerk of the patents prepared the final copy of the patent, in duplicate, and transmitted it to the Lord Chancellor for the affixing of the great seal. In the performance of this important function the Lord Chancellor was attended by the clerk of the

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1 The Signet Office and the Privy Seal Office occupied two adjoining rooms on the ground floor of the building north of Whitehall Court until 1789, when they were removed. *Crown Lease Books*, I. 14-16; II. 23, 59, 87, 153.

2 There are in the Public Record Office forty volumes of privy seal docket books, 1571-1884, of which twenty-five, with omissions, 1580-1600, 1646-1660, cover the period to 1783. To this series belong the volumes of docketts of, and warrants for, privy seals among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum (*Harleian MSS. 2262-2264, 7344-7351*) described in the Harleian catalogue and in the Deputy Keeper's *Report*, XXX., appendix 10. With data obtained from the docket, the original writ can be found in *Chancery, Privy Seals*, month and year. The privy seals are arranged in monthly bundles after 1485. For other lists printed in the Deputy Keeper's Reports see pp. 12-13.
Crown Office (in chancery), by the clerk of the Hanaper, and by the Chaff Wax. The clerk of the Crown Office, or his deputy, was required to attend the great seal for the purpose of expediting the service of the crown and of entering at the Crown Office a docket of every patent, commission, or grant to which the great seal was affixed, for which service he charged from 10s. to £1, according to the nature of the instrument. The clerk of the Hanaper took account also of the patents, commissions, and grants that passed the great seal and registered them in his office, largely in order to collect the fees that were due, part of which went to the king, part to certain officers of the court of chancery, and the remainder to himself. Of these fees he rendered an account to the Treasurer. The Chaff Wax provided and prepared the wax for the great seal and himself looked after the actual business of attaching the seal to the instrument. The clerk of the Crown Office and the Chaff Wax usually performed their duty by deputy.

When the great seal had been affixed, the two documents (on two or more skins, both being originals, not one an original and the other a copy) were dispatched to the patentee or patentees.

The writs of privy seal, from which the final draft of the patent had been made, were regularly sent from the Patent Bill Office to the Six Clerks' Office in Chancery Lane, where they were entered on the patent rolls. Apparently such enrolment was sometimes neglected, so that in many cases minor grants will be found only in the bundles of privy seals. Manuscript indexes to the patent rolls, forty-seven volumes, Henry VII. to 64 Victoria (vols. 15-42, 1607-1783), will be found on the shelves of the Legal Search Room. Vol. 38 of Palmer's Indexes is a general alphabetical index ("Cartarum, Litterarum Patentium, et aliarum rerum Principalium Index Generalis Alphabeticus") to charters of incorporation and other matters of importance selected from the patent rolls, Henry VII. to William III., and will be found on the shelves of the Literary Search Room. To obtain the enrolled patent one must use the List of Chancery Rolls (Lists and Indexes, no. XXVII.), 1908, pp. 5-49, where the key numbers to the entries in the Index to the patent rolls will be found. The call-ticket should read "Patent Rolls, (number)".

Drafts and certified copies of the patents were sometimes retained in the Paper Office for the use of the secretaries of state, and additional copies, particularly of charters, were frequently made for the law officers of the crown and for the Privy Council, while in the entry books of the Board of Trade certified copies of charters will invariably be found.

As many warrants appointing to colonial offices required only the king's sign manual and as a great many instruments other than charters passed the great seal, it is necessary to indicate briefly the character of the entries in selected series of docket books and indexes as far as they concern the purpose

1 Exchequer, Accounts, King's Remembrancer, "Hanaper and Custos Sigilli"; Audit Office, Declared Accounts, bundles 1363-1412. The Report of the Commissioners, for 1816, p. 60, says that a book was made up at the Hanaper Office every year containing a registry of the several instruments that had passed the great seal, which book when so made up was examined and signed by one of the Six Clerks and deposited for permanent preservation in the Hanaper Office. The Reports of the Commissioners, 1740, pp. 26, 89; 1816, pp. 59, 60, 66, contain accounts of the duties of these officials. In 1708 the Crown Office was in the Temple, in the passage between Mitre Court and the entry into Queen's Bench Walk. In the reign of George III. it was in Bell Yard, Chancery Lane; in 1800 it was in Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, and afterward at Westminster.

2 An ancient, dangerous building, in which the records even as early as 1736 were being ruined by damp. Works 6, vol. 16, pp. 53-55.
of this volume. A description, therefore, follows of parts of four series—the docket books of the Privy Seal Office to 1680, the docket books of privy seals now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, 1705-1711, the docket books of the Crown Office to 1700, and the indexes to the patent rolls, 35, 1689-1696. The lists here given are, therefore, supplemental to the descriptions given under C. O. 324: 22-53.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

1-25. 1571-1783. Privy Seal Docquets.

Properly speaking these volumes do not belong to the Home Office. The following list includes all dockets of importance for colonial history to 1680:

Feb., 1618. Sir George Calvert, secretary.

Aug., 1619. Settlement on the Amazon River.

Jan., 1620. Calvert as Commissioner of the Treasury.

Feb., 1621. Calvert for secret service, £300, continued annually.

Nov., 1621. Committee of Privy Council, of which Calvert was a member, for the reprising and banishing of some persons convicted of felony, fit to be employed in foreign discoveries.

Dec., 1622. Committee for setting in order the trade of the kingdom.

Mar., 1623. Grant of Newfoundland to Calvert.

Aug., 1624. Commission to Sir Francis Wyatt as governor of Virginia (Rymer, XVII. 618-619).

Sept., 1624. License to Wyatt to return.

Feb., 1624/5. Warrant to Calvert for money.

Creation of Calvert Lord Baltimore of Baltimore.

Sept., 1625. Regarding Wyatt’s contract for tobacco from Virginia.

Oct., 1625. Regarding other similar tobacco contracts.

Nov., 1625. Tobacco warrants.


Aug., 1626. Discharge of Sir Francis Wyatt of the impost of ten thousand weight of tobacco.

Sept., 1626. Id.

Apr., 1627. Regarding Virginia tobacco. Also Aug., 1629, Mar., 1631.

Sept., 1628. Warrant for £1000 for entertaining Sir John Harvey and £500 for his transportation as governor of Virginia.


Apr., 1632. Grant of Maryland to Lord Baltimore.

Apr., 1662. Payment of £500 to Thomas Povey for four ministers and a schoolmaster in Jamaica.


Apr., 1664. Commission to Nicolls, Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick.

Feb., 1680. Grant to William Penn.

May, 1680. Commission to Blathwayt as auditor general.

See also H. Q. Signet Bills, year and month. When the privy seal docket is found, the privy seal can be seen by calling out Chancery, Privy Seal, year and month. See also, Home Office, Privy Seal Office, Docquets, Index, 1-6, 1600-1793; and Home Office, Warrant Books, 1-40, 1674-1784.
Privy Seal Docket Books (Duke of Newcastle).

These docket books are among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.


p. 43. Daniel Parke, governor of "Island in the West Indies".


p. 120. John Yeamans, lieutenant-governor of Antigua. Oct. 24, 1705.


pp. 251, 257. Mitford Crowe, governor of Barbadoes. Also **2263,** p. 106.


p. 76. Christopher Rhodes, secretary or chief clerk to the commissioners for inquiring into the losses at Nevis. Aug. 2, 1707.

p. 77. *Id.* Nathaniel Eastwick.


p. 222. *Id.* New Jersey.

p. 314. William Norris, naval officer in Jamaica, as successor of Barnaby Jenkins.


**2264.** p. 46. Jeremy Weishamer, invention for grinding and pressing sugar-cane in America for fourteen years. July 16, 1709.


CROWN OFFICE.


Transferred in 1906. Index to vols. 2-12, 1603-1787. 4. p. 304. Commission to Justice Jones, Sir Nicholas Fortesque, and others “to view and consider of all charters, and letters patent, proclamations or commissions concerning the colonies and plantations in Virginia and the Somer Islands, of the performance or violation and damage comen by it, and of the misemployment of any money or other corruption or grievance about the same”. May 9, 1623.

p. 340. To the Lord President of the Council and others to consider of and settle the business and affairs touching the colony and plantation in Virginia. July 20, 1624.
(See Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 29975.)

p. 341. To Sir Francis Wyatt, governor of Virginia, and others inhabiting there “for governing and settling the affairs there according to instructions already received or hereafter to be received from his Maj’ or his com’s here until some further order be taken and other course directed”. Aug. 26, 1624.

p. 342. A commission for governing the affairs in Virginia “in case that Sir Francis Wyatt, governor there, shall have occasion to come into England about his own affairs authorizing him (if he so please) to come away and appointing Sir George Yardley governor in his room. And if he shall chance to dye there John Harvey, Esq., to be governor, and in his default a governor to be chosen out of the rest of the commissioners by the greatest number of them.” Sept. 18, 1624.

To Sir William Alexander, Jervas Kirke, Robert Charlton, and William Berkeley of London, merchants, to make a voyage into Canada for trade of beaver wools, beaver skins, etc.

5. 1629-1643. Commission to the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and others “to find out and discover what beaver skins, goods, wares, and merchandize were taken in the river of Canada or places adjacent in the parts of America by Capt. Kirke, deceased, or others his agents or partners”. July 1, 1630.
Patents regarding laws and ordinances for Newfoundland (two duplicates of the same follow). Feb. 10, 1633.
Commission for Archbishop Laud and others. Apr. 24, 1634.
Commission for Sir William Russell, Usedale, Digges, Wolstenholme, sr. and jr., Dawes, Jacob, etc., to summon any person of Virginia, Bermuda, or Caribbee Islands, and to inquire about tobacco raised there, and to report to the king. June 9, 1634.
Commission to Harvey, as governor of Virginia. Apr., 1636.
Second commission to Archbishop Laud and others. Apr. 10, 1636.
Commission to certain persons to bear complaints and differences regarding the Caribbee (or Carlisle) Islands. July 9, 1637.
Passage of a Patent through the Seals

Commission to Wyatt to be governor of Virginia.  Jan. 11, 1638.
Commission to Berkeley as governor of Virginia.  Aug. 9, 1641.

3. 1642-1646.  p. 80.  Letters patent containing a contract with Lord Baltimore to grant to him the customs of Virginia, when they shall be settled (according to His Majesty’s commission in that behalf to Leonard Calvert, his brother) for nine years under certain conditions and providing that he shall be collector of them till the grant be made.  Feb. 24, 1643.

p. 81.  Grant to Lord Baltimore of freedom of custom of tobacco to be imported in the David of Bristol and in the Elizabeth of Bristol, from Virginia.  Feb. 24, 1643.

Commission for the Council of Plantations.  “This did not passe the seale but was stayed for addition of commissioners being thereby a new bill was passed dated 1 Dec. and againe ingrossed” (marginal note).  Nov. 7, 1660.


p. 344.  New commission for the same, with additional members.  Apr. 13, 1669.

Royal signet adding the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and others to the same council.  Apr. 4, 1671.

p. 395.  Commission appointing Sir Richard Temple a member of the same council (also p. 400).  June 19, 1671.


Many governors’ commissions are to be found in this volume.  See pp. 25, 79, 298, 358, 387, 407, 418, 473, 476, 499, 517, 541.  Jamaica, Caribbee Islands, Virginia.


p. 499.  Commission to Lord Culpeper as governor of Virginia “to begin and commence immediately after the death, surrender, forfeiture, or other avoidance by Sir Wm. Berkeley, the present governor”.  July 8, 1675.

p. 517. Commission to Sir John Berry, Moryson, and Jeffreys "to inquire into and report to his Majesty the grievances of his subjects in Virginia". Oct. 10, 1676.

p. 518. Commission authorizing Gov. Berkeley to pardon all treason, felony, and other offenses "relating to the present war there, to all persons guilty or to be guilty, except Nat. Bacon".

Id. Commission giving the governor of Virginia leave to appoint a deputy in his absence and also "declaring his Majesty's intention for the better settling and managing of that plantation to the greater benefit of his subjects which are or shall goe over thither".

Id. Pardon granted to the governor and assistants of Virginia for consenting to the passing of several intended acts "by the violent compulsion of Nath. Bacon and his accomplices; And for granting a commission to the said Bacon to command forces there".

Id. Commission giving Berkeley leave to retire, and appointing Jeffreys in his stead.

Id. Commission requiring Berkeley to return, and constituting Jeffreys lieutenant-governor. Nov. 11, 1676.

Id. Commission for a court of oyer and terminer for Virginia. Nov. 16, 1676.

(On all the above commissions see Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial, I. pp. 672-674, September 20, 1676.)

8. This volume contains many minor patents—such as the patent creating Richard Lord Coote Earl of Bellomont, Nov. 2, 1689 (p. 242), patents for attorneys general, commissions for governors, collectors of customs, vice-admiralty courts, and one empowering the governor of Jamaica to confer knighthood there. Also commissions for the Board of Trade, dated Dec. 16, 1695, May 15, 1696, July 6, 1697, June 9, 1699, etc.

INDEX TO THE PATENT ROLLS.

This list contains the entries in vol. 35 (1680-1696) of the Index to the Patent Rolls, on the shelves of the Legal Search Room.

35. p. 15. Lytcott, office of Commissioner of Customs.
   p. 22. Customs Commissioners.
   p. 27. Archibald Carmichael, clerk of the Navy Office in Barbadoes.
   p. 51. Fifield, secretary and provost marshal of Jamaica.
   p. 52. Richier, governor of Bermuda.
   p. 53. Inchiquin, vice-admiralty, Jamaica.
   p. 54. Clarkson, secretary of New York.
   p. 56. Slater (Sloughter), governor of New York.
   p. 57. Inchiquin, lieutenant-governor of Jamaica.
   p. 58. Farnley, secretary of St. Christopher.
Passage of a Patent through the Seals

p. 60. Codrington, governor and vice-admiral of Nevis.
p. 75. Harvey, provost marshal general of Barbadoes.
p. 81. Lord Howard of Effingham, governor of Virginia.
p. 89. Bathurst and Doddington, clerks of court of common pleas, Jamaica.
p. 90. Grant to Neale of wrecks, twenty miles from Bermuda.
p. 96. Copley, governor of Maryland.
p. 100. Williams, clerk of navy, Leeward Islands.
p. 110. Massachusetts charter.
p. 111. Belchamber, provost marshal of St. Christopher.
p. 113. Vernon, chief clerk of St. Iago de la Vega, Jamaica.
p. 119. Phips, "captain" of Massachusetts Bay.
p. 122. Andros, governor of Virginia.

Neale, authorized to establish an office for receiving and dispatching letters in the several islands and plantations in America for 21 years, rendering therefor yearly 6s. 8d.
p. 128. Fletcher, captain and governor of New York.

Beston, governor of Jamaica.
Neale, patent for all mines of gold within plantations in America for 51 years, returning a sixth part.
p. 156. Fletcher, governor of Pennsylvania.

pp. 187-188. Grant to widows and children of Leisler and Milborne.

Wormley, secretary of Virginia.
p. 240. Commission to Admiralty to proceed upon all captures, etc., of ships taken in America.
p. 256. Restoration of administration and government of "Province of Transylvania" to William Penn.
p. 280. Bridger, agent and solicitor to the Commissioners of Customs.
p. 310. Revocation of grant of office of provost marshal of Barbadoes, given to George Hannah, and grant of same to James Hannah.
p. 316. John Locke, commissioner of the Board of Trade.
p. 328. Perrie, provost marshal, Barbadoes.
p. 337. Board of Trade.
APPENDIX B.

KEY TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS.

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- Correspondence from, in 1344.
- Acts removed, duplicating with 1387.
- Sessional papers removed, duplicating with 1418.
- Correspondence from, in 1344.
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- **Barbados, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 28:**
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- **Bermuda, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 37:**
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- **Cape Breton, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 217:**
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- **Distributed to . . . C. O. 42:**
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- **Dominica, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 71:**
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- **Florida, East, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 5:**
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- **Florida, West, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 5:**
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- **Georgia, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 5:**
  - 657.
- **Grenada, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 101:**
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- **Guadeloupe, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 110:**
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- **Honduras, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 123:**
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- **Jamaica, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 137:**
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- **Leeward Islands, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 152:**
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- **Martinique, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 166:**
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- **Massachusetts, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 5:**
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- **New Brunswick, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 188:**
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- **New England, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 5:**
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- **Newfoundland, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 104:**
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- **New York, correspondence from, in . . . C. O. 5:**
  - 1089, 1090.
- **Dupls. rej. . . . C. O. 201:**
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4. BOARD OF TRADE.

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33. C. O. 26: 12.
35. Jamaica, sessional papers from, in (duplicates removed) Colonial Transmissions . . . 1010.
37. Sessional papers from, in . . . | C. O. 26: 15.

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40. Barbadoes, papers from, in . . . | C. O. 33: 19, 15.
41. Sessional papers . . . | C. O. 31: 43.
42. Shipping returns from, in . . . | C. O. 128: 1.
43. Remainder distributed.
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### Key to the Colonial Office Papers

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| 11. | Distributed to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Virgin Islands. | | |
| 11. | Sessional papers from in . . . | | |

| 2. | Antigua | | |
| 2. | C. O. 8: 5. | | |
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Many of the volumes and bundles entered in this list are of date later than 1783; others in the original series, of date later than 1782, have been transferred to the Modern Board of Trade Series. The volume formerly numbered 633, now reported missing, was a commonplace book of miscellaneous information regarding trade, made up entirely of newspaper clippings, arranged alphabetically and concerned with trade after 1800 all over the world.

### 8. COLONIAL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE.

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APPENDIX C.

LISTS OF TRANSCRIPTS.
LIST OF VOLUMES AND DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
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_C. O. 5: 582-597_ have been copied in full for the state of Mississippi. _From C. O. 5: 112, 113, 114, 598, 618, 619_, a few items from each volume have been copied. _From C. O. 5: 605, 606, 608, 611, 614_, selected items, concerning grants, patents, mortgages, loans, etc., relating to that part of West Florida, now included within the state of Mississippi, have been copied.
SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF VOLUMES AND DOCUMENTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM TRANSCRIBED FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.  

Lansdowne.
194, ff. 12, 13.
733.
885, ff. 111-114b.

Stowe.
186, f. 3.
463.
464.
465.
477, ff. 2b-3.
482, ff. 116-121.

Egerton.
921, ff. 3-8.
1720.
2134, ff. 54-61.

Sloane.
1378, ff. 214-233b.
1426, ff. 78-end.
1519, ff. 241-242, 243, 246-248.
1599, ff. 1-127.
2302, selected items.
2441, ff. 1-22.
2496, ff. 70-112.
2723, ff. 25, 35.
2724.
2752, ff. 20-35, 36-71.
3322, selected items.
3324, ff. 254-256b.
3644, ff. 111-121b.
3918, ff. 1-140.
3986, ff. 5-7, 8-9, 32b-33.
4002, ff. 1-30, 31-91, 92-109, 110-end.
4020, f. 22.
4025, ff. 96-99.
4058-4078, selected items.

Additional Manuscripts.
5540, f. 43.
6058.
10131.
10453, ff. 28-29.
11409.
13879.
15491-15492.
15556, f. 109.
17019, f. 37.
18389.
18683.
18986, f. 346.
19038, ff. 31, 48.
19049, ff. 7-10b.
22186, f. 87.
23641.
25115.
26052.
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1 This is a supplement to the list which appeared on pp. 431-443 of the Guide to the Manuscript Materials for American History, to 1783, in the British Museum, etc. (1908).
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