ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. Essay, pointing out the best way of improving the trade and manufactures of America, by Henry McCulloh

Reel no. Z.S.16SP
Folio
unfol. "Purchased of Wilkes, 3d. Decr. 1838"
1-4b 1751 Dec. 10, Henry McCulloh, London, to Earl of Halifax, being the dedication of the following:
5-116 Essay on trade and commerce between England and her colonies.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. Description of the ports in the different Provinces of North America, their trade, extent, etc., drawn up about the year 1770.

Reel no. Z.5.240N

Folios

1-42b n.d. [c.1770]. Description of the ports, districts, and coastal towns of America. Extent of trade, legal and illegal, of the various ports; customs receipts; navigability of rivers; etc. Incl. (pp.25-27, 29-32) Corrituck, Roanoke, Bath, Beaufort, Brunswick, and (pp.27-28) report of the Inspector General, incl. "The Eastern parts of the Province of No. Carolina is in a Remarkable manner left exposed to illicit trade . . . ."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Account of number of vessels, with tonnages, entering and clearing ports in the several provinces of North America, 5 Jan. 1768 - 5 Jan. 1769.


Account of goods and produce exported from the several provinces in North America to Ireland, 5 Jan. 1768 - 5 Jan. 1769. Incl. North Carolina (as one of only nine provinces listed).


Account of goods and produce imported into the several provinces in North America incl. Newfoundland, Bahamas, and Bermuda from South Europe, Africa, and British and foreign West Indies, 5 Jan. 1768 - 5 Jan. 1769.

"Aggreate Account" of goods and produce imported into provinces in North America incl. Newfoundland, Bahamas, and Bermuda from South Europe, Africa, and British and foreign West Indies, 5 Jan. 1768 - 5 Jan. 1769.

Account of quantity, with estimate of value at the ports, of exports of all goods and produce from North America (incl. Newfoundland, Bahamas, and Bermuda), 5 Jan. 1768 - 5 Jan. 1769.

Estimate of value of goods and produce imported into the several provinces of North America (incl. Newfoundland, (Concluded on next sheet)


35b-36 Account of the several articles subject to duty, and amount of duty received therefrom, on goods imported into and exported from the several provinces in North America. Incl. North Carolina.

Title page for the Volume. "The Fundamentall Constitutions of Carolina."


1756 Nov. 21. Albany. Earl of Loudoun to Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, at New York. Full statement of "the Points relative to The Command of the Troops in the different Provinces," for "in whatever manner it is Settled with You, that must be the Rule in every other Province." Brief history of colonial governments and defences, and why and how King has completely removed command of troops from the power of the governors. Troubles in New York over quartering of troops.

May 12. H. Fox, by H. M. command. Provincial general and field officers "shall take Rank as Eldest Captains" when serving in conjunction with regular forces.

1756 Sept. 13. Albany. EXTRACT from "the Regulation of the Pay of the Labourers and Artificers."


n.d. "Form of a Warrant to Appoint a President of a Court Martial."

1757 Apr. 23. New York. COPY of "Deputation" to of Judge Advocate.


(Continued on next sheet)

1757 June 30. Charles Town. [Same] to Governor Dobbs. "I receiv'd by Governor Littleton yr Letter of the 30th May, where I see that the two Companies of your Province were not raised then." Requests they be sent to Charles Town as soon as possible. "Mr. Stead hath answer'd your Letter about the Provisions to be sent here for the pay of your Troops, and is of Opinion that Flower is the most advantageous commodity.

"I am extremely obliged to your Excellency for the Disposition of the Militia and the Orders Sent to that Purpose, I hope to have no Occasion to disturb them in this Campaign."

1757 June 23. Charles Town. [Same] to Governor Ellis (Georgia). Awaiting reinforcements for Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. "These forces are intended for the defense of the 3 Southern Provinces." Requests information on Georgia's defenses.


1757 July 13. Charles Town. [COPY] of [Same] to Lt. Shaw of H.M. Independent Company. To march to Ft. George (Keowee) and take command and begin repairs. His orders on military affairs from Bouquet, Indian affairs from the governor.

1757 July 20. Charles Town. [COPY] of [Same] to Governor Littleton. IN FRENCH. Plans for protection of (Continued on next sheet)
Charleston from the sea, incl. a boom across the main channel, and how to build it.


47 1757 July 28. Charles Town. [COPY] of [Same] to Capt. Paul Demere, Ft. Loudoun. IN FRENCH References to "le little Carpenter." To collect information on the Indians, the nature of the country, the course of the rivers (depth, falls, etc.). French using Indians for spies.

47b-48b 1757 Aug. 6. Charles Town. [COPY] of [same] to Governor Dobbs, North Carolina. Awaiting the 200 troops. Has sent 100 to Gov. Ellis. Is sending 4 recruiting officers to North Carolina; Lts. Bentinck and Phillips to Rowan County, and Lts. Hay and Jenkins to New Bern. Trusts Governor will enjoin magistrates, etc. to assist them, and will recommend quarters. Money for recruiting; will send Bills of Exchange, or the Governor could advance the money. Requests report on number of Militia, besides the Provincials in pay, and the number and condition of ports, Artillery, ammunition. Bentick and Phillips will receive Governor's letters for the magistrates etc., c/o Hugh Waddel, commanding officer at Ft. Dobbs, Rowan County.


53b-55b 1757 Aug. 7. Charles Town. [COPY] of [same] to Governor Dobbs, North Carolina. Received his letter. Troops held up for want of money. Can do nothing directly, but merchants in South Carolina might provide credit, if the North Carolina Assembly provides security. Troops "extremely wanted" for defense. Cannot expect the 400 promised from Virginia and Pennsylvania, while they have "the Enemy at their Doors." Danger at sea. French privateers off Georgia. Pay of troops by commodities—beaver, flour. Question of duties on pitch and tar. Soldiers can earn money working on fortifications. Glad to hear of "the Major's better health."


(Continued on next sheet)
eternally against us." Denial of quarters. Lack of men; Bobbs; no money to send his 2 companies.

Aug. 25. Charles Town. COPY of [same] to General Webb. FRENCH. Sending the returns of July and August. Lack of men incl. those from North Carolina. One of the chiefs of the Cherokee, Little Carpenter, has discovered a new fort built by the French on the Ohio, about 16 days or 500 miles from Ft. Loudoun. The Virginians have built a fort 5 or 6 miles from Ft. Loudoun, which is useless. Description of state of other forts. Scarcity of men in this province. Has sent recruiting officers to North Carolina, which is much more populated. Mr. Atkins, in charge of Indian Affairs, has not yet arrived.

Aug. 26. Charles Town. [COPY] of [same] to Gov. Ellis. Sending 100 of the Virginians. Has word that a battalion of Highlanders is on its way. Among recruits was found a man accused of a murder in Georgia; is now under arrest.

Aug. 29. Charles Town. [COPY] of [same] to Sum, planning visit to Georgia. Recruiting request.


Aug. 25. Charles Town. DRAFT of [same] to Loudoun. General report. Barracks. "These people . . . very saving tho the Province is rich and able to bear that Expense, they're extremely pleased to have Soldiers to protect their Plantations, but will feel no inconveniences from them making no great difference between a Soldier and a Negro. "Everything goes here as slowly as in any other part of America and patience is the chief Quality to carry on Business. "We find that men are very scarce and generally averse to the service . . . [Recruiting officers] act with so many obstructions from the people and Magistrates that I dont expect any Success, unless the Parliament would pass an Act calculated entirely for this Continent." Has not yet heard from the recruiting officers sent to North Carolina. Doubts he will ever see the two companies from North Carolina.

Aug. 29. Fort Prince George ("Keevee"). EXTRACT of Ens. John Bogges to Gov. Littleton. Objects to being ordered to Ft. Loudoun without an escort, through dangerous country.


Sept. 10. Charles Town. FORM. [Bouquet] to H.M.
Justices of the Peace or other Civil officers.
Procurement of horses for an express rider.

82b-85 n.d. "Some Directions how to adjust the Quadrant."

1757 Sept. 10. Charlestown. Bouquet to Gov. Dobbs, by express. Arrival of the Highland Battalion of regulars. 200 North Carolinians need not be sent but to be kept in readiness. Requests quarters for the recruiting officers and men sent into North Carolina, "as they complain extremely that they have been imposed upon in an exorbitant manner, for the price of Provisions." Requests regulations be made "in your Province in that regard." Wishes to repay money that may have been advanced to the officers. Regards to Major Dobbs.

1757 Sept. 10. Charlestown. Same to Lt. Shaw, commanding officer at Ft. Prince George. Escorts, supplies, work, etc.

1757 Sept. 10. Charlestown. Same to Capt. Paul Demere. Partly in FRENCH. Hopes to engage the Indians to go to war. The Carpenter could give intelligence of the enemy and the route. The Tillico people insolent.


1757 Sept. 10. Charlestown. Same to Loudoun. Same as above. Country so unhealthy at this season that all the recruiting officers and men are fallen sick and recalled, after little success and great expense.


1757 Sept. 17. Charlestown. Same to Governor Ellis. Provisioning the troops sent. Loss of Ft. William Henry, etc.


1757 Sept. 29. Charlestown. Same to Gov. Dobbs. Reply to letter of Sept. 10. North Carolina troops only enlisted for 6 months, - too short. Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina used to do that but now enlist for the whole war. "By the Situation of N. Carolina, I see no appearance that any Troops will be employed there." But the Service should

(Continued on next sheet)
continue. Recruiting officers might enlist the men into the "Americans." Continued losses by death and desertion.


1757 Oct. 16. Charlestown. Same to Col. Hunter. Problem of negotiating bill to pay the troops. High number of ships from here taken by the French. Virginia troops to be sent back when they can be spared. Irregularity of the Posts - wishes governors would agree on their regulation at least for the war. Suggests pilot boat to coast from New York to Charlestown. Complaints of accommodations and weather.

1757 Oct. 16. Charlestown. Same to Loudoun. As above, with additions. Post: three months to get answer from Dinwiddie. Express post needs proper stages set up with one horse in each, and perhaps a change of courier. Situation in South Carolina and Georgia.

Recruiting: "there are men enough scattered in the back part of the two Carolinas, but they find such ... high Wages for their Labour that they despise our pay, and those who enlist being the worst desert very soon." Lts. Evans and Bentinck returned "half dead" with sickness. Lts. Hay and Jenkins expected soon from North Carolina, where little can be done "owing to the odd Terms" on which their Provincialis have been raised. Quotes Dobbs' letter: Provincialis give £5 to enlist for 6 months, so no one will enlist for 4 years for £3. No law in the province (North Carolina) to provide quarters or carriages or ferriage, which Bouquet thinks must be changed if troops may have to march through there.

Problems of quartering. Has felt increasingly that "too great a Tenderness for the peoples, and too strict an adherence to forms ... might be of great prejudice to the Troops." Charlestown.

Fortifications. Negroes - how much paid.


1757 Nov. 9. Same. Same to Gov. Dobbs. Received letter with lists of militia, artillery, and stores in North Carolina. Will request more arms for the militia. Death of steers sent (from North Carolina?). Thanks for money advanced to recruiting officers.


(Continued on next sheet)
1757 Nov. 12. Same. Same to Capt. Rd. Demere [Frederica],
Partly IN FRENCH. Independent Companies.

1757 Dec. 5. Same. Same to Lt. Outerbrige [?], Ft.

Treaty with Creeks.

1757 Dec. 10. Same. Same to Same. Same. "I am heartily
tired of America, and if I can once get rid of it,
no Consideration in the World would make me come
again."

1757 Dec. 9. Same. Same to Gov. Dinwiddie (not sent).
Virginia troops need transport in Jan.

1757 Dec. 10. Same. Same to "My Lord" (Loudoun) Transports
from England refusing to return without convoy.
Transports to Virginia. Coast "seldom free of
Privateers." Ft. Prince George "in the Lower
Cherokees" now refitted and stockaded. Choctaws.

Embarkation of Virginia troops.


1757 Dec. 2. Charlestown. COPY of a note Lt. Doyley to
Bouquet. Cannot supply wood because of recent
resolution by South Carolina assembly.

Bouquet to Capt. R. DeMere (Frederica). Georgia.

1757 Dec. 25. Charlestown. Same to Col. Jno. Forbes,
Adj. Gen. Acknowledgment of receipt of general
orders.


1757 Dec. 25. Charlestown. Same to Ed. Loudoun. Returns;
laid out a fort at Georgetown; arrival of Mr. Victor
Duplesies, who wishes to serve as volunteer in
regiment.

1758 Jan. 19. Charlestown. Same to Gov. Littleton, the
Council, and the South Carolina Assembly. Remonstrances
on the imposition of duties on provisions for the
troops.

for Georgia and their provisions. Creeks.

1758 Feb. 1. [Charleston]. Same to Col. Jno. Forbes,
Adj. Genl. Rumors that the Highlanders will be sent
north have created problems.

1758 Feb. 2. [Charleston]. Same to Loudoun. Accounts.

1758 Feb. 8. [Charleston] Same to Capt. Desere, or the
commanding officer of Ft. Loudoun. Requiring four
soldiers in town for evidence. Independent companies-
provisions, and orders.

(Continued on next sheet)
n.d. [Charlestown] Same to Ensign McIntosh or the commanding officer at Ft. Prince George (Keewee). As above.


Feb. 21. Charlestown. Same to Col. Stanwix. Clothing to be sent. As part of the North Carolina provincials have been disbanded, has made a contract with a North Carolina captain, "who has been very successful in raising his compy . . ."

n.d. [Charlestown]. Same to Mr. Stead, agent etc. Provisions for Fts. Prince George and Loudoun.


1758 Mar. 3. Charlestown. Same to Same. Same, encl. below. ENCLOSING:

1758 Dec. 27. New York. EXTRACT from Major Robertson, Deputy Quartermaster General for the Army in America to Bouquet. The quartering of soldiers in New York and in Boston. ALSO ENCLOSING:

List of Officers removed from the quarters assigned them or who never had any quarters assigned. Names, rank, and regiment.


1758 Mar. 10. Charlestown. Same to Col. Forbes, Adjutant General. Acknowledgement of orders to sail with the five companies of the RAR to New York.

1758 Mar. 10. [Charlestown], Same to Col. Hunter, Virginia. Bills sent [for pay and contingencies] to be endorsed in future to the "Honble Archibald Montgon [sic] Lt. Col. Commandant of the first Batt. of Highlanders to Whom I leave the Command of His Majs forces here."


March. "Minutes taken at a Meeting of the Governors of Nth Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pensilvania, with the Earl of Loudoun . . . begun at Philadelphia March 15th and continued by several adjournments to March __, 1757."

Plan for defense of southern colonies. Loudoun suggests total of 5000 men, of which North Carolina should provide 400. To protect "that valuable Province" South Carolina from attack by sea or land, and to secure Georgia, 2000 troops should be stationed there under Lt. Col. Bouquet. The 200 provincials from North Carolina should march overland, the province paying transportation, but the Crown supplying King's Provisions in South Carolina.

(Concluded on next sheet)
Governors are to be sure there are regulations providing for carriages and quarters. Signed by Dobbs et al.


1757 Apr. 24. New York. Same to Gov. Lyttelton. The usual objection South Carolina has made to raising a large number of men, i.e. fear that the blacks may rise, is now removed, with the stationing of the forces there. As South Carolina is rich, she should pay to provision her own provincials. To reinforce the South Carolina fort at Chota, although only 9 miles from the fort built by Virginia "in the Cherokee Country, for the Security of that Post." Mr. Atkin, Indian affairs. Importance of bringing the assemblies to bear a share of the defense of the whole.

1757 May 5. New York. Same to Govs. of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Circular letter, urging them to raise as many men as possible, above those needed for defense of their own province. General Webb to be in command in Loudoun's absence. Col. Stanwix to command five companies of the RAR plus provincials in the back country of Pennsylvania; Col. Bouquet to command equivalent in South Carolina. Militia should be well armed and given standing orders to march to aid of the Forces if requisitioned by their Commanders.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Reel no. Z.5.240N

"A New and Exact Plan of Cape Fear River from the Bar to Brunswick by Edward Hyrne, 1749." Manuscript, with comments on shoals, tides, etc. 12" x 15" approximately. Uncolored.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. Political and other Papers, Chiefly in the Handwriting of, and Composed by, Roger North. [no dates given].

Reel no. Z.5.157P
Folios 222-263b n.d. [last quarter 17th century] "A Digest of ye book of Rates & Some other lawes Related to ye Customs." Various references to plantations and plantation commodities ... Arranged alphabetically by subjects. (Index of subjects on folio 223-227b)
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. Official Correspondence of Thomas Pelham

Reel no. Z.5.2L2N

Folios

431  1745 Dec. 14. Arlington Street. John Roberts to Andrew Stone. Mr. Pelham directs me to transmit enclosed to you, to be laid before Duke of Newcastle. ENCLOSING:


433,434b 1745 Dec. 12. Middle Temple. Thos. Child to Thomas Fonnerneau. "I have certain Advice that the Place of Attorney General of North Carolina is vacant .... The Scotchmen, I believe, have not yet heard of It; and to be beforehand with them, I humbly beg you will sollicit it for me immediately." Seal.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. Official Correspondence of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Home Correspondence, May - June 1747.

Reel no. 25218N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File no.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Correspondent</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>362,363b</td>
<td>1747 June 15</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>John Couraud to [Newcastle]</td>
<td>Received letter from Governor of North Carolina which he is transmitting to &quot;Your Grace&quot;. ENCLOSING:</td>
</tr>
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<td>364-364b,365b</td>
<td>1747 Apr. 3</td>
<td>Edenton, North Carolina</td>
<td>Gab. Johnston to John Couraud</td>
<td>A Benjamin Wheatley has arrived with patent constituting him naval officer of North Carolina. Johnston &quot;at a loss&quot;, as there is no such office, but a naval officer at each port; Brunswick, Bath, Beaufort, and Roanoke. Wonders if the Duke knew he was &quot;bestowing four pretty Genteel Employments under one General name . . . and Indeed if posts are given away thus by the Lump, the Crown will have fewer places to bestow, and his Grace will not have it in his power to oblige so many friends as he might otherwise do.&quot; Requests speedy answer.</td>
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<td>366-366b,367b</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>COPY of above.</td>
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<td>368-368b</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>DRAFT of [Newcastle] to Gov. Johnston.</td>
<td>&quot;His Maty had no Intention of granting the Places of Four Naval Officers to Mr. Wheatley, which belongs to different Districts, which was entirely owing to its not being known here that there were such naval officers there.&quot; Mr. Wheatley should be given the first vacancy and &quot;you should for the future immediately acquaint me when any of the offices within your Government shall become void.&quot;</td>
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</table>
ADD. MS. 35,427

ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Hardwicke Papers: Correspondence and Collections of the First Four Earls of Hardwicke and Other Members of the Yorke Family, 18th - 19th Centuries. Letters to Philip Yorke, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke, from Thomas Hutchinson, Gov. of Mass., 1774 - 1779.

Peel no. Z.5.241N

Folios

37-38b  1775 Aug. 21. St. James's Street. Mr. Hutchinson to Earl of Hardwicke. News from America, incl. North Carolina: Secretary of North Carolina is just arrived in London and reports rebels' shooting "two principal men of large property . . . because they would not associate with them. The Governor keeps in the Fort at Newburn, in the day time, but, at night, goes on board the Man of War."

84-84b. 1776 June 28. Same to same. Incl. reference to news of May 9th from "Cape Fear at Georgia."
85b

94-95  1776 Aug. 10. Same to same. Incl. reference to news from the Carolinas.

105-105b, 106b  1776 Aug. 23. Same to same. News from Carolina.

107-107b, 108b  1776 Aug. 27. New Bond Street. Same to same. News from South Carolina.

109-110b  1776 Sept. 6. New Bond Street. Same to same. Analysis of reasons for failure at South Carolina; marginal comments by Hardwicke

ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Hardwicke Papers: Correspondence and Collections of the First Four Earls of Hardwicke and Other Members of the Yorke Family, 18th - 19th Centuries. Papers re American Plantations, 1759 - 1764.

Reel no. Z.5.158P

Folios


136b-159b  1763 Oct. 10. "A State of the several Articles proposed by Mr. McCullo [sic] to be Stamp'd and the Duties thereon. Likewise a State of all the different Articles whc are now Stamped in Great Britain: in order to fix upon the articles that are to be inserted in the law intended for imposing Stamp Duties in America and the West Indies." Five columns, headed "Enacting Clauses proposed by Mr. McCullo;" The present English duties "(from fol. 138b). "Duties proposed by Mr. McCullo". "Duties intended to be charged by the Treasury" (blank throughout). "Observations."

166b-203  n.d. [c.1763]. "A List of Stamp Duties intended to be used throughout all the Colonies upon the Continent of America or in any Island belonging thereto and in the Island of Bermuda and the Bahama Islands as in all the British Islands or Plantations in the part of America Commonly called the West Indies." Seven columns showing (alphabetically) "Instruments on which the Duties are to be chargd", and duties in America, West Indies, Jamaica, New York, Massachusetts Bay, and England.

204-205b  1763 Nov. 8. Endorsed "Mr. McCullo's [sic] Preamble and Clause of [appropriation]."


310-322, (front side only)  1764 Dec. 17. "Copy of Mr. Secretary Whateley's Genl. Plan for an American Bill. Approved in Conference before all the Lords of the Treasury."
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Hardwicke Papers: Correspondence and Collections of the First Four Earls of Hardwicke and Other Members of the Yorke Family, 18th - 19th Centuries. Papers re American Plantations, 1765.

Reel no. Z.5.158P

Folios

3-9, 10b n.d. [c.1765]. Abstract of various acts of Parliament apparently concerning offenses dealt with by admiralty courts.

11-12b n.d. [c.1765]. "Acts relative to the Recovery of Forfeitures & Penalties for Offences committed in the Plantations,"

15-16b n.d. [c.1765]. "Queries and Rewards on the American Stamp Bill by the Secretaries of the Treasury."

17, 18-36, 37-37b 1765 Oct. 29 (rec'd). Detailed account of expenses in connection with the "American Stamp Office Law." Incl. various references to "Mr. McCullo."
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Hardwicke Papers: Correspondence and Collections of the First Four Earls of Hardwicke and Other Members of the Yorke Family, 18th - 19th Centuries. Papers re American Plantations, 1766 - 1783.

Reel no. 2.5.159P

Folios

ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Liverpool Papers: Official Correspondence of Charles Jenkinson, 1st Earl of Liverpool, June - Nov. 1780.

Reel no. 2.5.164P

Folios


147-148b 1780 Aug. 21. Mr. Lewis to [Jenkinson]. Proposed increase in the force of "the Secret Expedition" - "a special operation, and directed rather by Civil than Military councils." Establishment of Fullarton's and Humberstone's Corps.
additional manuscripts. the liverpool papers: official papers of
1st earl of liverpool, enclosures, 1643-1714.

reel no. z.5.241n

folios

1-1b, 2b  1643 dec. 20. bill for a tax on tobacco imported from the
         plantations.

46-47b  1697 dec. 23. whitehall. extract from a report on trade
         (pp.13-16). 1400 enumerated commodities is too
         many; some, like naval stores, are seldom re-exported
         except to the plantations.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Liverpool Papers: Official Papers of 1st Earl of Liverpool, Enclosures, Jan. - June 1764.

Reel no. 2.5.160P

Folios


234  n.d.  [?1764]. Rough notes on various colonial products, including rice from "Carolina."


318-318b  1764  June 7. COPY of Robert Cholmondeley, Auditor Gen. of Plantation Revenue, to Treasury. Concerning quit rent rolls in colonies.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Liverpool Papers: Official Papers of 1st Earl of Liverpool, Enclosures, 1769 - 1772.

Reel no. 2.5.160P
Folios


125  n.d. [c.1770]. Account of all Vessels clearing port of London for North America, each Year for five Years ending 1 Feb. 1770; incl. North Carolina.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Liverpool Papers: Official Papers of 1st Earl of Liverpool, Enclosures, 1773 - 1777.

Folios 39-40b  n.d. [after 1783]. Comments on tobacco trade in Virginia "before the war," and after; British exports of tobacco to the continent; etc.

Folios 99-100b  1775 June 23. "Thoughts upon raising a body of Highlanders for the American Service."

Folios 142b-143  n.d. [after 1775]. EXTRACT from accounts of trade between Britain and France, 1772-75: "American Produce Exported from Great Britain to France. . . . " the commodities being tobacco, rice, and indigo, from London, the outposts, and Scotland.

Folios 150-151b  n.d. [after 1775]. EXTRACT from paper commenting on same subject: references to tobacco, rice, indigo.


Folios 157-159, 160b  n.d. [1776]. "General Thoughts endeavoring to demonstrate the necessity of [torn]ating a fund for the Use and Service of America, and that this can only [torn]ected by the wisdom of the Legislature here." Endorsed [torn] 'Culloh' [i.e., Henry McCulloh].

Folios 170-171  n.d. [between 1775 and 1783]. Considerations concerning the trade between Great Britain and the colonies.

Folios 172-183b  n.d. [between 1775 and 1782]. A "Plan . . . drawn up upon this presumption, that it is the Intention of his Majesty & his Ministers to restore the people of the Colonies at present in Rebellion to a share in their own Government." The plan consists of a number of proposed "regulations," with observations. Frequent reference to various former practices in colonial administration.


Folios 220-221  n.d. [between 1775 and 1783]. Answers to queries at f. 171, above, concerning colonial trade.

Folios 222b-223, 224b-225  n.d. [c.1770?]. List of established and incidental officers of customs on the continent of America, with salaries divided into several categories. Incl. North Carolina ports.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Liverpool Papers: Official Papers of the Earls of Liverpool, 1765 - 1775.

Reel no. Z.5.161P

Folios

3-4 1765 Jan. 5. Custom House, London. Account of quantities of foreign wrought silks re-exported from England to various places, Christmas 1758 to Christmas 1763, by year. Incl. to "Carolina."

6-7 1765 Feb. 6. Custom House, London. Account of quantities of British made silks exported to various places Christmas 1758 to Christmas 1763, by year. Incl. to "Carolina."


[Christmas 1750 to Christmas 1753 missing]


ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. The Liverpool Papers: Letters and Papers concerning Greenwich Hospital, 1764 - 1778.

Reel no. 2.5.161P

Folios


1780 Aug. 4. COPY of same to Gen. Stevens. Incl. references to provisioning from North Carolina.

1780 Aug. 4. COPY of same to Samuel Lewis. Incl. reference to same.

1780 Aug. 9. COPY of same to Robert Foresythe. Incl. reference to same.


1780 Sept. 2. COPY of same to Jno. Matthews, of the Committee of Congress. Incl. reference to militia of North Carolina.

1780 Sept. 3. COPY of same to Gov. Nash. Various concerning the war.

1780 Sept. 3. COPY of same to President of Congress.

1780 Sept. 3. COPY of same to Gen. Horatio Gates.

1780 Sept. 3. COPY of same to Gen. Stevens.

1780 Sept. 3. COPY of same, in Council, to County Lieutenants of various counties, concerning steps to be taken in view of "The late misfortune to the southward."

1780 Sept. 3. COPY of same to same. Duplicate of above.

1780 Sept. 6. Same to President of Congress. Concerning supplies.


Endorsement for documents above: "Found at Richmond by B. Genl Arnold."
Folios


5b-7 [†1580's] EXTRACT from same. "How the Crown of England hath most right to all the mayne lend and islandes alongest the costes of America from the Cape of Florida to 58 degrees northwards."

7-8 [†1580's] EXTRACT from same: "Things Knowen by experyence to be in the countryes about the ryver of Norrinberge ..."

Reel no. Z.5.166P

Folios


2. Inside title page, including pencilled notes on members of the family (Samuel, Henry, and Henry's sons)

3b. Pencilled notes on the following letter.

4-5b. 1748 May 22. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. His wife's death, his own ill health, his plans to come to England. Seal.


16-17b. 1750 Nov. 25. Antigua. Same and Wm. Byam to same. How to get rid of Barbuda lease.

18-19b. n.d. ["Supposed Novr. 1750" written by Samuel Martin, Jr., on endorsement] Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Same as above.

20-21b. 1750 Nov. 28. Same to same. Barbuda lease, and family matters. [Seal]

22-23b. 1751 June 25. Antigua. Same to same. Family matters. Plans for Josiah, aged 15; intends him for a merchant who could take over the plantation at his Father's death. Could educate him in Antigua. Samuel to send him to Antigua as soon as he judges Josiah to be "of fit age." Josiah might then go into business on the North American continent, where the climate is better. Will keep the father company in his old age. Plantation cultivation and improvement.


(Continued on next sheet)


1751 Aug. 26. Antigua. Same to same. "I am glad to hear Joe's temper is improved." When he is well qualified in arithmetic, Samuel should send him home. Family and business matters. [Seal]

1752 Sept. 15. Antigua. Same to Same. Illegal trade in foreign sugar. Family business. [Seal]

1752 Nov. 12. Antigua. Same to same. Family matters. Orders stockings for himself and Josiah, the latter "for a youth of 16 years ... and fit for a long heel." [Seal]

1752 Nov. 30. Antigua. Same to same. Barbuda. Brother Josiah requests "3 fashionoble bags for his wigs."

1752 n.d. ["53"] Edge of letter only, incl. seal.

1753 Mar. 4. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Total rejection of "Ritta's folly" in wanting to marry "a soldier of fortune and a Papist." May go into tobacco trade? [part of letter missing]

1753 April 8. Antigua. Same to same. Family matters. Possible marriage to "ye lady of Mortlake ... Joe is become very studious" and wishes to enter Samuel's profession under Samuel's direction. To be entered therefore at the Temple. If he does not become eminent in England, he may still do well at Antigua.


1753 May 22. Antigua. Same to same. Asks to be put forward for the government of Barbados. Would be "opportunity of doing good to multitudes, as well as to Britain ... [and] of providing much better for my family." Would, however, prefer "my friend of Mortlake" if accepted.

1753 June 7. Antigua. Same to same. Possible marriage ["Mrs. Jeffe" in pencil].

1753 June 10. Antigua. Same to same. Barbuda.

(Continued on next sheet)
60-61b 1753 June 20. Antigua. Same to same. Mrs. Jeffe's fortune, and other family matters.


64-65b 1753 June 25. Antigua. Same to same. Partial letter only. Goods to be sent.


70-71b 1753 Aug. 4. Antigua. Same to same. Barbuda. "Josiah improves much every day, both in his temper, behaviour and knowledge; and is really an hard Student." Account of sugar shipped in 1753 - to whom and by what captain. 158 hhds. of sugar in all, and made over 100 hhds. of Rum.


77-78b 1753 Sept. 5. Antigua. Same to same. Business.

79-80b 1753 Sept. 19. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Endorsement only. Concerned Miss Martin (Rilla)


87-88b 1753 Dec. 8. [Antigua], Same to same. Partial letter only. "I find plainly yr. brot. Josiah is not to be trusted in England; and I know not well what to do wth. him here, his temper being to my great mortification sultry and untractable; so that I have little hopes of much comfort from him." Requests books for companionship.

89-90b 1754 Jan. 2. No place. Samuel Martin, Jr., to Samuel Martin, Sr. Business and goods sent.

91-92b 1754 Jan. 28. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Problems with Josiah; "naturally very indolent, something mulish in his temper, and tendy, much to ye vanity of dress and extravagance." Not to go to England until he is more prudent. Wants only to be a soldier. Father says he must study more - perhaps at the College of Philadelphia, whence he could go into the Guards. Asks Samuel Jr. to write to Josiah, "because his pretence for quitting ye pursuit of ye Law he alleges is

(Continued on next sheet)
owing to yr Opinion and mine, of his natural
disqualifications in point of elocution."
Also problems with Harry and Rilla, and business
matters.

93-93b, 1754 Feb. 6. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel
91b Martin, Jr. Orders stockings and a gold watch,
chain, and seal for Josiah, who "seems now to
have a sense of his folly, and is grown attentive
to his studies." Other family matters.

95-95b 1754 Feb. 5. London. DRAFT of Samuel Martin, Jr.
to Col. King. Family business.

96-96b, 1754 Feb. 20. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to
97b Samuel Martin, Jr. Wine to be sent from
England and France.


100-101b 1754 March 10. Antigua. Same to same. "I have
determined not to hazard yr. brot. Joe in London"
[Letter partially crossed out or written over
and illegible.] Harry's career in the Navy,
and possible war.

102-103b 1754 April 30. Antigua. Same to same. Urges
Samuel Jr. to find a suitable wife, as he would
like to settle most of his fortune on him and
his issue.

104-105b 1754 May 14. Antigua. [Same] to same. Endorsement
only. Advice to Samuel.

106-107b 1754 May 25. Antigua. Same to same. Advice to
Samuel Jr. Barbados. Clothes to be made for
Joe - 2 suits.

108-109b 1754 June 1. Antigua. Same to same. Advice to
Samuel, Jr., on his becoming a "Statesman."
World Politics and economics.

110b-111b 1754 July 12. [Antigua] Same to same. Partial
letter only - postscript and endorsement.
Boots sent.

112-112b, 1754 Aug. 5. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel
113b Martin, Jr. Endorsement only. Concerning Miss
Martin's allowance.

114-115b 1754 Aug. 6. Antigua. Same to same. War with the
French, and colonial policy.

116-119b 1754 Sept. 3. Antigua. Same to same. Only last
page and endorsement survive. Only 16 hhds.
of sugar this year.

120-121b 1754 Sept. 16. Antigua. Same to same. Hurricane
report, and family business.

122-124b Scraps of a letter only.

125-128b 1754 Dec. 20. Antigua. Same to same. Advice for
Samuel on marriage, politics, war, and colonies.
Has "better hopes of Joe," who has had another
fever. Would like Samuel to find Joe "some

(Continued on next sheet)
little genteel place" in the Exchequer or elsewhere under Samuel's eye, where he could work and finish his education. "I really think he has abilities superior to many that have risen to eminence." Hopes his "military Madness" has abated.

129-130b 1755 Jan. 10. Antigua. Same to same. Conduct of the war in North America. Comments on "my friend Govr. Dinwiddie," Lists four offices in the West Indies and how much they are worth.

131-132b 1755 Mar. 25. Antigua. Same to Same. Barbuda. Henry. Joe has given up thoughts of the army. Hopes Samuel can soon get him into an office of the Exchequer or the Treasury, "for tho' his parts are not the most brilliant, yet I think they are better than many Lawyers or Clerks of Offices, whom I have seen rising to great fortune." Also sugar, and politics.


135-136b 1755 May 20. Antigua. Same to [same]. Josiah's education - Reads Greek, Latin, Euclid and "Mr. Locke." Believes Josiah should study law, while holding whatever little post Samuel can obtain for him. Thinks he will "make a good figure, even in elo ution," if he works hard. Asks Samuel to admit Josiah into the Temple straight away. The law a useful qualification for state office, even if never practiced.

137-140b 1755 Aug. 20. Antigua. Same to [Same]. "Indifference between ye D. of N. and yr Patron", so Josiah's appointment will have to wait. [Samuel had written of the partialities of Fathers. Samuel Sr. had replied "Some of my children have removed me pretty far from those partialities, by a conviction with a vengeance, that they are compounded of very frail materials: and those in Joe's Composition are I think as fragil, as may be: however, give him the best hopes you can..."] Joe subject to fevers "not earned by intemperance."


142b


146-146b, 147 1755 Sept. 30. Antigua. Same to same. Death of Samuel Sr.'s brother Byam.

148,149b 1755 Sept. 30. Antigua. Same to Same. Mostly a duplicate of above.


(Continued on next sheet)
1756 June 7. Antigua. [Same] to [same]. Bill from tailor Must be paid from son Byam's allowance. Josiah has also been given an allowance for clothing, and the father will pay for nothing but what he himself orders. Virtue of economy. ENCLOSING:

1755 Feb. 7. London, Southampton Buildings. Martin Bulmer, tailor, to [Samuel Martin, Sr.]. Letter and bill. ALSO ENCLOSING:

1755 Aug. 7 and 27, Dec. 15. Byam's bill. Note added by Samuel Martin Sr. at bottom that it's to be paid by Byam.

1756 June 15. Antigua. Same to same. Barbuda. ENCLOSING:

n.d. Proposals for surrendering the lease of Barbuda. ALSO ENCLOSING:


1750 Mar. 18. Lavington et al. to Byam and Martin. COPY of reply. ALSO ENCLOSING:

1756 July 2. Antigua. Same to Same. FRAGMENT. [Endorsement indicates it was about family matters.]

1756 July 22. Antigua. Same to Same. Introducing the bearer, Col. Duracere [?].

1756 Aug. 14. Antigua. Same to same. Their friend Mr. Tom Warner has taken Josiah under his tuition as a lawyer. Asks Samuel Jr. to secure the office of Collector for Mr. T. Warner's brother, and to admit Josiah to the Temple.

1756 Sept. 3 Antigua. Same to same. Defense, Harry, and Brother Byam's estate.


1756 Oct. 26. Antigua. Same to Same. Same subjects as above, with postscript: "I find there is no prospect of purchasing a first Commission for Joe above an Enginsey; so he must be content wth that." Hat already ordered can be adjusted to suit ye pattern of this Regiment under ColI. Ross."


(Continued on next sheet)
1757 Feb. 20. Antigua. Same to same. Politics and war. Gratitude to the Col. for his favor to Josiah, though unluckily coming at a time when Joe had given up all thought of the army. His "fancy of a red coat" is now redoubled, and he'll go to England by the next fleet. Father hopes he will soon weary of the army. Will be an honorary ensign. Concern for the future of his estate and his sons' fortunes.

1757 Feb. 21. Antigua. Same to same. Appointment of an agent. Thanks to Col. Duracere (?) for his "paternal remembrance" of Josiah and present of a pair of colours, even though it has re-excited a military spirit in Joe which father thought was extinguished. Has agreed to let him try the military, in hopes that he will not like it.

1757 March 19. Antigua. Same to same. [written in another hand]. Mismanagement of naval squadron. North American ships so highly insured they would rather surrender to French than make it to port.

1757 June 20. Antigua. Same to same. Has sent letters by Josiah. Loneliness, and discouragement about the future.

1757 July 20. Antigua. Same to same. Sending a treatise he would like published concerning a national militia. Samuel Jr. to read letter to Josiah and forward it to him. Lists Wm. Byam's debts, and the consignments of sugar from that estate and his own.


n.d. [Supposed an Endorsement to be from Antigua, 1758.] Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Family business, especially Byam's estate.

1758 Apr. 11. Antigua. Same to same. Barbuda.

1758 Apr. 11. Antigua. Same to Same. COPY of above letter, sent separately.


1758 June 16. Antigua. Same to [Same]. Plantation management.

1758 June 29. [Antigua] Same to same. Publication of his tracts. Leaves to Samuel Jr. and Col. (Concluded on next sheet)
Duroure the question of Joe's going into actual service. Advice to Joe to live uprightly if he is going to meet death deliberately. Also family business.

214-215b 1758 July 20. Antigua. Same to same. His will and other business. Order of books. ENCLOSED:

216-216b n.d. List of sugar shipped in 1758 and to whom consigned. Note on how letters should be addressed.

217-218b 1758 July __. Antigua. Same to [Same]. First paragraph written over. Overwriting reads in part: "I have often written and obliterated this abominable [?] subject . . . . Why should it be done to the ruin of a former . . . . She shall often try to bring him to his senses. Why should she be removed from the church for we often try to . . . . " Miscellaneous family business and news.


Reel no. Z.5.166P

Cover page "Correspondence of S. M. Esqr. senr. from Jan. 23, 1759 to Decr 5th 1767."

1857 Pencilled note by "H. M." that these are the letters of his great grandfather, "the Father of the first Sir Henry Martin Bart."


June 25. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Request for a parson. Is sending a pipe of Madiera. Directions for clarifying the wine by adding the blood of a lamb.


Dec. 28. [Antigua]. Same to same. Deputy Contractor for the Sick and Wounded died in debt to him. Seeks redress. "Yr. Brot Joe is just came from Guadaloupe and is ill of a fever."


Jan. 8. Antigua. Same to same. Copy of above letter with additions: "A little Present properly applied may perhaps . . . procure the [money]" Also accounts.

n.d. [Antigua?] Same to [same]. The war in the West Indies. Seeking a Customs office for a friend.

Jan. 18. Antigua. Same to same. Henry, Joe, and Byam. Joe proving himself to be a good soldier: fought well at Guadaloupe, and in Antigua hazarded health to tend sick soldiers, who died in the hundreds of fever. Also assisted his friend, a commander, in his work and has been grateful to his benefactor Genl. Crump. Approves Saml's efforts to get Joe a commission, the money for which will come out of his inheritance. As soon as he is Captain, Joe wants to go to North America and Germany and

(Continued on next sheet)
hopes to increase his rank before peace comes.

31-32b  n.d.  FRAGMENT only. Antigua. Same to [same?]

33-34b  1760 Jan. 30. [Antigua?]. Same to same. Moneys owed him.

35-36b  1760 Feb. 20. [Antigua?] Same to same. "Now yr brot Josiah is a Captain, as well as Harry, it is time they should learn to live upon their pay." No further allowance to them. Ambitions for his sons, including Josiah. Suggests Samuel keep the money received for subaltern commission to go toward a majority and then a lt. colonelcy. He may thus be sooner entitled to the government of New York or some other colony; for if regular troops are to be kept in North America, the governments should be military.

"While Jo is in pursuit of his duty, and those promotions, he may, by virtue of being an Irishman, captivate a Lady of Character and good fortune at New York, where there are many heiresses to vast Estates, (wch are now likely to rise much in value) who seem fond of our military men. If Joe is so lucky to catch such a Goldfinch, it will facilitate his rise in ye army, and to a Government; if not, it will be a noble retreat . . . ." Will "impart these hints" to Joe and encourage him by a promise of Samuel's cooperation.


43-44b  n.d.  FRAGMENT ONLY.

45-46b  1760 July 16. [Antigua?] Same to same. To introduce Mr. Henry Hulton. Barbuda business. ENCLOSING:


55-56b  1760 Aug. 28. Shaftsbury. Same to same. Staying at a modern inn, and the road is all turnpike. Harry must pay costs and damages to a Dutchman taken as prize. Comments on the admiralty court. Hopes Joe arrived in North America in time to help Amherst reduce Canada. Hoping to buy a promotion for Joe. Advised Mr. Oliver in London to pay 2 bills drawn on him by Joe from Antigua. Other family news.

57-58b  1760 Nov. 3. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel Martin, Jr. Renewing £100 allowance for Harry and Josiah,

(Continued on next sheet)
as they cannot seem to live within their pay. Family business.

59-60b 1760 Dec. 10. [Antigua]. Same to [Same]. Partition of the neutral islands. Would accept the government of Tobago and/or St. Vincent. Harry could command a frigate stationed there, Joe could command a company there, and Samuel should get himself appointed Secretary of Tobago and St. Vincent. Harry and Samuel Sr. could chart the islands. Full details.

61-61b 1761 Jan. 4. Antigua. Same to same. Nephew Josiah Martin is visiting. Will return to practice law in North America. Asks Samuel to get him the office of Surveyor General of Customs (1) in the southern provinces or (2) in the northern provinces. "for I conclude yt. flagitious Practices of all ye Custom house officers in North America, will require a general sweep of them, and new appointments, as well as an act of Parliament, to cut off all possible trade with the French or our Sugr Colonies must be infallibly ruined, and the British Manufacures disused, for the French and dutch manufactures."

62b 1761 [endorsement]. Same to same. Apparently a post script to a letter concerning Mr. C. Baird.


64-67b 1761 June 1. [Antigua]. Same to same. Recommending the bearer, a Mrs. Warner, widow.

68-68b 1761 June 1. [Antigua]. Same to same. Recommending the bearer, a Mrs. Emma, widow.

69b 1761 June 1. [Antigua]. Same to same. Mortified by Rumor that by Sam Jr's influence Gen. Thomas is to be removed from government of Antigua to make way for Samuel Sr.

70-70b 1761 June 16. [Antigua]. Same to same. Martin Byam, and cash accounts.

72-73b 1761 June 23. [Antigua]. Same to [Same] Barbuda.


76-77b 1761 n.d. or place. DRAFT of same to same. Revised and expanded copy of the above. "Within a few days past" a young gentleman has agreed to buy Joe's ensigncy at £500. Samuel, by the friendship of the new Sec. at War, hopes to secure a majority for Joe. Details of how this is to be done.

(Continued on next sheet)
1761 July 1. Antigua. Samuel Martin Sr. to Samuel Martin Jr. "Yr bror Josiah has foolishly married his Cousin Bettsey Martin, against her father's consent and mine . . . . I hope this will cure him of two vices, that of women, and extravagance." Will continue his annuity of £100 per annum until he rises to a higher rank. Would reappraisal of Barbuda. Should he sell the Plantation for £30,000 and invest in land in England?

1761 July 20. Antigua. Same to [same]. Henry, Byam, and whether to sell plantation.

1761 July 22. [Antigua]. Same to same. Henry's forthcoming marriage. Regrets further connection with Ireland. Wishes Samuel would marry, "that I may have ye satisfaction of seeing one prudent Match in my family." Wants coat of arms (Scotch) established at the Herald's office.

1761 August 8. Abington Buildings, Westminster. Samuel Martin, Jr., to Samuel Martin, Sr. "The King hath consented to make Joe a Major." Must raise a company, but friends in the War Office will assist. Has a good future, if his "silly marriage does not frustrate all your cares and my endeavors to serve him."


1761 Nov. 20. Same to same. Son Byam to be sent back to Antigua, along with a tutor and books. Needs dictionaries in Greek, Latin, French, which Joe has taken.

n.d. Lists of consignments of sugar, 1760 and 1761.

1762 Jan. 20. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Politics. Should he sell the plantation and settle in Tobago?

1762 Jan. 25. Same to same. Spain's entry in the war may help the advancement of Harry and Joe. Miscellaneous news.

1762 Feb. 12. Same to same. Hears Joe is in England, leaving his wife "big with Child". Hopes Samuel will be able to raise him to Lt. col. and aide-de-camp, "or he will not be able to maintain a breeding wife." Reports discussion with Josiah Sr. over amount to be given his daughter and her children. Peace settlement.

1762 Feb. 15. Same to same. Capture of Martinico. Future of the West Indies.


1762 July 17. [Antigua]. Account current, signed by Samuel Martin, Sr., between himself and Samuel Martin, Jr.

1762 n.d. [Endorsement supposes it is 1762]. [Antigua]. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Advantages of Porto Rico as a sugar island.

1762 June 2. Antigua. Same to same. Whether or not to sell the estate. Would very much like the government of Tobago and St. Vincent.

1762 June 2. Antigua. Same to same. COPY of the above, plus accounts. Expanded description of how Josiah might have a plantation there, along with Harry and Byam.


1762 Oct. 12. Antigua. Same to same. Wants to give Harry and Josiah their fortunes (£3000 each) now.

1762 May 1-July 1. No place. "The Honble Samuel Martin Esqr in account with Banister and Hammond." Includes 3 amounts paid by Samuel Martin, Jr., to Major Jo; Martin.

(Continued on next sheet)
Reel no. 2.5.166P


166b 1762 April 30. No place. Same to Francis Farley. COPY of letter putting plantation up for sale for £30,000.


171b-172b, 173b n.d. (Endorsement supposes 1764). Antigua. Same to same. Joe, wife, and family have arrived. Hopes he will learn the business and take over the plantation eventually. Asks Samuel Jr. to give Joe £200-300 allowance after Father dies. Postscript that Josiah's wife bore him a healthy son. "If that poor fellow gets Children so fast, I do not know what will become of them." Pencilled notation about Josiah's wife's mother.


180-183b n.d. [Endorsement supposes 1764]. Antigua. Same to same. Joe, wife, and family have arrived. Hopes he will learn the business and take over the plantation eventually. Asks Samuel Jr. to give Joe £200-300 allowance after Father dies. Postscript that Josiah's wife bore him a healthy son. "If that poor fellow gets Children so fast, I do not know what will become of them." Pencilled notation about Josiah's wife's mother.


186-187b 1764 Dec. 19. Antigua. Same to same. Brother Martin's plantation, and his own. ENCLOSING:

188-188b 1764 List of consignments of sugar, giving ships, masters, merchants, and weights.

189,190b 1764 Dec. 30. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel Martin, Jr. All in good health.

191-192b 1765 March 11, 24. Antigua. Same to same. COPY of a letter sent "by an uncertain conveyance." Wants a good horse to ride. Family news etc. added.


194b 1765 March 25. Antigua. Same to same. Approves disbursements for "yr bror" as it is out of Sam Jr.'s pocket and will enable him (Josiah) to keep house on Antigua after Sam Sr. dies. Plans to buy 500 acres on St. Vincent - half for "ye poor soldier" and half for Sam Jr. Hopes Josiah may be given the regiment

(Continued on next sheet)
stationed there. Other family and business news.

1765 Mar. 30. Antigua. Same to same. St. Vincent, money, etc.


1765 July 1. Antigua. Same to same. Business. Comments on the Stamp Act - "killing the hen that lays the golden Eggs" - Must be paid in silver and there is none. Exorbitant exchange rates set by collectors. Wishes "yr brot Jo" could have governorship of Leeward Islands.

1765 Aug. 5. Antigua. Same to same. Writing on large sheet to save postage - enormous on American letters, though they go on merchant ships and cost the government nothing. Grievous burden on trade. New taxes - sugar islands harder hit than North America. Politics, business, etc.

1765 Oct. 26. Antigua. Same to same. Joe's wife not brought to bed - "I shall have more of his company when that is over."

1765 Dec. 20. Antigua. Same to same. Stamp duty ruining the island. North Americans trading only with the French.


1766 Jan. 3. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel Martin, Jr. Urges him to drop his connection with "the favorite" as much as is consistent with gratitude, as it may injure him as much as the King.

1766 Jan. 21. Antigua. Same to same. Josiah has been appointed to the council to replace a man who married the General's daughter without consent. Asks Samuel to get appointment confirmed by mandamus. No longer wants a postillion.

1766 Mar. 5. Antigua. Same to same. The General to leave. "If he resigns I wish you had interest enough to make Joe his successor, for he is a most worthy good fellow as lives."


1766 May 30. Antigua. Same to same. Spirited defense of (Continued on next sheet)
his Opinion that the Stamp act is tyranny. [Part of last page missing].

228-229b 1766 June 25. Antigua. Same to same. Plans for the settlement of the 500 acres he has bought on Tobago, and plantation business.

230-230b 1766 June 28. Antigua. Same to same. Enclosing letter from sister [Ritta?] wanting more money. Will not give a farthing or answer letter.


236-237b 1766 Aug. 25. [Antigua]. Same to same. Moral virtues and the afterlife. He and Joe going to Tobago in October.

238-239b 1766 Sept. 4. Antigua. Same to same. Enclosing account of drafts and remittances totalling over £16,000. Plantation business. "Poor Joe is much down in spirits by the fatigue of his Regiment, by getting children fast, and having no hopes of farther advancement in his profession. He talks of selling his Commission and"settling in one of ye new Islands as a Planter: a sorry alternative." ENCLOSING:

240 1766 Feb. - June. Account of sugar shipments: date, number of hhds., Captain, Ship, and to whom consigned. Account of money drawn as bills of exchange, and in whose favour.


243-244b 1766 Oct. 6. Antigua. Same to same. Joe "convinced of the impropriety in being a Soldier . . . sensible, of what I allways told him, that it is a begarly profession . . . ." Wants Samuel to sell his Commission and deposit the £3500 in the Bank of England. Joe wants to go to North America where it is cheaper and healthy. "Besides I imagine, as a Captain in ye conquest of Canada he is entitled to lands in that part . . . ." Hopes Joe can be removed quickly from that climate. Asks Samuel to send him a good reader, as Joe will be leaving.

245-245b 1766 Oct. 13. Antigua. Same to same. As above. Hopes Samuel's interest may obtain a post for Joe at the New York custom house, or as Surveyor-General.

247-248b 1766 Nov. 3. Antigua. Same to same. Leaving for Tobago. Discussion of customs regulations, and Dominico made a free port.

249-250b 1766 Nov. 7. Antigua. Same to same. Parliamentary politics.

(Continued on next sheet)
1766 Nov. 8. Antigua. Same to same. Delighted by Samuel's interest in hunting "Patriges." Remembers when he was a school boy "at Caddingham(?) near Luton," and the partridges in the Vale of Dunstable.

1766 Dec. 9. Barbadoes. Same to same. On way to Tobago, with 21 negroes and a doctor-manager. Hopes to plant indigo. Left Joe in better health, but he cannot endure the climate.

n.d. [Endorsement supposes Jan. 1767]. [Antigua]. Byam's fortune. Disappointment with his Tobago land - all ridges and no cartable road. Has ordered it to be sold. Mentions plantation in Antigua is called "Green Castle."


1767 Feb. 8. Antigua. Same to same. Business. Suggests he tell the government that Tobago can never be cultivatable for sugar.


1767 Mar. 10. Antigua. Same to same. Agrees with Samuel that Lt. Col. Martin should stay in his profession, especially as Samuel has decided to Stay in Parliament to retain his influence. Joe to leave for North America when the Major arrives. Hopes Joe can be changed to a North American regiment, for the sake of his health. Joe's wife just miscarried of twins.

1767 Apr. 11. Antigua. Same to same. Joe soon to North America. Hopes he can be changed to a regiment there. Active duty and better hopes of preferment. Will also save the cost of a Mandamus tp make him a "Hum Peer" on the Council. Exorbitant Custom House fees. Resale of Tobago lands - cancellation of bonds.

1767 Apr. 25. Antigua. COPY of same to same. Business. Joe, wife, and "your Uncle and his family" leave the 2nd for New York. [pencilled note that the uncle is Josiah].


1767 July 20. Antigua. Same to same. Josiah and company arrived in New York. Might go there this winter to buy a farm. Business etc. Pencilled note about his father and "wants by H.M. 1848."

1767 Aug. 19. Antigua. Same to same. Joe's mandamus arrived - £40 to no use. Byam. Business accounts and plans for moving to North America. Wishes to live with his grandchildren - Sam has none and

(Concluded on next sheet)
Harry lives in a damp climate. Will enjoy Joe's "good ability in reading, the filial care of his wife, and the divertisements of his little Prattlers."

280-281b n.d. [Endorsement supposes Oct. 1767.] Same to same. Seeks collectorship for a friend. Joe's wife "breeding sick" again. "That fellow will kill ye poor Woman with kindness, as did yr good Mother, and his. But as old Bishop Burnet sayed upon ye like occasion, it is better the wife should go to Heaven than the husband go to hell, by deceiving from the marriage bed."


290-291b 1767 Oct. 7. Antigua. Same to same. Court case involving settlement of estates in Antigua and Virginia.

292-293b 1767 Nov. 5. Philadelphia. Same to same. Enthusiastic about Philadelphia - growth of trade and names of friends. Sam Jr. will hear of conveyance of letters to New York at the "American Coffee houses."

294-294b, 295b 1767 Nov. 21. New York. Same to same. Has seen "Joe (who is grown as fat as a hog), and has got into a poor Country hovel, without accommodation either for me, my servants, or horses." Cannot spend winter with him or with brother, "who is worse situated." Will return to Antigua in February, with a young man from the College of Philadelphia as companion. Requests books.

296,297b 1767 Nov. 30. New York. Same to same. Asks Sam Jr. to try to secure the post of Quarter-Master General for Joe.

298-299, 300,301b 1767 Dec. 5. New York. Same to same. The goodness of Samuel Harry to their father, "anxious to make my old age as agreeable as possible." Would love to live near them, but for the climate. New York winter already too cold. Joe's "Hovel, called here a farm house" and brother's the same, in a "desolate part of Long Island" and no public house for miles. Confined therefore to the city with friends. Describes New York society and the wit and beauty of the ladies.

302-303b n.d. "Some Instructions to my eldest Son." Balance due on Apr. 30, 1764. Order for horses and postillion and instructions for sending them and Chariot and equipment. Also a housekeeper, a refiner and a potter.

304-304b n.d. Agreement and instructions to Mr. David Logan, and general maxims on management of the land. Use of provisions.
1768 Jan. 15. Long Island. Samuel Martin, Sr., to Samuel Martin, Jr. Disappointments in his trip to North America: climate, prices of land, quality of soil, and inconveniences of son's and brother's houses. Expensiveness of all necessaries and fear that Josiah's expenses will go far beyond his income. Poor people there are miserable but very lazy. Pale complexions. Wishes Sam could get Joe one of the best governments.

1768, Jan. 30. New York. Same to same. Fingers too numb to write. Hopes to be home by April. Seeks office for his nephew and Quartermaster General or Barrack Master General for Joe. Hopes Sam will lose his modesty in asking favors. Joe's wife very pregnant.


1768 May 1. Antigua. Same to same. Opinion of New York - (flat, dreary, no hedges but posts and rails, smoky wood fires, no big forests, rheumatism, poor soil.) Business.

1768 May 10. Antigua. Same to same. Hopes Joe will return to his post in Antigua. Religion.


1768 June 28. Antigua. Same to same. Byam's fortune. Sent letter signed Nestor to the Gazetteer concerning free ports in the West Indies. Glad Samuel has quit chewing tobacco. Wants one lottery ticket in the next state lottery.


28-28b 1768 Oct. 18. Antigua. Same to same. History of his title to the plantation, including names and dates. Has made a codicil to his will, which Sam is to draw up legally and send copies to be signed. Giving £1000 to Josiah's three daughters "for he is a poor Dog, and I fear will be his profession ever remain incapable of ever making a tolerable provision for his Family." Opinion of taxes on sugar and British manufactures. ENCLOSING:

29-29b 1768 Oct. 8. Antigua. "My Codicil." £1000 to Josiah's daughters in trust; Mulatto girl to Josiah's eldest daughter Mary; and Negro Spencer to Josiah, provided he treats him well and manumits him after 7 years, allowing him to stay in his house and "Negro ground" on the plantation the rest of his life. The £1000 for Josiah's daughters is to be in trust to him so he can buy land in North America with it if he sees fit. Josiah also given tea equipage, table china and silver, and choice of any bed linen and books. £50 each to his children and brother for mourning [to "Daughter Fitzgerald" ... to be applied as she thinks fit." Other provisions for Dr. Malcolm and Mr. Logan.

30-31b n.d. no place. Rough draft. [by Samuel Jr.?] of "Articles offered to consideration as proper to be added to the above codicill." Henrietta Fitzgerald, the arrangement of trustees, and the sale of the estate.


40-41b 1769 Mar. 3. Antigua. Same to same. Sam Rogers put ashore ill from his ship at St. Kitts. Now at Antigua and will return to ship at Jamaica when recovered. [Seal]


44-45b 1769 Apr. 26. Antigua. Same to same. Slow recovery. Seeks customs post for doctor as thanks. Joe returning to Antigua with reluctance, thinking New York climate healthier. "Indeed he grew fat and well liking, but his Wife not one jot plumper than when here but as meagre as the people generally are in that Country."

46-47b 1769 Apr. 28. Antigua. Same to same. Nephew William Martin, and Byam. [Seal]


(Continued on next sheet)


1769 May 31. Antigua. Same to same. Joe's severe illness and great concern that he would leave his family unprovided for. Urged him to sail immediately for New York to save his life, which he has done. Urges Sam to sell Joe's Commission and bank the money, with which he can buy a post and put the rest aside for his family. "I really believe if his Commission is not immediately sold it will break his heart." Wants another lottery ticket, in hopes of providing for his grandchildren.

1769 June 12. Antigua. Same to same. Just received letter from Gen. Woodley, recalling Josiah's leave of absence. Joe left 2 weeks ago, so Sam must explain that he had to leave to save his life. Hopes commission is sold.

1769 June 10. Antigua. Same to same. Joe left as emaciated as Sam Rogers. He may not live long.

1769 June 15. Abingdon Street [London]. Samuel, Jr. to Samuel, Sr. Copy of letter excusing himself from seeking government favours. Stresses his insignificance and his efforts to get an establishment from the Treasury for Mr. Fitzgerald. Would rather pay Dr. Malcolm £100 a year than ask the Treasury for the post.


1769 June 29. Antigua. Same to same. Much the same as above.


1769 Aug. 11. Antigua. Same to same. Byam. Heard from Joe at Philadelphia but still very concerned to hear of Sam Rogers.


(Continued on next sheet)
1769 Sept. 25. Antigua. Same to same. Integrity more valuable than worldly honors or interest. Will not press for favors any more, knowing he will do his best. Death of Sam Rogers.

1769 Sept. 28. Antigua. Same to same. Sam Roger's debt to father-in-law. Hopes for greatest crop ever this year.

1769 Oct. 16. Antigua. Same to same. Money. Hope Joe's commission is sold, or he may lose it, having been ordered to return to his post.

1769 Nov. 6. Antigua. Same to same. Sam Rogers. Was also against sale of Joe's Commission, but Joe developed "an utter aversion to that profession and was in perpetual Agonies" at the thought of losing so much money for his family, should he die, and gave up hope of advancement. Sam must put the money in the bank and buy a civil office with part of it. "I pity the poor fellow, who must now begin the world again so late in life . . . . He is certainly a bad Schemer, or he would have secured such a retreat, before he sold his Commission."

1769 Nov. 30. Antigua. Same to same. Money.

1769 Dec. 13. Antigua. Same to same. Joe left New York for England before receiving Sam's advice not to go. Joe much upset that Sam thought he was asking for dishonesty in the sale of the Commission. Finding him a post...


1770 Jan. 8. Abingdon Street [London]. Same to same. Same as above, in rough draft form, plus four pages Copied and examined 10 Jan. 1770.


1770 Jan. 27. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel Martin, Jr. Difficulty in procuring Portuguese gold. Perilous times; factions at home and in all the northern colonies. Best security is to put money in Land. Wants a farm and farmhouse in England, perhaps Shropshire or Shrewsbury.


(Continued on next sheet)


1770 June 6. Antigua. Same to same. Bearer, Alexander Willock [?], leading merchant and planter of Antigua. Should also visit Mrs. Parson, his relation.

1770 June 11. Antigua. Same to same. State of health. Suggested books, incl. Goldsmith. Taxes on British manufactures to be repealed, excepting tea, which of all others should be repealed, as the North Americans smuggle it from Holland and St. Eustatius as evidenced by its low price in New York when he was there (26 shillings per pound, in money 80% more than sterling).

1770 June 24. Antigua. Same to same. Gratitude for Sam's efforts on behalf of his brothers, especially Joe, who has acted "in all the important parts of life more by caprice of fancy, than by his good understanding ...." Joe's want of economy in suiting expense to income. Believes debts were principal reason for wanting to sell his Commission. If all else fails he will advance Joe's legacy for a farm in East Florida. Byam in India - fear he will fall into gaming.

1770 July 19. Antigua. Same to same. Inquiry about the asylum charity for poor orphan girls, to keep them from prostitution. Also interested in the Magdalen and the Foundling Hospital. Hopes for success of solicitations for "poor Joe."


1770 Aug. 7. Antigua. Same to same. Sam's letter concerning St. John's fire, given to Council and Assembly. Glad Byam is doing well. "As for Joe, .... he is undone" having spent all the money from commission on paying debts. Dependent on Sam Jr. for a government and Sam Sr. for a subsistence. Will give him the money in the will, for a small farm, perhaps in East Florida. "Yet in all his misconduct he has preserved the character of an honest man whch is ye only mitigation of the pangs I suffer."

1770 Aug. 13. Antigua. Same to same. Received letter from

(Continued on next sheet)
Sam interceding for Joe. Doesn't want to favor Joe more than Harry, so will give the amount in the will and codicil. Suggests farm in East Florida and perhaps government there too, or farm in Jersies near Philadelphia. More angry about Joe's lack of frankness than his lack of economy. Could have kept him on half-pay.

1770 Sept. 17. Antigua. Same to same. [Pencilled note about Harry's daughter, later Mrs. J. P. Bastard.] Health, Harry's growing family. Desire to have Son's opinion of East Florida. Negro clothing not sent on time, etc.

1770 Oct. 19. Antigua. Same to same. State of health. Might move to England if Harry were given a guardship at Plymouth or Chatham. Received Josiah's account of his dreadful voyage home.


1770 n.d. [received Apr. 1771). (Antigua]• Same to same. State of health. Has the money for Joe's purchase of a farm. Plans to go to England in May or June.

1771 Mar. 1. Antigua. Same to same. Gratitude for having secured the government of North Carolina for Joe. Understands the fees for such a commission are near £500, which will take a lot out of the £1500 he gets from the will. Can still buy a small piece of land after he sees what it is like. "I suppose there are large tracts of that Country, not yet granted away, where he may serve himself." Has often lectured him on economy, but this is his "last stake" - has had more money than Harry or Sam.

1771 Mar. 3. Antigua. Same to same. Suggests Sam get some "commendatory letters from the most considerable people of London connected with that Province [N.C.]. His character will I think bear that of good sense, good nature and probity." Sending fruit. Coming to England in June.

1771 Apr. 8. Antigua. Same to same. Leaving for England in a month but has had no letters from there.

1771 Apr. 25. Antigua. Same to same. Knowing the expenses of removal, has shipped about £600 to Josiah in sugar and rum. Also sending him a mulatto girl, a negro cook, his post chaise, all his services of chinaware, and would have sent the plate but it was promised to Sam. Besides the £500 in fees, he has given Josiah power to draw £1000 "to be paid out with great caution in a purchase that may be his retreat in the hot season of the year, and a retreat for his family in case of death."

Voyage to England next month. Where to stay. Wants to try "the Bath" for his lameness. "Daughter Harry" can housekeep. May sell plantation.

1771 July 15. Bath. Same to same. "You see by the inclosed Letter that Byam as well as Joe are for plucking off all my Feathers as if they intended to roast me . . . ." Has asked Messrs Bannister and Manning to suspend payment. Leg improving. Wants Sam to come to Bath with will and codicil.

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intent rather than drafting another codicil. The £300 to Joe must come from the £1000 promised him in the will. Wants to buy "a little Farm in his Neighborhood, for producing Greens and c. which will Save him a good deal of money in Housekeeping." Farm could no doubt be sold if a better government comes along. Other financial arrangements.


183-184b 1774 June 10. Antigua. Same to same. Passage home and state of plantation. Successor to collector if he dies. Note by Samuel Martin, Jr. concerning secrecy of last paragraph.

185-185b 1774 June 16. Antigua. Same to same. Death of Mr. Logan. Hopes to get collectorship of Parham for Dr. Malcolm.


189-190b 1774 July 6 and July 8. [Antigua]. Same to same. Boston and other provinces intending to starve the sugar colonies by trading with the French et al. instead. King should order ships to capture any American ship with foreign goods aboard. Antigua harbours should be free ports. State of crop and of his health. Letter from Byam shows proper use of gifts to ladies and daughter of men in power.


193-194b 1774 Aug. 26. Antigua. Same to same. Two men here with his same name. Sugar crop. Hurricane damage. Quebec Act. Inquires about "Joe's Bill," forgiving quit-rents in North Carolina to 1771. Daughter Alice has been ill [pencilled note that she was alive in 1848]. Inquires why the Granville family has delayed acting.


197-198b 1774 Oct. 28. Antigua. Same to same. Had to send to Virginia for supplies of corn and lumber, which will be very dear. Shortage of cash because the North Americans sell their cargo for nothing else and buy sugar, rum and molasses from the French islands. King should prohibit all foreign imports, so men-of-war could intervene; smuggling rife in North America. 22 and 32 North American ships at Martinico at two separate times. Tea tax only an excuse, as tea is smuggled from Holland anyway.


202-203b 1774 Dec. 19. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel

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206-206b 1775 Feb. 3. Antigua. Same to same. State of his financial affairs, incl. £300 to Josiah for a farm.

208-209b 1775 Feb. 20. Antigua. Same to same. In praise of Mr. Yeats, plantation manager. Will keep house furnished in case Sam Jr. decides to retire there. Assistance for Mrs. Logan.


216-217b 1775 May 12. Antigua. Same to same. Sending peppers and pines. Hopes Sam may come to Antigua.


220-221b 1775 June 13. Antigua. Same to same. Tom Fitzgerald. Sugar crop. "By the American Enthusiasm and the madness of Britain for Suprem[ity?] We are in dread of a Famine again[st] which I am making all the prudent Provision possible; by planting black-ey'd-Peas, and Guinea-Corn, and by remittances of Rum to North Carolina, for the purchase of Indian corn, to be here before Novr... .My stock of Lumber for next Year is very near completed. For such supplies, I think every Planter here, ought to have a Corn Plantation in North America, and as a retreat in case of disasters here, where, those Negroes may be usefully employ'd who are saved from the general wreck. For these reasons I have desir'd your Brother Josiah, to make me a grant of a thousand Acres of the Proprietary-land at the common quit rent."

222-222b 1775 July 13. Antigua. Same to same. Sugar crop. "Present combustion" in North America. Land purchase in North Carolina must depend on restoration of "former tranquility". "I am afraid poor Joe has suffered much, not only by being hindered of making grants of the proprietary lands; but also by the Insult of a great mob who Ransacked [sic] his house for Arms and so frighted his poor wife, and family, that they left Newburn immediately." Has not heard from Joe "since his lamentation for the death of his eldest Son." All conveyance stopped by "that many headed monster the Mobility." Fears a famine when their ports are closed, unless Navy is ordered to encourage and protect all vessels exporting corn, and Lumber."

224-225b 1775 Oct. 5. Antigua. Same to same. English politics. "Poor unfortunate Joe" will be needing his financial...
help. "Surely it is unfortunate to be hindered from providing for his family by a civil war, just as he was impowered to do it. God knows whether it will be even in his power to do it." "Confined to a little King's Sloop, as his only Assilum;" "behaved with spirit, and good sense."

226-227b 1775 Oct. 16. Antigua. Same to same. Josiah forced to take sanctuary in a little man of war sloop in the harbour of Cape Fear. Wants Sam's opinion as to outcome of rebellion.

228-229b 1775 Oct. 18. Antigua. Same to same. Letter from Byam. Buy bank stock when the price falls as a result of the "combustion" in North America.


232-233b 1775 Dec. 14. Antigua. Same to same. Education of Tom Fitzgerald. Has heard that Josiah sent an express letter to Gen. Gage and one to the Secretary of the colonies, probably "to demand some regular Forces to protect and join the loyal people, of which there are great numbers at Cape Fear; and with which he would have made head against the rebels long ago, if he had been provided with Arms, Amunition, and Artillery: for the honest Fellow would not spare his person to serve his King, and Country."

234-234b 235b 1775 Dec. 20. Antigua. Same to same. About the purchase of land in North Carolina after "the reestablishment of a good Government" there, which may be soon, as the Navy are taking all ships going in or out, "some of which are brot in here." Capture of a man with letters in cypher to "rebels of the same disposition in England." Key to cypher also found. Wants to sound Sir [Nathaniel] Duckenfield on his estate in North Carolina offered for sale at £4000. "Its situation is on the mouth of a River opposite to Edenton, the best trading town in North Carolina". May be 10-15,000 acres, 300 cleared. Good house where mother and second husband live. Hears it is good soil for tobacco, rice, etc. Duckenfield seems fair and honest man and may sell for less now.


238-241b 1776 Mar. 5. Queen Street, Westminster. COPY of Samuel Martin, Jr. to Samuel Martin, Sr. Whether or not Samuel Sr. wants Samuel Jr. to give his interest in the estate to Henry, as Henry has been led to believe. P.S. in cover not copied.

242-245b 1776 Mar. 5. Queen Street, Westminster. Rough draft of above, with marginal notes. Note to add to Father's letter any news received of Joe.

246-250 1776 Mar. 5. Queen Street, Westminster. Same to same. Copy of rought draft, including most of marginal notes.


(Continued on next sheet)
1776 Apr. 15. Queen Street, Westminster. Samuel Martin, Jr. to Samuel Martin, Sr. Concerning the annuity for the Fitzgerald children.

1776 May 31. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel Martin, Jr. Has heard that large tracts of forest etc. [in England] are to be sold off. Hopes Harry will buy land and a house, and may buy land himself.

1776 June 5. Antigua. Same to same. Reply to Samuel Martin, Jr's letter of Mar. 5. Wants Sam to Keep the estate and to dispense the profits to the family as necessary "particularly for the sake of poor Josiah's family, who may fall in his present warfare; especially if report say true, that he began the operations of war, at the head of the Loyalists, before the regular forces arrived. I hope he has more military prudence than to hazard his person at the head of any undisciplin'd rabble; but his long confinement may have induced him to act against his judgement."

1776 June 5. Antigua. Same to same. COPY of above.

1776 June 17. Antigua. Same to same. Introducing the bearer.

1776 June 23. Antigua. Same to same. Desire of "Nephew Martin" to be Judge of Admiralty.

1776 July 2. Antigua. Same to same. Wants Sam Jr. to Keep life-hold in the Estate so he can be a father to the family and care for Harry's and Joe's children. Resents questioning his sincerity.

1776 July 2. Antigua. Same to same. COPY of above.

1776 Aug. 12. Antigua. Same to same. Collectorship of the Four and a half per cent Duty.

1776 Aug. 26. Antigua. Same to same. As above, and news of friends. Concern for Josiah: has not heard of troops going to his support; may be fatal, "his being at the Head of Undisciplin'd Provincials, however well entrenched; besides the necessary expenses, for which he has no authority to say, and which must be incur'd by keeping little army together. For Heavens sake use all your endeavours to put him upon a better footing, for 'tis impossible for me to support him in such operations, besides paying his Debts to Baldwin and Jennings, and supporting my Son Harry."

Scarcity and dearness of provisions. Growing his own. Investments. Hears New York has fallen to the King. No direct intercourse with America, so hopes Sam will keep him informed.


1776 Sept. 17. Marshalswick. Same to same. COPY of above, plus extract from letter 1776, Oct. 1, Marshalswick, Same to same. concerning allowance promised to Harry after father's death.

1776 Sept. 17. Marshalswick. Same to same. COPY of above. (including extract).

(Concluded on next sheet)
1776 Oct. 1. Marshalswick. Same to same. Mr. Harry Webb. Harry's stipend (quoted above). Partial copy of letter of Sept. 17 is added, in case it was captured by American privateers. P.S. Mr. Webb will not now go to Antigua until next year.

1776 Oct. 8. Marshalswick. Same to same. Received letter from "poor Joe" on board a transport in New York. Had been with Clinton in attack on Sullivan's Island; decided he was of no use in North Carolina, and had determined to await events in New York. Can take no share in the action though, except as a volunteer. News of the war. Rebels "sickly, lousy and half-naked." Feels great anxiety over present crisis and solicitude for Joe. Harry - yet another child. Mrs. Fitzgerald's financial position. Father's proposal to buy land either in North Carolina or from the royal forests when sold:

"If America should establish the independency they have aimed at from the beginning of these troubles, and have lately assumed by a publick declaration of ye Congress I know not what effect so great a change may produce upon your sentiments"; whether to settle in a "confederacy of republicks" or "to abandon all thoughts of property in a country, which may be ye scene of civil war for half a century."

1776 Oct. 12. Antigua. Samuel Martin, Sr. to Samuel Martin, Jr. Accounts. Josiah's debts to Mr. Baldwin and to Mr. Jennings the Taylor" are to be paid, "for when Joe's present Debt is paid, I do hereby declare, that I will not be answerable to Mr. Baldwin or any other person for any advancement they shall imprudently make hearafter [sic] for my Son Josiah Martin." Believes Joe's original debts were being paid out of the governor's salary, and that these were incurred subsequently.

1776 Nov. 4. Same. Same to same. Byam. Sam Jr.'s future administration of the estate. Josiah "never had the gift of OEconomy, notwithstanding all his acuteness, and good sense in other respects; but that Military Vanity, which tinged his Youth, still gives a tincture to his riper age." If Baldwin advances Joe any more money "to gratify his Vanity, and Extravagances," it must be at his own risk, "for I will never pay one Shilling of it."

1777 Jan. 27. Queen Street, Westminster. Samuel Martin, Jr. to Samuel Martin, Sr. Family and financial news and a long account of the desperate situation in which the American rebels find themselves; cowardice of the rebel soldiers and their dwindling numbers; the total lack of success in France of "that calmly-obstinate philosophical arch traitor Franklyn" who walks about Paris with "an hair or fur cap upon his head"; the divisions of opinion in France; and the health of the British economy without American trade. If America and North Carolina are "reduced to obedience" Joe as governor will of course be entrusted with the management of the Granville estate. Joe's bad luck in losing that income and also his attempt to crush the rebellion in North Carolina by leading the Loyalists and thus perhaps to be re-established in the army at his former rank.
1781 Jan. 4. "Payments and Disbursements." "Paid, the Rev. Mr. Wm. Cruden on acct of Govr Martin's bill in favour of Messrs Cruden and Co. by draft on Messrs Drummond the further sum of £200-0-0."

1781 Jan. 15. Same. Paid Dl. Jennings Taylor on account of Govr. Martin for a suit of Cloaths made for his son in April last on his arrival in England. £3-9-1½

1781 Jan. 15. Same. "Paid the Revd Mr Cruden . . . the money remaining due to satisfy Govr Martin's bill of 2500£ in favr of - Cruden and Co . . . . £1566-16-6.


1781 May 22. "State of Cash." Received of the Bank 3 half yearly dividends "of £13-15-0 each belonging to the Children of my brother Josiah Martin by their Grandfathers will."

1781 May 22. Same. Received dividends on £1000 capital stock "purchased of my nephews and nieces by commutation beneficial to them."

1781 Dec. 23. "Payments and Disbursements." "Repaid Govr Martin money allowed by him to a black man at my desire - £1-11-6."

1782 Mar. 2. Same. "Pd. My brother Josiah Martin his children's one third of the value of a bond and interest pd to me as my fathers executor . . . - £220-19-0."

1782 Mar. 8. Same. "Gave my brother Josiah Martin . . . - £200-0-0"


1782 Mar. 26 "State of Cash" - 5 prizes in the last lottery of £20 each Docr. Malcolm's money to be divided at his order ½ to the benefit of Gov. Martin's children, ¼ to Gov. Martin's benefit, and ½ to Dr. Malcolm.

1782 May 19. "Payments and Disbursements". Paid Josiah Martin "the Ballance of acct between me and his children as to their rights under their Grandfathers will, except his share in ye Ship Warners[?] . . . - £246-8-9."

(Continued on next sheet)
1782 Aug. 2. Same. "Gave my brother Govr Martin ... £52-10-0."

1782 Sept. 1. "Payments and Disbursements" - Paid for 6 lottery tickets "in consequence of Doctr Malcolm and Govr Martin's desire that their lottery prize money of last year shd be laid out in tickets - £97-13-0."

1783 Jan. 10. Same. "Gave Govr Martin's little boy - 0-10-6."

1783 Feb. 12. Same. "pd. Govr Martin for a silver blackleaded ___ bought of Blania[?]. 0-12-0."

1783 Apr. 2. "State of Cash". "By credit (26 March 1783) at Messrs Drummonds for payment of six twenty pound prizes in the last lottery," 4 of which are joint property of Dr. Malcolm and Gov. Martin and his children. £120-0-0."


1783 Apr. 21. Same. "Coach hire to Mr. J: Martin's to dinner - 0-1-0."


1783 June 24. Payments etc. "Gave Govr. Martin's little boy 0-10-6."


1784 Mar. 16. Same. "Gave by way of fee to Mr. Cruikshank for a consultation with Mr. Sharpe on Govr Martin's case held at my desire - £2-2-0."

1784 Mar. 24. "State of Cash". "Credit at Messrs Drummond, for prizes in the last lottery" £100 of which belongs to Dr Malcolm and Govr Martin and children. -£120-0-0.

1784 May 16. Payments etc. "Gave Mrs. FitzGerald by payment of her debt for money borrowed of her brother Govr Martin her draft on Drummonds payable to him or bearer. £16-16-0."

1784 June 18. "State of Cash." Cash received of Gov. Martin - the amount paid Mr. Hardisty 7th June on behalf of Sam. Irish.

1784 July 19. Payments etc. "Coach hire to the Treasury and back to Pall Mall on my brother Govr Martin's business, with 6d to coachman who waited in ye rain - 0-2-6."

1784 Aug. 26. Same. Paid coachman board wages and expenses to Barnet with Govr Martin 0-9-0.

1784 Sept. 21. Same. Purchase of 11 lottery tickets of which 9 were chosen by Gov. Martin at Marshalswick on the 22nd inst. for Dr. Malcolm and for himself and his children. £173-10-6.

(Continued on next sheet)

65b 1784 Nov. 11. Same. "Gave Govr Martin for his sons expenses till 10th next Oct . . . £70-0-0."

68b 1784 Dec. 25. Same. "Gave Govr Martin's little boy 0-10-6."

70b 1785 Jan. 22. Same. Same.


71b 1785 Feb. 4. Same. For examination of the lottery tickets 0-5-6.

73b 1785 Mar. 8. Same. pd. Josiah Martin's children "on ballance lately arisen to their Grandfather's estate, viz. 1/3 of 58-6-7½ . . . - £19-8-11."

75 1785 Mar. 23. "State of Cash" - Credit for three lottery tickets belonging to Dr. Malcolm and Govr Martin and children "by the Dores appointment" - £60-0-0.

78b 1785 May 10. Payments etc. "Gave Govr Martin for an object of Charity of his recommendation - £1-1-0."


82b 1785 Aug. 25. Same. Gave Gov Martin for his Son's Schooling etc. during one year ending on tenth Octr 1786 . . . - £70-0-0.


84b 1785 Oct. 4. Payments etc. Six lottery tickets, four of which are bought for Dr. Malcolm and Govr Martin and children. 84-3-0.

Marginal note that Gov. Martin chose the four numbers on 23rd Oct. 1785.


91b 1786 Jan. 10. Payments etc. "Gave Govr Martin's son 0-10-6."

95b 1786 Apr. 6. Same. "Gave my brother Govr Martin by deposit with his daughter Mary in part of £200 which I have allowed him annually, . . . £52-10-0."

Note in margin that "I have credited his personal Estate wth £200 in a separate book."

96 1786 Apr. 12. "State of Cash". Credit at Drummonds "for a quarters pension due to my brother Josiah Martin on ye 5th inst. and paid me on his account and rect by Mr. Cotton of ye Treasury this day. N.B. it is credited to my brother in a small paper book of acct lately begun - as is also a sum of 200 which I should have given him by voluntary allowance on or before ye 15 April, and which I had not opportunity to give before his death except £52-10."

96b 1786 Apr. 13. Payments etc. Paid the Nurse that attended (Continued on next sheet)
96b

my brother Govr Martin (in the illness of wch he
died this day) by repaymt to Mr. Cruickshank [the
doctor] £2-2-0.

1786 Apr. 15. Same. "Paid . . . for Bombazoan mourning
for Govr Martin's 3 daughters and their 2 maids . . .
12-13-0."

1786 Apr. 15. Same. "Paid Mr. Cruikshank for having opened
Govr Martin's body . . . £3-3-0.

97b

1786 Apr. 21. Same. "Paid Mr. Cruikshank the remdr of
his fees for attending Govr Martin in his last
illness . . . £5-5-0.

1786 Apr. 22. Same. "Paid Mr. Samuel Turner for rent of
Govr Martin's House No 21 New Norfolk Street (delivered
up this day) to 1st June next - £80-0-0."

1786 Apr. 22. Same. "To cash delivered to Miss Mary
Martin ye Govrs eldest daughter to pay bills due
from her father etc. . . . £47-10-0."

1786 Apr. 22. Same. "To a further sum to do.to supply
deficiency of that last mentioned, and ye residue
to be carried to Richmond for the support of her and
her sister for a time. . . . £42-0-0."

1786 Apr. 22. Same. "Pd. Sarah Cockburne (Baker) on
account of my brother Govr Martin her weekly bill
. . . £2-7-5."

1786 Apr. 26. Same. "pd. Mr. Boys Surgeon and Apothecary
his bill agst Govr Martins estate for medicines,
attendance etc. . . . £30-8-6."

1786 May 3. Same. Another bill against Gov. Martin -

98

1786 Apr. 22. State of Cash. "Rec'd in Bank notes
80£, in cash £47 10s 0d of Messrs Drummond, to pay
Govr Martin's House rent etc. etc."

1786 May 1. Same. "By cash recd of Crowe, being the
amount of old linnen etc. belonging to Govr. Martin
sold to Moses Levi this day £5-10-0. N.B. credited
to ye Govrs estate in separate book."

1786 May 5. Same. "By cash recd for gause thread stockings
that belonged to Govr Martin 0-13-0 credited to ye
Govrs estate in separate book."

100b

1786 June 13. Payments etc. Pd. bill "agst Govr Martin for


1786 June 21. Same. Pd. Proctor at Doctors Commons
"his bill of charges on my Letters of Administration
to Govr Martin." £16-2-2.

1786 June 21. Same. "Gave Messrs Drummonds clerk on
final settlent of the Govrs acct. with them - £2-2-0."

101

1786 June . State of Cash. Credit "for a prize ticket
in ye Lottery of last year, the joint property of
ye late Door Malcolm and Govr Martin and ye latters
Children - £20-0-0."

1786 June 21. Same. Credit for "ballance of cash left
in their hands by Govr Martin, and this day transferred

(Concluded on next sheet)
1786 June 21. Same. 30 guineas in cash "designed by me to be carried this day to Richmond to my neice Mary Martin."

1786 June 26. Payments, etc. Money spent included "1 ga given to my nephew Joe Martin."

1786 June 26. Same. "Cash delivered to Miss Martin at Richmond . . . for the use of her and her sisters - £31-10-0."


1786 June 29. Same. Pd wine merchants same as above. £2-5-6.

1786 June 29. Same. "Sam Irish's bill of Exchange drawn on Govr Martin - £100-0-0."

1786 July 1. State of Cash. Omitted to enter £40 credit for 2 lottery tickets "belonging to Govr Martin in ye Lottery of 1785."

1786 Sept. 3. Payments etc. "Sent to my neice Mary Martin . . . £31-10-0."

1786 Nov. 12(?) Same. "Mem. omitted a draft in favr Miss M Martin for 42£. See below."

1786 Dec. 27. Same. "Paid Mr Robert Palmer's acct agst Governor Martin for Negro hire in N: Carolina. £36-11-6."

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Reel no. 2.5.168P

Folios


3-3b, 4b 1754 Feb. 20. Antigua. Josiah Martin to same. Has had "a very severe fit of sickness that has not only occasioned great debility of body, but I think much enervated my mind"; his altercations with his father over his desire to enter the army; "the consequence of this will I suppose by my dragging on a miserable and loathsome life for 3 or 4 years longer in this odious place."

5,6b 1754 Aug. 6. Antigua. Same to Henry John Forsam at David Forson, Hatter, the Hat and Crown near Craven Street, Strand. Orders "one of your finest and smallest hats," cost of which to be borne by his brother Samuel or Richard Oliver, merchant, London. Endorsed "The writer of this imperative epistle was born in April 1737 and at the date was only 17 years old."

7-7b, 8b 1754 Dec. 14. Antigua. Same to Samuel Martin. Has received no answers to his letters written since he (Josiah) left England. Concerning his desire, expressed formerly, to study law: he has since "more maturely and impartially . . . considered my own defects," and considering "ye great application necessary to arrive at any eminence in that profession . . . I judge myself totally incapable of, and unfit for such an Undertaking - My motive to follow this study proceeded principally from a hankering desire to go to England . . ."; wants Samuel to plead with their father his cause for joining the Army, which "from my Childhood [I have had] a very strong inclination" to do; "did you but know how much I suffer in this state of suspense . . . ." [Seal]

9-9b, 10b 1757 Feb. 2. Antigua. Same to same. Rumors of French movements in the area; bravery of an English privateer; "You know this Country is no news market therefore you can expect none from me . . . ." [Seal]

11,12b n.d. (Endorsed "date supposed from Antigua 1757"). Same to same. Congratulates Samuel on his promotion; their Father has consented to Josiah's entering the army; "My Father intends that I shall go to England in the first convoy . . . ." (Continued on next sheet)
Oct. 14. Crown Point. Same to [same]. Observations on condition of Canadians, their system of land grants, etc.; since "my Father tells me you are furnished with his authority to purchase my promotion," hope he will do so; soon after his return from Montreal he was "reduced to the last extremity by an ague which distemper I have never been long free from since the Guadaloupe Campaign"; his doctor advises change of air; hears his brother Harry plans to be married; "if by good fortune you should procure me advancement I should wish it to be in Some regiment in Germany which Country I may see a Kind of Service by which I may profit much."


June 23. Long Island. Same to [Samuel, Sr., his father]. "It is now near six weeks since I wrote to inform you of my marriage, I then endeavoured to the best of my ability to excuse myself for taking this step so contrary to your wishes [but] My affections before I received your interdicting letter were too far engaged to be capable of retraction . . . . My choice of a Wife tho' not founded in views to Fortune and interest I think cannot displease you . . . Poverty with an amiable Companion is to me more eligible than the splendor and magnificence of great Fortune with domestic indifference or perhaps misery"; is informed by his brother Samuel that "his interest is by no means capable of obtaining for me farther advancement, and that I am to expect promotion only by means of money. This hath opened my eyes to the folly I was guilty of when I made choice of a Military profession"; laments the "unfitness of my constitution for the military profession . . . . My brother you formerly thought more capable of serving me in the civil way - if that Sir be still your opinion . . . I hope that you will join me in Solliciting his aid towards procuring me some civil office," but if not, requests his leave to return to Antigua in order to rent an estate.

Aug. 23. Long Island. Same to same. His gratitude for his father's continued financial assistance; his contriteness at "the repeated offences I have committed against you, and indeed against common prudence . . . . My late offence as you observe very justly is without remedy . . . . I am too late made sensible of my error. However bad the consequence of it may be . . . ."; continued disillusionment with military career; his battalion may soon be ordered to Martinique.

Aug. 23. Hermitage. [Fragment] of Same to [same]. Is enclosing Mrs. Allgeo's poke weed ointment, "so justly celebrated for its efficacy in cancerous cases"; Mrs. Williams, of Antigua, has spent a week with us, and is "full fraught with scandal" about pensions there; errors in draughts made by Josiah on Samuel Sr.'s correspondents.

Nov. 20. Long Island. Same to [same]. Is to go

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to England to seek promotion, against the advice of Gen. Amherst; his wife, "too far advanced in her pregnancy to venture upon a long voyage," remains here with her parents.

26-27b 1762 Apr. 23. London. Same to [same]. This letter comes by his brother Harry; "the more slavish and most hateful part of military business hath fallen to my lot, which is that of recruiting, upon which service I have been kept in this horrid Town ever since I arrived from North America"; laments his choice of a military career; "The Scheme which appears to me to promise most opportunity of improving my fortune is to get a Military employment in North America where it is cheap living and at the same time to hold some land"; living expenses in London very high; "You may rest assured My Dear Sir that the love I Bear my Dear wife will most effectually secure me from all Kinds of Debauchery" "I have scarcely been free from a cough since I came to England"; his wife may accompany her father to Antigua this summer; requests a loan.

28-29b 1767 May 26. New Bond Street [London]. Same to [same]. Promises faithfulness to his wife; change ministry; his brother [Samuel] "continues to rise in the esteem of every body"; departs soon for Belleisle; his accounts; leaves soon for Chester with brother Henry's wife.

30-31b 1764 Aug. 1. Queen Street [London]. Same to "Dear Brother"[Samuel]. Concerning loan made by Samuel to Josiah, who feels "more regret, at having given you occasion to suggest that I am taking an undue advantage of your Generosity, than I do impatience at the apprehensions even of a Goal"; etc. Endorsed "Lt. Col: Martin Rx Aug. 2d at night 1764 (In answ. to mine on ye 2d loan I made to him, to enable him to pay credrs and go abroad)."

32-33b 1764 Aug. 2. Abingdon Street [London]. Same to same. His ship delayed until tomorrow, and if it hadn't been "the certain person's indiscretion which I hinted at . . . [would have] renderd it impossible for me to depart this Town without the aid of £100 more . . . . The Kind of life that I am about to enter into will . . . enable me to repay you in the course of two or three years," and if not "I will sell my commssion and beggar myself . . . ."

34-34b, 35b 1764 Sept. 19. Antigua. Same to same. He and his wife have arrived safely; his father well; the regiment has suffered grievous losses.

36-37b 1764 Oct. 12. Antigua. Same to same. News of the regiment; please give regards to his friends; "my Wife hath produced me a Chopping boy in less than three weeks after her arrival."

38-38b, 39b 1764 Dec. 17. Antigua. Same to same. Requests Samuel's assistance in obtaining King's leave of absence for Capt. Dundas to allow him to go to England.

40-40b, 41 1765 Jan. 1. Antigua. Same to same. Reference to Samuel's having been at Paris. "In this inclement climate I have fared myself well in point of health but the exorbitancy of the faculty here, in their charges for attending my family, hath hitherto Kept me as poor as Job; and I fear, that if occasions for their aid should frequently occur, they will

(Continued on next sheet)
long put it out of my power to reimburse you." Their father well; although "he cannot refrain from eating fruits and vegetables, which [are] prejudicial to him."

1765 March 12. Antigua. Same to same. Learns from "Sieur Lazybones" [pencilled notation above says "Martin Byam see June 17/71"] that Samuel has had disagreement with "the magnanimous representative of the illustrious family of Fitzgerald"; his father and wife are in good health.

1765 Apr. 20. Antigua. Same to same. Seeks advancement for his friend Crump; their father intent upon a settlement at St. Vincents; Josiah's wife sending him several jars of pickled peppers.

1765 Aug. 28. Antigua. Same to same. More about the "Sieur Lazybones" Response to Samuel's mention of possible retirement to the West Indies: says he might find the quiet agreeable, "but I cannot help informing from my own feelings that you would not highly relish an asylum in Antigua, where I have now spent almost twelve months, without the comfort of being cool, one moment. I thank God however, that I have hitherto escaped those violent fevers to which I was formerly subject but am during two or three Months at a time in a state which I apprehend to be not unlike the Catholick purgatory, neither sick enough for confinement, nor well enough to enjoy anything about me." Brother Henry has taken possession of the episcopal palace near Corke. No news yet from "poor Byam" "I wish to God, I had been in that part of the world a few months ago. I have much curiosity to see a Nabob and do verily think it more eligible as well as more profitable, to make and unmake those little Sovereigns, than to turn over the soil of the newly acquired Islands in this neighborhood"

1765 Oct. 5. Antigua. Same to same. Recommending friend Crump to Ensigncy in 60th Regiment. Since last letter has been attacked "by mine ancient enemy a bilious fever, which hath reduced me to an extreme degree of weakness and languour."

1766 May 19. Antigua. Same to same. Had written to Lord Harrington [Sec. at War] enclosing a memorial from the captains at Antigua concerning the difference between the fixed exchange rate upon bills drawn for the Regiment and the current exchange rate which is 20-25% higher. Traditionally, he says, the "Surplusage" has been a perquisite of the Colonel, going right into his pocket. But unable to find any authority for this "and finding the Captains of the Regiment under my Command, unwilling, to conform to the practice which had obtained in the Regmt formerly stationed here I conceived, that for the good of the Regiment, and to prevent the mischief which might arise from new application of the money in question, it would be the most prudent course to state the matter at large to the Secretary at War . . . that it might be settled upon equitable and permanent footing." His predecessor had been obliged, when the Reg't

(Continued on next sheet)
arrived, "to submit to the Captain's Claims to receive their men's subsistence entire, and without deduction." Martin did the same, "nor could I possibly do otherwise. I entreat therefore . . . that you will assure My Lord Barrington, that my sole inducement . . . was to gain for the men an advantage which incontestably of rights belongs to them, and not the least wish to derive a benefit to myself." Concerned that the soldiers "whose sole right it is should get at least part of it," Barrington had sent letter and memorial to Brother Samuel who had sent his own opinion, which Josiah says will not do. Disaffection with insignificance of post, despite which he has spent his whole time in "the drudgery of sollicitation on behalf of the Corps under my Command." Takes to task those who cannot "separate the ideas of begging favours and of directing events." Hopes his brother will be able to put him on horseback in his present rank.

May 29, Antigua. Same to same. Questions of money owing in London and also the captains and the exchange rate. "I cannot urge against the Captain's claim Ld. Barrington's private conferences with you . . . [and on that ground] with hold from them a large portion of their men's pay rescinded by no better authority than ancient custom . . . I wait only for a proper authority, to shew my respect to his opinion."

June 21, Antigua. Same to same. Situation would be intolerable were it not for the belief that he contributes "to our good old father's tranquility." Pleasantest hours are spent with books, and requests Samuel send him some, especially "military performances," and particularly "The Commentaries of Prince Ferdinand upon his late Campaigns in Germany."

July 11, Antigua. Same to same. The disposition of Samuel to retire from public life "hath caused in my mind many melancholy reflections" - namely that Samuel will no longer be able to exert influence in his behalf. He has no other connections "as in modern day, the most conspicuous merit, without interest, is found unavailing. What, in that predicament, will be my prospects with an undistinguished character?" ". . . I am therefore inclined to sell my Commission, and to try my fortune in one of the ceded Islands." Resolved to do what his father and brother Samuel think best.

Sept. 1, Antigua. Same to same. The small likelihood of advancement in the military and a review of the low pay even if advanced "hath extinguished that military ambition by which I was long fascinated." He also details the "unjust requitals" he has met with at the War Office. He has decided that the best course is to sell his commission and "with a stock of Three thousand pounds" to settle in St. Vincent or Tobago. His father has agreed to his schemes, but he needs his brother's approval as well. "My mind . . . shrinks frequently at the reflexion of my spending in a fruitless expectation of casual court favour the best days of my life which ought in point of conscience to be employed in the Service of my family." If Samuel approves he is to sell Josiah's commission and put in for a grant of land on each island for him and one on Little Tobago.

(Continued on next sheet)
1766 Sept. 8. Antigua. Same to same. Further entreaties and assurances that the plan is "the result of serious reflexions" and is of "utmost consequence" to him.

1766 Sept. 24. Antigua. Same to same. The difficulties of living as his father's guest and recollection that "the prime cause" of his entering the military was that he thought it "the surest course to remove me from the too rigid constraints of paternal authority." He hears St. Vincent is the most promising of the ceded islands, or he might try his fortunes in one of the middle Provinces of North America "which I know you consider at a distance as the asylum of British Grandeur."

"P.S. I see Grants of best tracts of land in America are daily given to people of no account. My Military service entitles me to something there, but I should hope with your assistance to get at a tract of land in a good Country. Some of the American Governors will be able to point out to you advantageous situations. I shod be glad to embark with you in a settlement there."

1766 Oct. 2. Antigua. Same to same. Account of the advantages of St. Vincent, followed by an account of the effect of the climate on his health and thoughts that a settlement in America might be better, especially in one of the northern provinces. "It is well known that offices of emolument in America are obtained with less interest that is necessary to make an exciseman in England," and he would very much like the Collection of New York or Boston. Other lower offices, however, would not provide enough money to support his family. His father approves the project of settling in America, for the sake of his health.

1766 Oct. 30. Antigua. Same to same. Has abandoned plan of setting up a sugar plantation on one of the islands, as his means are insufficient, and has instead decided to buy a farm in New York, as his father-in-law has assured him he can support his family decently there. Would still like a civil employment in America if Samuel can get one for him.

1766 Nov. 25. Antigua. Same to same. For the sake of his health he is going to North America as soon as possible, in April or May. He is ordering some furniture from a London merchant [Letter to merchant which was enclosed is missing. Was probably delivered to merchant] and asks Samuel to find for him some other necessaries "at the cheapest rate" - list includes silver Tankard and mugs, silver coffee pot, silver candle sticks and snuffers, and in another hand "a Farenheits Thermometer, a cheap plain portable clock, an ordinary cheap case of mathematical instruments."

1766 Dec. 5. Antigua. Same to "Miss Irish". Ordering medicines to be sent "with my wife's trumpery in my clothes press." Reference to his daughter Sally, 13 months old. Pencilled notation "Sarah Martin born Novr 1765, died 1851."

1766 Dec. 3. Antigua. Same to Samuel Martin. "As the
Governors and Councils, of the North American provinces, have power to grant lands; they take great care, to give largely to themselves; and many of them, merely by virtue of a seat in Council, have obtained through their own grace and favour, and that of their Colleagues, immense tracts of Country; to the great detriment of the national plan for populating that new world: for they very easily find means to evade the restrictions of the Crown . . . . Since such substantial advantages ariseth from this dignity, my Father thinks with me, that it is worth seeking." He therefore asks Samuel to "promise a Mandamus to be of the Council of N. York, paying the charges of it" out of the money from the sale of his commission.

"P.S. As North America is a Country of great sport and as I am resolved to pursue it for health profit and amusement, it is necessary that I should be properly equipped." There follows a detailed order for gun, ammunition and accessories, including "a brace of good pointers."

1766 Dec. 5. Antigua. Same to James Hammond, Esq.
Further instructions to merchant who is to supply him with household goods.

1766 Dec. 5. Antigua. Same to "Mr. James Robson, Bookseller to [Her] Royal Highness The Princess Dowr of Wales". Enclosing inventory of books wanted. ENCLOSING:

List of books. Includes ancient and modern history, literature, politics, law, mathematics, military subjects, etc., in several languages, also husbandry, manners, and "Compleat Housewife." Binding specified. Also ordered paper, ink, and sealing wax.

1766 Dec. 10. Antigua. Same to Samuel Martin. Request for Farenheit thermometer, "receipt" for "Bouilles a la franfois" and one for making malt beer. Expresses regret at leaving his father.


1767 Jan. 28. Antigua. Same to same. Still has not had an opinion from Samuel about his moving to North America. His health is very poor since September. Very reluctant to leave his father who is "now nearly approaching the extremest limits of mortality" and whose eyesight is failing, but his Father assures him he will go to England and stay with Samuel.

1767 Jan. 30. Antigua. Same to Samuel Martin. Has been informed of the death of Lt. Col. Handasyd [?] "who was the cause of retrenching my pay in the 22nd Regiment." The bond should therefore be cancelled and "Handasyd's death will insure to me the full price of my Commission."

1767 Feb. 1. Antigua. Same to Mr. James Robson. Some of the books on his list he has already secured.

1767 Mar. 3. Antigua. Same to Samuel Martin. Has received (Continued on next sheet)
long letter from Samuel, in which he apparently dismissed the idea of going to St. Vincent and ridiculed Josiah's "proposed migration to the possession of the Custom house ink horn." Josiah accepts with fair humor the criticisms, but defends the idea of going to North America. Apparently Samuel obtained King's permission for him to remove to North America for a time without giving up his commission, in order to view for himself those "American prospects: by the remote speculation of which you think my mind hath been fascinated...." "North America, as a cheap country, and perfectly benign to my constitution, seems to be peculiarly calculated for my purposes." Would like to find there "some employment consistent with my military character" — perhaps "Adjutant or Quarter Master General of the Forces upon the Continent" whenever Samuel shall again be in "good odour with administration." Samuel has decided not to retire yet from public life, for the sake of his friends. Josiah is most grateful.

99-100b 1767 Apr. 15. Antigua. Same to same. Further reply to the same letter from Samuel. His wife miscarried of twins 6 weeks ago and only an immediate change of climate can restore her to health. They are therefore leaving as soon as possible for North America. Otherwise much like the letter above.

101-101b, 102b 1767 May 4. Antigua. Same to same. They are leaving in three days for New York, not waiting for the Major's arrival. Hopes his Father will come to visit them, and begs Samuel, whatever else, to "at least provide against my return hither."

103,104b 1767 May 6. Antigua. Same to Same. Sends some family papers to Samuel for safe keeping, and asks him to recommend the Captain to his merchant friends.

105-105b, 106b 1767 June 8. New York. Same to same. Arrived "in this seat of Libertinism political," and he and family are benefiting from the "nipping air." Has found office of Adjutant General filled, and many Deputy Quarter Masters — wonders if one superior shouldn't be appointed; "the appointments (of deputies) might make it [the post] an object to a man standing as I do in the greatest need of cash." Much more difficult than he expected to find a Country habitation.

107-108b 1767 July 8. Long Island. Same to same. They have been living with his wife's father, unable to find a country house, "no farm having more house, or room therein than suffices to cover its inhabitants from the weather with very little regard for convenience." His father-in-law is himself a tenant and has not found a place to buy on Long Island "to which his views are united; for he mortally dislikes all other parts of the Continent." "I find myself a good deal deceived with regard to this Country in many respects, and in particular as to that essential article cheapness which was its greatest allurement to me."

The Adjt. Gen'l gets only 10/ a day, whereas a Collectorship is worth £5000 a year. The Governor of East Florida, a Lt. Col., will, he has heard, make £30,000 a year in fees for land already granted.

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Would like Samuel to obtain a mandamus from the King directing the Governor to grant Josiah a certain number of acres, being sure, however, "to obtain at the same time a remission of all fees and charges which the mercenariness of Governors and other Officers of the Crown hath run up to £25 for every thousand acres."

"Do not ye friends of ye Americans begin now to see that it was highly impolitick to grant to the contumacy of this people such a triumph as they did by absolutely repealing ye Stamp Act? . . . . Their posterity will long rue their dastardly concession. The unnatural jealousy of the Mother Country still subsists, and the leading people continue to discourage the consumption of her manufactures by precept and example."

1767 July 28. New York. Same to Henry Martin. To inform Henry that he is reduced to selling his Commission and therefore giving up "not only the fairest hopes but the only chance of advancing my fortune and making provision for my family, still likely to increase. But what can I do?" - unless Henry can conveniently spare £200.

1767 Aug. 7. New York. Same to Samuel Martin. Pencilled brief genealogy at the top of the page. The issue of billeting troops - "I perceive no disposition to compliance." Great Britain "hath lately so flagrantly invaded their Charity by requiring their contribution to the support of a state, to which they are indebted for nothing, but their lives, liberty and property.

"Every day confirms me in the opinion that this Country is pregnant with the spirit of independence", cultivated by the "inflammatory misrepresentations of the weekly papers." "In short, I think the crisis at hand, when Britain must vigorously assert her sovereignty or resign it to a weak, timid and licentious mob, misled by a few affected patriots . . . . Confident I am that when coercive measures shall be thought of seriously, to enforce obedience to the Acts of Government, this refractory people, notwithstanding their boasting comparison of numbers will find here sufficient strength to maintain the Sovereignty of Britain, and to bring them to reason. Indeed the first step towards compulsion, I am sure will obviate all designs[?] of resistance, and produce an immediate compliance. So that nothing more than the appearances of spirit on the side of the Government, is wanting, to affect its purposes."

Relates how the Antigua assembly resolved that the employment of a military Peace Officer was an infringement of their liberty - "many people who know better [held this view] purely, I am convinced, in opposition to me, whom they wished, as a Servant of the Crown, to expose to publick odium." His father was the only assemblyman to vote against it.

Money matters and deaths in the family.

1767 Sept. 8. Long Island. Same to same. "At length I am in possession of a miserable cottage," unfurnished, and he has drawn a bill for £200 on Samuel, which he trusts Henry, or "that ruinous step", the sale of his Commission, will cover.

1767 Sept. 12. Long Island. Same to same. Has also been mistaken about the settlement of lands, and on the

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experiences of others is now convinced that "only very large capital fortunes are capable of producing advantages from such projects" - that most of the convenient lands are poor "and yield the Husbandman a very moderate compensation for his labor."

However, he and his wife have improved in health.

118-120b 1767 Oct. 6. Long Island. Same to Same. Staff officers, he has discovered, are not well paid. He is therefore interested in a campaign in India. "Notwithstanding the present tranquility of Indostan . . . occasion of discord Can not be long wanting; if our own Company of itself should have no pretext for Hostility towards some neighbouring Nabob: which according to the Policy that it hath heretofore observed, cannot be long the case."

121-122b 1767 Oct. 15. Long Island. Same to Same. Still enthusiastic about going to India, but "I must confess to you that if anything of significant advantage could be procured for me here, I should not be displeased to make this my abiding place."

123-126b, 127b 1768 Jan. 30. Draft of letter from Samuel Martin, Westminster to Lt. Col. Josiah Martin. Rebukes Josiah for having drawn the bill for £200 before he had heard from Henry or Samuel, forcing them to pay it regardless of their own circumstances. Also says he will never be the one to sell Josiah's commission. Long and detailed account of his efforts on Josiah's behalf. Can never get him a staff employment in America, but may be able to get him a Lt. Col's commission there. Otherwise he will have to return to Antigua when his leave of absence is up. Has looked into the possibility of Josiah's "entering into the East India Companys very lucrative service." He may be able to get him appointed next year, but meanwhile he cautions Josiah to consider very carefully the hardship involved, and not be "deluded with air-drawn pictures . . . which I find you are disposed to."

128-129b 1768 Apr. 3. New York. Josiah Martin to Samuel Martin. Account of his father's visit with them and his return to Antigua in order to continue the religious instruction of his slaves. His wife has borne him another girl. He may soon have to return to his regimental duties in Antigua.

130-133b 1768 May 8. New York. Same to same. Reply to Samuel's letter of Jan. 30. "Your implied charge upon me, of design to embarrass, or surprise you into the payment of my bill, by proposing inadmissible alternatives, hath wounded me in the tenderest part." Solemly swears that he meant nothing beyond the literal meaning of his words, but is very grateful to Samuel for the loan. Is preparing to go back to Antigua in four or five months. Still interested in going to the East Indies, to which project his wife and three children "will be the greatest obstacles."

134-134b, 135b 1768 May 14. [In ink "Mistake. Should be 13th."] New York. Same to same. Has become a suitor to General Gage for the office of Deputy Quarter Master General. Also interested in the more profitable office of Barrack Master General, which will become

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vacant if the holder can succeed in being appointed Lt. Gov. of Virginia. Wants Samuel to help.

May 14. Long Island. Same to same. Greater detail on his chances of being appointed Deputy Quarter Master General, or Barrack Master General, or even Lt. Gov. of Virginia Conversation with Gage.

May 30. New York. Same to same. Assurance that Gage is open to recommendation. Reasons for not wanting to go back to Antigua, including detailed description of his wife's unhappy position in his father's house.

Oct. 15. New York. Same to same. Preparing to set out for Antigua much as "a malefactor sets out for Tyburn." The appointment of Lord Botetourt as Lord Lieutenant of the American Dominions is likely to create many new offices.

Oct. 31. New York. Same to same. Smallpox rife in New York where they would have to stay a short time before embarking. "I have resolved to inoculate them [his children] immediately; and to postpone my return to that detested Climate till the Spring." Given his reasons for having them inoculated.

Oct. 29. New York. Same to Same. Thanks for his brother's continuing but unsuccessful efforts. Dread of lingering illness in Antigua. Would not decline employment of any advantage in even the most southern parts of H.M. Dominions. Government of East Florida not very desirable, "but that of West Florida I should prefer to most others; having been credibly informed that Mr. Grant hath already been enabled, by it, to feather his nest very handsomely, without impeachment of maladministration."

Jan. 1. Long Island. Same to same. Delight at the recovery of his children from the small pox inoculations, with details.


Apr. 14. New York. Same to same. About to embark for Antigua having sold his moveables at a loss of 75%. Describes Antigua as "that detested region, which I shall ever hold in execration," whereas "America . . . affords every thing necessary to my contentment." Sending Samuel 50 gallons of rum ["I never drink it"].

Apr. 17. New York. Same to same. Hopes to return to America soon. Gen. Gage may be replaced, which would mean new Staff Officers. Leaving his two youngest children with his wife's parents, partly as they would be "inconvenient, not to say unwelcome guests at my Father's house."

May 23. Antigua. Same to same. Immediate return of ill health. Desire to be freed from his "abject servitude" in the army which forced him back to Antigua. Would like the money from the sale of his Commission to be applied first to the pay owed of his debts to Samuel, and then to "the purchase of some little patent Office in any Northern Colony of
160-161b 1769 May 29. Antigua. Same to same. Requests Samuel to sell his commission immediately, so that if he dies his family will have a small support. Should sell for at least 4000 guineas. Enclosing a letter of resignation to the Secretary at War. If he survives the voyage to America he hopes to go to England in the spring to discuss with Samuel the use of his remaining fortune.

162-162b, 163b 1769 June 18. Philadelphia. Same to same. Health improving, though winter will be "my ablest Physician." Entreats Samuel to sell the commission "that living I may retire from a Scene of life to which I have an utter abhorrence; or in case of my death, that my family may reap the advantage of it." Samuel's summary on the endorsement: "insisting upon sale of com. tho agt my opinion."

164-164b, 165b 1769 July 27. Long Island. Same to same. Encloses a copy of a letter from Gov. Woodley of Antigua ordering him to rejoin his regiment, and a copy of his reply to it. Imperative that Samuel Sell the Commission; firstly, to release him from "a bondage . . . intolerable, to any man, not broken into obsequiousness, by early and absolute subjection, to arbitrary power"; secondly that this intention is the reason given the Governor for not complying with his order; and thirdly, that to set up housekeeping again he has already made large drafts upon Mr. Meyrick, who is to sell the commission for Samuel.

166 1769 June 14. St. Christopher's. COPY of Wm. Woodley to Lt. Col. Martin. Since granting him leave for reasons of health, he has received a positive order that the regiment is not to be left without a field officer. He must therefore order Martin to rejoin it "with all speed."

166-166b 1769 July 27. Long Island. COPY of Jo. Martin to His Excellency Wm. Woodley. Thanks the Governor for "the obliging manner" of giving the orders, which "clearly evinces a violence done to your humanity by enforcing it; knowing . . . the absolute necessity I was under, to quit Antigua, for the preservation of my life." Lengthy argument follows, against the recent ruling that every regiment must have a field officer in attendance; which, complied with the requirement of only one, leaves that one officer in a "predicament for destruction," being unable to secure a change of climate for his health. Cites previous common practice. This order would have determined him to quit the service, if he had not already sent from Antigua a request for permission to retire. Trusts he will be excused from complying until he hears the King's pleasure on his request.

167-170b 1769 Aug. 2. Abingdon Street. DRAFT of Samuel Martin to Josiah Martin. Angry outburst against the decision to exchange the future prospect of a Colonel's commission for "a patent office God knows what, to be vacant, God knows when," and meanwhile to live on the principal. Prospect of beggary if he lives, and not enough for his family to live on if he dies. The price of commissions is strictly regulated - £3,500 for a

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Lt. Col'cy - unless he were to pretend that it would not be sold unless more were offered, which "fraudulent deceit" he would never practice for himself or any man. He freely releases Josiah from the £500 owed him. Asks why come to England to consult about buying a patent place, as his advice is to no effect and his court influence weak.

1769 Aug. 4. Same to same. Letter to Josiah added to the above, which was already sent to their father to read. Would now strike out some of the expressions of resentment. Has paid to Mr. Meyrick Josiah's share of sister Irish's estate. "Really and bona fide I know not how to sett about ye purchase of a patent Place; not knowing that any are sold fairly and by open permission."

1769 Sept. 7. Long Island. Josiah Martin to Samuel Martin. Has just read the enclosed paragraph in a New York paper that war with France appears inevitable. Gives his opinion of the French and their "insidious incroachments and designs upon these Colonies." If there is war, his leaving the King's Service will be "very unreasonable" and there is no condition that I will not rather submit to, than relinquish my Commission, if that be yet redeemable, (which I fear can scarcely be at this day,) I mean in case of war." Knows not how to avoid it, however, as he has had to draw large sums on Mr. Meyrick in order to set up house again on Long Island. State of his health; death of Gov. Moore of New York; birth of a fourth daughter; loss of the vessel which carried their baggage - at least 600 Guinea's value. P.S. - Perhaps on account of health he could exchange his Commission to half pay - the difference paying his debts, and the chance retained of regaining his regimental station in case of war. "Are not the Patriots of Britain, ashamed of the part She has taken, with regard to hapless Corsica, and the great Paoli? I much lament her fate, and sincerely, and often, have wished my self his humble coadjutor, in the glorious cause of freedom."

1770 Oct. 6. New York. Same to same. Has had to draw bills on Mr. Meyrick and on Samuel totalling £800, and has just received advice that Mr. Meyrick was returning the first bill for £100. Often wishes he had stayed "to meet certain death at Antigua rather than to preserve my life at the expence of my fortune's ruin." He is therefore going straight to England to prevent if possible the return of any bills, "it being I think the most disgraceful circumstance that can befall a man."
poverty - "the most reproachful circumstance that can belong to a man" - but is very hurt by imputations against his integrity; in this case, that he would have wanted Samuel to do anything oblique or fraudulent in the sale of his commission. Explains that his aversion to Antigua is because of the "daily mortifications and indignities" suffered under his father's roof and because of the injury to his wife's health and his own the expenses incurred by sickness; and the aversion to the military in part because of his situation at Antigua "but chiefly, from the perpetual vexation, and embarrassment caused me by the Strife, and contention, of a most disagreeable Corps, that I took more than common pains to harmonize, and discipline." The true cause of his quitting the Army, however was indigence brought on by the cost of ill health and the need to move twice to a better climate. "If I had power I would certainly reenter the service, from pure and real inclination; which hath engaged my whole mind, and attention, to military study, before the beginning of my service, to this day." Decline to be forgiven the ESOO debt, hoping to end the "abhorrred" suspicion that he might have devised "an artifice . . . to reduce you to a sort of necessity to lend me your money." Would not go to England against his brother's wishes if the loss of all my papers with my baggage, going to Antigua last spring: did not raise difficulties in the settlement of my affairs." Will not see Samuel, however without special permission.


183,184b 1769 Dec. 4. London. Same to Samuel Martin. Requests permission to call on him.

185-186b 1769 Dec. 23. London. Same to Same. Self reproach and "shame of the opprobrious circumstance of my conduct that I found had come to your knowledge" but disavowal of any ingratitude.

187-190b 1770 May 24. Gravesend [England]. Same to Same. Review of his present circumstances and the events leading thereto, including "an unwarrantable and an indefensible misconduct; a loss at play." Having discovered he could not use the commission money to buy a patent office, he has paid all his debts except the E500 to Samuel, which the latter refused and which was then spent on necessaries for his family to replace the baggage lost at sea. Having discovered that Samuel now has a "pressing need for cash" he wishes he could repay it, but "in point of Candour, and to extenuate as much as possible this omission, I am compelled to tell you, that I am very near my last farthing." Pleased to have paid off his other debts, even "if by the actual labour of my hand, I am obliged to earn the daily bread of my family." Will not now be able to buy any land in America. Has written of his circumstances to his father also, omitting only the loss at play, and begs Samuel's intervention to mitigate their father's displeasure.

191-194b 1770 Aug. 17. Long Island. Same to same. Account of voyage which took 11 weeks and 4 days from England to Philadelphia. Severe shortage of food and

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water, relieved simultaneously by a heavy rain, and easterly gale, and supplies of wine from a passing vessel. "I am inclined to think, that it hath made me somewhat the better Christian, than I was." Cannot help ascribing it to "ye superintendence of providence" which he has never before felt disposed to admit in ordinary affairs. Letter from his father offers "to assist me as far as may be consistent with justice to my brothers". Cannot tell his father about the "loss of play", but pledges to Samuel he "will never more deserve a censure on this score."

New Yorkers have defected from the combination against British manufactures, tho' the defection not yet general. "Seeing that my writing may be read through this cover I am obliged, in these days of prying curiosity, to put my letter under a second envelope and principally to conceal my conclusion concerning the present aspect of mens minds here with respect to Great Britain; which being discovered might be attended with inconvenience."

1770 Sept. 7. Long Island. Same to same. His wretched state. "Bitter reproaches" from other provinces on New York's defection from the combination. New York charges Boston with violations of the compact from the very beginning. Cites evidence from a friend that nails had to be got from Boston, "where all kinds, of British manufactures, are to be had in great plenty. The secession of this Province, seems to have rekindled all old animosities, that appeared for a time to have been forgotten, or resolved into resentment to Britain. . . . [T]he circumstance can scarcely ever turn up, that will again unite them, considering the discordant and heterogeneous parts, this vast unwieldy appendage of the British empire is composed [sic]."

Father's health; letter enclosed to Henry; letters should be sent care of Mr. J. Reade, Merchant, New York.

1770 Sept. 22. Long Island. Same to same. Realized "that if a Government should be obtained, I had furnished you with no means to defray the charges attendant on such advancement . . . . - £500, the charge of a chief Governors Commission." Now father writes "he is ready to pay down £1500 devised to me by his will" if something of advantage turns up. Asks about brother's influence with Ld. Hillsborough's successor. As Ld. Dunmore has not arrived to take up governorship of New York, the It. gov. has made £12,000 by granting land patents or security as well as hard cash. Settlement of boundary disputes with Connecticut and New Jersey may make available much fine, ungranted land. Hopes Mr. Baldwin will soon forward "the Mandamus that cost you so much trouble . . . . I think I may avail myself of it greatly, if by a timely information, that Ld. Dunmore comes empowered to grant the lands on the confines of Connecticut, I am enabled to locate my 20,000 Acres commodiously." Requests such information from Samuel and also recommendations to Ld. Dunmore - but not "if it bears the least colour of impropriety." Rumor that Dunmore is not coming after all, and rumor while Martin was in England that he "was gone to sollicit this Government; and that it was on all sides well-received." Painful swelling in the groin from eldest child jumping into his lap. Not serious except for "my mortal dislike

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of pain... [and] the expense of the disciples of Aesculapius."

1770 Oct. 5. Long Island. Same to same. Gratitude for Samuel's interposition with their father, who has not reproached him, but has sent £120, which will cover his debts in New York. As his father wishes, he will go to East Florida as soon as possible to explore the propriety of a settlement there. Thinks the "new islands" look more promising. No money to pay the charges on the New York grant for which he has the King's mandamus, but suggests he get an advance from Mr. Ottley and take the patent in Ottley's name or mortgage it to him. Defends Ottley's integrity despite "my imprudent loss to him."

1771 Mar. 3. New York. Same to Same. Has received letter from Ld. Hillsborough, dated Dec. 13, "signifying His Majesty's appointment of me to the Government of No. Carolina: I cannot say how much I am obliged to you for this gleam of prosperity; so opportune, so critical, so consoling to my afflicted mind, labouring under all the pain, and sollicitude, that can attend a desperate fortune." Three weeks previous an English newspaper brought from Boston gave an account of Henry Martin's being appointed. He was then 2 days late in sailing for St. Augustine, but his friends persuaded him to postpone the voyage. Has since developed a fistula, which will have to be opened. Has written to Gov. Tryon for information, and hopes to arrange an interview. "I will also write to Mr. Tutte my consent to the exchange of pictures, proposed by Miss Tryon, by the packet which will carry this letter."

"I lament only upon this occasion, that I must affect a state very unsuitable to my pennyless poverty. There is, however no help for it and all I can do is not to exceed in pageantry what may be strictly proper and necessary in my situation." Concerned that Mrs. Henry Martin plans to buy dresses for his wife with his father's money. Had bought furniture and apparel for his wife "with much greater liberality, and expense, than became my circumstances, having in the provision of both had regard to the possible success of your kind endeavours." Requests table linen instead. Will write to Mr. Ottley to send him "a modest coach; a piece of furniture indispensibly necessary I apprehend to my mock state."

Quotes Ld. Hillsborough's mention of "the regard and esteem I have for your brother, and my friend, Samuel Martin." Thanks his brother again for "this turn in my fortune and let me assure you that I will exert my every power to acquit myself under it worthily. The office of Chancellor is I own to me the most formidable part of a Governors business." Requests instructions and books.

P.S. dated Mar. 4: hears that Gov. Tryon has gone to England.

1771 Apr. 2. Long Island. Same to same. Has undergone the operation of cutting for a fistula. Recovering normally. "I hope very soon after the receipt of my Commission (which I expect by the next packet) to be in condition to undertake the short voyage to No. Carolina." Emoluments of government in New York even better than in Virginia. To whom he should give power of attorney in England to receive his salary.

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1771 May 7. New York. Same to same. Has undergone second operation and must remain a while in New York, though his credentials arrived May 1. Has written an explanation to Lt. Hillsborough and will go to Carolina as soon as he is able.

1771 May 16. New York. Same to same. Has just heard that a new Governor is to be appointed to Canada and he would prefer that position if it could be arranged. "The easy situation of a Governor there, with respect to the Administration of the publick business; his handsome appointments; and above all, the admirable healthfulness of the Climate; gives it infinite advantage, over most of the Governments of this Continent. Governor Tryon's present situation in North Carolina, promises me no such tranquility as there to be enjoyed." Gives his own lengthy version of the War of Regulation. "Now, although as a military man, I should despise such a secession of tumultuous rabble, yet in the delicate situation of a Civil Governor I think it may embarrass. Coercive measures are to be used with the extremest caution. The nice limits and prescriptions of our constitution, according to modern interpretation, allow little latitude, for such vigorous exertion, as appears, under certain circumstances, necessary to its very being." Is sure that the first appearance of Tryon will quell the disorders, but "the evil may again break out. I confess, I would wish to avoid, by all means, such a field, where conquest, and defeat, may be attended with equal ruin." Moreover, "Carolina... during the far greater part of the year is as hot, and unhealthy as Jamaica." Discusses Col. Robinson, the probable appointee to the Government of Canada, and thinks "an inferior Government" would be very acceptable to him, "as he has a peculiar rage for a Government, and is already worth 70,000L Sterling."

1771 May 18. New York. Same to same. Has heard accounts of the North Carolina climate not quite as discouraging as before. Rates value and agreeableness of the governorships in America - New York first (discussion of New York politics), then Canada, then Nova Scotia, then Virginia. "Boston I hold one of the least desirable, from the particular leaven of that people." Will soon be "in condition to relieve Governor Tryon."

1771 June 4. New York. Same to same. Father has accused him of running into "idle and unnecessary expense" for having bought "a Post Chaise and a few chairs." Father, who "has the utmost repugnance to the outgoing of Cash," is going to England to supervise the sending of supplies to Josiah and has meanwhile ordered them suspended. Asks Samuel's intervention. Hopes to leave for Carolina in three weeks, despite one final operation. Cannot learn the cause of the insurrection which Tryon is quelling. "In the only letter I have been able to obtain from him, he speaks of his preparation Military Against the Insurgents; but says not whence the disorder has arisen."

1771 June 17. New York. Same to same. Going for a fortnight's rest in the country before his voyage. Is sending a box of "Indian nick-nacks that may (Continued on next sheet)
possibly be not unacceptable to a gimpick friend, if you have any such." Is taking with him to Carolina as clerk the son of "poor Mrs. Algeo" [his wife's sister].

217-218b 1771 June 27. Long Island. Same to same. Health much improved. Has just heard of Governor Tryon's encounter with the Regulators of whom it is said, he has killed, Wounded, and taken Prisoners, upwards of 300. This achievement [sic], fond as I am of military Glory, I own between friends, I do not envy him - it is too like sacrifice - like a slaughter of defenceless, deluded sheep. The history of this peoples discontent, I have not however been able to learn, and I can therefore, form no judgment." Tryon expected in New York next week. Has been very uneasy, being detained in New York, "most especially since I have heard of the commotions in Carolina. I shall be a new man and I hope to find a field for the exercise of mercy, and the display of the Olive branch."

219-220b 1771 July 9. New York. Same to same. Has returned to New York and has had a long conversation with Gov. Tryon about the affairs of North Carolina. Hopes to learn more from him in the next 3-4 days. Will travel in the same vessel back to North Carolina. Had had trouble finding conveyance, "the Navigation to No. Carolina being peculiarly hazardous, and difficult." Would have cost him £100.

221-222b 1771 July 20. New York. Same to same. About to depart for North Carolina. Helpfulness of Gov. Tryon in giving instruction to Martin on the affairs of Carolina. "is both amazed and grieved at the vast expense of "my modest preparation for my new character of dignity . . . . The difficulty of procuring necessary supplies in Carolina has made it proper for me to lay in large stores," Has spent over £2000. Lt. Dunmore has been collecting Tryon's salary in New York instead of his new salary in Virginia. If Hillsborough does not refund Tryon, he (Tryon) will claim the North Carolina salary for that time, and Martin will be the loser. Says he would assent to it however, because of Tryon's "late spirited conduct in that Province." P.S. Tryon hopes his military operations in North Carolina will get him a regiment, in which case Martin would like to succeed him as Gov. of New York.

223-224b 1771 Aug. 21. New Bern, North Carolina. Same to same. Passage took three weeks instead of three days. Gratefulness to Mr. Tryon for the "candour and politeness with which he answered all my enquiries." Concern for one of his children and great apprehension of his Father's censure for his expense. North Carolina seems to be tranquil at present.

"P.S. Govr. Tryon who had repeatedly urged the necessity of a new Emission of Paper Currency - Gave some particular directions to Messrs. Drummond concerning presses, and plates for stamping it. - If it shall be allowed here - I shall be glad that those Gentlemen will take the measures prescribed by my predecessor which seem well calculated to prevent counterfeits."

225-228b 1771 Oct. 11. New Bern. Same to same. Samuel's endorsement: "Complains as usual of distress and misery etc. etc. etc." (Continued on next sheet)
One of his children and Mr. Algeo have died. Father threatens not to pay his debts. Begs Samuel to intervene and save him from dishonor and disgrace. Defends his expenditures at length, but admits he may have suffered from "Miscomputation of the stile and state of this Country."

229-230b 1771
Nov. 2. New Bern. Same to same. Same topics as above.

231-232b 1772
Feb. 5. New Bern. Same to same. Letter sent with Sir Nathaniel Dukenfield, "a worthy young Gentleman and a Member of the Council of this Province."
Defends his expenditures again. "... if I erred in this respect it was not at the instances of Vanity, but on mistaken computation of propriety: concerning which each day furnishes me with circumstances that extenuate my transgression. This place and the Province in general is growing fast and I shall not find my equipments long in any respect disproportioned to the necessities of my situation. "Gov. Ld. Wm. Campbell and his Lady" have just stayed 10 days with them on way from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. Expenses of hospitality: "In this town there is not accommodation to be found out of any house, fit for any persons above the common condition ... I confine my hospitality however to the Traveller of distinction only."

233-236b 1772
Mar. 3. New Bern. Same to same. Gratitude to Mr. Baldwin and Samuel. Finds he can live "privately and retired " at New Bern except "during the Session of the General Assembly, when it is the resort of a multitude of people." Only a village, though "many substantial mercantile people" have lately established there and may "force it into significance" despite the "great natural disadvantages with respect to Navigation, a circumstance in which this Province is peculiarly unfortunate and to which is owing its little apparent importance, all its most valuable productions being exported from ye neighboring Provinces of Virginia and South Carolina, appearing to be the growth or manufacture of those Colonies."
Believes his emoluments, which are nearly equal to the Crown salary, will be enough to maintain his family and my revenues will increase threefold if the Crown shall purchase the Proprietary of Ld. Granville, which comprehends almost all the fine, and fertile part of this Province." It would be settled very rapidly if under the Crown, people could easily obtain titles, as they cannot now. "Adventurers" who have come with their families to buy these lands "have arbitrarily seated themselves upon them" until they can purchase them, meanwhile refusing to pay taxes. This is the fault of the trustees, who since Granville's death have had no agent in North Carolina impowered to grant the lands. Finds it is "universally held here that this Country will never enjoy peace, and tranquillity, until that Proprietary be revested in the Crown ... . [Any rigorous exaction of the arrears of Quit Rents, will most assuredly, induce an open rebellion of the people in that District." Was told by Granville's last agent that in 1766 the revenue was £4000, which he reckons would double in two years under the Crown.

237-239b 1772
Mar. 28. [29 on endorsement]. New Bern. Same to same.
"We have enjoyed here I think the most delicious Winter I have ever remembered in any Climate" -

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Colder, more serene and less humid than England, less rigorous than New York. Peach trees in blossom for 3 weeks now. "The Old Inhabitants assure me that the heat will not become intolerable or generate acute diseases, before the month of July," when he and his family hope to be "removed 200 miles from hence, into the hill-country," where he can preserve their health and also become better acquainted with the country and the dispositions of the people, "which, I have much reason to think, are malecontent, still unsound, and prone to sedition."

P.S. Father wants to buy land for Josiah in North Carolina. Josiah wants Samuel to persuade him to wait until the Granville proprietary is settled - "if it be vested in the Crown, I shall have opportunity to take up as much land as I want without expense."

"Our best channel of Correspondence is the Packet to Charles Town, So. Carolina between which and this place there is a regular established post." Next best is via New York.

240-243b 1772 [sic] June 17. New Bern. Same to same. Has lately journeyed over 300 miles in Ld. Granville's service, "exposed to the Scorching Sun in an open chair." Subsequent fever "obliged me to eat a Vast load of Bark," and to have an amanuensis write this letter. Hears Samuel is trying to procure for him the Government of New York. Discusses pros and cons: Tryon's income there not as great as he had thought; Tryon was not able to live on the profits of government in North Carolina - not because of the "extravagance of which he was accused; but because of the "monstrous necessary expence" required by the office; prices keep pace with growth here - 200% since he became Governor; advantages of health, education, and wife's family in New York. But if the "Proprietary business" is settled as he hopes, he will do better to stay in North Carolina "seven years longer than to go to another Government whatsoever."

If not, he will not be able to live on his income as the Crown Land Office is effectually locked up "by the late regulations." Hopes to become Ld. Granville's agent "a character in which I find I shall be extremely acceptable to the people of this Country."

Account of the history and character of a Mr. Edwards, formerly private secretary to Gov. Tryon, whom Martin appointed to the office of deputy auditor of the King's revenues as a mark of respect to Tryon. [DATE OF LETTER APPARENTLY WRONG. There is no endorsement by Samuel.]. Says he appointed him "about a year after I came to this Govt." and "for about 6 months after" Edwards trumpeted Martin's praises. Edwards then "obtained a seat in the Assembly and as report says immediately fixed his eye on the Office of Treasurer, which depends principally and unfortunately on that branch of the Legislature." Seeking popularity therefore, "he commenced at his first appearance in ye Assembly, last month, was twelvemonth a most furious Patriot." Martin refers to a measure apparently introduced by Edwards - "a pointed affront at me, which passed the House by Surprize" and was later disclaimed by all members excepting Edwards and one other. Edwards also has joined "all the Popular Committees formed expressly for the purpose of resisting Government . . . ." Martin therefore believes Edwards should not continue in a "profitable and honorable" government

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office. Asks Samuel to use his influence to have Mr. Cholmondeley, the Auditor General of the Plantations, to replace Edward with a Mr. Archibald Neilson.

"About a year ago" asked the Lord of the Treasury to appoint a comptroller of the customs to Port Beaufort, which has only a Collector "although it is ye Port of Second note here . . . where much smuggling is carried on for want of officers to watch the Trade." Recommends a Mr. John Hawks and hopes Samuel will be able to mention this to Lord North.

"A most egregious defection of the Council here at the late Session, obliged me to propose a great reformation in it to my Ld. Dartmouth; which must take place, if the interest and dignity of Government is consulted." Hopes Samuel may enlist Mr. Pownall's support for this.

Oct. 23. New Bern. Same to same. Family matters - marriage of sister to Irishman. Spent this last summer in the interior and gives his opinion of the events which led to civil war, formed "with the help of the most dispassionate and intelligent people of this Country. The miserable, rude, and wild Inhabitants of the remote parts of the Colony, having long groaned under the most cruel oppressions of petty tyrannical Officers, whose distant situation screened them from detection and punishment, were at length worked up to clamour and remonstrance." Gov. Tryon began legal measures against the officers, but too slowly for the people. "Almost in a state of nature, they had recourse to violence, the only means of Justice Known to that condition of men."

These actions were then exaggerated to the Governor, and explained by the same persons justly complained of by the people, as deep designs to subvert the government. The Governor therefore took up arms "which, together with his unlucky patronage of a Mr. Fanning, who was the Principal object of the people's resentment, drove them to despair." They then "bid him defiance, . . . committed egregious violences," met the Governor in arms, "and in the last instance I believe necessarily brought on themselves the correction they received."

Travelled 800 miles, removing his household 170 miles inland - very expensive and unnecessary, "the salubrity, as well as fertility of the interior country being much overrated." "This village" New Bern has been the healthiest place in the province this summer, "notwithstanding it has been peculiarly watered by the Heavens." Mentions that sometimes no vessel leaves there for London in the course of a year.

Dec. 3. New Bern. Same to same. Samuel appointed Surveyor General of the Customs at the Port of London. Josiah will miss his parliamentary influence. The 'revolution in the Colony Department may prove fatal to me, a pigmy Governor of Ld. Hillsborough's creation." Because of his debts he hopes to stay in office, though "it is no desirable situation. For the illiberal turn of this people makes them consider a Governor, as a being set over them by the Sovereign, to steal away their liberties, and properties. He is therefore opposed, suspected, and treated upon every occasion with the most ungenerous mistrust, and impotent to carry the purposes of Government, for want of douceurs whereby to create an interest in
the Legislature, every point of consequence almost
necessarily involves him in an open quarrell with the
Assembly." Expects this in the coming session,
but will avoid it as much as is consistent with his
duty.

Family matters and rumors of other governments
becoming vacant, to which he cannot aspire since Ld.
Hillsborough has left the colonial department. Wife
has borne him another girl.

Feb. 21. New Bern. Same to same. Hastily written
cover note for power-of-attorney Samuel had requested,
having to do with his sister's, Ms. Fitzgerald's,
money. "I am at present deeply engaged in watching
over the little Politicks of the Provincial Assembly
now sitting."

Mar. 14. New Bern. Same to same. This letter to
accompany another [missing] which may be shown to
those interested in employing him as the Granville
family's agent in North Carolina. Gives his account
of the recent session of the General Assembly,
25 Jan.-6 Mar. 1772. In a bill apparently suggested
by Martin to amend a 1768 law concerning superior
courts of justice, they included "a clause, relating
to the attachment of the effects of persons who had
never resided in the Colony, only somewhat more
speciously modified to the advantage of the absentee,
than that in ye former law which had been the object
of a particular Instruction of the King's to me."

Had explained to the Assembly that he was "enjoined,
upon no pretence whatever, to admit [that clause] in
any law, without a suspending clause," so as expected
and with Council Support, he rejected the bill.
Assembly passed a similar one which he also rejected.
Then was presented with 52 assorted bills of which
he rejected 17. Business done, he addressed the two
houses in speech to be seen in enclosed paper
[missing] and prorogued them until the Tuesday
following. On that day there were not enough
members of the Assembly in town to open the new
session. Correspondence with Speaker enclosed
[missing]. Council agreed with him that he had no
choice but to dissolve the House of Assembly, which
he did. "[T]he whole Assembly with one accord,
conceded, I had acted with uniform, and becoming
firmsness, however contrary to their wishes." Was
complimented on the dissolution of the Assembly by
the Speaker and other members remaining in town,
who were "the flower of that heterogenous body:
which the ill policy of this peoples, and the
compliance of former Governors, hath enlarged, to
a Bulk that renders it to the last degree unwieldy,
embarrassing and impracticable."

Reports of deaths or retirements of various
governors, especially Gov. Montague of South Carolina,
"after a furious quarrell with the Assembly." Still
interested in Governorship of New York.

If his terms are
accepted for being the Granville agent, his position
will be better than any Government in America except
New York and perhaps Virginia. The government of
South Carolina is worth f3500; "but the people are
vain, luxurious, and pompous, to the highest degree.
They are not less ostentatious in Virginia." He
would therefore be involved there in greater expense.
If appointed "Superintendent of the Proprietary

(Continued on next sheet)
concerns" in North Carolina, only New York would be more desirable.

254-254b, 1773 May 25. North Carolina. Same to same. Sending Samuel a few hams of his wife's own curing - "the cost of this article is here next to nothing."

"Our last little Girl is in a deplorable state of health, and holds me in a painful state of anxiety."

256-261b 1773 July 9. Marshalswick. Samuel Martin to Josiah Martin. DRAFT of letter about Ld. "Grenville's" affairs in North Carolina. They have already applied for the King's permission for Gov. Martin to accept Ld. Granville's agency. Warns him to do nothing in this capacity until that permission actually arrives.

Suggests grants of land to himself should be limited by the same conditions as those to other people and should be made with the knowledge of the other officers subordinate to him and the proprietor. Summarizes his discussion of the Granville estate in North Carolina with Mr. Thynne and Mr. Hamilton, quoting from his notes and making his own comments. Ld. Granville, disappointed that Sr. Nath. Duckinfield decided not to return to North Carolina, appointed a Mr. Finlay, formerly postmaster general in the American post office, to manage the estate in North Carolina only in case Martin declined. As Martin is not declining, Finlay is to be his deputy, to take over fully in case of Martin's death or removal. Ld. Granville does not like Mr. Montfort, though "as he is the person the best acquainted with Ld. Granville's affairs now resident in N: Carolina, and as he holds a considerable quantity of proprietary land," he may be continued in employment if Martin finds him useful. Hopefully he will give up the idea that one year's arrears of quit-rent is sufficient and will set an example by paying at least two years. Ld. Granville approves Martin's suggested portion of the £7-2s-6d fee on grants of land, but hopes he will favor Finley over Montfort in their portions. Samuel fears that "an independent successor upon ye spot will be looked upon as a licensed spy upon the Chief Agent," writing unfavorable accounts of his actions to Ld. Granville. Advises Josiah to show "all civility and even frank good humour to Mr. Finlay as becomes a Gentleman." Josiah given full discretion in money matters by Granville. Samuel outlines 3 major problems for Josiah: 1. to settle the arrears of rent with the Tenants; 2. to decide the terms for new grants; 3. to apply regulations which will achieve the punctual payment of future rents. Ld. Granville views the third as the most important, "the recovery of his arrears being only a secondary tho a very material consideration."

They understood from Mr. Montfort's papers that considerable arrears were due when the last Earl Granville died in 1763. "Is there no book of the Receivers accounts extant and attainable in N: Carolina?" Samuel thinks a percentage of arrears forgiven would be fairer than a uniform 1,2 or 3 years rent due, but it is left to Josiah to decide. Recommends discussion with superior tenants before deciding, so they may sway the others. - Queries when one year's arrears would date from. - Distinction between "those tenants who claim under ye 8 old Proprietors or under the Crown," and "those who claim by grants under the late Ld. Grenville. It (Continued on next sheet)
is supposed that counterparts of the last mentioned grants are in the hands of some of the proprietor's former agents, but not any of the two first mentioned grants. What is the fact? and how are arrears of rent recoverable without production of the counterparts or some evidence of quit rent actually paid?" - Queries why Martin recommended no concessions be made on collection of quitrents until a new law is passed. Is there a defect in the law? "May not the proprietor distress upon the Tenants effects on the premises or put up the lands to sale?" - Martin indicated in a letter that some rents were paid to 1766, whereas Montfort says the land office was shut from 1763 and this present Ld. Granville has received no money from North Carolina since then.

Ld. Granville suggests Martin might prevail on the old tenants to take out more grants at a higher quit-rent. Samuel doubts that the tenants would agree. If not grants, then covenants or sealed articles necessary for release from arrears and perhaps increased quit rent. Agent and subordinates would then divide 10% of all arrears collected, the 10% to be thrown if possible on the tenants rather than the Proprietor.

"Tis understood from Mr. Montfort that eight years possession of Land in N. Carolina without claim is an indefeasible title." If so, no time should be lost in trying to "keep alive the Proprietors claims of right to the Lands, on which ragamuffins from the other colonies have settled without grant, or pretence of title beside possession." Suggests concluding "forthwith" an agreement with them.

Regulations for securing punctual payment of quit rents could be included in any new grant or covenant remitting arrears. Josiah's proposed double arrearages in case of non-payment would not be enforced in a court of chancery. Suggests 5% abatement if paid on time, and 5% "or the legal interest in the Country" as penalty if more than 2 weeks late. Would make it worthwhile to borrow in order to pay on time.

Can he ascertain how much of Granville's land has already been granted and how much remains? Has a survey ever been taken of the whole estate, and should a new one be made?

July 16. New Bern. Same to same. Intends to send by the next post the draft of a law he has been pondering for Mr. Thynne's and Mr. Hamilton's consideration. Also a short plan for the conduct of Granville's business in North Carolina.

Recently received Order in Council restraining American Governors from granting any more lands until new regulations are made. Trusts this will not be permanent, as he is now getting, besides salary of £1200, less than £300 in fees. Provisions in North Carolina, "to the reproach of its Inhabitants", are dearer than in New York, Philadelphia or Boston. New regulations would be to discourage immigration of "The Kings European Subjects" and enforce payment of quit rents.

Sent Ld. Dartmouth a bill he was forced by the King's instructions to reject, which would have enabled trustees to hold some land for building a church. Patron of the bill is a Mr. McKnight "a man of much weight in the Assembly, and of consideration in the community whom I should gladly"
oblige." Seeks Dartmouth's leave to pass it - good politics and will help civilize the people in the area.

264-265b 1773 Aug. 16. Marshalswick. [Samuel] M[artin] to The Honorable Mr. Thynne. DRAFT comment on an opinion written by a Mr. Jackson, counsel to the Board of Trade specializing in American affairs. Agrees with Jackson that a power of attorney for receiving rents and managing Ld. Granville's affairs would be sufficient for the agent in North Carolina. Policy and regulations for future land grants depend on Ld. Granville's purposes: either to benefit future generations or to make money now, the difference being in the amount of time that can be taken by preliminaries. In either case he agrees with Jackson on the need for a survey. Ld. Granville has already stated that the Agent should keep ungranted tracts of land "in all places Proper for Townships, for the sake of preserving to the Proprietor the advantages of future population." Such places would have to be determined from a proper survey and report, which would take a year or two. Recommends, unless Ld. Granville wants to keep the grant for posterity, that he "sell away" after the survey, to take advantage of the cessation of the King's grants in America. Thinks the cessation will not last long, because of clamor from American governors, whose profits will be much reduced.

266-267 n.d. "(A)" [Apparently to have been inserted as marked on f.260b, the draft of Samuel Martin to Josiah Martin, July 9, 1773].

Ld. Granville agrees with Gov. Martin that 10s per 50 acres is fairer than 1 guinea per grant, but points out that lands in Maryland and Pennsylvania are granted at £5 per 100 acres plus quit rent, and sometimes double that. Quit rents in Maryland and Pennsylvania are 1 penny per acre. Ld. Granville hopes that quit rents in North Carolina on future grants will be considerably higher than before. Samuel sees no reason for the reported opinion in Albemarle County that the inhabitants have a right to grants on the same terms as grants given in Virginia, "by virtue of a sort of Charter, or rather an instruction in big words from the 8 Proprietors to their Governor in 1668." Would not be legally binding. Josiah should let the inhabitants understand that terms of grants may be raised even more in the future. Species of quit rent payment should be fixed to gold and silver proclamation money.

Query if quantity of land in any one grant should not be limited. Query if some lands should not be left ungranted around Townships and good locations, as in Pennsylvania, for the benefit of future proprietors.

268-269b 1668 May 1. COPY of the 8 Proprietors, Albemarle to Samuel Stephens, Governor of the County of Albemarle. Grants of land in Albemarle to be in the same terms that land is at present usually granted in Virginia [The Great Deed of Grant].

270-271b 1773 Nov. 5. North Carolina. Josiah Martin to Samuel Martin. Has heard that Gov. Tryon will go to England in the spring, as the revenues of New York will not (Continued on next sheet)
support him without the land grants. Probably wants a regiment. "He is certainly a man of great expence" - in 5 years in North Carolina he spent over £6000 of his own money besides the income of his office, which in North Carolina, including profits from the land office, would be about £2500, per year. It is said of Tryon in North Carolina that his servants ruined him.

Thinks he will need more than 10% commission on the collection and remittance of arrears of rents. Must pay subordinates, collector, clerks and freight. "Considering the doubtfulness of Mr. Montforts character, I am fearfull of medling with Lord Granville's Papers by his courtesy." Therefore cannot provide the information requested.

1773 Dec. 31. North Carolina. Same to same. The General Assembly has just concluded, "having left this contrary [sic] in the same deplorable state in which it had continued from the preceding Session." Received letter and Mr. Jackson's opinion, which "cuts off all my hopes of making myself amends by the transaction of Ld. Granvilles business" for the loss of £1000 or more from his income, forcing him to depend on the Crown Salary, which was to go to Mr. Baldwin to pay his debts. Is "distracted at the wretched state of this unhappy Province." Encloses letter to Ld. Fife, "representing the distress of a family in this Country that is allied to his Ldship and deserves his charitable regard and protection."

1774 Jan. 27. New Bern. Same to Same. Account of the deadlock between himself and the General Assembly over the Law for the Establishment of Courts of Judicature, which expired at the previous Session. The prescribed mode of attachment of the effects of debtors "having been considered by Government injurious to the Commercial intercourse of this Colony with Great Britain," he was instructed to modify it "conformable to the laws of England." The Assembly refused in the last two sessions to pass even a temporary law for the administration of justice without that provision "which the heated imagination of the Patriots had now wrought up that House to consider, and to contend for, as a Constitutional right and Privilege." Legislature to meet again in March. Afraid Samuel might blame his conduct if he read only the public papers.

Clerk sent letter direct to Lord Barrington which Josiah intended Samuel to read first, proposing "in case of a war to raise a Battalion in this Province," on condition that he be restored to his rank in the army. Would make money on the project and would also be back in the military, which "might be a good retreat for me, when Civil Government should be no longer tenable: a case that I own, the late frantic proceedings in the Northern Colonies have at times, taught me to think possible." Plan would not be incompatible with remaining governor.

Has asked Ld. Dartmouth for an additional allowance No land grants, and income from ordinary fees have also diminished since the county courts have been shut.
the lands already held by "the little settlers," who will otherwise certainly unite to oppose him, being encouraged by lawyers to believe they have legal title by occupancy according to the law in North Carolina. Would be "impossible to oust them, considering the extreme weakness of the executive power of Government in this County," and a suit would be very injurious to the Proprietor's interests. Gov. Tryon attempted to remit arrears due the Crown in exchange for an effective law for collection of rents, but the bill was thrown out by the House, being mostly Granville's tenants. Without concession or arrears, the people will pay neither arrears nor accruing rents, and no way of compelling them - certainly not at present anyway, with no courts established. After rents are secured there would be time for a survey before the granting of any new land.

Mr. Finlay has arrived in the southern part of the province, and he hopes to see him soon.

1774 Aug. 8. New Bern. Same to same. Despair at Samuel's failure to persuade Ld. Darnmouth to recommend Josiah for the Governorship of New York in case it becomes vacant, and the likelihood of someone else being appointed Granville's agent. Had expected to make £16,500 clear in the first year from land grants. Finlay happy in second place. Encouraged by Finlay, he had held himself up as Granville's agent, taking some preliminary steps to advance his interests, obtaining the papers from Mr. Montfort, and engaging "several little offices" to capable people. Will be totally discredited when it becomes known that "I had not friends in England to give a Security of £10,000 for my honest and good behaviour," especially as security can be easily got here for any office at all. Did not know of the required security until too late, but will write to all his friends for help in case there is still hope. Should expect Ld. Granville at least to wait for his answer to the demand for security, considering service already done by Josiah, including a tour to Halifax on Granville's affairs.

1775 Mar. 24. New Bern. Same to same. Samuel's leaving of Parliament. Enclosing copies of his letters to Granville's agent. Josiah unable to do anything at present for the profit of Granville or himself. He had to advance his own funds to support an office and clerks to arrange Granville's affairs. Will send Samuel duplicates of all his accounts with Ld. Granville. Will discharge Samuel as soon as possible "from the Securityship you have so generously entered into for me."

1775 July 5. Fort Johnston. Same to same. "The disposition to open revolt that the inhabitants . . . have discovered" since fighting began in New England, has forced him to send his family to New York and to secure himself in "this little wretched Place". North Carolina has in itself the power to restore and maintain loyalty to the King: (1) 3000 Highlanders "that I can call forth by a motion of my finger." (2) "a vast body of People who were concerned in the late insurrection"; and (3) those loyal on principle. The insurgents have "a cordial animosity" to the people along the coast, who took up arms against them and

(Continued on next sheet)
are now "the most disorderly People of the Province." Wants to raise a Battalion of Highlanders and have his rank restored. Letter goes with a Mr. Schaw, who is taking to England Martin's public dispatches and who is to forward Martin's proposals.

289-290b 1775 Sept. 9. "Cruizer Sloop of War in Cape Fear River." Same to same. In a state of improvement. Regrets the delay in sending troops, which "has given time for Sedition to work a great change in the face of affairs here; it is however, yet recoverable," if relief comes quickly. Seduction of Loyalists by the "rebellious spirits" among them.

Denies that his estimates of profit from Ld. Granville's agency were extravagant. "It is most true, indeed, that the long promised harvest, is not yet begun," but it is not his fault that "the general spirit of disorder" has put an end to all business. Hopes when peace returns to demonstrate that he was right. Has only lately executed the bond between himself and Granville, before witnesses. Hopes to find friends who will relieve Samuel of the security.

"There is a great game depending between Britain, and her Colonies; and everything now rests on her playing her part boldly."

291-292b 1775 Nov. 15. Cruizer. Same to same. Still awaiting aid. A Mr. John Blackburn, "a considerable American Merchant in London," whom Martin met when last in England, seems to be close to Ld. Dartmouth and has told Martin in confidence that Tryon recommended Martin as his successor if he decided not to return to New York, and that Dartmouth was agreeable. Suggests Samuel try again on his behalf. Governorship of New York would be as profitable as Granville's agency, and sooner. Blackburn has also offered to become his security to Ld. Granville.

293-293b, 294b 1776 July 6. South Carolina, "within the Bar off Charles Town." Same to same. "The Armament under the command of General Clinton, leaving Cape Fear on account of the lateness of the Season. I accompanied it" in order to rescue his wife and family from danger on Long Island, "as I could be of no possible use in my own Government," and could answer questions about North Carolina to the commander-in-chief. Failure of attack on Charles Town, "which I fear is not the most disadvantageous consequence we are to apprehend." Will proceed to New York.

"Mr. Macknight a Gentleman of North Carolina whose merit has been very signal, and extraordinary, during the present distractions", having sacrificed his future to his duty, goes to England to solicit protection of the Government. "He was much my friend and served me in my political capacity kindly"; asks Samuel to show him how to apply at public offices.

Had to lay out £300 for government "which I cannot doubt will be reimbursed."

Must trust his family to Mr. Baldwin or to Samuel if he can rescue them from Long Island.

General Clinton not to press his operations in that Province, I found myself there a Phantom of not the least use to The King's Service. All are agreed on the propriety of his decision to leave North Carolina. Very concerned for his family on Long Island, being "within twenty miles of them without power to hold any intercourse with them."

Reasons for not going to England. Army waiting for Hessian troops. Heard that his father took ill on "a false report of my captivity, and ill usage by the Rebels."

Sept. 30. "Long Island near New York." Same to same. Troops landing on Long Island cleared the way to his family who are all well. Account of their sufferings - insults, dread of violence, and mortification at having to quarter the "raggamuffins." Some less fortunate were taken prisoner to New England or Philadelphia. Description of his own feelings; being on land and with his family after 15 months on shipboard and mental turmoil over the outcome of events. Confesses that attachment to the glory of Britain moves him not so much as the possible loss of his prospect of fortune. Believes "it will become the justice and generosity of Government to consider and support me, as having served the state, at least faithfully." Relying on Samuel's friendship.

The recalling of all ships from the Southern Colonies has put it "out of my power to execute my first intention of returning to Carolina, and waiting there, on board Ship, the orders of Government."

Expense to his father-in-law, with whom they are staying, as they had to leave all household goods in North Carolina.

Contemptible situation of the five "outcast" civil governors in New York. Wishes for some military rank. P.S. Gives reasons for not returning to England. On hearing of Lord Granville's death, offered his services to Mr. Thynne "in case of my returning to the Government of North Carolina."

No doubt would be accepted as agent.

Nov. 14. "Long Island Rockway" Same to same. Letter of 28 May just arrived, though sent with dispatches from the Secretary of State. Grateful for account of Ld. Dartmouth's good disposition toward him as a possible successor to Tryon. More due to Samuel than to "my mercantile friend."

Defends his expenses and drafts on Mr. Baldwin, having had "a name" for 3 years without the means to support it fittingly. [Admits he may partially deserve "the reproach of taking another man's fortune without his consent" - meaning Mr. Baldwin's.]

Trusts Samuel to choose between New York and North Carolina for him, should the choice arise. Glad Mr. Baldwin has found credit with the Treasury for the drafts Martin made for "public exigencies." Had avoided drawing on the Treasury until lately when he drew "$450 Sterling to satisfy the cravings of some miserable provincial Officers and Soldiers just arrived from Carolina in the utmost distress and need." Since then, needing more money "for a like occasion", he applied to the commander-in-chief of the forces for it, and also requested permission to pass his accounts of public money immediately with the proper officer. Would then send them to the Treasury with duplicates for Mr. Baldwin.

P.S. If he resumes government of North Carolina,
Martin hopes Mr. Thynne, heir to his uncle's estate there, will continue him as agent. Otherwise North Carolina is not an object to him, "on the score of profit."

305-306b  1777  Apr. 9. Long Island. Same to same. Father's death. Letter from Lt. Geo. Germain containing the King's leave for him to return to England, if he so desires, "as there is no prospect of the reestablishment of legal Govt. There (i.e. No. Carolina) until a sufficient force can be spared from the operations in the Northern Colonies." Will remain in New York, however. Health not good. Has joined the army, but poor health and lack of equipment keep him home.

307-310b  1777  Apr. 16. Long Island. Same to same. Disillusioned about North Carolina Loyalists. Was induced by them to form a plan for drawing together the friends of government, "and a treachery obliged me to prosecute it subsequently when I should have wished to postpone it." Fewer than expected assembled, and "meeting with a little check from the Rebels, to which Misconduct exposed them," they dispersed and were captured. Wrote at the time in detail to Lord Geo. Germain. Now the Scotch officers who escaped and have joined the Army have "forfeited my good opinion by their avidity for money, and the high price they put upon their short and ineffectual service in No. Carolina." In accordance with orders he offered the pay of H. M. forces to those who took up arms, and also owes for provisions bought in North Carolina which he can't pay for "until the country is reduced and specific accounts, with proper vouchers, are obtainable." Has paid out over £2000 of public money to provincial troops, all but £450 of which was obtained from the commander in chief of the forces. Problem of getting the accounts audited and passed.

Optional leave to return to England.

Now assured that the Rebels in North Carolina have confiscated and sold all his effects except the clothing and plate Mrs. Martin took with her to New York. Some of that even was stopped by the "Congress inquisitors" but "obtained by the simplicity and spirit of a servant." Has lost at least £3000 worth and could not replace it if re-appointed Governor. Asks Samuel's help in getting indemnification.

311-311b, 312b  1777  June 4. Long Island. Same to same. Anxious for Samuel's advice on whether or not to use the King's leave to return to England. Recommends an agent for Samuel in Antigua. Hopes for the coming campaign. Weary of being a pensioner in the homes of others.

313-314b  1778  July 7. Brooklyn, Long Island. Same to same. Answer to letter from Samuel concerning expenses. Necessity of moving from Rockway and setting up housekeeping again. Assumed he was drawing on the salary being paid by the Treasury to Mr. Baldwin. The King's army, having evacuated Philadelphia, is in New York, as are the King's Commissioners, of whom he has seen two. Impossible to stay in New York unless the King's government is restored, but Samuel has advised him to stay. Seeks more advice: "my mind is perfectly framed to sink into obscurity."

(Concluded on next sheet)
315-318b 1779 Dec. 8. New York. Same to same. Pencilled notations include "The wife of Josiah the writer of these letters evidently dead at the date of this letter."

Sending his son to the care of brother Henry and sister Fitzgerald. Arrangements. Has been asked by Sir Henry Clinton to be the temporary head of the South Carolina government whenever Charleston is taken. Will not abrogate governorship of North Carolina. Thinks he should secure permission to return eventually to government of North Carolina and the Granville agency. Has written to Mr. Carteret recommending that he secure Treasury approval now for the draft of law which Martin sent to Dartmouth just before the rebellion for the recovery of the Crown's and proprietor's quit rents, "that would doubtless be adopted in the honey moon of reconciliation; and would probably meet with obstruction in after time." Personal expenses. Defeat of French and "their rascally allies" in Georgia. Probability of French superiority at sea delays the expedition to Charleston.

Ink stamp on address. Illegible.

319-319b, 320b 1780 May 12. "So. Carolina Camp before Charles Town". Same to same. Charles Town has just surrendered. Does not know whether or not he will be set up in Civil government in South Carolina, or in North Carolina which he would prefer. Hopes for Samuel's help in obtaining government consideration for losses sustained in North Carolina when the rebels seized his effects. Safe arrival of his son.

321-321b, 322b 1780 May 19. Charles Town. Same to same. Told by Clinton that whereas he had power by the previous commission to appoint a governor, the present commission had power only to recommend. So he could not carry out his intention to appoint Martin to the government of South Carolina. "This odd and ridiculous circumstance" very embarrassing to Martin.

323-323b 1785 Nov. 19. Richmond, Surrey. Same to same. Received yesterday £2502:15:6 from the Exchequer, with which he has paid all his debts. Personal comments and the weather ("deathlike horrors" of the winter). Account of fees taken by the Exchequer. Note in Samuel's hand: "3:0:11½ unaccounted," Other notes at the end about his daughters and when they died.

Reel no. Z.5.168P

Folios

A 1791 July 4. Family tree of Martin family, with arms painted in color. "Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms London ... [signed] Ralph Bigland, Richmond and Fras. Townsend, Windsor." Pencil and ink additions, including comment, "This is not very correct C. Martin."
Josiah died 13 April 1786, buried St. Georges, Hanover Square, London.

B n.d. Sketchy family tree of the Martin family.

C n.d. Family tree of Martin family, including Irish branch. Note states it was "found among the papers of the late Sir Henry W. Martin in whose writing I know not." Gives biographical details of many, including Gov. J. Martin and family.

D n.d. Family tree of Martin family, taking it up to at least 1865.
197-199b 1766 Oct. 20. Mr. Whately to [George Grenville]. Townshend schemes for the finances, including changes in American duties on tea and tobacco, and a plan to pay for the military in America by the proper collection of quit rents.
ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS. Correspondence of George Grenville and his
Brother, Richard Grenville-Temple, 2nd Earl Temple, 1 Jan.-
25 Dec. 1768.

Reel no. Z.5.Z10N

Folios

52-55b  1768 July 7. London. Will: Knox to [Grenville]. To
tax or not to tax the American colonies. Recommends
restrictions on imports but not exports. Rice and
tobacco would probably continue going to England by
choice anyway.

137-139b  1768 Oct. 11. [Mr. Whately] to [Grenville]. American
affairs. Reports conversation with Lord North on
what to do for "meritorious Sufferers," i.e. "the
Friends to Government in America." Pensions on the
quit rents, or providing for the sons as collectors
or comptrollers of customs.

141-148b  1768 Oct. 15. Halifax. Commodore Hood to [Grenville],
His command has been extended southward to include
Virginia. Feels it should include all stations to
Cape Florida, as all those vessels refit at Halifax
and he may need to employ them off their stations,
given the American situation. Remainder of letter
deals with the landing of the troops in Boston.

167-167b, 168b  1768 Dec. 15. W. Knox to [Grenville]. Has heard that the
colony agents were sent for lately by [Hillsborough]
and asked to waive "the point of right" and claim that
the duties were "burdensome and grievous." Agents
now consulting with their respective colonies.
EGERTON MANUSCRIPTS. Miscellaneous Official Papers Relating to the English Settlements in America and the West Indies, 1627-1699.

Reel no. Z.5.156P

Folios

362-364b 1663 Mar. 30. Virginia. Will: Berkeley to "My ever honoured Lord." Including "Two hundred families from new England we hear a seated a little to the South of us."


7b-11 Same for exports. Including (fols. 10b-11) "Carolina."


15b-19 Abstract of estimate of original values of imports into outports from Michaelmas 1697 - Michaelmas 1698, with amount of subsidies and other duties payable thereon. Including (fols. 18b-19) "Carolina."

19b-21 Abstract of estimate of original values of exports of English manufacture from the out ports, Michaelmas 1697 - Michaelmas, 1698, with amount of subsidy payable thereon. Includes (fol. 21) "Carolina."

21b-25 Abstract of estimate of values "In England" of foreign goods exported in time from the outports, Michaelmas 1697 - Michaelmas 1698, with amount of subsidies and other duties drawn back by debenture thereon. Includes (fols. 24b-25) "Carolina."

25b-29 Abstract of estimate of values "In England" of foreign goods exported out of time from outports, Michaelmas 1697 - Michaelmas 1698, with amount of duties and other subsidies payable thereon. Includes (fols. 28b-29) "Carolina."

29b-30 "An Abbreviation of the Abstract."

30b-31 "The Imports and Exports of This Year Compard."

31b-32 "Abstract of ye Sevll Dutys Arising on This Account."

33 "Memordum" on why the new subsidy is not levied on foreign goods exported out of time.
KING'S MANUSCRIPTS. Journal of an Officer Who Travelled Over a Part of the West Indies, and of North America, in the Course of 1764 and 1765.

Reel no. Z.5.162P

Folios

25b-28b  South Carolina. Includes a few references to North Carolina.

28b-30b  North Carolina. Pedee River to Brunswick, Ft. Johnston, Wilmington, and New Bern; including general observations on politics, etc.

30b-34  Virginia.
Title page: "Historical Account of the Revolt of the Chactaw Indians in the late War . . . ."


1750 June 2. Copy of examination of Mathew Roche of Charles Town, merchant, taken before committee of upper house of South Carolina assembly concerning the Choctaw.

1750 June 1. "Copy of the Message which Govr. Glen refused to receive concerning the Proclamation."
"The Relacon of Davyd Ingram of Barkinge in the Com' of Essex . . . of sundrye thinges wch he wth others did see in travelinge by land for the most northerlie pts of the Baye of Mezico . . . throughe a greate pte of America until they come wt hin fivetye leagues . . . of Cape Britton . . . August and September, 1582." Includes (fols. 12-15) "Inducementes to the lykinge of the voyadge intended to that pte of Ameryca wch lysethe betwene 34 and 36 Degree of Septentrionall Latytude." [18 numbered paragraphs]
SLOANE MANUSCRIPTS.
Reel no. 2.5.169P
Folios
1-104 Strachey's Travaile in Virginia.

...
SLOANE MANUSCRIPTS.

Reel no. 2.5.162P

Folios

1-6b  1690  Directions by James Petterver for collecting specimens of plants.
1701 May 22. [London]. James Petiver to "Madam Williams."
Includes his desire to print something "concerning Carolina, wch I have a great inclination to doe."

1701 May 24. Same to Dr. Sherard. Including reference to having lately received several plants from "Carolina."
1708 Apr. 1. Aldersgate Street, London. J[ames] P[etiver] to Wm. Byrd. Requests plants and shells; "what Collections I have hitherto received has been only in Carolina & Maryland & not any as yet from Virginia"; etc.
1709 Sept. 7. J[ames] P[etiver] to Mr. London. "I have lately obtained an Acquaintance with one Mr. Lawson surveyor General of Carolina"; Lawson "suddenly desires to return for Carolina," and is very anxious to make London's acquaintance.


1709 Oct. 12. Same to [John] Lawson. Is adding a small tract of Mr. Banister's plants "& a few pins yt your Insects may not Fly away after you have once caught ym"; requests him to convey a packet to Maryland.

1709 Oct. 14. Same to same. Has "putt you up some of ye [ ] Root," to be grated into any drink and taken two or three times daily if in pain; etc.

1709/10 Jan. 3. Same to Will. "Bird" [Virginia]. Includes "I have as yet obtained very few Plants, Insects, Shells or fossils from Virginia, but from Maryland and Carolina severall Hundreds and am by every Shipping in Expection [sic] of many more from divers hands and particularly from one who hath lately written a Natural History of Carolina . . . ." 

1709 Nov. 13. Same to John Lawson, "att Colli: James Watsons in Elisabeth River in Virginia." Is sending medicaments, with detailed directions for use; requests him to be not "unmindfull in yr Voyage" of several sorts of sea weeds, etc.; he "shall not be unmindfull of you concerning Mr. London"; etc.

"An Extract of ye Natural History of Carolina."

1709/10 Mar. 14. Same to John Lawson. "In a Letter to Mr. Farr sent him from ye Swiss Baron he gave Orders to send you more Physick . . . "; etc.
Folios

73b-75 n.d. [?c. 1713]. "Seeds from Virginia sent by Mr. Catesby to Mr. Dale."

113b-116b "Capt Waducks (?) Acct of ye Rattle Snake Read before ye Royale Society 4 Jan:7th 1713/4." References to Virginia and "Carolina," including "in ye woods of Carolina Snakes made like a Coach whip . . . that will twist their head round a horse's Leg, & with their Tayl Lash a horse with Great Violence untill ye blood comes, there is like wise a glass Snake . . . as green & as brittle as Glass . . . ."
An Abstract of the Inspectr: Generl: Accounts of Imports & Exports from Michs. 1697 to Michs. 1698. Includes London and out ports. Colonies, including "Carolina", at following fols.: 5b-6, 8, 11b-12, 15b-16, 19b-20, 25b-26, 29b-30, and totals for English plantations, 31b-32.