Mr. Tho. Jones to Genl. Oglethorpe

Savannah 9th June 1741

Sir

I have this day sent p Dormers Perriague, the Molasses, Flow'r., and Carts, as p the inclosed Acct. —

Robert Williams saith that the Sum he borrowed of your Excel-lency, (for which he gave his Note) has been paid to Mr. Verelst, but cannot produce Mr. Verelst's Rect. for such payment -- If you please to send p Bearer his his promisory note to me, I am well assured can oblige him to pay the money, otherwise shall Secure his person, he having no Effects that I know of in this Colony —

James Williams with his Sloop was gone for Chas. Town before Mr. Foster arrived here, What he has done in the Affair, with Robt. Williams (who told me he would answer any demand Capt. Davis had on his Brother) I am not made acquainted with, Tho I had been desired both by Williams and Foster to be present at the Settling those Accts. — I understood, They chose to have the Acct. Examined yesterday by Mr. Fallowfield — Late last night Dormer came to me and said That Mr. Fallowfield and Parker had sent him their order, not to take Foster on Board his perriague at his Peril, for that Wm. Ewen had a demand on him for four pounds, as Attorney to Edwd. Jenkins — I desired Dormer to Acquaint those Gentlemen that whatever demand Jenkins had on Foster I would answer, when Jenkins appeared to make good his demand. That I was Surprized to find that they would countenance such Vexatious Clandestine Suits in behalf of a Man who had
hitherto defrauded the poor Orphans of their money and Effects, and took Shelter in Chas. Town from the Just Claims that many poor people in this Colony had on him of moneys due to them.

Your Excelly. will receive herewith, a packet with Silk worm Seed, from Mrs. Camuse, and one other, being Drts. of plans &c, from Jos: Fitzwalter. --

Capt. Wiggins came to me last friday and told me he was obliged to come down after three Indians, who he said were dangerous fellows, that he would come to me in the afternoon, and let me know of the Affair -- That this had prevented his meeting Capt. Dunbar at the Okonees, but he had sent up a person in his stead to meet the Capt. there; I have not seen him since But find he is still in Town, and Endeavours to persuade the Indian Chiefs to return to the Nation and not wait on your Excelly. -- Mr. Kent can inform your Excelly. with more than I know of this and other Affairs. --

John Spencer Indian Trader, who waits on your Excellency with the Indians shewed me an Acct. of some goods Dd. by him to Indians to the amot. of £ 13.13.6. I have referred him to your Excelllys. Orders about payment for the Same. --

Cathcart, who came here with Penrose, is yet with me, I proposed to him to Serve at Fort Augusta under Mr. Kent, which he is very desirous of, and hope may prove a good Man, If it be not agreeable to your Excellency, I hope you will let me know your pleasure therein before I send him thither.

I have paid the Sums your Excellency has Order'd (3) to Mr. Hobrendorff and Deasaurse -- I shall as Soon as I can attend your
Excellency with an Account of that and other payments made by me pursuant to your Excellency's Instructions.

(5) Mr. Tho. Jones to Genl. Oglethorpe

Savannah 11 June 1741

Sir

I received the favour of your Excellency's Letter of the 8th to Germain, the same day Dormers Ferriague went from hence with sundr's which I advis'd your Excellency of to Mr. Kent.

Mr. Minis has sent Peter Emerys Boat for Rough Rice to Cockrans Plantation at Bloody Point, and is to carry the Same directly to Frederica (I hear he bought the Rice at 12/6 Curry.) we have neither Corn nor Rice, when can procure any shall not fail to send it, The Price of Rice is fallen at Charles Town from £3 to £2.12.6.

I purposed to have attended your Excellency's commands at Frederica; But waited for Mr. Parkers coming to Town (which he promised to do for near three weeks past) in order to Examine several accts. which I had in readiness to transmit to the Trustees: He came to Town on Monday Evening, and promised to be with me and Colonel Stephens by Seven of the next morning, in order to Examine the Accts. He came about nine and brought Mr. Fallowfield with him, They made no stay, but went together to Mr. Pyes (who keeps an Ale house) where they continued drinking till past Eleven.

Notice had been given by publick Advertisement That a Negroe
lately Seized and found working in this Colony was intended to be sold by Vendue &c, by ten of the Clock that morning — Col. Stephens came to the Store, where several Purisburg people and others were waiting — But having waited above an hour (6) for Mr. Parker and Mercers coming, We sent for the Negroe, when brought, Mr. Parker and Fallowfield came; I had the Negroe Act in my hand and was about relating the purport of it to the Carolina people there about the Store door, Mr. Fallowfield interrupted me, saying I was very officious, That he did not know why things should be done at the Store, That I had disposed of a Negroe last year, (bought by Cap. Thomson) in Clandestine manner at the Store, which he knew nothing of, Mr. Parker said the same, I told them that Publick Notice had been given, and I did not remember, but was certain several people were then present and bid at the Sale, particularly Dr. Tailfer and Mr. Sterling; I added That I did not know by what Authority he call'd me to Acct. He replied he knew there was an appointment of persons, but as he was a Magistrate, no persons appointment should exclude him — I desired them to do as they thought best, I would not intermeddel therein — The Negroe was sold for £ 8.10 to Mr. Morell —

Mr. Parker and Mr. Fallowfield went again to Mr. Pyes, where they remained till three in the afternoon, when they adjourned to Penroses, where they Committed Mr. Norris's late Maid servant; (who had been deliver'd of her Child but on Saturday last) where She remained with her Infant till next day at noon, and then discharged by Mr. Pye without any further Enquiry — I will not trouble your Excellency with the Depositions relating to that Bastard Child at this time, but am now
obliged to divulge (contrary to my Inclination) the whole affair to the Trustees. (?)

I entreat your Excellys. patience in suffering me to relate a finished piece (as they imagine) of their contrivance to ruin me; which has been brought to perfection since the arrival of Williams at Savannah; John Pye hath made Oath before Mr. Parker and Fallowfield. That I caused some leaves out of a Book in the Store to be cut out, which contained some part of Mr. Jennis's Acct. which I am informed has been already sent to Mr. Jenny's at Charles Town together with the Copy of a Letter from me to Mr. Verelst, as also the Copy of another Letter sent by me to your Excellcy. -- What Letters those were I cannot imagine, but as to the main charge against me, I am no ways concerned thereat, having those leaves to produce, and are only a Copy of part of the Acct. kept by Mr. Causton But being written in a large Folio Book, which I had occasion for, and being only a Copy of what is Extent in the Ledger and which Pye had also transcribed in Order to State the Accts. to the Trustees, I caused those leaves to be taken out, in Order to use the Book for keeping future Accts. in, I had entrusted Pye to take an Acct. of all material Letters I at any time writ to Mr. Verelst or to your Excellcy. not suspecting then his fidelity.

When I was last at Frederica it was reported here as News received from Charles Town, that I was gone off, and had carried away a large sum of money and all the Books of Accounts with me -- If I should at this time depart out of Savannah they would publish I had run away out of fear of being prosecuted for Crimes committed -- I would
willingly serve your Excelly. (8) and the Trusts. in every affair with
faithfulness, to the utmost of my power and Capacity — But I shall
not trouble your Excellency at this time with these Impertinency's
only beg leave to add that Dr. Tailfer by his Circular Letters to Andw.
Grant, Capt. Mcintosh, and others his friends, tells them that the
Parliament have ordered the free use of Negroe Slaves, And that the
lands in Georgia shall be held in fee Simple — The Young Manager at
London hath also writ to his friends here to the same purpose triumph-
ing in the Success of his unwearied application in their behalf against
the Trust, and in the overthrow of Sr. Robert. —

The Master of a Small Vessell, about 20 Tun, which came here
lately with provisions from New York, having complained to one of the
exorbitant demands of the Collector for Clearance &c, which he said was
more than ever he paid at Charles Town or any Port in the W. Indies;
I told him I had nothing to do in the affair, but I would acquaint
your Excellency with his demands, and did not doubt (if the demands
were unreasonable) it should be otherwise for the time to come. I have
enclosed the Copy of the Collectors Bill, and submit it and every other
affair to your Excellency's Pleasure

N — The sum paid for Clearance was £ 1 17.6.

(9) Recd. 1 Sept. 1741 answd. 16 Sept.

Extract of a Letter sent by Mr. Habersham Superintendent
of the outward affairs of the Orphan House in Georgia,
To the Reverend Mr. Whitfield then at Charles Town

11 June 1741.

----- Satan rages furiously against their Institution in this Province, such Lies and Calumnies are raised against us, that our few dear friends think it necessary for me to represent the present State of our House. I have since been much in prayer, and believe God will direct me how to Act, ---- Some here since you went, have gone great Lengths in asserting Calumnies even so as to offer to take oaths for the truth of them. Since I came I went to them to enquire what foundation they had for such Reports; and it would surprise you to see their Behaviour. They are ashamed to lift up their faces. Thus shall the Wicked stand dumb at the Bar of God.

I think I can say to the Glory of God that our Family never were in a Better Condition. The Children, the Essence of our Constitution, are well taken care of and watched over. We all live in Love. God has been visibly amongst us, especially the Children. Bethesda, as to its outward Circumstances, is so much for the Better that you would be surprised to see it. God enables us to keep up much Orders. He likewise Blessed (10) be his name, has given us the appearance of a plentiful Crop. The Garden and Plantation now affords us many Plentiful Comfortable things, and in great Plenty. Our Stores are yet well Stocked with Flower and Beef, &c; Mr. W. behaves with great Integrity, and is faithful in his work. The House would be soon finished if we could get Bricks, Jo. S. is ready to do all our Bricklayers work gratis. Brother N. is a great Blessing to the family. If you come by way of Philadelphia pray bring some Hemp and Corse Flax.

Jo. Sellier
He has wove and Spun a great deal for us. All the Boys now lie in the
great House. They have got Coats and are laid in sheeting of their own
making. -- by this means they are kept Sweet and Clean. We have a
fine growing Stock of Cattle and if God should so order it that we
might have a Plantation in Carolina, as I believe he will bring it to
pass, we shall need but little, if any assistance from abroad. If our
Buildings were now done our Expence would be but trifling to what they
have been. --

(12) From Ja. Camuse recd. 1 Sept. answd. 16 Sept.

Savannah in Georgia 12 June 1741

Honble. Gentlemen

I have received the favour of your Honours Letter Dat. June
11th 1740 by which I see that you have order'd your Commissioners in
Georgia to draw a Bill of Exchange upon your Honrs. for £ my payment
of 78.16.8 Sterl. Being the Ballance of my Acct. with your Store at
Savannah to 7ber. 29 1739 which they have complied with accordingly,
and deliver'd me the same in Jany. last, and I have Indorsed it to Mr.
Jas. Cambell or order. I return your Honours my hearty and humble
thanks for Ordering me Satisfaction on that head; But Gentlemen give
me leave to lay before your Honrs. that I objected against Sundry
Articles charged in my said Acct. Current and Sundrys omitted to be
Credited for in the same, all which Objections and demands I produced
to his Excellency Genl. Oglethorpe who Committed them to Mr. Thomas
Jones one of your Commissioners in this place, And I see by the said
Bailiff order'd to be paid me that no Attention has been done to them;
Therefore I take the Liberty to send them here inclosed, hoping from
your Honours justice to be Relieved by your Orders to be paid for the
amount of (13) them, the same way I have been Order'd for the Sum of
£ 78.16.8 Exclusive of my Objections and demands against the said Acct.
Current.

I See further, Gentlemen, that you send me an abstract of an
Establishment by which you allow £ 20 for my Family and £ 12.3.4 d for
the maintenance and Cloathing of a Servant, making together 32.3.4. I
suppose Gentlemen, this Sum, to be an addition to the Salary you
granted me before now, and in this Case, I return you thousand thanks
for yr. Honours Generosity towards my family for which I intended to
address for a Supply, being very hard for such a great family as mine
(7 in number) to subsist here with 2 s p day for provisions alone, as
you may see by the Estimate here Inclosed.

As for my part Gentlemen, I will do all my Endeavour to learn
the people to bring to a desired Success the sums by your Honours
appropriated for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufacture. In the
mean while give me leave to lay before your Honours the following
Considerations.

That the Silk Manufacture begin only to take Root in this Place;
That Several Inhabitants will begin this year to feed Silk worms with
the leaf of the Mulberry Trees they (14) have Sow'd, Raised and Cultivi-
vated themselves; If it has not had so good a Success before now, as
'twas expected, tis no way my fault or neglect. That every year I have
done as much Silk as 'twas possible from the produce of the Trees in your publick Garden, that I have always encouraged the Inhabitants here as well in our neighbourhood to plant and Cultivate Mulberry Trees shewing them the great Benefit they may raise from them every year; That 'tis a necessity to wait Sundry years to bring a Mulberry tree to perfection, but when come to it, 'tis of a great Revenue.

Here Gentlemen be pleased to observe that in this Country we have been under great disappointments from the weather which prevented the making of more Silk than I have done before; The Trees are still young and those who are now raising will be still Subject to Sundry Accidents, but when they shall be once 9 or 10 years Standing, the Intemperature of the weather will have no such Effect upon them. Therefore, Gentlemen, as you got a mind to carry on such Manufacture give me leave to lay before your Honours the necessity and Justice of encouraging of it, by giving means of living to (15) those who Sett themselves upon it, for 'tis impossible to depend for the first years on the produce of young trees for as much as they may be in number. Besides those proper and Suitable places must be built and prepared for the feeding of Silk worms, what brings the prople to great expences. These are the many Considerations I lay before your Honours on that head.

As to my own private concern give me leave to tell your Honours that I have laid every year (Since I am in this Colony) under such trouble and hardship to gett my Wages and provisions from your Store, as you may see by the Accts. Sent to your Honours by your Commissioners, for the Balance of which from the begining of the year 1736, You
Order'd me the payment of £ 78.16.8. that I humbly desire leave to
draw a Bill of Exchange on your Honours directly for every 3 months
that shall come due to me, for I will depend no longer on the Commis-
sioners for the payment of my Sallery and delivery of my provisions;
One sends me to the other and so mutually, And twas at the last
Extremity and many Sollicitations that Mr. Stephens has complied with
your Order to deliver me that Bill of Exchange. So, Gentlemen, to
prevent any further trouble on that head I lay before your Honours the
Amount of one years (16) years Sallery and charges of Provisions, for
the 4th part of which I beg leave to draw upon your Honours for every
quarter of the year that shall come due.

The Sallery granted me before for every year.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{L} & \text{S} & \text{D} \\
30 & 0 & 0 \\
5 & 0 & 0 \\
5 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 12 & 0 \\
36 & 14 & 7 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
79 & 6 & 7 \\
\end{array}
\]


\[
\begin{array}{c}
5 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
84 & 6 & 7 \\
\end{array}
\]


\[
\begin{array}{c}
32 & 3 & 4 \\
\end{array}
\]

Total p Ann. £ 116 9 11
Every 3 months is 29 2 5 3/4 St. Exclusive of 10 1/2 St. p.

Ann. for each of the 4 Apprentices when any of them with my Wife; But I humbly desire your Honours to Settle for every Apprentice a Bounty of 20 l. to be paid me when out of her time, whether she die in the time of he Apprentiship or taken away from my hands, what, please God, will not happen. (17)

As I expect from your Honours Justice the payment of my objections to my before said Account and of all my Just Demands annexed to them, I hope you will consider that I was promised for my Self and Family to be free of all Charges of Physick and Physician as well as of Lodging. To trouble your honours no more on that head be pleased to grant me the Sum of 20 l. St. p. Annum for Expences of Dr. and Medicines. As for my Lodging please your Honours to Order me a Dwelling House wherein I may keep the feeding of the worms conveniently, Considering the great hardships I lay under to go from House to House in the Worm feeding time night and day by rain or frost to feed the said Worms. I have Suffer’d till now all those hardships for the Hope given me that a Convenient House should be built or prepared for that purpose; But I see that hope frivolous and vain So I am obliged to Complain.

For near 7 years I dwelt with my numerous family in so little and Straight a house that I can live so no longer, and if the Silk Manufacture has not had the desired Success, tis in part for want of Convenient a place. I humbly desire yr. Honrs. answer upon the Heads forementioned and to beleive me yr. Honrs.

most humble and most obedt. Servant,

James Lewis Camuse
Objections and Demands of James Lewis Camus on the Honourable the Trustees Store at Savannah in Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1737</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 28</td>
<td>Patrick Tailfers Bill ... for Physick ...........</td>
<td>02 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1738</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>1 Yard Gurlix ... for the Silk worms ...........</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>1 Iron bound Cask ... for water ................</td>
<td>0 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>1 Qt. of Sweet Oyl ... for Physick .............</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7ber. 28</td>
<td>Patrick Grahams Bill ... for Physick ...........</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 Ib. for 2 yrs and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ought to be 112 lb. being 7 heads in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>family, Difference is 96 lb. at 71d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lamp Oyl Charged March 1st 1728</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1738</td>
<td>26 Qts. being only 6 Qts. 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>16 Qts. being only 6 Qts. 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42 Qts.</td>
<td>13 Qts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 Difference at 6d</td>
<td>0 14 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Gown and Petticoat allowed only 1 L, and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ought to be at least 2 L difference is .........</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Battists Certificate for in the Scout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boat under John Rae</td>
<td>1.11.1.1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Vanals Certificate for Ditto</td>
<td>1.11.1.1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brought Over ........ 8.4.0

Peter Bresses dracht on James Smith one of }
the Undertakers of the Saw mill at Old )1 8 10

Ebenezer

A Bill for Lodging and dressing Victuals for )
Claude Carqueville and Peter Gibber, 2 )6.14.11
French Prisoners from Sber. 1st 1738, to )1 16.10
9ber. 12th following being 6 weeks at 6
p week as before allowed

Washing for the Same for Ditto time .... 0 6.0

L 6.14 15

Three years Provisions and Cloathing
for a Servant, being a Young Girl,
from Dec. 1st. 1736, to Dec. 1st. 1739 --
Left in blank for an allowance; but
I pass it now according to your Honrs.
allowance as pr yr. Letter dated 11th
June 1740 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
L S d
The three years at 12 . 3. 4. p Annum is .... 36 .10 . 0
One year more for Ditto to December 1st.
1740 ................. ................. 12 . 3 . 4

Carry'd over -- 63 .12 . 3
Brought over ....... 63.12.3

Received from the Store for the use of the
said Girl

In Mr.  
(  
Caustons  
(  
(  
(  
(  
(  
1736. 6 yds. blew plain at 22d ....... 0.11.0
1737. 1 pair Shoes ............. 0.3.6.
1738. 6 yards Linsey Woolsey @ 14d. ....... 0.7.0
1739. 6 yds. of Oznabrig at 10d. ........ 0.5.0
  6 yds. Plain Blew at 22d ........ 0.11.0
  6 yds. Gurlix at 1s ............. 0.6.0
  1 Pair of Shoes ............0.3.6

L 2 7 0

Addition to my Sallary granted by
his Excellency General Oglethorpe
in the year 1738 of 5 L a year is for
2 years to Michmass. 1740. ....... 10.0.0

73.12.3.

Deducted for Sundrys deliverd from
the Store as above ........... 2.7.0

71.5.3

L S d

For which sum of 71.5.3. be pleased
to Order me payment and you'll oblige

Your most humble and obedt. Servt.

Jcacomo Leugio Camuso
Allowance of Wages and Provisions Granted
Jas. Lewis Camuse and Family by his
Excellency Genl. Oglethorpe in the Year
1736.

Wages .......... 30.0.0
Cloathing .... 5.0.0
Washing and Bedding ) £ Ann. ) 42.12.0
Pin money for my Wife 1 £ Week .... 2.12.0

Provisions for a year charged at ye Store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>1560 lb.</td>
<td>13.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>1600 lb.</td>
<td>8.16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>400 lb.</td>
<td>1.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>4 Bus.</td>
<td>0.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>20 lb.</td>
<td>0.5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buter</td>
<td>36.7 heads</td>
<td>1.12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>12 Gal.</td>
<td>1.2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>26 Gal.</td>
<td>5.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>91/24 Gal</td>
<td>4.11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp Oyl</td>
<td>26 Qts.</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £ 79.6.7.

Savannah 16 June 1741

Sir

On Monday last Col. Stephens recd. the inclosed Letter from Jos: Pavy at Fort Argile, which he communicated to me -- We thought it our best way to send to Mr. Noble Jones, that he might have a Strict Eye to the Passages up the Ogeeche (wanting Saddles which we have sent for to Charles Town to Mount the Rangers) imagining by the Acct. which Harry Myers who brot. the Letter, gave us, that those he and Pavy heard talking in the Swamp were, either Deserters from the Army, or Runaway Negroes, by their Speech, which did not sound like the Indian -- Mr. Jones we heard was with his Boat at Savannah having come away from the Guard house on the Narrows on Sunday, in Order to bring one Sr. Rd. Everard, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Upton to Town, who had been some days at Mr. Fallowfields, Col. Stephens directed him to return with the Boat without delay, which he did the next tide of $ Ebb. --

The real concern I have for the Safety and Welfare of this Colony, as well as the Interest of your Excellency and the other Trusts., my Masters, enforceth me to trespass on your Patience, by relating several Occurrences in themselves trivial, but seem to me to be calculated for carrying on the Grand design of the overthrow of the Colony, and of the British Government therein, I hope your Excellency will bear with my prolix way of writing about the Affair, and pardon my presumption in giving you so much trouble. --
About a month since Sr. Richd. Everard came to Savannah along with Kennedy O'Brien from Augusta, in order, (23) as he said, to take Passage for England with Capt. Thomson; We were soon informed by himself that he was a person of great Importance, not only in America, but in England, where he hoped to be before the Elections of Members for Parliament. That he was of the Temple and had studied the Law &c, and an Author, one of his performances, as such he gave me, which I have sent herewith -- We heard soon after that he had been for some time at Charles Town, but did not intend to visit the place again, having sold it; Some Clamours also followed him from Augusta, But when Mr. Robert Williams arrived here (who spared him a little money) and Sr. Richards Skill in the Law was known, and believed, a Strict Alliance was formed between them, Mr. Andrew Grant, Mr. Fallowfield, Mr. Morris, Mr. Ewen, Mr. Pye, and some others less considerable, which may in time produce considerable Events. --

Mr. Cathcart who came with Penrose, being a Shore, and I (perceiving the unhappy men much dejected) desired Penrose to let him lie at his house until he could get a Passage to Carolina or Elsewhere, which Penrose consented to. The day after, Cathcart standing or Setting at the upper end of the long Passage in Penroses house, Sr. Richd. Everard being then drinking at the other End -- Sr. Richard asked Cathcart what Business he had there, calling him Thief and perjured Villain, and bid him go out of the house immediately, or he would turn him out, Cathcart answered, that if his being there was an Offence, he would be gone, Sr. Richard took hold of him by the Collar and lead (24) or thrust him out at the back door into the yard --
Cathcart came in again in Order to go out of the House, and as he passed by them, Said It is true I am an unhappy man, but at another time and place, you should not have treated me thus, who am as good a Man as your Self — Sr. Richard thereupon takes up a Shoe or Slipper and beats him with it about the head — giving him Several Bruises — Cathcart came to me and complained — I desired Col. Stephens and Mr. Fallowfield to go with me to the Store, Then sent to Sr. Richard desiring to Speak with him there, who came accordingly, I acquainted him with the Complaint made of him to us; he asked me, will you receive the Complaint of a Thief and a perjured person, against a Gentleman, I reply'd, his being a Thief and perjured, were probanda, And that his Charging him with such heinous Offences, if he did not prove them, were Criminal, But the present Enquiry was, whether he had beaten the men in the manner complained of, he said he had beaten him, but still insisted, the fellow was a Thief and perjured — I told him, Sr. we expect you to give us Sufft: Sureties that you appear at the next sessions, to answer the complaint which shall then be made against you — Sr. Richard then said he did not think himself obliged to do it unless the other Magistrate required it as well as my Self — Mr. Fallowfield said it was a very great provocation for a fellow to tell a Gentleman of honour — That he was as good a man as he or any of his Family — I was not willing to enter into a Debate there with Mr. Fallowfield, Therefore said I would consent to deferr the further hearing of (25) the matter to another time, And if Cathcart did not persist in demanding Justice, I should say no more, — Sr. Richd. had broke Capt. Wiggins head, That he had lost above a Quart of Blood (as
is said) The night before, But being a Drunken Quarrell and no Com-
plaint made as I know of, the same was compromised. (Cathcart has from
that time been at my house) --

Last Thursday Sr. Richd. and Mr. Norris with two Gallons of Rum
and other necessaries went to Mr. Fallowfields, and were followed by
Mr. Pye and Mr. Ewen -- The next morning Mrs. Mathews called there,
having Mrs. Upton to accompany her so far, whom she left there, On
Saturday Mr. Fallowfield desired his Wife and Mrs. Upton to go to Mr.
Parkers: for that Mr. Parker was to come there about Business of Con-
sequence and that they should be busy in writing all day -- Accord-
ingly Sr. Richard, Mr. Norris, Fallowfield, Pye, Parker, Ewen, and Mercer
continued in their Consultations, till Even, Except that about Noon
Mr. Mercer was dispatched, to the Orphan house, to serve a Warrant on
Mr. Jona. Barber (a Copy of which have enclosed) - I shall not at this
time trouble your Excellence, with the Circumstance of the affair, only
beg leave to make some remarks on the Warrant itself and what ensued --
That Mr. Barbers name being well known (at least by the Complaint.) an
alias, as a token of Contempt or Reproach should be fixed on him, being
never known or mentioned by that distinction, by any (that I heard of)
besides a drunken profligate Crew. That he was to be taken into
Custody upon a Complaint without any Oath made, and to remain in durance
(26) durance for three or four days, and then to be brought Eleven
miles to the Magistrates -- when they were then assembled within three
miles of the place -- And Mr. Barber came last night to Town, and sent
early this morning to acquaint Mr. Mercer therewith, who they said was
gone out -- Mr. Barber tarried at my house -- And about one of Clock
when we were going to dinner, Mr. Mercer came, and told him the Magistrates were met, and expected him; I told Mr. Mercer we were just going to dinner, and that Mr. Barber would attend them at any time or place after he had dined, but Mr. Mercer insisted on his going then —

Accordingly Mr. Barber went with him, as I was not desired to come to them and was not present, can only relate what I heard from Mr. Barber and others — They discharged the Boy from the Orphan House, and told him (Mr. Barber) that if any of the Children committed any offence, for which they deserved severe correction, he was to complain to the Magistrates but was not to correct them himself. —

I am well assured Mr. Fallowfield and Mr. Parker have (as they themselves acknowledged) received particular kindesses and friendship from the people at the Orphan house, and that no personal Grudge or Emnity can subsist against them, but that the Improvements they have made in the Colony, contradicts what they have laboured to make the World believe; is the only reason of these their proceedings, hoping thereby to drive them out of ye Colony. Their hatred to Mr. Boltzius and the Saltzburgers at Ebenezer (which has been shewn in several instances) can proceed (27) from no other Cause. —

Sr. Richard Everard and Mr. Norris (as was reported had invited Mr. Parker and Mr. Fallowfield to sup with them on Monday night at Penroses, they came to Town accordingly, but Penroses house being too publick, they adjourned to Morells (formerly Jenkins's) where they had a great Company, among others Capt. Patrick Mackay (now at peace with Mr. Fallowfield and very Zealous in the present Scheme) Sr. Richard was Prolocutor —
At our last Court Mr. Fallowfield desired our Concurrence to grant Mr. Morell a License, which I objected to (and Mr. Parker was then of my opinion) judging it inconvenient to permit above the number of four Publick houses (already Licensed) in the Town. And that Mr. Morell who had been an Industrious person in planting, but now had left off -- ought not to be encouraged in such way of life. But I imagine now they will grant him one, tho we hear frequent Complaints of disorders there, particularly -- last week one of Capt. Wiggins's men (thought to have deserted) was at last found to be in morells house; Mr. Wiggins got some people to go in order to take him, whom Morell assisted with his drawn hanger, but was overpowerd, the man is now in the Loghouse.

I have herewith sent a Copy (writ in English by Mr. Boltzious) of what Mr. Norris's maid deposed before me, -- Mr. Habersham complained to me some time since (he is now at Chas. Town) that Mr. Norris took with him when he went to Frederica, Several household furniture, (28) which he (Mr. Habersham) had bought of Mr. Brownfield, as also a Clock of his, besides other furniture which belonged to the House -- I am at a loss what to do in the Affair.

(30) To Mr. Verelts From Capt. Geo. Dunbar recd. 26 Augst.

Augusta 17 June 1741

Sir

Upon the 24th past I sent you an Abstract of the Generals
Orders to me to go to the Creek Indian Nation as it more fully bears, likewise his Letter of Advice acquainting you of his having drawn upon you Bills of Exchange for twelve hundred pound Sterling, and directing you to make immediate application to the Treasury for the Same, as the parl. letters of advice more fully bear.

When I sent the Advice and abstract of my Orders, I was so violently bad of a Fever that I could not write, but was obliged to get Capt. Kent to back your Letter and make my apology. I thank God I am now so far recover'd that I begin my Journey to morrow. I make no doubt of Success notwithstanding French and Spanish Endeavours, and worse of all a Carolina Agent who is now there, I assure you I'd rather meet two Spanish or French Emmissiarys, I'd know better how to deal with them. I have already issued the following Bills for 200 £: £ 24: £ 44: £ 100: £ 26: £ 48: £ 60: £ 43: £ 50: £ 53: £ 44: £ 52: £ 40: £ 41: -- all amounting to £ 825 Sterl. (31)

I desire the favour you'll make my Complimits. to Mrs. Verelst, I wish you both a great deal of health and pleasure. Be so kind to forward the inclosed for Capt. Mc Key and I am

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servt.

George Dunbar

(44) Mr. Tho. Jones to Mr. Verelts

Savannah 3d July 1741.

Sir
Having given some acct. of the Trusts German Servants at Savannah, in my last, I think it necessary to relate in part, (and if required shall do more fully hereafter) An affair which lately happen'd, relating to one of them, wherein The Revd. Mr. William Norris's Character is concern'd.

I have communicated what I am about to relate to Col. Stephens, with hopes he would have sent it to the Trust -- But he declining it, (being tender of a Clergyman's Character, which I also have and do bear a great regard unto) and differing with me in Opinion about some Circumstances in the affair, (which by the way, is the only Instance wherein I have not fully accorded with his Sentiments for two years last past.) And since the Case is publickly talked of in all these parts of America -- I thought it needfull to acquaint you with it, That if you Judge Convenient, the honble. the Trustees may be apprized thereof, in order to obviate the Calumnies that Sr. P. Everard, Rob. Williams or others may invent & Spread in England, before the matter can be known there. --

I went to Frederica in Novr. last, & since that time often was told, by Several of the Inhabitants there, That the Dutch Maid, who served Mr. Norris was with Child by her Master; That She had declared so to several, and often cried, Saying, her Master would be turned out, and then she should be undone -- I have been oft about that time in Company with Mr. Norris, when some have banterd him about geting his maid with Child, but did not hear him deny, nor indeed directly own the fact.

Mr. Norris went for Savannah and took the maid with him, (then
big with Child) -- I was by the water side when they (45) went aboard
the Boat, where the Soldiers and others present accosted him with
taunting reproachfull Speeches about his Maid; He made no reply. The
people at Frederica had various Surmises about Mr. Norris conveying his
Maid away in that Condition, whereupon I writ to Francis Harris (who
looked after the Trusts Servts. at Savannah, in my absence) directing
him that if he found that Eliz. Penner (Mr. Norris's maid) intended to
go out of the Colony, he should apply to Col. Stephens or Mr. Parker
in order to have her prevented.

I arrived at Savannah the 15 March, where I was told that Eliz:
Penner (brought thither by Mr. Norris) and Xpher Penner her Kinsman,
were run away (as Supposed) to Carolina. Two days after Wm. Mears (one
of ye Tythingmen) brought Xpher Penner back to Savannah. Mears met
them with a Woman in Company, at Mathews's Cow pen who offer'd him
money if he would carry them to Purisburg, But he, knowing the man to
be one of the Trusts Servants, Secured him, and brought him back --
Eliz. Penner went from thence to Ebenezer, from which place Mr. Bolzius
sent her (in his boat) to Savannah.

I desired Col. Stephens, Mr. Parker and Mr. Fallowfield to meet,
that we might Examine her, and know who was the real father of the
Bastard Child, whereof she was pregnant, And also what induced, or who
persuaded her to run away from her Service -- Mr. Fallowfield told me,
That Mr. Norris had sent for him to his house, to Examine the maid, who
Sware the Child to a man at Frederica, whose name be did not remember
(Mr. Norris having taken her Examination with him.) -- That She had
not Signed her Examination. (46) When xx met, and sent for the
Maid — I had paper before me in order to write down what she should declare, but having asked her some questions, I could not understand her answers, I then asked Mr. Parker and Fallowfield, whether they understood what she said, which if they did, I desired one of them would take the pen and write — They both declared, they did not well understand what she said; we then sent for Mr. Minis to interpret — what she declared to us, I took in writing, which have by me, (but not signed by the bailiff, they did not think it proper to administer an oath to her thereupon) the substance of what she declared I communicated to the Genl. as you will find in my letter to his excellency of 18 March last.

In April last the Revd. Mr. Bolzius (being at Savannah) told me that Eliz: Penner had applied to him, (being desirous to declare the truth upon oath concerning her pregnancy (she fearing that she might die) — I answerd him, That tho Mr. Parker and Mr. Fallowfield were both out of town, Yet I would take her deposition, If he pleased to take in writing what she declared about that matter, and then translate the same into English — Mr. Bolzius said he would not undertake to translate the German into English exactly, not well knowing the idiom of the English language: But was willing to take in writing (in her own words) what she declared in the German: Accordingly he came to me with Eliz. Penner, Some hours after, and brought me the paper (a copy of which Mr. Gronau writ since at my desire, and have sent inclosed) which contains her deposition — I did not then desire to (47) the contents of it, But afterwards procured Mr. Bolzius to write in England the purport thereof, (which also send enclosed.) — There are
many Circumstances which might give a Clearer light in this affair; (which shall not relate unless Judged necessary to be known) shall only mention one, That Christo. Penner, in May last, complained to me -- That Mr. Norris having sent for him to his house, promised to provide for him and his Kinswoman, and persuaded him to bring what Effects he had to his house; that he should go with his Niece to Charles Town, and take Care of her, where he (Norris) would be with them in a months time and provide for them both -- And would bring along with him, what things he left at his house: Accordingly that he (Penner) carried his Chest with Cloaths, Bedding &c to Mr. Norris's house, and went off with his Niece; But that Mr. Norris having been gone to Frederica these two months past, He was afraid, that he should loose his Cloaths and all that he had -- I desired Mr. Upton who was going to Frederica, to persuade Mr. Norris to let Penner, and also the Maid (who was near her time of Lying in) have their Cloth's and Bedding -- Mr. Norris sometime after writ to Col. Stephens to deliver the maids Chest, (at his house) to her -- But gave no directions about Christophers Chest -- which it seems Mr. Norris had Convey'd to Mr. Mathews's, which the Man after much attendance on Mr. Norris at Savannah, this last month, at last got restored to him --

Mr. Norris about Jan'y last, having (43) having taken his leave of Frederica, in Order as was reported, to go for England, took with him from thence -- The Books in the Library there, with the Communion Plate &c, and brought them to Savannah, but the Books being missed; The Bayliffs there writ to those at Savannah, desiring them not to permit Mr. Norris to depart the Colony untill he had restored the
Books &c -- What has been done therein, you will be informed of by Col. Stephens.

Mr. Norris when he departed from Savannah (after Mr. Whitfield's arrival there) took with him to Frederic, the household Furniture belonging to the Ministers House in Savannah, Such as, Bedding, Pewter plates, Knives and Forks, Table Linnen, Silver Spoons &c, for Tea Table, two Clocks, the one left there by Mr. Westly, the other given to Mr. Habershon by Mr. Delemotte, Saying he would account to the Trustees for the same. Some of those things (if not all) has been disposed of by him (as I am informed) at Frederic.

I shall not add, nor enter into a Subject which would fill up several Sheets of paper, (Vizt. to give a Relation of that Gentlemans moral Behaviour in this Colony, especially for twelve months past,) chusing that some other person, may (if needfull) do it; But rather wishing that those matters may be forgotten, and be buried in oblivion, I am

Sir
Yr. very humble Servant
Tho: Jones

To Mr. Harman Verelst,

July 8th 1741

Savannah Ss.

We the Grand Jury for our Sovereign Lord the King, Do on our
Oaths present John Gouldwire for that he did since the first day of May last past near a place called Batheeda, kill and bear away one unmarked Bull, about the Age of five years, being the property of Persons unknown, contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity —

Witnesses

John Lindall ( ) True Bill
Jos: Waldrop

True Copy taken this 12th day of Aug.
1741 by me

John Pye

July 9th 1741

We the Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King Do on our Oaths present, John Lyndall for that he did in the month of May last past; take up a Cow and Calf unmarked belonging to Saml. Mercer and brand them G.C. said to be the brand of the Honble. the Trustees, and also before and since that time, within the said space of twelve months, from the date, did also take up and brand with the same mark; upwards of twenty unbranded Cattle, the property of the Freeholders of the Town and County aforesaid; Contrary to the peace of our Sovereign
We the Grand Jury for our Sovereign Lord the King do upon our oaths present Thomas Jones one of the Baylifs of the Town aforesaid, for that since the beginning of June last he the Said Jones did hear Thomas Upton of said Town, profanely Curse and Swear, and threatened to punish him for so doing but neglected to put the Statute in force in that Case made and provided, Contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity

A True Bill

Witnesses

William Stephens Esqr. ) True Copy
Francis Harris ) Taken this 12th day of Aug. 1741 by me
William Russell )
William Thompson )
John Stack )

John Pye Recorder
N.B. The above named William Stephens was never called on as a Witness nor does he know any thing of that matter

(61)       July 9th 1741

Savannah Ss

We the Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King do on our Oaths present William Stephens Esqr. for contemptuously refusing to attend this Grand Jury being this day required to give Evidence for our Sovereign Lord the King; Contrary to the Statutes in that Case made and provided; and to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity

- a True Bill -

Witness

John Burton

True Copy taken this 12th day of Aug. 1741 by me

John Pye Recorder

N.B.

For the Truth of this, the above named William Stephens desires to refer to his Journal, and the several particulars therein mentioned, of the 7th 8th & 9th of July.
Mr. Tho. Jones out of a proceeding at Frederica wrote to Col. Stephens
24 July 1741 Recd. by the Trustees 28 Sepbr. 1741

On Monday the 19th of Jany. last, Genl. Oglethorpe sent for me
to his Lodgings at Mr. Hawkins's house in Frederica, where being come
he told me that David Fellows One of his Water men had been taken up by
a Warrant, Imprisoned, and Obliged to find Sureties on the Complaint of
Sam. Perkins — That he had sent for David Fellows in order to have him
Examined on Oath about the affair, and that he would have me to be
present at the Examination — I humbly beged leave to declare my Sentiments, That if his Excellency intended to take on himself the trouble
of enquiring into and determining affairs of that Nature, Such as
breaches of the Peace, and private Quarrelis, which had been determined
before by a Magistrate of the place; It would be more advisable to send
for the Magistrate and take his Report of the Matter as the Same
appeared before him; in the first place; And if the Magistrates Deter-
mination in the Affair should be thought wrong; That then the Com-
plainant should be heard — The General said that Samuel Perkins was
such a Rogue That he would not Stick at forswearing himself in any
Affair that concerned him.

David Fellows being come, declared — (Robt. Patterson was
Orderd to write wh't he Spoke, as the Deposition of David Fellows) That
Yesterday being Sunday — about nine in the morning he went to Mr.
Perkins's house and was in Company with Mr. Perkins's Maid in the
Kitchen, when Mr. Perkins came down and desired him to go out of his
House, for that he would not allow him to keep Company with his (65)
Maid, He (Fellows) refusing to go then, Perkins pushed him up the
Stairs, and took hold of him by the hair of his head — That then he struck Perkins, whereupon Perkins sent for Robinson the Constable, who came and told this Deponent that he must go with him taking hold of him by the Coat, but that he (fellow) struck Robinson and got away from him — That in the Evening he (Fellows) was apprehended by Robinson by virtue of a Warrant from John Calwell and carried first to the Loghouse. That Robinson struck him with the butt end of his Musquet, and afterwards being carried before Mr. Calwell, he was obliged to enter into Recognizance with Sureties to answer the Complaint of Perkins and the Constable at the next Court — And that Mr. Calwell convicted him of drunkenness and fined him 5 Shillings, tho' he was not Drunk — Calwell was then sent for, and asked how he durst convict a Man for being Drunk when the Man and other persons swore he was not Drunk — Calwell said he convicted him on his own Confession, for asking him the Reason why he insulted Mr. Perkins in his own house and Struck him, and afterwards Struck the Constable who came to keep the peace — Fellows said that he was then so Drunk that he knew not what he said or did — David Fellows denied that he said any such Words — Mr. Calwell said that there were five or Six of the Neighbours present at the time when fellows said so, whom he believed must remember what he said, and would declare upon oath if required, what they knew — The General then directed that what they knew should be brought him in writing (66) upon Oath — Calwell returned in a short time, and brought with him an Affidavit in writing signed by four or five of the Freeholders who were present at Mr. Calwell's and heard David Fellows declare the same as mentioned by Mr. Calwell — The
General having read the Affidavit seemed greatly displeased, and said they were all foresworn, and that this was Perkins's management. Then asked Calwell why he durst Convict a Man of Drunkeness, on his own Confession which could not be Justified by any Law: I then begg'd leave to acquaint his Excellency, That I was well assured the Statute of K. Wm. Directed the Conviction of Drunkeness to be on the Confession of the party, the Oath of Witnesses, or View of the Magistrate.

That If I might be allowed to declare my thoughts, I could not Conceive wherein Mr. Calwell had acted Amiss unless it was in not acquainting his Excellency with the matter of the Complaint before he had Issued a Warrant. As to that Calwell said He had been twice that day before he would grant A Warrant to Wait on his Excellency in order to Acquaint him therewith, But could not prevail with his servants to go in and tell his Excellency. During this Examination (which continued several hours) I often attempted to go out, but was Order'd to Stay, where I heard and observed such Rancour, and such manifest partiality, which I desire to forget, and hope the Affair will be buried in Oblivion, -- I could not forbear intreating his Excellency to hear what Mr. Perkins, and Robinson the Constable had to Alledge in their own Justification, And that (67) if his Excellency had so bad an Opinion of them that their Words or Oaths were not to be Credited, Yet Several others of the Neighbourhood could give some account of this Affair being Eye, or Ear Witnesses of the whole -- That I heard it reported, That Mr. Perkins had often in a Friendly Calm manner forbid David Fellows coming to his Maid servant under a pretence of woing her
when it was well known he had a Wife living in England, And that Fellows did Say He would get Drunk on purpose and then go to Perkins's house that he might Quarrell with him.

Robinson was soon after discharged from his Office of Constable, and another appointed in his Room, Calwell is not yet Suspended from Acting as Bayliff, but Thomas Marciott, a Young Man of 19 years of Age, Servant to the General, is appointed Second Bayliff -- Perkins's Case is Such that I am not willing to mention -- But David Fellows had his pay Augmented to three pounds p month.

Steward a Soldier, and Crawford a Ranger, being Sent for to prove that Fellows was not drunk -- and Sworn, were Interrogated -- Whether they were in Company with David Fellows on Sunday morning drinking, and whether they were drunk, declared that they drank with him at Davisons between Seven and eight a Clock that morning a Pot of Beer, and one pint and half Wine, and then parted with him, That they were not drunk, nor did he appear to be drunk when he went away from them -- (68) Then one Scrugs a Epnger voluntarily appeared And made oath -- That he Saw Robinson the Constable when he was carrying Fellows towards the Logg house (upon Fellows seeming unwilling to go along) Strike him with the Butt end of his Musquett, and that the Blow sound'd on his Breast bone, Which he hard sound tho at some considerable distance 6 from him -- Fellows being asked whether the Blow hurt him, Said he never had received so violent a Blow in his life, and put his hand on his left pap, Then the General said, it is evident the poor man was hurt, and it may be his death, which any one may See by his Breast being Swoln and Bruised -- I stood up and looked on that part of
his Breast, which he said was hurt, and also on the other side, and asked him if he was certain he was struck on that side, both sides were alike, for there was no Swelling, nor were either side discoloured by any Bruise — The General said that he might notwithstanding have a Rib broke, for many one had been killed by a Blow given, tho no outward marks of violence appeared.

The General asked Fellows, would you have suffered Perkin's or Robinson at any other time to have used you so? I know you are a Brave fellow and if you pleased could have beat them to some purpose as they deserved — What Perkins! to Say You must not come to his House — a Vagrant, You are a Man of better Reputation than he, He would not have had a house to put his (69) head in, in Georgia, if it had not been for me — Nor could he have had any house in England but at the Kings providing, a Goal; He hoped to see him want Bread.

In a Day or two after, Attending his Excellency, He expressed great uneasiness, That Perkins was repairing his House, representing him and his Wife as the most infamous and abandoned Wretches living. That he would never allow any person who had any dependence on him, So much as to converse with them — I intreated his Excellency to pardon me, in telling him, that I had reason to believe that he was misinformed in the Account he gave of them (when living in London, For that I knew Mrs. Perkins from her Childhood, Her Father (now living) Roger Ubank was my near Neighbour, and Friend, And was a person of considerable Substance, and of good reputation, As was her Unkle Mr. Thomas Ubank who lived and dyed at Hampstead, And had bequeathed her by Will 200 £, which I knew had been paid to her, But did not know what her father had
given towards her portion, That She had been well Educated, and was always esteemed to be a modest Chast Woman, — As to Mr. Perkins I had no other Acquaintance with him in London, Than as I knew him to be a Livery man of the City, of the Coach makers, and I had by his Father in Law, Mr. Ubank sought for his Friendship and Acquaintance on some particular Occasions -- The General then said, That he had an Acct. given him upon Oath, That Perkins had lately declared, That he, the General, was (70) was an Oppressor, and paid no body — and that he (Perkins) had endeavoured to engage the Townsmen And Soldiers to destroy him -- At the same time (pulling a paper out of his pocket) I told his Excellency that what Perkins had said and done, if true, was an Offence of that nature as required an immediate Enquiry into, and the Severeat punishment -- That I hoped his Excellency would not delay taking Cognizance thereof, being a matter where his own preservation, as well as the publick Safety was concerned.

The General then sent for Robert Patterson, who being come, was asked what he heard Perkins say — Patterson seemed to be in great Confusion, and with many hesitations, at length declared, That Perkins came to his house, and said the General was very unjust, and would not pay him what was justly due to him, That it behoved the Inhabitants to represent their Grievances unless they had a mind to be ruined — And that he asked him (Patterson) whether he would joyn with them.

When Patterson was gone, having desired his Excellency to allow me freedom to Speak my mind, — I told him, That I had observed that a person (in Ordinary life) who was inquisitive after every thing Spoken
ill of him, passed his time very indifferently, In that he put it in
the power of every Insignificant Enemy to disquiet him — That many
mens tongues were so unruly, and their thoughts so variable, that one
should not lay too great a Stress upon any present Speeches and
Opinions — That as to what Patterson (71) had now reported concerning
Perkins, there was reason to Suspect the Truth of what he Said — For
that he minced and palliated the Acct. which he had given of the matter
in writing — That it seems improbable; That Perkins would come to his
house, on such an Errand — Unless he had come with design that
Pattersons should acquaint your Excellency with it, For it is well
known at Frederica what Opinion Perkins and others have of Patterson —
His Excellency seeming to be displeased at what I said — I proceeded
— That when I came to Frederica — I was often in Company with Mr.
Patterson (being the person to keep the Store Accts.) He one day came
to me at Mr. Moor's house, and called me a Side, telling me as a
Secret, That he was just come from a Wedding, where he acted the part
of a Father, that he gave Mrs. Beck in Marriage to Capt. Wood, And that
they were married by Mr. McLeod the Minister of Darien — (He told the
Same Story as a Secret to Several others) mentioning some part of the
Conversation he had with Capt. Wood and Mr. McLeod at Woods house.

Sometime after I was told by Mr. McLeod, that he had not married Capt.
Wood, nor was he present at their Wedding, nor in Company with Patter-
son at Woods house — Capt. Wood assured me that they were married
several days before the time mentioned by Patterson, by the Revd. Mr.
Norris, and that Patterson was not at their Wedding — I desired his
Excellency to send for Patterson, to know what could induce him to
invent (72) Invent Falshoods, which could not be advantageous to himself nor be a pleasure to any other, neither could it answer any other end, unless keeping his Faculty in use; The General said he would tell him of it -- I then said, That this with a late flagrant Instance of his keeping a Bawdy house obliged me to think and Speak of him as one of the most ignominious Wretches living, Whose words could not be relied on -- Who could have no eyes of honour or Checks of Conscience to restrain him, especially in those covert Evidences, when the person accused has no opportunity of vindicating himself, For it is very naturall to think that he suffers his private passions into those clandestine Informations, that he aggravates every word and Circumstance of the matter he relates, perverts what is well meant, and misrepresents whats indifferent --

T. J


Savannah 14th July 1741

My Lord

You favours to me are so abundant, and your Benevolence so Extensive, that really I am at a Loss how to express my Sense of them. I purposed to have given your Lordship the trouble of discharging a few of those thoughts that lie Brooding next my heart, in a Letter, by this Opportunity of Capt. Thomson: But indeed the present confused State we are driven to, thro the working of our daily opposers in all
things, renders it impracticable in me to preserve that Sedateness of
temper requisite, when I would make my Address to a person of your
dignity: And I find it a Sufficient task, to maintain presence of
mind enough to Steer right, thro those dangerous Courses that the
Colonys Enemies (Such I must henceforward look upon them to be) are
continually shaping out for us.

Allow me therefore My Lord, now, only to Say, that the first
Boat going hence for Charles Town, shall hardly pass, without somewhat
more from me than I am capable of writing, during the flutter of
Spirits at present upon me: and Capt. Thomson goes hence this Evening;
by whom I send, what I am also ashamed to do, only (75) one small
Gallon Bottle of the Honey of this Country; and one small Box of about
a peck of Cassini leaves: what more of each I had bespoke among the
Indians, and thought my Self sure of, I failed in; but in time only;
for I understand they got it ready and neglected an opportunity of
sending it to me: So I expect it every day: And if our Potter can keep
his word possibly Cassini Tea might relish not the worse in Georgia-
China.

I beg leave to Salute your Lordship with an unfeigned respect
and to profess my self always

My Good Lord

Your most Obedient and most

Faithfull humble Servt.

Will: Stephens
Bethesda 1 Sept. 1741

Honour'd & dear Sir

Letters from Friends in Carolina and elsewhere acquaint us, what un-accountable Calumnies have been industriously Spread abroad concerning our Institution; and Several of them, when I was last in Charlestown, desired me to publish a brief Account of the State of our Affairs. I was then inclined to comply with their Request, especially, upon Seeing a Paragraph in the Narrative of Georgia, full of unjust reflections upon the Orphan House: but as I could not then remember every circumstance particularly, I defer'd writing till I got to Georgia. Since I came here, it has been doubtful to me, whether we ought to answer for our Selves, or leave God to answer for us; but am now induced to think it expedient, as we are commanded by the Apostle, to provide Things honest in the Sight of all Men. Likewise, many that wish well to Zion's cause, and are our Benefactors, and possibly have no opportunity of being otherwise inform'd about us, may hereby recieve Some Satisfaction, & be enabled to Stop the mouths of Gain-Sayers.

Our Affairs have prosper'd, blessed be God, far beyond our expectations. We have Seen, and do daily See, much of God's fatherly care in providing for and protecting us; and tho we have no visible Fund, yet we doubt not, but he that has begun will carry on and perfect his Work against every opposition.
about us lacked: Our Stores are now pretty far Spent, but God's hand is not Shortened, and we are persuaded, He will Supply us in due time. Our Buildings and necessary Conveniencies are now near completed. Charlestown being burnt down, called for so many bricks, and the Spaniards taking the Schooner employ'd to bring them, has hinder'd our being Supply'd with a Sufficiency to carry up the chimneys, otherwise we should have finish'd our Building before this time; However, thanks be to the great Builder, the Orphan house is so far finish'd, that we make use of and inhabit every part of it.

None but those that have experienced it, can possibly tell what difficulties we have gone through, in erecting this Institution. Provision is very dear, and some times, as now, very Scarc'e. Most of the Inhabitants, except the Salzburgers having left the Colony, our Suppyles of that nature are brought to us from other Provinces. Workmen of all kinds have great wages, and as we are denied the use of Negroes, we are obliged to employ white men in planting, who are not able on the present footing to defray their Wages & victuals.

Our family now consists of 84 Persons, Men Women & children, and 19 more employed about us, and 5 in the Infirmary. The latter have a Doctor, and nurse, and all other necessaries found them gratis at the Orphan house Expence. We have 58 Children, 32 of them belong to the Colony, 6 to Puryensburg, who are I think as great objects of charity as any in Georgie, and the rest belong to the Neighbouring Provinces, who are Orphans and objects (next and perhaps subsequent lines are here cut off) (78) Parents charge. We have a Taylor and Shoemaker, likewise
2 Weavers, each of them got a Loomb, but we can but employ One,
Spinning here being extravagantly dear, tho we hope in a Short time,
to Spin as much within our Selves as will greatly assist in clothing
the f Family.

God blesses our Cattle, we have upwards of 100 head Small &
great, and Shall be able in a year or two to kill a quantity.

Negroes not being allowed, and labour coming So expen-
sive, we can make but little Improvement in Farming. This year we have
planted upward of 20 Acres of Land, and have clear'd 20 Acres more for
the convenience of Air, and blessed be God, tho we have had a very dry
Season, yet we cannot complain with many others, of a bad crop. /

(84) 7 Oct. 1741 & 9 Nov. 1741 Commission to Tho. Stephens to be
Agent for the Malecontents

Georgia.

At a Meeting of landholders Settlers and Inhabitants at Savannah
the 7th Day of October in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of our
Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain,
France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. And the year of our
Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Forty one

Whereas many of his Majestys Subjects who have settled in and
are belonging to the Province of Georgia have as well singly as in
joint numbers from Time to Time presented to the Trustees for Estab-
lishing the Colony divers Remonstrances, Representations and Petitions
with Repeated Complaints of Grievances which have never been effectually
redressed, And whereas for want of timely remedies to the Evils set forth in the said Representations &c being applied the said province is greatly deserted by many of her Inhabitants by Reason of the render Restrictions that them wholly incapable of Raising Provisions for their Support and whereby those who still remain in the said Province are unable to Subsist themselves and Families by Cultivation as are some of them barely in any shape. We whose names are hereunto Subscribed being Settlers and Inhabitants of the said Province are unanimously of opinion that in Order to the effectually settling and Establishing the said Province and to remove all those Grievances and Hardships we now labour under it is expedient for us to appoint an Agent for Representing, Transacting and Soliciting in Great Britain those affairs of so great Importance. Wherefore Mr. Thomas Stephens being thought by us a Person fitly qualified for the said purpose in Behalf of our Selves and many others of his Majestys poor distressed Subjects now residing in and belonging to the said Province. We do hereby constitute and appoint the said Thomas Stephens and he is nominated and declared Agent to represent and transact the Affairs aforesaid. And further it being necessary that We the said Inhabitants or some of us do correspond with the said Thomas Stephens We do in Behalf of our Selves and and others aforesaid hereby nominate and appoint William Woodrooffe, Thomas Ormston, Peter Morell, John Lyndall, and William Ewen, or any three of them to correspond with the said Agent and he is hereby empower'd and Authorised to pursue such Instructions as he shall from time to time received from the said persons hereby appointed to Correspond with him in Relation to the
Complaints of Grievances of the people in the aforesaid Colony of Georgia, And this Appointment to remain in full force and Virtue during the Pleasure of the said Inhabitants

Given under our hands at Savannah the day and year above written

James Anderson  Michl. Burgholder  Jo. Dudding
Gaspar Aughler  Edwd. Bush  Andrew Duchee
Thomas Bellie  Geo: Buncle  William Elbert
Peter Baillou  Thomas G. Clyat  Tho. Egerton
James Baillou  James Campbell  Tho. Ellis
Will: Boxbo  Ant. Camuse  John Evans
Giles Beeu  Jacob Curle  Will. Ewen
Andrew Bell  Christian Dasher  John Fallowfield
Peter Beller  Will: Davy  Elisha Forster
Ja. Bland  Thomas Dawson  Walter Fox
Jo. Peter Briton  James Dodds  Tho. Frazer
David Gainder  Will. Meers  George Tyrrel
Hen. Green  Tho. Morris  Thomas Upton
Saml. Goff  Hen. Moulton  Tho. Webb
Will. Grickson  Thomas Neal  Ja. White
Charles Grimsdi  Tho. Ormaton  Willm. Wooreofe
Robt. Hainks  James Papot  Tho. Young
John Heirinman  Will. Pendrick  Tho. Young
Gasper Herburgh  Jo. Penrose
Jacob Herbe  Alexr. Rose
Ja. Houston  Simon Rouviere
Ja. Jensack  Thomas Salter
Peter Joubert  James Scot
Jo. Kelly      Jo. Sellie
James Landry  Jo. Smalley
John Landry   Jo. Smith
Tho. Lee      David Snook
Hen: Loyd     Tho. Sparnel
Saml. Lyon    Will Henhouse
Jo. Lyndall   Geo. Stephens
Ant. Macbridge Josua Stringer
Danl. Macdonald Joseph Summers
Farquar Macgilvery Stephen Tarrion
Peter Mallier  Tho. Tibbut
Jacob Mathews  Jo. Teasdale
Mathew Meuve   Tho. Tripp
Ri. Mellichamp Jacob Truan

Charles Town 9th November 1741

The within Appointment was signed by us whose names are Underwritten being Settlers and Landholders of Georgia and at present in Carolina.

Hugh Anderson  Adrian Loyer  John Scot  Ja. Watson
Tho. Baillie    Jo. Macleod   Jo. Spellbegler
Harry Fuckly    Alexr. Monro  Will. Stirling
Joseph Gannon   Saml. Perkins Patrick Tailfer
Saml. Davison   Geo. Philip   Alexr. Taylor
James Dean      Alexr. Rentowl Oliver Upsal
Sir

A Merchant in Susquehanna, Mr. von Munnick, who has been very kind heretofore to our Congregation, has desired me to send him Several Seeds as the Natural growth of our Country for Curiosity, which I have pack't up in a little Box, marked with M A, and took the freedom to direct it to you begging the favour of you to deliver the Box with the inclosed letter to the Rev'd. Mr. Zeigenhagen. The Bearer is in a great hurry for going to England, which hinders me from writing to you more fully, and shall be done by next opportunity. Great Inundations have spoiled many Crops in Carolina and Georgia this Fall, hence it is, that Provisions of all kinds are very Scarce and exceeding dear, but we have Reason to thank God for his Gracious Preservation, our Fields being not much overflown by the high Rivers, and where it happened the detriment was but very tolerable, So that nobody will want this year at our place, Our Corn Mills Dam is by the high and very Strong freshes undamaged, but will be repaired the Stronger, as soon as the River water is Lower to let the Builders come to the foundation of the Dam.

My Fellow labourer, Mr. Gronau, my Self, and Families enjoy pretty good
health, but some of our people are sometimes troubled by an Intermittent Fever, which is almost the only Sickness of our place, which however has been tempered very much to our best. Mr. Gronau gives his humble Service to you, which I humbly desire (89) to be acceptable to you of

Dear Sir

Your most obedient and very humble servant

John Martin Bolzius

Please to direct your Letters and Packets for us to Mr. William Hopton, Merchant at Charles Town, who is Col. Stephenson's very great Correspondent.

(94) Frederica 12 Nov. 1741

Distributed the 6000 White Mulberry Trees, being Purchased of Pat. Graham of Josephs Town on the Savannah River @ 1d each.

To Capt. Mark Carr ............... 500 Trees
To Dr. Thos. Hawkins ............... 500 Do.
Planted and directed to be planted at:
Gascoigns Farm 
At Frederica Farm, by way of Nursery 
for the Inhabitants 

Tot. 6000

Distributed to the above p

Jos. Fitzwalter
Sir

In April 1740 I pursuant to his Majesty's Commands ordered Troops to be raised. Amongst them a Company of Boatmen (the Establishment of which I then sent over the Copy enclosed) but not being able to unite them into a Company not having time to get men sufficient, I saved the appointments of Commissioned Officers having only Sergeants or Cockswains. Before November the Boatmen being out of their time being engaged for only four months, and by reason of the dangerous Situation of this place from the Spaniards which made men unwilling to enlist here, I appointed Captain Carr in October Capt. of the Company and orderd him to raise Recruits in Virginia for the Company of Boatmen, to which for raising the men the easier, I gave the Name of the Marine Company of Boatmen. Captn. Carr accordingly raised men in Virginia and Major Heron, some few in Charles Town being only able to get eight there. This Company has been of great Service for we thereby have been enable to Garrison a Place upon the Main, where Captn. Carr's plantation was burnt by the Spanish, and a Guard of ours cut off, and also to keep our Communication open with the Islands, without making the Soldiers row in Boats and dispersing the Regiment in Boats. When Captn. Carr was in Virginia the Winter came on so hard that he could not get back nor have any Communication with us, which obliged him to draw upon you from Virginia for & 100 for Subsisting the Recruits of said Company of Boatmen, The said Bill was payable to Taylor and Tucker, nothing but
necessity would have obliged him to have done this, and I find by yours it has had the (97) Ill effect which was natural to Expect from it since thereby the Ministry as well as you have been apt to believe that this was a New Expence of Levys made by me upon my own head, whereas in reality it was no other than part of the pay of those who was Ordered to be levy'd pursuant to his Majestys commands for the Seige of Augustine, and the necessity for the defence of this Province having made it as needfull to continue them as to raise them, I did not dare disband them, having received no Orders for reducing what was raised, And if this province had been lost for want of their Assistance, I could not have answerd reducing the men to his Majesty. The Case of the Rangers and Highland Company is much the Same.

I therefore Ordered all to be recruited, the full Establishment made a Saving which is the fund for defraying the Charge of the Recruits, The full Establishment of the Company of Boatmen from the Seige of Augustine for the first Six months you will see of which there was a Saving upon the Commission Officers Pay as I mentioned before. From 1 Oct. 1740 the Company began at the low pay, which you will see according to the Establishment, and thereby you will find that I have not drawn for near as much as the pay of this Company of Boatmen amounts to, having subsisted the other part of the Company by means of the Provision &c, which I drew for, for they are paid to this time, and having not been able entirely to compleat them, I was forced to keep other Boatmen at an advance Pay. I hope this Account will enable you to explain the matter, I send you Capt. Carrs (98) Certificate that the Company was paid and cleared to Day of --
I also have drawn upon you for the payment of the Sloop and Schooner. It is very dangerous to write the Strength of what is supply'd here, since letters are often Intercepted by the Enemy, however I may say in this letter what I shall give you more particular Accts. by a Sure hand. Besides the Regular Troops, it was absolutely necessary to keep up the two troops of Rangers raised for the Seige of St. Augustine, also the Highland company and the Company of Boatmen as well as Garrisons at Fort Augusta, at Mount Pleasant, at Mount Venture and fortify different places; The Prizes taken off Charles Town Bar r shows that the Men of War could not be spared from thence, and that two were not sufficient to Protect that Trade, and if we had not Vessels to Defend us in shoal water, think what must become of a Frontier Settlement. These Vessels have already forced one of the Enemy's Sloops on Shore, and we Engaged that Privateer which did so much mischief, and forced him over the Barr, insomuch that it was six weeks before he was again fit for Sailing.

The Fortifications and building Barracks for the Company removed from St. Andrews are a continual Expence, this, I have paid weekly and have not drawn particularly for them, but shall send you an Acct. of them, The Barracks are built with Lyne and Mortar and are 90 feet Square they are now finished, except the flooring the Officers Rooms.

There is continually a Body of Indians employ'd (99) by me acting against the Spaniards of St. Augustine they have Straitned that place extreamly and frequently bring in prisoners here, amongst the last was a Lieut. of Horse belonging to that Garrison, by name Don Romualds Ruiz del Moral Nephew to the last Governor, the Entertaining
the Indians is very Expensive but they are absolutely necessary.

I am mighty unwilling to make any Expence, much less would I venture to pretend to or make use of an unlimited Credit since you know I Draw upon my own Credit first, and it is in the Judgement of the Government to reimburse me, I make no expense but what are absolutely necessary, and Employ all I have for his Majesty in his Service, You know that all my appointments are paid to you to Answer the Bills which I draw and lay out for the Service here; as for my own personal Expences they are mighty inconsiderable. The Expences of Vessells, Indians &ca. are so necessary that we could not hold the Country without them; If I did not draw for them how must I answer the Loss of it by the want of their Assistance.

It is a great misfortune to me to have no Accountant, for these things would appear very plain if I had, when I came out of England I depended upon Mr. Jones, but he is so taken up at Savannah that he cannot Spare time to come to my Assistance, You know I do not understand Accts. my Self, besides the Crowd of other Business and Service prevents my having time. Moore as you know is not an Accountant or bred Bookkeeper, Besides which he has took such a turn as Mr. Carteret can inform you that of a long time he has been of little Service to me.

As I look upon holding the Province to his Majesty to be of the utmost Importance I Risque every thing for it, and the Spaniards for the same Reason strive all they can to destroy me, as well by employing Agents in Stirring up Iyes and Calumneys against me to lessen my Reputation at home as by open Force.
There is nothing puts me under more difficulty than the wanting a Direct Correspondent to England, 7½ Seven out of Eight Letters by Charles Town miscarry. I send a Letter enclosed to Sr. Robert and am

Sir

Your very humble Servt.

James Oglethorpe

P. S.

I send you enclosed the list of the Expences I daily pay and have discharged, besides contingences, the Amount you have of the Several Establishments sent over by different occasions, and I dare not send them by this, least they should fall into the hands of the Enemys. I send you enclosed the Certificates of the Sloops &ca. I desire you would deliver the Enclosed to Sr. Robert of which I send you a Copy that you may apply accordingly

James Oglethorpe

(101) Col. Oglethorpe to Sr. Robert Walpole    arrived 29 March 1742

Frederica in Georgia    7 Dec. 1741

Sir

The fear that I am under of taking up your time which is so very precious makes me not venture to trouble you frequently, but necessity of the affairs here, now oblige me to do so.

Ever Since the raising the Seige of St. Augustine I have employd party of Indians to keep the Spaniards Blocked up which
they have done effectually, The last party brought in a Spanish Lieut. of Horse Prisoner.

From Augustine they fitted out Privateers who were but too Successful, I wrote to the Men of War at Charles Town but as they very rightly informed me they were obliged to Cruize off that port, and two Vessels were not sufficient to do that Service and Cruize off St. Augustine also, I was forced therefore to fit out some small Vessels as I acquainted you for defending this Province and keeping this Communication open.

Pursuant to his Majestys Orders I raised what I could in Georgia for the Seige of St. Augustine, and as they were raised, I thought I could not reduce them without Orders. I did my Self the Honour of writing to you, as also to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle upon it, but as I received no Answer continued them, and have drawn at different times Bills, and have paid and Subsisted them.

After the people of Carolina, and the Men of War were drawn off, I fortified as well as I could all the out Posts and this Place, and am still going on with the works, and pay the Workmen constantly, which I did being satisfied that you would approve of it, and that I could never Justify letting his Majestys troops be exposed (102) without works upon a Frontier so near the Enemys, whilst the Terrowr the Spaniards were in from the Seige gave me an opportunity to Fortify. I ordered Mr. Verelst to wait upon you with the Accounts of every thing, but fear many of my letters have been intercepted.

By the Seige of St. Augustine and the measures since taken as above we have prevented the Spaniards doing any thing considerable
against this province, or Carolina, notwithstanding the Strength of
that Garrison of Augustine and the Encouragement they have from the
great number of Negroes, near forty thousand in Carolina, who would
be either an Assistance to the Invader or a Prize worth near eight
hundred thousand pounds Sterling to them.

I am persuaded you will excuse my taking up your time, since it
is from my Zeal for acquainting you with the true Situation of this
Country, The continuing those raised for the late Seige is so absolutely
necessary that no one can think Troops upon a Frontier should be reduced;
when the Fleet withdrew the Carolinans quitted us and the Garrison of
Augustine Augmented, for if we did not keep in the Garrison of Augus-
tine the open Country and plantations of Carolina would be soon aban-
doned as the Villages in Georgia were on the first breaking out of the
War, and if we once quit the Frontier, It is to be feared not only the
Indians, but the Negroe Slaves would revolt, and the Spanish Indians at
least would destroy the people in Carolina as they formerly did.

Without the continuance of those additional men raised
for the Seige, and covering the Country, our Communication would
entirely be cut off both with Carolina and the Indian Nations, and
worse Consequences might happen than I would care to mention.

If these are continued with the Augmentation you have been so
good as to obtain from his Majesty for the regular Troops, I do not
doubt to be enabled not only to keep this Province but even to improve
it though the War should continue, and whilst We hold the Spaniards
here employ'd all the rest of North America enjoys full liberty of
Cultivating the open Country.
Give me leave to return you my Sincerest thanks for your Goodness to my Self and the Officers here who were advanced pursuant to my Recommendation, and all those who are advanced desire I would ask permission to assure you that they shall never forget your Goodness and long to Show their Gratitude to his Majesty and Zeal for his Service.

Permit me Sir to entreat the favour of you that I may know if I am to reduce the troops and Vessels and to dismiss the Indians, for till I receive such orders I am in the greatest uncertainty, not daring to reduce them without orders, Since I know the Consequence may be fatall to this part of his Majestys Dominions, and in continuing them being apprehensive that you would think the Expence great, and that there might be some misunderstandings which may be of very ill consequence to my own affairs.

I find my Friends in England have made a (104) great Expence at the last Election, much greater than I ever apprehended, Since I never had an Expensive Election, and thought now I should have had no contest, but I find that the same Spirit of Calummy and Opposition which is stirring in America is as Active in Europe, Give me leave Sir to return you thanks for the Countenance you gave on this occasion And to assure you there is nobody more sensible of your Goodness and with more Attachment

Sir

Your most obedt. humble Servant

James Oglethorpe

To the Rt. Honble.

Sr. Robt. Walpole
Mr. John Terry to Mr. Verelts  
recd. 29 March 1742

Savannah 7 December 1741

Sir

These few lines will inform you of our safe arrival in this Port on the 2d inst. without (thanks be to God) any accident having happened to us in our Voyage, all the Saltzburghers which were Shiped in London on Board of our Ship, landed here in very good health, not one having died during the said Voyage, the Recruits also were in a perfect state of health when they landed, as to the Highlanders we lost 6 or Seven, children included, the rest landed here in extream good health.

I wish with all my heart it was in my power to give you so an agreeable an Account of the 172 Swizers p the Europa Captain John Wedham who arrived here two days after us, forty or upwards died in the Passage, And near as many died since they landed.

This is all I can have the honour to write to you at present, So soon as I shall be at Frederica, shall send you a full account of our Leons Voyage with a Sketch of Captain/Simmex Behaviour, the truth of the Acct. I shall send you will I hope be so well Certified as to leave you no Room to doubt the Veracity thereof. But if the said Capt./Simmex should reach London before I send you such an Acct. Please Sir to suspend the forming of any Judgement on what he may say to you till such time you receive my packet.

Please Sir to present my duty to the Honble. the Trustees and make them acquainted with this, And my Service to Mr. Simpson and that
that my next will bring him an Acct. of the Provisions. I have been kept here till now at very large Expences, and as my presence is of no further Service here, I expect to go to Frederica in 2 or 3 days, for I long very much to get out of Savannah, for there are here human Snakes, much more dangerous than the Rattle ones, Please Sir to continue to favour me with your Esteem, my Endeavours shall always be to merit them, and shall ever Subscribe my Self with the utmost Sincerity and Respect

Sir

Yr. most obedt. and hum: Servt.

John Terry

The Genl. is gone on an Expedition before St. Augustine

To Mr. Harman Verelst

Bristol 30 Dec. 1741

Dear Sir

Herewith I Send you an Extract of a Paragraph about the Orphan House, taken out of an Account of Georgia, lately publish'd in Charleston, by Messrs. Douglass, Anderson & Tailfer, with my *friends Answer to it, who is Super-Intendt. of the Orphan House. I think my friends answer is pretty full, Only I would add, that my last letters inform me that my Family live & walk in Love, and I have as great a prospect of

*See Ja. Habershams letter of 1 Sept. 1741*
the flourishing of the house as ever. If we have no visible Fund we have an invisible God to Support us. Him we dare trust. His honour is concerned. He will take care of us. I have not Seen the Account of Georgia publish'd by these Gentlemen, But if they have not been more faithfull in the other parts of their narration than they have been in this, they are not much to be credited. Several Untruths are insinuated, and Some peremptorily asserted in it. That God may forgive them this, and all their other Sins, is the hearty prayer of

Yr. most affect. friend & Servant

Geo. Whitfield.

Copy of the Paragraph mention'd above, publish'd at Charlestown in the Narrative of Georgia, by Douglass, Anderson & Tailfer.

The Orphan House is Situated about 14 miles S. E. of Savannah. This famous Work was begun in March 1740, and during the Space of 6 months there were about 100 Men women & children maintained, and employ'd about it: and according to their own (next line or lines have been cut off) (103) But ever Since Mr. Whitfield left Georgia, the latter end of August the Same year, it has decayed space. For besides those he then carry'd Northward with him, a great many have Since left them; & their money growing Short, they were Soon obliged to discharge many of their Workmen, besides of late many divisions have risen among them. In Short, the design Seems to be drawing near to a period, altho at this time the house is Scarce half finish'd.

It is built on a low Pine barren, Surrounded on one Side with a
large Tract of Salt-Marsh extending to Vernon's River, to which they have a passage by Water when the Tides are up, for Small craft. On the other Side they are Surrounded with Woods.

They have clear'd about 10 Acres of land, and have built Several Houses and Huts. The Frame of the Orphan House is up, the Roof Shingled, and the Sides weather boarded. It is 60 foot in length, & 40 foot wide. It has 2 Stories, Cellars, & garrets. The Cellars are built with brick, which also Serves for a Foundation to the whole Building.

It would certainly be a fine Work if finish'd, but if it were finish'd, where is the Fund for its Support? And what Service can an Orphan house be in a desert & forsaken Colony?

(109) H. Parkers Affidavit, 31 Dec. 1741

Copy of Mr. Bailiff Parkers voluntary Affidavit inclosed in a Letter to his Excellency Genl. Oglethorpe from Coll. Wm. Stephens dated 4th. January 1741/2 at Savannah in Georgia.

Savannah Ss

Henry Parker one of the Bailiffs for Savannah aforesaid, being duly Sworn, deposed that some time in June last, he this Deponent having been frequently in the Company of Sr. Richd. Everard and others, after some time observed by the frequent discourse of the Said Sr. Richard that his Design was to create Divisions and Animosities among the Inhabitants of the Colony of Georgia, which occasioned this
Deponent to withdraw himself from the said Sr. Richards Conversation and retire to his plantation out of Town. That on or about the 6th day of July last, this Deponent came to Savannah in Order to be at a Court which was held on the 7th day of July, and being at the house of Mr. Abraham Minis, where he this Deponent then lodged, The aforesaid Sir Richard came to enquire for him this Deponent, and after some discourse desired to speak with him in private, upon which this Deponent took a turn or two in the Street with the said Sir Richard, it being then night, where the said Sir Richard expressed a great uneasiness at this Deponents withdrawing himself from the foremention'd Conversation declaring that he believed his large family and low Circumstances was the means to oblige him this Deponent to Submit himself to and Assist Old Jones (meaning Mr. Jones one of the Bailiffs) in order to obtain a Subsistence, but if he would be advised by him it might be prevented. That he had a friend in town that was going to England in Company with him (whereby this Depont. understood he meant Mr. Hector Beaufine) would assist him with a sum of money equal to a years Sallary, or any Sum farther that this Deponent should have occasion for. He this Depont. replyed that neither his low Circumstances nor large family shod. make him Act in Conjunction with any man contrary to Justice and his own Reason, neither would he Submit himself to the Controll of any man, which the receiving of such Sums of money must oblige him to. Upon which the said Sir Richard replyed, his Offering it was purely to Serve him this Deponent, and nothing was desired of him but to suffer them to take their Revenge against Jones (meaning the forementioned Mr. Jones) and not to interpose in his Behalf. But this
Deponent had then great Reason to believe and is since well assured that their design was not against the said Mr. Jones, but to destroy the very foundation of the Colony. After many other discourses of the like nature the said Sir Richard left this Deponent, only desiring him to dine with him and some other friends the next day, from which this Deponent excused himself. The next morning being the forementioned Seventh of July the said Sir Richard offered to Instruct him this Deponent in the Several duties of a Grand Jury, which this Deponent had great reason to believe such Instructions were calculated for ill designs, therefore rejected them and opposed Mr. Fallowfield, another of the Bailiffs in putting such Instructions in Execution.

This Deponent further saith that on the 12th of the said July as he was on his return from Savannah to his own home was overtaken on the road by the foresaid Mr. Jno. Fallowfield and after some discourse the said Fallowfield asked this Deponent if the foresaid Sir Richard had not offered him some such sums of money as before mention'd, and this Deponent replying in the affirmative, the said Fallowfield used many Arguments to perswade him to accept of the same, telling him it was not to late yet, and further said, he was Surprized how this Deponent could venture to walk the streets for fear of having his Brains beat out by the Inhabitants after joyning with Jones in discharging the Grand Jury, but that might be amended by taking the money and Joyning with them in such prosecutions as they should bring on. And in so doing, he this Deponent would obliged and be caress'd by the whole Inhabitants of Savannah, and this Deponent further saith that the said Fallowfield told him Mr. Pat. Mackay was to provide the money,
notwithstanding it came through the hands of the aforesaid Mr. Beaufine. And farther this Deponent saith not.

Signed

Henry Parker

Sworn at Savannah this 31 day of December 1741 before me

Signed

Tho: Jones

A true Coppy

Fras. Moore

(113) Proposals by James Lewis Camuse concerning the Silk Manufacture

Recd. 20 Decr. 1743

Savannah 31st Decr. 1741

Honourable Gentlemen

According to your Desire I lay before you my proposal as I have also acquainted the Honble. Trustees already. I Suppose than an Annual pension of Two hundred pounds Sterling it will not be burthen to this place, and as I am the first who Spined Silk here I am not doubtfull of my Capacity to bring it to the best Quality as the Silk at Italy and Piedmont. I hope your honrs. will grant me a Priviledge or Letter Pattern to prevent any decay in the said Manufacture, and the same with the said Person to be continued to any of my Family who shall be able to carry on the same work, as I am able to perform for the said
Manufacture, Likewise the Trustees have Order'd me four Apprentices, but I can't Instruct but one at a time, so that Two will be sufficient for the present, with one I have already that is three, so for the other Two I shall Two men, that they might Supply me with Wood and Water, And all other Necessaries for the said Manufacture, so that I may not have no occasion of troubling you so often as I do at present; Likewise Gentlemen max as to keeping the Silk Worm, I am not obliged to do it, for my Business is to wind off the Silk, therefore I will keep them if so that I am allowed 2/3 and Supply me with leaves out of the Trustees Garden, if not I keep none.

F. S. Gentlemen I humbly beg the favour of you, as touching the Objections of the former Accounts, as the Trustees have referr'd to you in the last letter I received from them, therefore I hope you will be so kind as to Consider of it. I am

Yr. humble Servant

James Lewis Camuse

(True Copy)

(115) Person Norris his Acct. deliverd to Jo. Berecroft 19 feby. 1741/2.

The Number of Inhabitants Exclusive of the Regiment &c. at Frederica abt. Dec. 1741

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

161
of the Men (23) (Landholders &c.
(17) are (late Freed Men and Boatmen
(29) (Servants

of the Women (22) Landholders Wives &c.
(3) are (Widows of Landholders
(20) (Servants

The Number of Actual Communicants of the Church of England at Frederica were 16. of whom 6 have left the Colony.

The Number of those who profess themselves of the Church of England Exclusive of the Regiment and Children at Frederica

Men 49
Women 23

72

The Number of Dissenters of all Sorts exclusive of the Regiment and Children at Frederica

Men 19
Women 22
Papists 1

42

(117) Mr. Gronau to Mr. Hen. Newman

Ebenezer 15 Jany. 1741-2

Dear Sir
Your kind letter in duplicate of the 21 July, and another of the
15 September last are come very safe to my hands, the Contents of which
encourages Us very much to Sing Praise and Halleluja to the Lord who
has graciously enabled and inclined the Honble. Trustees and Society to
bestow new favours to our Settlement in sending over a New Transport
for the encrease of our Settlement.

The Seltburgers arrived here all in very good health in the
Begining of last month, and are brought already to the possession of
their respective lands, Some about the Town, Some at Ebenezer Creek a
quarter of a mile from the Town, and some join to the Plantations below
the Mill, and will have by joing Labour and good Correspondence in
Agriculture and Pasturage for Cattle the same conveniency which the
first Settlers have, if they follow as we believe they will, their
Example and Direction, and they will have the same Reason which we
have to give many Thanks to God by whose fatherly direction and
providence they are happily sent over and already Settled in our
retirement, for our and their Spiritual and temporal Welfare.

May the Father of all mercy bless you and the very worthy
Members of the Society, for all the favours they have a new bestowed
upon the New and Old Settlers at Ebenezer, and may he by the inex-
haustable Riches (118) of his mercy enable them to go happily on in
promoting the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. -- Being acquainted in your
letter with the continued Favour of three Merchants in Venice who have
contributed some things towards the charges of the fourth Transport
from Germany to Roterdam, We thought to be our Duty to return them
hearty thanks for their Benefactions in that Letter, which we beg the
favour of you, you would be pleased to forward to the said Gentlemen when you have occasion to send any thing to them. Mr. Vigera whom you mentioned in a very kind manner lives with us in good health and is very much pleased to be in this Retirement. We doubt not at all he will be further very usefull to us and our Flock which he loves heartily. The Books which you had the trouble to send us by Order of the Honble. Society are deliver'd very safe to us by Col. Stephens, and we are much obliged to you for them. We are in hopes a little Box of several seeds of this Country which I took the liberty to direct to you is safe deliver'd you. It is for a great Merchant at Augspurg, Mr. Van Munich who is a very great favourer and Benefactor of our Congregation; We mentioned in our last letter that Mr. Wm. Hopton Mercht. at Charles Town is Coll. Stephens Agent, and very willing to send our Letters and Packets to Savannah by the safest opportunity if you are pleased to direct the letters or things belonging to Ebenezer to him, Mr. Vigera presents his humble Respects to you which you would be (119) pleased to accept of

Dear Sir

Your most humble servts.

John Martin Bolzius
Israel Christian Gronau

Dr. Thilo is now at Savannah to Assist
the very Sick Swiss People that came in
the Ship Europa to this Colony
Jacob Mathews to Col. Stephens

Copy recd. by the Trustees 25 May 1742

Savannah 22d. Jany. 1741/2

Hon: Sir

I Beg leave as a Person that hath a great Regard for the Interest of this Colony, and some small Interest therein, to know why I should be so singularly Noticed by you: As a Person that hath formerly made some good improvements, but for these last years have not planted, nor made any Improvements, on my Plantation, which small Sum I have therein expended, I shall send to the Trustees; with Attested Accounts and Receipts for the labour therein expended; I hope the Trustees as a Honble. Set of Gentlemen, Will be so good as to let me know, what you have wrote against me (as an Honble. Gentleman did, what you lately sent to the Southward) who am not your Enemy

Jacob Mathewes

I hope you will publish an Acct. of your Plantation

(123) Copy of the Indictment against Mr. Jones, 29 Jan. 1741/2

Savannah 29th Jan. 1741/2

Sava. Sst.

We the Grand Jury for our Sovereign Lord the King Do upon our Oaths Indict Thos. Jones for that he not having the fear of God before his Eyes but being moved by the Instigation of the Devil, did on or
about the Seventeenth day of October last with malice aforethought
Feloniously cause to be broke open a Certain Box containing papers and
Accts. of Sundry persons deceased, Contrary to the Peace of our
Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity

Witness
H. Parker ) Copia Vera
Thos. Baylie ) John Pye Recorder
Fras. Harris )
Wm. Russel )

(Pages immediately following page 12½ are lettered A, B, C, etc.,
instead of numbered. Page A begins below.)

Acct. of Cash paid Sundry, by Col. Stephens & Hon. Parker in
October 1741 recd. 25 May 1742. This Acct. extends to
Jany. 30, 1741/2

Paid on acct. of the Light house

1741
Febry. 1 To Tho. Sumner for Work — the
principal Undertaker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40. 0. 0
3 To Geo. Tyrrel for S wage timber . . . 2. 8. 10
To Geo. Johnson for do. . . . . . . . 3. 10. 10
To Jo. Whyte for do. . . . . . . . . . . 2. 14. 1/2
To Tho. Baily, Smith for Iron work . . . . . .10. 6. 9 1/2
To David Cunningham for sewing the
Halliards for the flag . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10. 0
To Ja. Anderson Carpenter for Work on the Light house ....... 9 . 0 . 0
To Tho. Palmer & Geo. Johnston for timber for do. ........... 9 . 1 . 3
To Ja. Whyte for do. ........ 1 . 13 . 7
To Sundrys for do. viz. Molossus 33 gallons at 22d for brewing beer for the Workmen 20 hand Saw files at 2d £ 3 . 0 . 6
200 8 penn 100 10 0 . 3 . 4
1 penny nails . . . . . . . . . 0 . 1 . 8
2 payr. of compasses. . . . . . . 1 . 4 3 . 6 . 10

Paid on Light house Acct. Nov. 1741

Nov. 4 To Jo. Millidge for carting Timber for the light house ....... .4 .10 . 0
14 To Geo. Johnston for timber for do. .... 4 . 8 . 0
16 To Tho. Sumner for work on do. .... 23 . 0 . 0
To Nails, Hinges, Broad hoes, Cordage, bed cord, Small Saws, wine for the men floating timber, a grind Stone tilted & a broad exe, 2 Spades, 7 chalk Pines &c. .... 16 .11 .10 62 .14 . 8
145 . 6 . 1

Paid on the Light house Acct. Dec. 1741

Decbr.16 To Tho. Sumner for work .... 12 . 0 . 0
To Tho. Palmer &c Sawing timber for do. .... 4 . 0 . 0
To Tho. Morris on do. acct. .... 2 . 0 . 0
To Tho. Young and Will. Hill for 44 days masons work laying the founda-
tion of do. .... 11 . 0 . 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-0.0</td>
<td>To Tho. Ellis &amp;c for carrying timber for do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0.0</td>
<td>To Geo. Johnston Sawing timber for do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.0</td>
<td>To Tho. Ellis carrying bricks to the light house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0.0</td>
<td>To Ja. Anderson for 75 days work on do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.0</td>
<td>To Jerry Fritz for 12 gimlets for the Carpenters at work on do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0.0</td>
<td>To Tho. Morris, Sawing timber for do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.0</td>
<td>To Hen. Williams Sawing timber for do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.14.0</td>
<td>To Jo. Millige carting timber for the Light house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of disbursements from 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1741 on the Light house: 212.4.3


Oct. 1  To Hugh Ross Surveyor in pt. of a balance due to him: 3.0.0

To the Use of Joseph Avery & others employed by him in making a Survey of the County of Savannah,

- Beef at 2d: 1.11.4
- Biscuit at 22: 2.2.5
- Smoked beef at 5: 0.3.1
- Wine 6 gallons at 4 Shill. a gallon: 1.4.0
- Butter at 7d a pd.: 1.2
- More do.: 2.6
- Sugar 24 pd. at 6p pd.: 12.0
- Lines: 9.0
- Candles at 7p pd.: 1.2
- Gunpowder 1 pd. at: 1.9
- Shot 6 pd. at 4 pence p pd.: 2.0

To Tho. Trip making a table & 2f

6 foot Oak plank for do.: 12.8.7.3.18 10.3.1
Disburs'd on Acct. of Surveying Novbr. 1741

Nov. 14 To Hugh Ross in full of his ballance for Surveying at Ebenezzer .... 26.19.11 1/3

21 To Tho. Ellis for Surveying .... 8.9.10

30 To Hen. Steinhevel, Jacob Dice, Gasper Sneider & Jacob Nongares for 56 days Service each wth.
Joseph Avery Surveying ........ 11.4.0

To Joseph Avery & others employed with him in Surveying viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef at 2d</td>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscuit at 6 3/4 d</td>
<td>2.8.1 1/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar at 4d</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candies 6 pd. at 8d</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullets at 3rd 2 pd.</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun powder 2 pd. at 1/7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine 1 gallon at 4 Shill.</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More do. 15 gallons</td>
<td>3.0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot 9 pd. at 4 pence</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making a Small box for his Instruments ........... 2.0

To Said Joseph Avery on Acct. .... 4.17.7 60.11.7 60.11.7

Disburs'd on Acct. of Surveying Jan. 1741/2 70.14.8

Jany. Decbr. 18 To Joseph Avery for Surveying ........... 3.0.0

26 To Tho. Ellis for Surveying 9 50 acre lots for German Swiss & others ......... 7.10.0 10.10.0

Disburs'd on Acct. of Surveying Decbr. 1741 81.4.8

Dec. 3 To Peter Mallier &c for Sundrys for Joseph Avery & others employed in Surveying .... 2.6.6

14 To Jos. Avery on Acct. of Surveying ........ 5.0.0

21 To Peter Mallier on do. Acct............... 1.2.0

To Jos. Avery .................. 10.0.0

29 To biscuit and beef for the Surveyor & his people .... 7.10

31 To Hen. Steinhevel for himself & 3 others 32 days Service assisting the Surveyor .... 6.8.0 25.4.4

Total disburs'd upon Surveying land from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jany. 1731/2 106.9.0
Acct. of payments to Trust Servants by Col. Stephens and Hen. Parker from 1 Octobr. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>To Trust Servants 1 week to 17</td>
<td>8.9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>To do. for 1 week to 24</td>
<td>8.14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 31</td>
<td>8.5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 7 Nov.</td>
<td>8.7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to the 14</td>
<td>8.8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to the 21</td>
<td>8.6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 28th</td>
<td>10.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 5 Dec.</td>
<td>10.3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 5</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 12th</td>
<td>9.9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 19th</td>
<td>9.15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 26</td>
<td>9.10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 3 Jan.</td>
<td>7.5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 2</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 9th</td>
<td>8.6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 16th</td>
<td>9.6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 23d</td>
<td>10.3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 30th</td>
<td>10.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>To Do. for 1 week to 6 feby.</td>
<td>10.5.10 155.9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payments for Guard duty made by Col. Stephens & Henry

Parker from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 6</td>
<td>Pd. Henry Loyd for guard of Warners house occupied by Jno. Lewis Camuse the Silk Man</td>
<td>0.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pd. Do. for do.</td>
<td>0.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 13</td>
<td>Pd. Do. for do.</td>
<td>0.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>Pd. Do. for do.</td>
<td>0.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pd. Do. for do.</td>
<td>0.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 15</td>
<td>Pd. Do. for do.</td>
<td>0.1.0 0.6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Payments made by Col. Stephens & Hen. Parker to Trust Servts.

out of their time and taking up land from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jany. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20</td>
<td>Jo. Erinxman</td>
<td>to purchase tools</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saml. Lyon</td>
<td>for do.</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>Jo. Erinxman &amp; wife</td>
<td>1 months allowance now going to Settle on land</td>
<td>1.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saml. Lyon &amp; wife</td>
<td>1 months allowance on do.</td>
<td>0.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Jo. Erinxman &amp; wife</td>
<td>1 months allowance for his wife</td>
<td>0.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caspar &amp; Jacob Herba</td>
<td>for tools now going to Settle on land</td>
<td>1.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaspar Herbach &amp; wife</td>
<td>4 weeks allowance</td>
<td>1.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacob Herbach &amp; wife</td>
<td>4 weeks allowance</td>
<td>1.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jo. Erinxman &amp; wife</td>
<td>4 weeks allowance</td>
<td>1.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saml. Lyon</td>
<td>for his wife 4 weeks allowance</td>
<td>0.12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.6.0

(D) Expenses on Indians made by Col. Stephens & Hen.

Parker from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jany. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>Sundry for Indians &amp;c</td>
<td>23.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for corn at 2/6 a bushel, for wine at 1 Shill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a qt. for biscuit, &amp; Sugar, for tobacco at 4d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a pound, for 12 pipes 4d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Salt 8d pound at 3d penny, for gunpowder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shot, and Knives for the Indians</td>
<td>2.15.4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 30</td>
<td>Sundry for the Indians &amp;c</td>
<td>46.16.10-3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entertainment &amp; presents to do.</td>
<td>4.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31</td>
<td>To Fr. Harris for Sundry for the Indians</td>
<td>9.16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jany. 30</td>
<td>To do. for Sundry for the Indians</td>
<td>6.12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>Pd. for wine biscuit &amp; Gunpowder on the kings Coronation day</td>
<td>0.10 2(\frac{3}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. for do. on his birth day</td>
<td>1.16 2(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payments made for Execution of justice by Col. Stephens & Hen. Parker from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>To food for prisoners</td>
<td>0.10 7(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses on the Saltsburgers made by Col. Stephens & Henry Parker from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Pd. the Revd. Mr. Bolzius p Trustees order</td>
<td>77 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. Dr. Thielo to compleat his 3 years allowance of provition orderd by the Trust</td>
<td>5.17 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Pd. J. F. Vigera p order of the Trust</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. Mr. Bolzius for the Saltsburgers who arrived in the Loyal Judith being part of the Sum orderd by the Trust</td>
<td>140 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>248 8 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses on the Trust house in Savannah & Council house made by Col. Stephens & Mr. Parker from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Pd. Jo. Millidge carting Bricks for the Trust house</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To nailes for the Council house</td>
<td>0.12 6(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Ja. Cornick for work done at the Council house</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 24</td>
<td>Pd. Peter Maillier for 2000 Shingle nails for the Trust house</td>
<td>0.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31</td>
<td>Pd. Tho. Baillie Smith in full of his work to this day</td>
<td>1.13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 16</td>
<td>Pd. Jo. Cornich for work at the council house</td>
<td>1.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. Jo. Papot for carpenters work there</td>
<td>4.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. for a lock for the Council house</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>To Tho. Young for repairing the Trust Wagon</td>
<td>0.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>To Tho. Bailey for Sundry Iron work to this day</td>
<td>3.7.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Nails, Sole leather, Twine Tar &amp; oil</td>
<td>0.7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Corn 16½ bushels for Trust Oxen, horses &amp; hogs</td>
<td>2.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 9</td>
<td>To Mary Hewet taking up a trust horse</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Corn &amp; rough rice for Trust Oxen horses &amp; hogs</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To falling Axes 2 at 3 Shill. &amp; 1 narrow hoe at 11d</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Leather for making pails for threshing rice.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 29</td>
<td>To C. Steinhevel for a bell for a Trust horse</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
<td>To David Kiefer for extra Service taking care of Trust Oxen</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Incident expenses pd. by Col. Stephens & Hen. Parker
from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>To boatmen to bring Mr. Bolzius to preach to German Servants at Savannah</td>
<td>0.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To beef &amp; Biscuit for do.</td>
<td>5.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.15.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>To repairing the Town Clock pd. Fred. Miller.</td>
<td>0.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To nails &amp; clapboards for Lyons fence &amp; to Secure ye vines</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Cordage for halliards for the flag staff</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To repairing the well bucket</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 2 Reams of paper for publick use bought at Charles Town</td>
<td>2.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Steven Terrian for 2 buckets for the Well</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>To Gunpowder for the Militia, balls &amp; flints</td>
<td>5.16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. for Ebenezer Settlers</td>
<td>1.11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. for Hen. Parker</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Nails Spikes &amp; clapboards for repair of Lyons fence &amp; to Secure the vines</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 10</td>
<td>To Tho. Ellis &amp; assisting to unlade the Loyal Judith &amp; Europa</td>
<td>4.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>To Capt. Lemon for 8 days demurrage of ye Loyal Judith</td>
<td>39.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>To Jo. Wright in full for pursuing 2 Negroes Broke out of jayl</td>
<td>1.15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>To pd. for nails to be issued for publick Service</td>
<td>7.13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To pd. Steven Terrian Cooper for break casks for the High landers who went to Frederica</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>To pd. for glew for publick works</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Will Grant, hire of a flat boat to help unload the Loyal Judith &amp; Europe</td>
<td>1.16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Pd. Sundrys to Jos. Barker for Ebenezar Cow pen</td>
<td>4.17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Tho. Ellis &amp;c in full for unloading the Loyal Judith &amp; Europa</td>
<td>5.16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Capt. Wadhams for demurrage of the Europa 7 days</td>
<td>28.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Paul Miller attending Mr. Gronau from Savannah on Acct. of the German Mission</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To David Cunningham for a tarpeulin to cover a box of papers Sent to the Trustees</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Printed text)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 28</td>
<td>To Saml. Davison Constable of Frederica years Salary due and ending Michael 1740</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 15</td>
<td>To Mr. Jo. Terry Recorder of Frederica upon Acct.</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the Revd. Mr. Orton on Acct.</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Mr. Jo. Terry to compleat his 3/4 Salary, &amp; for maintenance &amp; clothing a Servt. from Lady day to Christmas 1741</td>
<td>9.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Col. Will Stephens 1 Qur. Salary for himself &amp; Clerk ending 25 inst.</td>
<td>31.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Hen. Parker 1 Bailif of Savannah 1 Qur. Salary</td>
<td>13.11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Jo. Fellowfield 1 Qur. Salary as Bailif</td>
<td>13.11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Tho. Jones as Bailif 1 Qur. Salary</td>
<td>13.11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Jo. Pye Recordr. 1 Qur. Salary, &amp; also 1 Qur. as Clerk to the Presidt. &amp; Assistts.</td>
<td>11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Saml. Mercer as an Assistt. to the Presdt.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To do. as Constable 1 Qur. Sallary, and also</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary as acting as Constable in</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duchee's room who resigned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Giovanoli Trust Gardiner</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jo. Wright Goal keeper</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Tho. Bailey, Smith for repairing Indn.</td>
<td>Arms 1 Qur.</td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mary Vandeplank</td>
<td>1 Qur. maintenance &amp; clothing a Servt.</td>
<td>3.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jo. Lyndal Tything man</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Tho. Salter Do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ja. Carwells do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jo. Sellie do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ja. Papot do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Will. Mears do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Tho. Ellis do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jo. Millidge do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ja. Baillou do.</td>
<td>1 Qur. Sallary</td>
<td>1.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ja. Carwells 1 Qur. for taking care of the</td>
<td>Trust boats</td>
<td>1.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Widow Dean 1 Qur. for cleaning the Court</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Revd. Mr. Orton on Acct.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jan.

To Joseph Barker Cowpen keeper at old Ebenezer on acct. of Service there commencing 29 Sept.

**1741** 5.0.0

**159.5.10**
(G) Payments made by Col. Stephens on the heads of Sickness,
Relief and burials from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan'y. 1741/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 28</td>
<td>Pd. J'a. Papot making a coffin for a poor woman</td>
<td>0.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. for Sugar at 6 p a pound, Rice at 1-1/8 a pound, Candles at 8 pence a pd. Flower at 2d a pound Biscuit at 2-3/4 for relief to the Widow Bowling</td>
<td>0.8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. for relief of another poor woman</td>
<td>2.9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. a nurse for do.</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. for a coffin</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. funeral charges</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. beef &amp; bisket for 2 poor Strangers</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>Relief to Widow Bowling</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relief to Jo. Kelly in Sickness &amp; Want</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>Do. to Jo. Clarke</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Do. to Jo. Kelly</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Do. to Ant. Sallice</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Do. to Widow Bowling</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 Do. to Jo. Kelly</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 Do. to Ant. Sallice</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jany. 1</td>
<td>Do. to Jo. Kelly being Sick</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Do. to Jo. Belligout himself &amp; children Sick.</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. Christr. Levenberger for his wife</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Do. Widow Bowling</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 Do. to Jo. Belligout</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Do. to Ant. Sallice</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. to Cash. Clerke</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Do. to Chrr. Levenberger</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Do. to Jo. Kelly</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. to Margt. Fritz &amp; Eliz. Reiter for 33 days &amp; nights taking care of German Swiss Sick</td>
<td>2.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. to Chiristr. Levenberger</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Do. to Hen. Nongares being Sick</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Do. to Widow Bowling</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Do. to Ant. Sallice</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Do. to Chiristr. Levenberger</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. to Margt. Fritz for 5 days &amp; nights care of German Swiss Sick</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Do. to John Browns wife Sick</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. Conrad Fierer for a Coffin for Jo. Kelly</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd. Hen. Loyd for digging his grave</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Relief to Ant. Salice</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Do. to Jo. Brown</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Do. to Chiristr. Levenberger</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. pd. Eliz. Ample for 17 days &amp; nights taking care of German Swiss Sick</td>
<td>1.5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 16.0.8½

(H) Payments made by Col. Stephens & Hen. Parker on tackle and repair of boats and hire of express boats from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

1741

Nov. 30  Pd. David Cunningham for repairing & making Sails for the Express boat | 2.10.0
Pd. for Techlenberg 14 yds. 11/6: Ornabrug 1½
1¼½ yds. 9/6: and twine 8 oz. - 1 Shill. for
Sails for the Express boat ............... 1. 2. 4

Pd. for rope 12 pd. at 4d - 4 Shill. for
pitch 25 pd. at 1¼ - 2½ for Spike nailes
5 pd. at 6d - 2/6 more nailes 1/3, and for
board 5 feet - 4d for repair of do. boat ... 1. 5. 6

Jany. 9 Pd. Jo. Penrose 18 days hire of his long boat
and a Patroon to carry the Highlanders who
arrived in the Loyal Judith to Frederica ... 5. 8. 0

13 Pd. for 2 qts. of wine for boat men Sent
Express to Carolina ................. 0. 2. 0

26 Pd. Ant. Carause for himself & 4 others 13 days
Service going Express to Charlestown, having
been detained by contrary winds ........... 6. 3. 6

Pd. Saml. Mercer 13 days hire of a boat,
Sails &c for do. ......................... 1. 6. 0 17. 17. 4

Payments made to the German & Swiss that arrived in
the Europa and were to Settle in Carolina.

Dec. 10 To Jacob Reimensperger their Conductor as
orderd by the Trust ................. 89. 15. 0 89. 15. 0

Payment made to German Swiss who arrived in the
Europa and were to Settle in Georgia

Dec. 19 To pd. them as orderd by the Trust ....... 115. 10. 0 115. 10. 0

Payment to the Highlanders who arrived in the
Loyal Judith

Dec. 16 Pd. them ½ years allowance in lieu of
provisions ................. 168. 16. 3 168. 16. 3
Payment to the Silk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 16</td>
<td>Paid do. on Acct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(No page number or letter)

Total of disbursements made by Col. Stephens and Hen. Parker from 1 Oct. 1741 to 31 Jan. 1741/2

| A     | On the Light house | 212.4.3 |
| B     | On Surveying      | 106.9.10 |
| C     | On Trust Servants allowances | 155.9.9 |
|       | On Guard duty     | 6.0    |
|       | On Trust Servants out of their time & taking up land | 12.6.0 |
| D     | On Indians        | 93.4.7 |
|       | On Rejoycing days | 2.6.111/4 |
|       | On Execution of justice | 10.7/3 |
|       | On the Saltsburgers | 248.8.21/2 |
|       | On Publick buildings | 12.7.0.1/3 |
| E     | On the Trust farm  | 8.10.0 |
|       | On Incidents      | 106.6.0.1/3 |
| F     | On Sallereys to Magistrates & Officers | 159.5.10 |
| G     | On Sickness, burials & Relief | 16.0.81/2 |
| H     | On Repair of boats & hire of Express boats | 17.17.4 |
|       | To the German Swiss designing for Carolina | 89.15.0 |
|       | To the German Swiss Settlers in Georgia | 115.10.0 |
|       | To the Highlanders who last arrived in the Loyal Judith | 168.16.3 |
|       | On the Silk to Ja. Lewis Camuse | 18.0.0 |

Total: 1543.13.7/4
Bills Issued by Col. Stephens & Hen. Parker

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
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£ 1100.00

(126) Recd. 25 May 1742

6. feby. 1741/2

To the Honble. The Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America The Humble Petition of John Lyndall of Savannah in Georgia

Sheweth

That your Petitioner hath been an Inhabitant in the Colony for
these nine years last past where he has demeaned himself quietly and
Civilly, endeavouring in an Industrious manner to get an honest
living

That your Petitioner being a Stranger to any Artifice or Trade
(By that of hard Labour) hath met with many difficulties, first for
want of his land being run out, Secondly when it was run out forty
five Acres out of Fifty is Pine Barren and unfit for planting.

That your Petitioner being informed that the Honble. Wm.
Stephens Esqr. and the rest of the Assistants had power to Grant
Lands, did apply to them, the Said President and Assistants for a
Grant of a small Island of Marsh lying in the River Savannah about half
a mile below the Town; who was pleased to refer him to your Honours
for an Answer.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honrs. would be
pleased to take the same into consideration and give him a Grant
thereof (It being so small a quantity as not to exceed one hundred
Acres of which sort there is many thousands in and about the River
Savannah / And your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray

John Lyndall

Savannah Feby. 6th 1741/2

(128) Coll. Stephens Letter to Mr. Jones 15 Feby. 1741/2

Savannah 15 Feby. 1741/2

Sir

Let me bespeak you with much Earnestness, not to entertain
Jealousys and hard thoughts of me, for letting so long time pass
since I had the favour of your Letter; and when so many occurrences of
particular Note have happen'd, wherein you yourself have had more share
than Ordinary bestowed on you by your Old Adversarys: whilst I never-
theless have not shewn the friendly part of advising you, by so much as
one Letter, what was doing at Savannah.

Don't mistrust me; but believe me, when I assure you, that
nothing has happen'd relating to you or your Character, but I have
Sympathized as a True Friend. — The Reasons are too many and needless,
to exhibit in my own Justification now. — Another day (and I think very
soon) I shall find Occasion to say a little more to the purpose: If
the General shews you what I wrote to him, (as I am inclined to think
he does) there will be the less for me to add: and shall be very
plain. —

I must not omit to thank you for your Letter, and the Dramatis
persona enclosed. — You have herewith, one that came in a small
packet, that I received from Mr. Verelst, 3 or 4 days since, who XX
writes me nothing of such moment as to require my immediate imparting.
I have learn'd that the Parliament in England was (129) not then yet
sitting, on the 5 December; All being in Suspense, whether his
Majesty would open the Sessions with a Warlike or Peacefull Speech;
till Some Expresses were arrived from his Ministers abroad, which
might give farther light.

I remain
without Compliment

Sir

Your unfeigned friend and

hearty Servant

(Signed) W: S: --

To Tho. Jones

(130) John Pyes Letter to Mr. Jones 21 Feb. 1741/ with a Table of Fees

Savannah Feby. 21. 1741/2

Sir

Since you went from hence the President and Assistants have

Settled a Table of Fees pursuant to the Honble. the Trustees Instructions, a Copy of which is inclosed, in which the Bailiffs claim the Chief part for Signing and Sealing.

On the 18 and 19th they Orderd me to write two Letters of Administration and two Bonds for the performance of them; accordingly I did, and they Signed and Sealed the letters of Administrn. but the two Bonds I got signed and Sealed.

S d

I paid them 7.6 each for the two Letters of Administrn. When they demanded money for the two Bonds likewise -- I told them I did not think they were entitled to any thing for Bonds &ca. (such as the Seal is not affixed to, Fallowfield insisted on it and said if I would not write them they would get somebody else to do it; and take care to have part of my Sallary Stopt.
As your are a Gentleman of more Experience than any one here; Notwithstanding I have formerly Acted Contrary to your Sentiments, Yet the Knowledge I have of your forgiving temper Induces me to hope you will with me forget all that's past, and send me your opinion in Relation to the proportion the Bailiffs ought to have for Signing and Sealing any of the (131) Inclosed Presidents, and whether they are entitled to any thing for Presidents they neither Sign or Seal (but only give a verbal Order for me to do.)

I am perswaded if Genl. Oglethorpe knew of the Affair, he would think it not Just himself, that they should be paid for things they have no trouble with. --

If I can be of any Service to you at Savannah pray Command me -- I desire you'll favour me with a Line who am

Sir

Your most obedt. humble servant

John Pye

To Mr. Thos. Jones.

(132) A List of Fees Settled by the President & Assistts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>L</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Warrants for Debt. 1. Discharging</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Bail Bonds</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warrants for Felon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Letters of Administr. Sealing &amp;ca.</td>
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<td>.10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probats of Wills Sealing &amp;ca.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To ye Jury in every Civil Action betwixt Party & Party... 0.4.0
Executions for Debt Sealing &cs. .................. 0.7.6
Attachments on Goods & Chattels in absence ofDefendt. ... 0.1.0
To the Officer for serving Warrants in Civil Actions .... 0.1.0
For Serving Executions Attachments &c. .............. 0.2.6
For Serving Warrants for Maiming Felony ............. 0.0.0
Recognizances for Trespasses &c. .................... 0.1.0
And if it exceed 2 Miles from Folon .................. 0.0.2

mile forwards and Ditto back for the said Exceedings

(134) Coll. Stephens Letter to Mr. Jones 25 Feby. 1741/2

Savannah 25 Feby. 1741/2

Sir

I wrote you very briefly in return to your letter dated in
Jany. being at that time under much perplexity occasioned by fresh
matters arising almost daily from our Creators of all Discord. — I
now catch hold of this opportunity to add a few lines to what I then
wrote. Twas Surprising to me to hear that you had then done nothing in
those affairs you was sent for; and that Mr. Patterson had so failed in
preparing any Accts. ready for your perusal: But as his Excellence
treats you with great openness (as you write) I hope 'ere now you have
made good progress: his Suspicion of our having some Spanish Emissarys
among us, Shews that his Judgment is penetrating; and if such are
found, I shall not wonder at it. — The affair of Mesrs. Barber and
Habersham attacking the Minister here, in the manner they did, was
certainly an Act of great Indiscretion (In my Opinion I must own it
was so, whatever some others may think or write of it) I must Speak
plainly) and I heartily wished you had been here; when I dare say you
would have prevented so rash an Act. The Circumstances are too many
and too long for me to enter upon in a Letter; and without doubt 'twill
be variously represented to the Publick, as the Relators are one way or
'toother affected. Nor do I pretend to (135) foretell, what Conse-
quences may or may not proceed from what has been done: be it as it
twill. -- But I tell you truly, as a friend, that I am not so indif-
ferent about the base Treatment you have received; I shew'd Mr. Parker
what you wrote was told you, concerning the designs of some people at
the Court then approaching; which he seemed to think would come to
nothing; and appeared firm in Resolution to discountenance and oppose
all Attempts of the Grand Jury to tread in the Stepts of their prede-
cessors in July last; and when the time for opening the Court, on the
appointed day in Jany. was come: during the Whole Session there
appeared no tendency to any thing irregular, or to be excepted against:
But on Friday Evening Just as they were going to be discharged, Capt.
Mathews the foreman produced that Bill of Indictment against you, to
the great Surprize of all who had no hand in it, (me in particular) and
to close all proposed 3 or 4 Questions to the Bench for the first
Bailiff to answer off hand, which he (Mathews) had in writing, tending
to an Accusation against me, for not fulfilling the Truste Orders, as I
received them &ca. You dont want to be taught, in what you so well
understand, whether it be offensive or Defensive: But in few words I
think I may say, that it looks to me as if they were infatuated in their Councils, to offer a charge of Felony against you, when most certainly all they can say or do, will in no wise come near it. -- The Captain of the Jury (136) is as high melted as ever; and carries on his Designs as well as he can, in frequent Consultations at the Old Committee Room in his house where so much Mischief has been formed; But at present his Rage transports him out of all Bounds; Stung to the Quick at the Steving of some of his Rum, you know where; nay tis even said that you was the Informer. -- He is impatient for Revenge, and says that he will not suffer the prosecution against you to Sleep; but get a Warrant from the Magistrates; and he'll go and Serve it himself; and pull the Felon out from the Sanctuary; let who will stand in the way. I cod. almost wish to see that attempt; It might Shorten the Controversy; But Parker is so Gross as to tell him, that no Warrant they can give, will avail any thing out of the County; and Fellowfield's good Will is thereby not Seen. --

Noble Jones by whose Boat this is to come to you, calls, and he can't stay: Wherefore I must let alone, what I thought to say more, till another time, and remain

Sir

Your faithfull & most assured hum. Servt.

Signed

W. S.

To Thos. Jones.
Mr. Bolsius to Mr. Hen. Newman

Ebenezer in Georgia 15 March 1742

Dear Sir

It is about a month ago that I had the pleasure of acquainting you with the safe arrival of the Saltburgers under the Conduct of Mr. Vigera, at which time I had enclosed a Letter of thanks to the Kind Merchants our Benefactors in Venice, which I am in hopes is come to your hands long before this. The last Settlers are mighty well pleased with their Circumstances into which they are led by the Special Providence of God; The Honble. Trustees and worthy Members of the Society having been generous and blessed Instruments of their being sent into these Parts to share on the blessings of Ebenezer, for which our Duty requires it, to return them great many thanks, humbly beseeching God for your and their Spirituall and temporall prosperity. — They have for the most part joyned their habitations to the old Settlers Plantations at the Mill River, consequently their small Children would not enjoy the Benefit of good Instructions in the School, if not a pious and able man was appointed to keep School at the plantations who discharges his duty towards the Children so well that he deserves to be rewarded for his good Services, as much as the Honble. Society and other dear Benefactors will enable me for the future. — Please to remember the necessity and Usefullness of this Schoolmaster to the Society, and beg the favour of their Assistance for his Maintainance.

(139) Our Church exceeds the Benefactions which the Revd. Mr. Whitfield has collected towards the Charges of its Building — and since necessity requires a meeting house at the Plantations for Instructing
and Edifying the people two times in the week and every fortnight on
Sundays — Our Carpenters have begun to Square timbers for it and have
a mind to raise the House after the planting Season is over, We humbly
beseech God that he would be pleased to incline the Hearts of our dear
Benefactors in Europe especially the Honble. Trustees and Society to
contribute Bountifully to this present Building, who always have been
strongly inclined to promote Ebenesers true Welfare, and I am fully
persuaded their Benefactions are laid out in such a manner that they
will be rewarded here and hereafter with manifold Blessings for which
our Publick and private Prayers are continually put up to Heaven —
My Fellow Labourer Mr. Gronau has been dangerously Sick, but God be
thanked is now recoverd very well to my and our Peoples Satisfaction,
He presents with me and Mr. Vigera who is in perfect good health and
likes the Country mighty well our most humble Service to the honble.
Society, wishing from the bottom of our hearts, you and them all
manner of prosperity. So I beg leave to Subscribe my Self

Dear Sir

Your most obedt. very humble servt.

John Martin Bolzius

(140) Mr. Jones's Letter to Coll. Stephens 26 March 1742

Frederica 26 March 1742

Sir

On Sunday last Noble Jones's Boat arrived, by which was
brought me the favour of yours of the 17th Currt. — I acknowledge the
Obligations I am under to you, for your friendly advice, and your
concern for me — I shall not further trouble you with any Animadver-
sions on the late Proceedings at your Court, nor yet with other
Malicious Contrivances (which have been informed of, but suspend giving
Credit to) untill I have the pleasure of an hour or two's free Converse
with you — All the Rage and Malice of men against me cannot destroy
the Peace and Satisfaction of mind I enjoy from this Reflection — That,
since I arrived in this Colony, I have had no Sinister, or other
Views in what I did, than faithfully to discharge my duty under God,
to the Trustees; wherein perhaps, I have not (at all times) acted
with that Cunning, or calmness, (which others may affect,) whilst
opposing either the open or more Secret attempts of designing men com-
combined to overthrow the Establishment of the Colony, and to trample on
all order and Authority, Sacred and Civil — Yet on all occasions have
steadily pursued these Views which I first projected, notwithstanding
the continual Insults and abuses, as well as the perils I went through,
not only from declared Enemies, But amongst false Brethren In all which
your self have had a large share.

I can truly say, that the Evil and unjust Treatment you, at any
time, met with, from that Lawless Crew; gave me more uneasiness, than
all their Rage and Venom thrown at me personally cod. do — Indeed your
Countenance of, and concurrence with me (in all the Struggles had with
them) for preserving the peace and Welfare of the Colony, and the
Trusts Interest therein) made me regardless of all their malicious
Speeches or Actions against me.
The last year (from this my Solitude) I sometimes eased my own mind, by sending to you in writing, an Acct. of some Occurrences here, tho often very trifling, and not worthy your Notice — As well knowing to whom I wrote — Sed Tempora mutantur et.

Some late measures, reported to be taken at Savannah, have afforded great Expectations, That the Scheme (which you Suspected to be forming for overturning the Trustees Interest in this Colony) must in a very short time take place.

As to what you mention of Dr. Hawkins Draught on you in favour of Brownfield, I know nothing of, he had no direction or approbation of mine for so doing — You have enclosed a Copy of the Gents. Order to me for the Payment I have made to him — I shall not trouble you now, with my opinion thereon, other than what I have written under that Copy — But this leads me to give a Relation of what lately happened at a Publick Sale here, of some of the effects taken on Board the Prize Sloop.

On the second day of the Sale I bought a few Barrels of Flower and intended to have purchased one hundred or more Barrels of the same, if sold at the Price then Currt. which I thought very reasonable) in Order to send them to Savannah, where the Flower might be afforded at 12 

—and be a means to Lower the Exorbitant Price which the Ingrossers there have of late demanded for that and other provisions — But whilst I was gone from that place of Sale, in Order to procure a place to Lodge the flower in; Dr. Hawkins gave orders to Hird (the Auctioneer) that Mr. Jones or any other from Savannah should not be permitted to bid at the Sale, or buy any of the Flower — Whereupon there ensued great murmuring and Contentions among the people.
present -- Some saying that it was very unaccountable That an Inhabi-
tant of the Colony should be debarred from buying flower for his own
or others use in the Colony, when the General had allowed Mr. Mobrain
(now at Frederic) to bid at the Sale for the $ flower &c, which he
might carry with him to Port Royall -- Hawkins replied, that they at
Savannah would not Suffer any provisions to be brought from thence to
Frederica -- That Mr. Hobsendorff had been denied the Liberty of
Buying any there, -- The Recorder asserted, that he had brought with
him from England to Savannah above one hundred pounds worth of provi-
sions for his (143) own use, which Stephens said Jones kept there and
wod. not allow him to bring the same to Frederica (you will easily
imagine I was not present at this Debate) J. Hird and W. Moore (Con-
stables) declared that these orders now given them by the Bailiff were
contrary to the Orders and Conditions of the Sale published by direc-
tion of the Genl. -- Therefore they wod. shut up the Doors, and proceed
no farther in the Sale, untill these matters were explained -- Hird
went Straight way to the Genl. (then in bed) and acquainted him with
the Affair -- The Genl. sent for me and asked what was the matter?
I answerd that I knew nothing of the Affair, but what I had heard from
Mr. Hird and others then present; As to my bidding at the Sale; I con-
ceived I had a Right so to do, yet if the same was disagreeable to his
Excellency I wod. desist, and quit my claim to what I had bought --
The Genl. said nobody can hinder you from bidding -- Hawkins is a
rash man.

Whilst I was writing the above -- The Genl. sent for me and
desired to know my opinion, what was to be done on the following
occasion -- Two days ago some of the Chief Warriors Indians from the Cussitaws arrived here; They dined yesterday with the Genl. When (by their Interpreter Thomas Wright) they acquainted him, that they had in their way hither called on Capt. Wiggins at Mount Pleasant and desired him to give them a talk to his Excellency who accordingly gave them a Letter, (144) which they brought with them to Savannah, where they went to Mary's house to See her; and telling her of this Letter She desired to see it, then open'd and read it and gave it her husband to read -- That then they threw the Letter into the fire and burnt it, and discouraged them from going to the Genl. --

They farther declared, That some of their people that dwelt near Savannah told them, That Capt. Mathews had often persuaded them to Shoot all the White peoples Cattle they could find -- These Indians asked the Genl. if he wod. have the White peoples Cattle killed.

The General designs to send again for Wright and Indians in order to take in writing Wrights Deposition of what the Indians shall declare, at which time he wod. have me be present -- If any further or other matter then appears, than what I have mentioned, shall next communicate to you. -- I desire that what I have now writ may be a Secret, unless you think it proper to give any hints thereof to the Trust, from whom I would not have any thing concealed wherein I am concerned. --

I had not leisure to take a Copy -- therefore hope you will keep this Letter by you, till I have the opportunity of Seeing you, and to convince you that I am
Sir
Your very hum: Servt. and assured friend
(Sign'd)
T. Jones

To Wm. Stephens Esqr.

(176) Mr. John Dobel to the E. of Egmont recd. at Tunbridge
2 July 1742

Charles Town 30 April 1742

My Lord
According to my bounden Duty I use this first opportunity to acquaint your Lordship of our Safe arrival to Charles Town which was yesterday the 25th April. We sailed from Gravesend the 20th Feby. In our Passage we had much bad weather whereby one Tub of Vine Cuttings we overset and the rest in danger of being lost: but all of them were preserved in good Order to Charles Town as I hope they also will be to Georgia.

On the 14 Inst. our Captain died of a Fever. He was by all worthily lamented. He was beyond measure kind to us, and our Accommodation in our Passage was fit for the Sons of Nobles.

Mr. Watsons disposition and Behaviour was not so agreeable as I hoped for; but as I have throughout the Voyage studied to oblige him, so I still strive to do it on all occasions, least we, whose Duty it is
to reconcile Differences in others, or at least show good Examples; should our Selves be divided.

The Young man that went over with the Minister of Savannah was with Col. Stephens Son down here to Charles Town about a week ago, and told Mr. Beaufaine, also Mr. Anderson, and divers others, that he was by your Honours appointed Register of Georgia &c. So when Mr. Beaufain assured them that I was the person that (1??) your Honours had appointed, They answer'd that 'twas like the Trustees.

I do not mention these things out of any manner of fear or doubt, because your Lordship apprised me of meeting with such strange Reports at Charles Town, which I also knew.

The People here are the same as usual, Inveighing against the General; rejoicing that he is (as they say) to be called home to give an Acct. to the Parliament of the Publick expences of Georgia.

I have Confidence that your Honours will excuse this liberty, and Accept the hearty wishes of

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most affectionately Devoted and

most humble Servant

Jno. Dobell


Frederica in Georgia 18 June 1742
I received your Lordships by Capt. Horton with the News that the Parliament have refused to Grant a Supply for Georgia, I hope I shall be able to prevent its having so ill an Effect as your Lordship seems to apprehend, if I can but stem the Spanish Invasion, I do not doubt but to Support the Country till next Sessions of Parliament, and before that time Capt. Dunbar will be in England with full Accounts of the Country which will convince every Englishman how necessary it is to support it.

I think it would be necessary for the Trustees to send Orders to Colo. Stephens and every one here not to Act without my Directions, since they have already plunged things into a strange Confusion, but might be very easily retrieved by a uniform way of Acting. I am

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient humble Servant

J. Oglethorpe

The Lies forged by Norris are not only contrary to truth, but without the least resemblance of it, I shall send a full Acct. of his Stealing, Fornication upon Oath.

To the Rt. Honble. Lord Egmont

(192) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Moore Secretary to General Oglethorpe to Mr. Harman Verelst dated at Charles Town July 3d 1742 received September 6th foll.
Sir

Captain Thomson with Captain Horton arrived at Jekyll about the 17th of June, a great many of the Soldiers Sick as are also the Sailors, his Mate Mr. Montgomery is Dead. About five days after Captain Horton arrived the Spaniards made an Attempt upon Cumberland, the General went to relieve the Garrisons there, and was intercepted by a good many Galleys, one of the Boats that went out with him returned with an Account That the Galleys had sunk his Boat with two others and mg about eighty Men, On which the Major dispatched me to the Governor and Men of War here to beg Assistance.

Another Express arrived yesterday here with Letters from the General who fought his way through Eleven Galleys at the mouth of Cumberland Sound; he begs assistance of the Men of War; two Sloops the Swift and Hawk are just now going to his Relief. The Spaniards to the number of about twelve hundred are encamped on Cumberland. Captain Thomson is well, had not time to write, but desired me to let you know that he is safe arrived. I am going back in the Hawk and am &c.

(194) Recd. 6 Sept. 1742 Copy of a Letter from Hill and Guerard to Mr. Jeffrye at Bristol

Charles Town 5 July 1742.

Sir

Unhappily and beyond all expectation, the Governmt. has been under a necessity to lay an Embargoe on all the Vessels in Port. This
proceeds from several Expresses sent here by Genl. Oglethorpe, that the Spaniards had the 25 past invaded the Colony of Georgia, and landed as its computed about 1200 men on the Island of Cumberland, having transported them thither in 3 Sloops, a large Schooner, two half Galleys and 7 other smaller Craft. They attempted to go in at the South end of Cumberland Island, but were repulsed by Fort William and Genl. Oglethorpes Schooner that happen'd to be there at that time; Upon which they stood out again to Sea and Landed at the North end, which is about 20 miles from Fort William; But we have had no further Accts. from them since the 27 past. Upon the first advice from the Genl. of his apprehensions of being attacked, the Hamborough Man of War, and a New Row Gally belonging to this Province was immediately sent to his Assistance. Since the certainty of the Enemys being landed, the Swift and Hawk Sloops have likewise been sent there; and with such a Strength the Genl. seems to be in hopes not only of supporting himself, but baffling their Designs. Besides this, this Governmt. will yeild him all the Assistance possible, which God send may be attended with Success, It being of the last (195) Importance to this Province to endeavour all in its power to Support that Colony. We hope the Embargoe won't last long and shall write you fully by next opportunity, we can't enlarge farther at present, We are

Sir

Yrs.

P.S. 6 July

We have had no news from the Southward, but our Government are dispatching an Express to Virginia for the men of war of that Station to come to our assistance in case of need.
On the 28th of June 1742 Thirty three Spanish Vessels appeared
off the Bar. The General staid at St. Simons taking all possible
measures for the Defence of the Harbour and opposed them
in such a manner that they could not become Masters of the Bar till
5th Instant, when they entered the Harbour in line of Battle ahead.
The General's Disposition of the Land Forces prevented the Spaniards
from landing. The Generals three Vessels with Captain Dunbar and a
Detachment of the Regiment on board, and Captain Thomson's Ship fought
stoutly. The Officers and men in the Merchant's Service, as well as
those of the Regiment behaved as well as the Vessels. The Spanish
Fleet broke all through and made for Frederica but in a very shattered
Condition which obliged the General immediately to send the Regiment
for the Defence of that place. and followed in the rear himself, and
before he would leave St. Simons had all the Cannon Magazines &c burst
and destroyed and sent out such Vessels as were on float to Sea, the
harbour having been left open by the Spaniards running up the River.
The loss is very considerable and chiefly owing to the want of
Artillery, Engineers, good Gunners and Ships of force. The Officers of
the Regiment Sailors Indians &c. having done all that Men could do for
their numbers. The General himself was everywhere but chiefly at the
Main Battery and Shipping. Major Heron being with the Regiment on
Shore and Colonel Cook at Charles Town by leave of Absence, by reason
of his Sickness on his way to England. The General is preparing to
make the best Defence he can in this Place.

Frederica in Georgia July 6th 1742.

Genl. Oglethorpe to the Trustees receiv'd 13 Septbr.

Frederica July 9, 1742.

General Oglethorpe being arrived on the 6th by day break without the loss of a man having brought up all the Wounded and Horses, he dismounted gave orders for the Defence of this place sending out Scouts on all sides and supplying the broken and lost Arms &c. ordered all the Companies to be Paraded. On the afternoon of the same day the Creek Indians brought in five Spanish Prisoners. On the seventh day on which day about the Hour of ten the Rangers who had been on the Scout came Chased in by the Spaniards giving an Account that the Enemy was within a mile of this place where they had killed one Small. The General leaped on the first Horse and immediately marched the Highland Company who were then under Arms a Parading and ordered Sixty from the Guard to follow. He himself gallop'd with the Indians to the place which was just within the Woods about a mile from hence where he found Captain Sebastian Santio and Captain Mageleeto with one hundred and twenty Spanish Troops and forty five Spanish Indians. Capt'n. Grey with his Chickesews, Capt'n. Jones with his Tomotohetaws and Tooanohowi with his Creeks and the General with six Highland Men who outrun the rest, immediately charged them Capt'n. Mageleeto was killed Capt'n. Sebastian Santio taken and the Spaniards entirely defeated. The General took two Spaniards with his own hands. Capt'n. Mageleeto shot Tooanohowi in his right Arm as he rushed upon him Tooanohowi drawing his Pistol with his left hand shot him thro' the head. The General pursued the Chace for near a mile when halting at an advantageous piece of ground staid till
the Guard came up & then posting the Highlanders on the right & the Guard upon the left of the Road hid in a Wood, with a large Savannah or Meadow in their Front over which the Spaniards must pass to come to Frederica. The General returned and ordered the Regiment Rangers and Companies of Boatmen to March whilst they were preparing we heard Platoons firing the General immediately got on Horseback and riding towards it met three Platoons on the left coming back in great disorder who gave him an account they had been broke by the Spaniards who were extremly numerous notwithstanding which he rallied them and he himself rode on and to his great satisfaction found Lieutt. Southerland and the Platoon of the Regiment under his Command & Lieutt. Mackay with the Highlanders had intirely defeated the Spaniards who consisted of two Companies of Grenadiers making 100 men and 200 foot. Don Antonio Barbara who commanded them was Prisoner but was mortally wounded. they also took several other Grenadiers and the Drum. The General ordered all the Troops to march from Frederica to him, as soon as they arrived he pursued the Enemy four mile in the two Actions, then was one Captain one Corporal and 16 Spaniards taken and about 150 killed the rest are disperset in the Woods for the Genl. halted all night at a pass thrro! the Marshes over which they must go in their return to their Camp and thereby intercepted them. The Indians are out hunting after them in the Woods and every hour bring in Scalps

July 8th. before day break the General advanced a Party of Indians to the Spanish Camp at St. Simons who found they were all retired into the ruins of the Fort under the Cannon of them Men of War upon which the General marched back and arrived here about noon, about
the same time a party which the General had drawn from Fort William arrived notwithstanding the Spanish Fleet lies between us to secure us from that place.

July 9th. This day was xxxix spent in going on with the Works.

(200) Fra. Moore to Mr. Verelts rec. II Sept.

Charles Town 9 July 1742

On Tuesday June the 22 in the morning, News was brought to the General that about 9 Sail of Vessels were seen off Jekyll Sound (or Frederica Sound) and one or two more Sails to the Northward thereof, That on the Evening before being the 21 8 or 9 Sail had attempted to come in at Amelia Inlett but that the 18 pounders at Fort William, and the Privateer Schooner, which then lay there, with about 80 men, had fired so briskly on them that they sheered off as fast as they could. On this News the Genl. immediately set out on Horseback to St. Simons, where from the top mast head of Capt. Thomsons Ship, then in harbour, they could perceive about 8 or 9 Sails off Jekyll Inlett, a good way off at Sea, some of them under sail, and some at an Anchor, The General got what Horses he could, appointed a party of them to be continually ranging all night on the Sea Beach as far as the 5th Creek, which is about 6 miles to the Northward of St. Simons, in Order to give notice if the Enemy should attempt to Land. The same night he sent Orders up to Frederica for his own and Capt. Mackays Companies to march down directly to St. Simons which they accordingly did.
On Wednesday the 23d of June at break of Day the Scouts at the 5th Creek perceived a Large Schooner at Anchor pretty near the Shore, who as soon as she perceived the Horsemen on the Beach, weighed Anchor and went (201) off towards the place where the others were seen the day before. One or two of the Enemies fleet came over the Bar at St. Simons on which the Genl. Sent his Cutter to discover what they were, on her going out a Squall rose, so that the Cutter could see but one Vessel, when She came near her, the Cutter fired at her, and went off to Seawards, in Order to decoy the Cutter to follow, who coming towards Shore, the other turned and came after her, but did not care for coming in too far. It was soon after perceived that the Enemies Fleet in number about 8 or 9 proceeded towards Cumberland Island, which is about three miles to the Southward of Jekyll.

The next day being Thursday 24 June, the Genl. got his Cutter and 4 or 5 large Boats with some 4 pounders and Swivel Guns, and about 3 in the afternoon proceeded for Cumberland with about 80 Soldiers and some Indians, leaving Orders for the most part of the Regiment to get Boats &c, and follow him. All the time within an hour after the Genl. left St. Simons, we at Frederica heard a great many Cannon fire, which we imagined to be about the North end of Cumberland, and so it happen'd, for about a 11 at night we were terribly alarmed with a Ranger from the Camp at St. Simons, who brought us word that the General and his other Boats in going to Cumberland were attacked by 6 Galleys at the South end of Jekyll, and that it was much to be feared: that the Cutter wherein (202) himself was, was sunk by the Enemy. This news was brought to St. Simons by one of the Boats which went with the General. Major Heron
then sent to the Magistrates at Frederica and desired all the Assistance they could possibly give him. He also sent orders up to Darien for the Highland Company to come down directly, with all the Assistance they could get. The planters at New Hampton on the North end of St. Simons Island, being all Soldiers, were ordered to come in and join the Regiment.

On Friday 25th June at day light, the Major and officers held a Council of War, wherein it was thought impracticable to reinforce Cumberland Garrison, and therefore resolved to make the most Vigorous Defence at St. Simons, where lay Capt. Thomason's large Ship with 22 Guns, pretty high up the sound in Order to prevent the Galleys passing by that way to Frederica. Soon after the Major sent an Express to desire me to come down to him, which I immediately did, and found him writing letters to Carolina, which when wrote, he desired I would get a Boat and hands at Frederica and proceed without loss of time to Charles Town. I got the Augusta Garrison. In the mean time the Major sent up to town to let us know, that the Genl. was safe, had fought his way thro the Galleys got to Cumberland and reinforced the Garrison at Fort William, from whence he had brought away the Schooner in which he was coming over the Bar, and had sent Lieut. James Mackay in his Cutter to acquaint the Major of it, who in his Message desired us not to be afraid at hearing the Cannon, for he was resolved to fire every Gun in the Harbour and Fort for Joy that the General was so miraculously returned. I sent a Young Gentleman to St. Simons in Order to see the General, and withall to know as his Excellency was returned, whether I should proceed to Carolina with the Majors Letters. About 8
at night he returned and brought me word to make the best of my way to Charles Town. About Midnight I set out, and at noon met Lieut. Maxwell on his return from Charles Town to which place he was sent by the General about the 4th June, to tell the Government there and the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of the Advices he had received of the Spaniards having sent 8000 men from Havannah to Augustine and of his apprehensions of being attacked. Lieut. Maxwell told me he had been chaced by a Spanish Schooner on St. Catherines sound, and therefore desired me to take care of myself, and keep a good look out, which accordingly I did, and on Tuesday the 29th of June about noon I arrived at Beaufort on Port Royal Island, There I got horses, and set out for Chas. Town, being about 80 miles. On the Road I was informed that the Governor was at his Plantation called Waspeneck, whither I went to him and delivered him the Major's Letter, he seemed very sorry to hear the News, and told me that Capt. Frankland in the Rose and Capt. Hamar in the Hamborough, with one of the Country Galleys, were, when he left Town lying in (204) in Rebellion Road, and he believed I could get there time enough to stop them, and acquaint them how affairs were; That he could not go to Charles Town from thence in one day, but that he would be in town on the 1 July in the Evening; went directly to the Commander of the King's Ships, and gave him the Major's Letter, found that Capt. Frankland had sailed for his Station at Providence the Sunday before, designing if the Wind favoured him to call at Georgia. Capt. Hamar and the Country Galley had sailed the very day that I came into Town, Two of his Majesty's Snows the Swift and Hawk were lying in the Harbour and Road being just
come from Cruizing, and Capt. Hardy in the Rye, having had the Misfortune
to get aground as he was going out on a Cruize, beat her false
Keel off, and received a great deal of Damage, to compleat which, as
they were heaving her down she sprung her Main mast, and was then
Repairing and getting a New Mast.

On Friday July 2d arrived one Smith a Pilot, being sent Express
by the Genl. with a Letter to the Commander of his Majestys Ships;
along with him came Mr. Mulryne, a Gentleman of Carolina with a Letter
from the Genl. to the Lieut. Governor whom he met with at his planta-
tion at Waspeneck. These expresses were chased over St. Catharines
Catherines Sound by a Galley and a Sloop. The Governor was expected in
Town on the 1 July but by some means or other he was detained in the
Country untill the 3d at night, on which day (205) before he came to
town the Council sate, but the Governor not having sent the Letters
which he had received from the Genl. and Major, they were at a Loss how
to proceed. They sent for me, and for Smith the pilot; I acquainted
them how affairs were when I came away. They then examined the pilot
upon Oath, and sent for the Commanding Officer of the Kings Ships
(Capt. Hardy) to advise what was to be done who resolved upon sending
immediately the two Snows Swift and Hawk to the Generals assistance.
I got my Self ready to go on Board one of them, but as I was going
down early on sunday morning to the Wharf to take Water, I understood
that the Governor was come to Town, therefore went to him for Answers
to the Genls. and Majors Letters. In the mean time the Swift and Hawk
got under Sail, and tho I left the Governor very abruptly, rather than
lose my passage, yet I could not for the Blood of me with a Small boat
and four Oares overtake either of them. After I had in vain endeavoured to reach them, and they being got over the Bar, I was with great Sorrow obliged to return and acquaint the Governour of my ill fortune in Losing my Passage.

On Tuesday July 6th the Council and Assembly both met, and after having held conferences &c, the came to a Resolution of fitting out Vessels and raising men directly in Order to assist the General.

On Wednesday the 7th we were Surprized with seeing (206) two of our Georgia Vessels, Vizt. the Privateer Schooner and the prize Sloop, come up to Charles Town, they brought the Dismal News of the Generals having been obliged to abandon St. Simons and retire to Frederica. That on Monday the 5th Instant a Spanish Fleet of 32 Sail being 5 quarter Galleys, one half Galley, three twenty Gun ships, the rest Snows Brigantines and Sloops who after having hovered about the Bar for 7 days, and having then a Strong Easterly Wind to bring them into Jekyll sound, they came all boldly in, and having stood the fire of 150 Shotts from the 18 pounders at St. Simons Fort, and of the fire from the Ships and Vessels that lay under that Fort, they passed thro the Sound without once attempting to board any of our Vessels, but firing very Smartly, and after being very much annoyed by our Guns they proceeded up the River out of reach of the Guns, a little below Gascoignes, where when these Vessels came away they were landing their Numerous Forces, at the Same time hoisting a Red Flag at the Mizen top mast head of one of the largest Ships. The General did what was in the power of man; and having sent the Indians (in number about 90) to annoy the Enemy as they landed, nailed up the Guns burst the Bombs and
the Cohorns &c. he with his troops retired to Frederica, having orderd Capt. Caleb Davis with the Schooner to make the best of his way to Charles Town and in his Majestys name to demand assistance. The Warning was so short that he had not time to Write, (207) Captain Thomson also came out of Jekyl Sound soon after Schooner, and had the good fortune to come safe to Town. Capt. Hamar in the Hamborough with the Galley, and the two Snows the Swift and Hawk had not been seen or heard of at Georgia which is imputed to the fresh Southerly winds which for some time past have been set in. This bad News occasioned the Government here to augment the designed Forces, a great many are raised and Vessels are provided, but I am afraid they will come too late, for there is a dispute now subsisting about what Officers are to Command the forces they design to send, which Dispute I fear will make a delay, and that delay proval fatal not only to the General and Georgia but also to Carolina.

Just now a Brigantine arrived, Who brings word that to the Northward of this Bar he met with Captain Hamar in the Flamborough as boat also the two Snows and the Galley, who have not been able to up to Georgia, which agrees with what I have known Genl. Oglethorpe often represent as a Reason for some men of War to be stationed in Georgia "That the same wind which brings the Spaniards up to us will prevent the Ships here from coming to our Assistance."

If it pleases God to permit the Genl. to defend himself in Frederica untill this intended Succour arrives there is no doubt but we shall be able to make them pay dear for this their Enterprize, tho they are imagined to be no less than 4000 strong.

Frans. Moore.
Gentlemen

The inclosed is an Acct. of what the Spaniards have done in order to conquer poor Georgia. About 6 days before the inclosed commences, arrived Capt. Thomson with Capt. Horton and his company &c. at a time when the Genl. hourly expected to be Attacked. Our Schooner being returned just before from a Cruise off Augustine, at which Bar she found 9 or 10 Vessels at Anchor, some of them large ones, 2 of which chased her almost to St. Simons, The Genl. also received advice that there were 2000 men arrived at Augustine from the Havannah with Craft &c. for an Invasion, He therefore on Capt. Thomson's arrival laid an Embargo on the Shipping and took his and some other Vessels into the Kings Service, and in order to put Capt. Thomson's Ship in the best posture for fighting most part of his Cargoe was by the Genl. order unloaded, some of which was for fitting out the other Vessels, and some put into the Magazine at Frederica, and some was on board Sloops when the Spaniards came into St. Simons, greatest part of which is to be feared, is by this time destroyed. The Success and people on board her very much annoyed the Spaniards as they passed up Jekyl Sound, which when they had passed and got out of reach of the Guns from St. Simons Battery, the Genl. after thanking Capt. Thomson and his Men for their brave and Gallent Behaviour, desired he would make the best of
his way hither, As soon as he arrived he was taken into the Country's Service, is now boating up for men, as are several others on the same Account, Had there been no mobbing or disputes about the Governors choosing Collo. Vander Dussen to Command this Expedition, we might in all probability by this time have been at Frederica (for the Wind has been fair yesterday and to day) as it is, I am afraid we shall get there too late, But as we have not yet heard any thing of the Women and Children from Frederica which the Genl. designed to send away when the Enemy came very near this town, we are in hopes that things are better than we could expect, As for sending any more Expresses hither I believe the Genl. never will, for he sent Lieutenants Maxwell and Mackey, one on the heels of the other, above a month ago to advice this province and the Kings Ships of the forces arrived at Augustine, the Number of Vessels off that Barr, and his apprehensions of being attacked, but no credit was given to them, nor indeed did the quarter part of this town so much as believe the letters or Message which I brought, but laid Wagers that it was only a fling of the Generals in order to try how they would behave, Those very people who were most hard of belief, are now the most terrified expecting the Spaniards every moment, hundreds having already deserted the Southern part of this province with the same apprehensions. (210)

The Pilot Boat which went out to the Flamborough the two Snows, and the Country Galley is returned without seeing them, so that it is probable they will have some Action before they return, because they only heard that the Spaniards were at Cumberland, and know nothing of their having entered St. Simons Harbour, I hear that too morrow Capt.
Hardy in the Eye designs for Georgia, and by monady next it is hoped that the Country fleet will be ready to Sail consisting of two large Ships, one Snow, one Brigantine and one Galley, besides a Schooner and Sloop of the Generals, I am

Gentln.

with the greatest Respect for your Honrs. as well as with great Anxiety for what may happen to the Genl. my Wife and all that I have in the World.

Your most obedt. and most obliged humble Servant

Fras. Moore

P. S. July 14 in the afternoon

We just now received an Express from the Genl. that he and all his people were well on the 7th inst. at noon, he has took 5 Spaniards prisoners, and is in no fear of the Enemy, the greatest and most sensible mortification is the want of Cannon at Frederica Fort.

By the prisoners he learnes that the Governor of Augustine is himself in person commanding this expedition. 3000 men with him already and expects a Reinforcement of 16 Sail of Vessels more with men &c, (211) That whether they Conquer Georgia or not, they design to / attempt Fort Royal. They have brought with them 20 or 30 Eighteen pounders, which they are now mounting on a Battery between Capt. Gascoignes plantation and St. Simons, There have but few Women yet left Frederica, the rest are still there, and as far as I find in good heart.

Fras. Moore.
The following particular Acct. of the Spaniards invading Georgia was received by Messrs. Skinner and Simpson, Merchants in London, from Mr. John Smith, who was then on Board the Success Frigate, Capt. William Thomson, dated at Charles Town 14 July 1742.

This serves to inform you of my safe arrival in Georgia, after a passage of ten weeks. We met with no molestation from the privateers in our way, nor could make no prizes, tho we pursued and brought to several Vessels. Our people were all healthy till the last three weeks of our passage, when a malignant Fever came amongst them, and swept away several Soldiers, and the best part of our Ships Company, without our Chief mate, Carpenter and Boatswain: I was likewise visited but got well over it.

Three days after our arrival in Georgia, we were alarmed by several small Vessels being seen off the Harbour, which we took to be Spaniards. The Genl. sent his privateer Schooner to Fort William, which lies to the Southward of our Harbour to help to defend that place in case of being attack’d; and the next day (being 22d June) sent out his Barge, to make discovery if the Enemy had landed. They returned in the afternoon, with account, that the Enemy with eleven Galleys were in the South called Cumberland, about 20 miles to the Southward of St. Simons, where we lay; upon which the General put two Companies of Soldiers in three Boats, and went along with them himself, to the Relief of Fort William; So that Crossing Cumberland Sound, the Galleys full of men bore down (213) upon them. He began the Engagement himself with his own Boats Crew, and exchanged several Volleys with one of the Galleys: In the mean time two Galleys engaged one of the
Generals Boats, wherein were fifty Soldiers, commanded by one Toulson, who thinking himself hard set, bore away, and left the General with the other two Boats engaged, but they bravely fought their way through, with the loss only of one man, and got to Fort William. Toulson got clear, and afterwards came to St. Simons. That night we heard several great Guns fired, and Volleys of Small Arms, to the Southward, So that we got all ready for an Attack. Next day heard nothing of the General, which put every body under great concern.

The day after Saw a Sail off the Bar, which proved the Generals Schooner, with himself aboard, and a Company of Soldiers, who brought A&c. of all being well at Fort William, and that they had beat off nine Galleys, which thought to Surprize them. The General came ashore, and was saluted by us with 31 Guns, and by the Fort. He confined Mr. Toulson for leaving him, and sent for Capt. Thomson, advised him to send his Goods to Town, and get all ready for Defence, for he thought of being attacked at St. Simons; and soon after we had an Account, that there were 32 Sail of large and small Vessels at Anchor off our Bar, hoisting Spanish Colours, where they lay in the same place for five days, without making the least attempt, but sent out their small Vessels to sound the Bar. July the 4th they got under Sail, and came to in the right way of the Channel, So that we expected to be attack'd next day. (214) The General came on board of us, and made a very handsome Speech, encouraging us to stand by our liberties and Country; for his part he was resolved to stand it out, and would not yeild one inch to them, tho they appeared so formidable. He was convinced they were much Superior in Number, but then he was sure his men were much
better, and did not doubt (with the favour of God) but he would get the
better. We having but ten Seamen on board, the Genl. sent us 100
Soldiers, and being well provided with warlike Stores, were ready for
twice the number of Spaniards. There were several Vessels in the
Harbour, which we (as Commodore) placed in the following order, Viz.
the Success, Capt. Thomson, of 20 guns, and 110 men, with Springs upon
our Cable; The Genls. Schooner, of 14 Guns, and 80 men, on our Lar-
board Bow ditto; The St. Philip Sloop of 14 Guns and 50 men, on
our Larboard quarter ditto; eight York Sloops close in shore, with one
man on board each, in case of being over powerd to sink or run them
ashore. July 5th the Spanish Vessels got all under Sail, and stood in:
They sent two quarter Galleys carrying nine pounders, and one half
Galley with two eighteen pounders in her Bow, to begin the Attack,
which were warmly received by the Fort, who exchanged several Shot with
them. The Wind and tide both serving, they soon came up with us, and
fired upon us, which we returned very briskly: They attempted to come
up under our Stern, upon which I run out two six pounders at the Stern
ports, (they being the Guns I commanded) and fired upon her, which made
them lie upon their Oars, and drive with the tide. The Admiral came
next, and was saluted with our whole Broad side, then by the Schooner
and Sloop, which made him Sheer off from us: (215) In short we
received all their fire, and returned the same very briskly, having
fired near 300 shot out of our Ship; they coming in one by one, gave us
just time to load, So that I believe there was not one Ship but had some
shot in her. They fired at the York Sloops which had run aground after
they Came to Anchor, and landed a great many men, of which they had
great plenty. The Genl. sent us off thanks for our brave resistance, and order'd his men ashore, and with us, with what other Vessels could go, to make the best of their way for Charles Town, or any where, to save the Vessels; upon which we got our Selves in trim for going to Sea, and cutting our Cable, dropt down with the tide; the Schooner and prize Sloop followed us. Next morning we got over the Bar, and Saw four Galleys standing after us. We got all ready for a Second Engagement, and having Sea room would have made a market of them; but they did not care to come over the Bar. All that night saw several fires, and a Sloop blow up, which proved the General destroying all that might be of Service to the Enemy, intending to march all his men to Frederica, and Capt. Thomson petitioned the Assembly for assistance to the General, and to have his own Ship mann'd to go against the Enemy, with the men of war, and what other Merchant men they can fit out, which they have taken into consideration. The Flamborough men of War, and two Sloops with a Galley, have been gone from this place a fortnight, and been drove to the Northward by a Gale of Wind; they yesterday came abreast of this place, And had Acct. how the Genls. affairs stood; upon which (216) they made Sail for the Southward. I wish our Fleet had been ready to have gone with them, and I dare say we would have caught them all. Every minute appears an age to me till we can assist our friends to the Southward, and till I have Satisfaction for being left naked. They have got my all amongst them, not having one shirt but as I borrow, I hope next opportunity to write you better news; In the mean time remember me to all friends.
Reed. 20 Sept.

On Board the Flambro Charles Town

July 18 1742

Dear Br.

I have just time to acquaint you that the Spaniards have invaded Georgia with a Force much Superior to the Genls. they have landed at St. Simons which the Genl. was obliged to abandon after giving the Enemy a very warm fire, and retired to Frederica. -- He has defeated a Body of 400 men who were detached to clear the Road to Frederica, killed near 200, took Several prisoners, and all with the loss of only one man, I was off the Barr of St. Simons in this Ship when we discoverd the Enemy, who being too powerfull for us alone, we stood away for this place, and are now on our way back again in Company with another 20 Gun Ship the Rye, two men of war Sloops the Swift and Hawk, xx with Some other Vessels of Force to relieve the Genl. Altho I have been so unfortunat as to have no share in what has happen'd as yet, yet I hope soon to be able to give a very good Acct. of the Enemy, and to have a share in making them retire, they have near 3000 men, a good train and 56 Sail of all Sizes, but none of Equal force to a twenty Gun Ship.

I shall send a more particular Acct. in my next and am

Dr. Br.

Yrs.

Eyre
deliverd to the D. of Newcastle 25 Dec. 1742.

this Acct. ends at 20 July 1742

An Account of the late Invasion of Georgia, in May 1742 drawn out by Lieutenant Patrick Sutherland, of General Oglethorpes Regiment, who lately arrived in England, and was sent express on that occasion, but being taken by the Spaniards off the lizard, was obliged to throw the said Express and his other papers over board.

The beginning of May last, the Spaniards fitted out their fleet from the Havannah consisting of 56 Sail, and between 7 or 8000 men, with an Intention to Invade Georgia and South Carolina, and the other Northern Colonies: At their first Setting out, in turning the Moor Castle, they lost a large Settee with 150 men; a few days after their fleet was dispersed by a Storm, So that all the Shipping did not arrive at Augustine. The latter end of May, or beginning of June, Capt. Hamar of the Flamborough, in his Cruize to the Southward, Sent in to General Oglethorpe for Intelligence, who acquainted him that he would probably meet with some Spanish Vessels to the Southward of Augustine, which he accordingly did, and engaged 10 Sail off the Musquito's, and drove some of them ashore, but in the Action lost his boat and 17 of his men. He on his return acquainted the General with what had happened, and could not then come in for the Defence of Georgia, but proceeded to Charles Town, to clean his Ship. The General thereupon sent Lieut. Maxwell by water, and Lieutenant Hugh Mackay, overland to Carolina, with advice to the Governor; (221) The Engagement lasted upwards of three hours, in which Engagement the Enemy lost 17 Men and had ten
wounded: The passed all our Vessels and proceeded up the River, on which the General held a Council of War at the head of his Regiment, where it was the Opinion of the whole immediately to march up to Frederica for the defence of that place. The General accordingly gave orders for the Regiment to march, and ordered all the troops that were on board the Vessels to come ashore, and directed Capt. Thomson with the Guard Schooner and prize Sloop to make the best of their way to Charles Town; and this was all done in Sight of the Enemy.

The General during this Action, being obliged to be Sometimes on Shipboard, Sometimes at the Batteries, and to Act as Engineer, found himself under a necessity of having a Lieutenant Colonel with the Regiment; He therefore appointed Major Alexander Heron Lieutenant Colonel in the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Cook, who was also Engineer; and whose sub-Engineer having attended him to Charles Town, was also absent. Late at night the General arrived at Frederica, after having destroyed all the Stores at St. Simons, and Sunk the Vessels that might be of use to the Enemy, and rendered the Guns incapable of Service, and ordered the wounded to be carry'd off on horseback. That night the Enemy landed their forces on a dry marsh about a mile and half from the Camp, under Cover of their great guns; They lay all that night under Arms, and the next (22d) Morning took possession of the camp which we left. About noon the Creek Indians brought us five Spanish Prisoners, from whom we had intelligence that Don Manuel de Monteeno, Governor of St. Augustine, Commanded in Chief the Expedition; and that Major General Antonio de Rodondo, chief Engineer, and two Brigadiers, came with the forces from Cuba: That their whole number
consisted of about 5000 and that the night before they had landed about 4300 men; one of the Prisoners the General sent with Mr. Bedon to Charles Town.

The 7th July about nine in the morning a Ranger of the patrol brought an Account that the Enemy were marching within a mile and half of the Town; whereupon the General immediately order'd four platoons of the Regiment to march, and in the meantime went himself with the Highland Company, who were then under Arms.

The Indians and a party of Rangers came up with the Enemy about a mile from the town, as they were entering the Savannah, to take possession of a Ditch they had a mind to use as an intrenchment, but the Enemy were attacked so briskly, that the General soon overcame them; most of their party, which consisted of 120 of their best Woodsmen and forty Indians being either killed or taken prisoners. The General took two prisoners with his own hands. Lieutenant Scroggs of the Rangers took Captain Sebastian Sanchia prisoner, who Commanded the party. Tooanohowi being Shot thro his Right Arm by Captain Mageleto, drew his Pistol with the left and Shot him thro the head.

The General pursued the Enemy near two miles, and halted on an advantageous piece of ground untill the party of the Regiment came up: He posted them with the Highlanders in a wood with a large Savannah or Meadow in their front, over which the Spaniards must pass in their way to Frederica; after which he hastned back to Frederica, and order'd the Rangers and Company of Boatemen to make ready. In the mean time two Companies of Grenadiers of 50 men each, and 200 more of the Enemies best troops came up with Shouts and Drums beating. Whereupon the General
hearing Platoons firing, immediately made hast that way, and met three of the Platoons, who in the Smoak and drizzling Rain, had retreated in disorder and the fire continuing, he order'd them to rally their men and follow him, who hastening on, found that Lieutenant Sutherland with his Platoon, and Lieutenant Charles Mackay with the Highlanders, had entirely defeated the said 300 of the Enemy. In which Action Don Antonio Barba was made Prisoner and mortally wounded; Several others were killed and two Grenadiers were taken Prisoners. Capt. Demaret and Ensign Gibbon rallied their platoons and came up to the Ground. Captain Carr with his Company of Marines, and Lieutenant Cadogan with a party of the Regiment, came up at the same (226) time, and were followed by Major Heron with the body of the Regiment. In both Actions the Enemy lost two Captains one Lieutenant, two Serjeants, two Drums, and about 160 private men; and one Captain and 19 men were taken prisoners. The General with the Regiment halted all night about a mile and half from the Enemies Camp, to intercept those who had straggled in the woods, and expecting the Enemy to make a Second attempt to march in the morning. But the General having advanced with a party of Indians before day break towards the Spanish Camp, found them all retreated into the Ruins of the Fort, and under Cover of their Cannon. Next morning, the 8th July, the General and his men returned to Frederica, and he appointed a General Staff, Viz. Lieutenants Primrose, Maxwell, and High Mackay, Aids de Camp; Lieutenant Sutherland, Brigade Major; and Serjeant John Stewart, Second Ensign, for his Brave behaviour in the last Engagemen.

The 9th and 10th July, all hands were employ'd in the works at
Frederica, and the Indians brought us in some Scalps and prisoners.

The 11th July, a Settee and two Quarter Gallies came within Gun shot of the Town; but on our firing some Guns and Bombs from the Fort, and the General going towards them with his boats; they returned to their Fleet, and, with the rest drew up in Line of Battle. The next morning being the 12th July, an English Prisoner escaped from them, who informed us, that (22?) the Enemy, on their landing, had resolved to give no Quarter; but from the day their Grenadiers were defeated, they had been in great terror, and intrenched themselves, and given Orders that no one should go without their Centinels for fear of being Surprised by the Indians. By other Prisoners and Deserters we were also told, that on calling over the Rolls, there were 240 men, and 19 of their Indians missing; that there were great Divisions among them, insomuch that Don Antonio de Rodondo, who Commanded the Cuba Forces, encamped Separate from those of Augustine, and that the Commodore had order'd all his Seamen on board. That night the General, with 500 men, marched within a mile of the Enemies Camp, intending to Surprize them, but was prevented by the treachery of a Frenchman, who was got among the Company of Boatmen, and fired his piece, and gave the Alarm to the Enemy, and then deserted to them. When the General found his Intention discover'd to the Enemy, he order'd all his Drums to beat the Grenadiers March, and then returned to Frederica. The General the next day, being the 13th July, In order to defeat the Information of the French Deserter, directed a Letter to be wrote and sent by a Spanish prisoner, who for the sake of money the General gave him, and the promise of liberty, undertook to deliver it to the said Frenchman;
wherein he was Instructed to acquaint the Enemies Commanding Officer of
the defenceless State of Frederica, and encourage them to come
up by water under his Pilotage. (228) Which Letter th Spanish Prisoner
derivered to the Governor of Augustine, and it had so good effect,
that the said Frenchman was immediately taken into Custody, and looked
upon as a double Spy, and thereupon put into Irons. The next morning
being the 14th July, the Spaniards burned their Barracks and Officers
houses at St. Simons, and Capt. Hortons house on Jekyll, and the same
night they reimbarked with so much precipitation, that they left a
quantity of Ammunition, provisions, and some Guns behind them.

The 15th July, all the large Vessels, with the Cuba forces on
board, Sailed to the Southward; and the Governor and troops from Augus-
tine, on board the small Craft, went within land, and encamped in St.
Andrews, and caught 50 horses with a design to carry them away; but on
the Generals appearing in his Boats, the Enemy Shot the said horses,
and burnt the Fort and houses at St. Andrews.

The General next day, being the 16 July, followed the Spaniards
with all his small Craft, but was not Strong enough to attack them. He
landed a Man out of his Boat on Cumberland, who that night passed the
Enemy's Camp, and early the next morning came to fort William with
advice to Ensign Stewart, that the Spaniards were beat off St. Simons,
and that the General was coming with Succours, and order'd him to
defend the Fort to the utmost. (229)

The 18th of July, 28 Sail of Spanish Vessels appeared off Fort
William, 14 of which came within land, and attacked the Fort from their
Gallies and other Vessels, and attempted to land, but were repulsed by
a party of Rangers from behind the sand hills. Ensign Stewart who Commanded with 60 men in the Fort, defended it so bravely, that after an Attack of upwards of three hours, they were obliged to put to Sea with Considerable loss. The 18 pounders there disabled two of their Gallies.

The 19th July the General was on his way to Fort William.

The 20th July the General arrived at Fort William, and sent his Boats and Rangers as far as the River St. John, who returned the next day, being the 21st of July, and brought advice that the Enemy was quite gone; upon which the General gave necessary Orders for the Repairing Fort William, and on the 22d returned to Frederic. A few days afterwards the men of War from Charles Town came off St. Simons Bar; and Captain Thomson, with some Volunteers from Carolina, our Guard Schooner and two Gallies, came into St. Simons Harbour; and Captain Hardy of the Rye Man of War, receiving a Message from the General by Lieutenant Maxwell who went on board him, Sent for Answer, that he would take a Cruise with the rest of the Kings Ships.

But the General apprehending the Spaniards Upon recovering their fright might return with more Courage and better Conduct, continued Capt. Thomsons Ship in the Kings Service, and sent Expresses over land to the Northern provinces on this Occasion.

A List of Some of the Spanish Forces employ'd in the
Invasion of Georgia, under the Command of

Don Manuel de Monteano, Governor of Augustine, Commander in Chief of the Expedition.
Major General Antonio de Rodondo, Engineer General.

Two Colonels, with Brevits of Brigadiers.

One Regiment of Dragoons dismounted, with their Saddles and Bridles.

The Regiment called the Battalion of the Havannah, 10 Companies of 50 each, draughted off from Several Regiments in Havannah.

One Regiment of the Havannah Militia Consisting of 10 Companies of 100 men each.

One Regiment of Negroes, regularly officered by Negroes.

One Regiment of Mullattas, and one Company of 100 Migueletes.

One Company of the Train with proper Artillery.

Augustine Forces, consisting of about 300 men.

Ninety Indians.

and 15 Negroes, who run away from South Carolina.

(232) From the Carolina Gazet

Charles Town, South Carolina 26 July 1742.

Last week the several Vessels fitted out by this Government to assist General Oglethorpe, all sailed one after another in order to join the men of War off St. Simons Bar. Those Vessels we hear, have on board 600 men, and 140 Guns Carriage and Swivels, which with his two Majestys/xxx 20 gun Ships, the Rye and Flamborough, and the Swift and Hawk Snows, are deemed a force more than Sufficient to deal with the Spaniards on the present occasion — Those who know the Situation of
Frederica Town, on St. Simons Island (where the Genl. at present stands on his defence) are under little or no apprehensions of the Spaniards succeeding before relief comes from hence; for by land at most, two men only can march up abreast thither from the place called the Camp, at the mouth of the Harbour, which is about the distance of Seven miles, and is very convenient for Ambuscades all the way, in which the Indians and Highlanders are of great use and Service; and by water, only one Vessel at a time can come up to the Town, the Reach leading to it being very narrow, about a mile in length, and is exposed to be raked by an eighteen and two twelve pounders. — On Saturday last news came thro' private hands that upon sight only of the Flamborough, Swift and Hawk men of War, which appeared off the Bar of St. Simons the 13 Inst. the Spaniards betook themselves to their Vessels in the utmost confusion, and left the General again Master of the Island. (233)

South Carolina 26 July 1742.

On Friday last the Pilot Boat which was sent to Virginia by the Governour with the first News of the Spanish Invasion, returned hither; She left Virginia the 12th Inst. and brings an Acct. that Captain Dandridge, in his Majesty's Ship the South Sea Castle of 40 Guns, would sail in two days after to the Relief of Genl. Oglethorpe. The said Captain was just returned from a Cruize, and having all his men ready on Board, had nothing to do but to take in some wood and water.
On Saturday News came, that on sight only of the Flamborough, Swift, and Hawk men of War, and the Besuford Galley, which appeared off the Bar of St. Simons the 13th Instant, the Spaniards betook themselves to their Vessels with the utmost Confusion, and left the General again Master of the Island.

(236) John Fellowfield to the Trustees recd. 8 Nov. 1742

May it please your Honours

I received your discharge on Saturday the 15th of May, after I had Summon'd the Jurys for the Court which was held on Monday the 17th and after having been trifled with by your president, who absolutely told me a few days before, there was no new Constitutions come over, nor my name mentioned nor any letters for me from yr. honrs. and at the same time had them by him, not but it was welcome and what I expected for declaring the real truth. You say I forgot to preserve the peace and Authority of Government, which I deny, and can make it appear otherwise many times I have kept the peace when other Magistrates have been in Liquor themselves, and raised such Fumes in Town enough to set us together, and your honours says heading a discontented party, those you call so some are of Superior Character to any of those you have now in Office, and most of them upon a par and its most certain, they have made larger Improvements in Building and planting, which is more the pity, we have so ruined our selves, when all we have done is of no
value, Houses that has cost some hundred pounds Sterling, never brought one farthing Rent, and now ready to fall, not having Tenants to keep them in Repair, and you observe to bring all order into confusion; The Strictest (237) order was kept when I was a Magistrate, Your honours say persons not content with Government are equally unable to Govern themselves, we are able to Govern our selves, and think you unable to chose Governors for us, as we best know the people, and who is fittest for the Magistracy, those you have Chose from time to time have been great Instruments of oversetting the Colony, with your bad titles to the Lands, and the prohibition of the use of Negroes which has ever been found usefull and Beneficial in this Country, and there writing Letters to you against particular persons who are innocent of their false charges, I mean such as Coll. Stephens and Thos. Jones have done, to many ones prejudice. There is now more Confusion amongst the Magistrates and your Council with the general dislike to them all that ever was, which Letters will demonstrate that you will receive, Mr. Watson you sent over first Recorder, and afterwards appointed him third Bailiff in the Room of Thos. Jones, and the said Jones in my Room, of 2d Bailiff, after having been Indicted by the Grand Jury, for breaking open a Box that had the Deceas'd Accts. in it, the Affair you have before you long 'ere this, from the president and assistants, without the president forgot to send the Affidavits and proceedings, which he promised the Assistants so to do, His Memory is very bad but he is capable of making Wilfull mistakes the said Jones and he was very intimate at that time but reverse now, Mr. Wattson Committed Capt. Mathew, Thos. Ormaton, Andrew Duchee for refusing to serve on (238) the
Jury for May the 17th if Mr. Jones sat as a Magistrate on the Bench, when he was Indicted for Felony the Court before, and the said Mathews was Foreman and Ormston one of the said Grand Jury and Mr. Parker your first Bayliff chief Evidence against him the said Jones; these three persons were Committed to the Common prison called the Loghouse till they paid their fines, which had they continued all night, you know not the Consequence thereof, the town takes it as a very great Compliment your sending a Bailiff, and that professes the Law publickly and never quotes any Statute, they think you should have sent two such, another in their Behalf; You'll believe when it is too late, but I have this to add, you know not the bad managemt. of your president, and that he is supersanuated and like a Child led by the Nose, by Ignorante persons that always has design, The Selfishness of Henry Parker whom you Instructed and kept in place so many years to the Astonishment of every body that knewed him, which will never be forgot by the Inhabitents of Savannah, The many Crimes Jones has been guilty of which will appear to your discredit Some time or other, perhaps sooner than expected, and for the Lawyer has already took such steps as has drove three families away to Carolina, and dare venture further to say he'll never improve here as much as the least of those that are gone, You'll find a Number of persons from this Colony come home if affairs is not altered, that will publish in the most publick manner before your faces, and the whole World, the hardships they have undergone, of the many different kinds, and their large Improvements though in a Starving Condition at the same time for want of Common liberty. Coll. Stephens when he was here before to run
out a large tract of Land in South Carolina, he lodged at my house when in Savannah then he was of my Opinion, with others, and often declared the Country would never do without Negroes, and the Lands on Fee Simple, with many other Expressions Concerning the Colony; and the Loghouses that he approves of so much now, was then as bad as any Inquisition, and he said Capt. Wattson was Illegally confined these declarations he made at Several times and many in Company, both at Taverns and private houses and believe he is privy to his Sons proceedings as much as my self or any other person that signed the papers and Wellwishers Thereto, or to be plainer those you call the Malecontents, and believe you'll find things as I have said to be true, We are in daily hopes that his Majesty King George the Second will take the Trust off your hands, which would give us the utmost pleasure; and till then neither our Interest or any office will be worth one farthing to any person here, I hope your honrs. will not think I write out of any peak, because you have displeased me, or to think I want any favour of you, I wod sooner go to the furthest part of the Earth (240) Earth before I would accept of any Office from you called by the name of the Trustees of Georgia, who has been ye Ruin of so many poor people Inhabitants of Georgia many of whom brought a great deal of money and effects with them. This day being the 8th of May died Capt. Jacob Mathews who was a Man of honour and Resolution and great Interest with the Indians, his Behaviour was so agreeable to them, as well as other persons, which can say he was generally well esteemed, that his Death was much Lamented, tho Reported otherwise by your Secretary Coll. Stephens to your honours; about two weeks before he died, he had a
letter from his Excellency Genl. Oglethorpe, who was so kind to acquaint him, the said Mathews, what was wrote home against him by your Secretary; He knowing his own Innocence and the falsity of the report so affected him, that verily believe shortned his days, even his Excellency would not believe it himself, had he, the said Mathews not been a man of Trust and worth a Captains Commission would have not been to him given, Ile say no more of that Gentleman because he is a Man in years and Age will not allow him to do much more mischief, but to succeed him, Henry Parker to be short he is every thing base and mean, and ever a Tool to those in Authority, that is the Major part or the strongest side or that side he can get the most from, but rather choose the Strongest side as being naturally a Coward, Just or unjust, though he had the Impudence to make an Affidavit to Mr. Jones against Sr. Richard Everard his offering him (241) a Extrins Brib of a years Sallary and of my Encouraging of him the same to accept of it, which when Sr. Richard was here, had not sufficient money himself for his own expence, and for my encouraging him I never heard, nor see any thing like it, and Justly can make oath to the falsity of it, But am sure of this had it been in Sr. Richards power to offer any bribe to Parker he would readily have accepted of, as has to my knowledge many times before, and likewise at that very time, he was in great straights, and out of favour with your Store keeper Thomas Jones because he had just protested against him concerning the fraudulent designs of Signing the Sola Bills with several other things which need not relate though I have the Copies of the same as Swore before me, and they must needs be with you some months ago and the Contents well known unto you, But this intended president of yours
has a particular gift of protesting and Swearing and Countermanding if Occasion Serves, therefore may Suit some employ the best. Notwithstanding I have the Credit of being turned out for Speaking by your honours, I would put you in the st Light as this being the last time I ever intend to write you or least I beleive so, How inconsistent it is the Bailiffs to be Assistants to the president, If the three Bailiffs agree your president and the other is but a Cypher, and what Justice then can be had by an appeal (242) from Court by the person agrieved when the same three persons agrees again when at that Board. The meanest Capacity here can see into that. Mr. Pye our Recorder whom you had displaced, and afterwards left to the discretion of Coll. Stephens to put him in again, I was afraid of his turning distracted which he said all he repented of was because he had not Signed our last paper which was under the Care of Thos. Stephens our present Agent, which he deserved to be turned out for that and for nothing else, at that time it was supposed that he was out of Office, If our Agent does not do us Justice, we will all come and be Agents for our Selves, and bring our Accts. with us what we have laid out, and doubt not but shall receive the Ballance of your Honours or else where, of what was laid out in improvents. Some are not in debt at all others are a little as I am one of those that expect 600 £ at least deducting the Store debt. You order me in a Letter dat. about 14 or 15 months ago to concur with every thing Coll. Stephens did or said for peace Sake I have done it, though have been consious at the Same time it was wrong, which is the only thing I am sorry for, your Recommendation was so particular to him. I am

Yr. Honrs.

Most obedt. humble

John Fallowfield
A Copy of an Address to Genl. Oglethorpe from the Principal Freeholders and Inhabitants of Port Royal and Places adjacent in South Carolina.

Port Royal in South Carolina 29 July 1742

To his Excellency James Oglethorpe Esqr.
Capt. General and Commander in Chief over all his Majestys Forces in Carolina and Georgia and Colonel of his Majestys Regiment of foot doing Duty at St. Simons and Frederica

May it please your Excellency

We the principal freeholders and Inhabitants of Port Royal Island the the parts adjacent, for our Selves and other Settlers, being the Southern Frontiers of his Majesty's province of South Carolina, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your late Wonderfull Success, under God, over your and our inveterate and barbarous Enemy the Spaniards, who have so lately invaded your Excellency in such a numerous manner, to the great amazement and Terror of his Majesty's loyal Subjects dwelling in these open and defenceless parts.

It is very certain, had they Succeeded in their attempts against your Excellency, they would have entirely destroyed us, and laid our Lands waste and desolate, have filled our habitations with blood and Slaughter, and his Majesty would in all probability have lost this fine and Spacious Port of Port Royal, where some of the best and largest Ships of the British Nation might harbour securely on any Occasion.
We are very sensible of the great protection and Safety we have enjoy'd a long time by your Excellency's being to the Southward of us, and your keeping your Sloops of War on the Cruize, which has secured our Trade and Fortunes in Safety, more than all the Ships of War that were ever Stationed at Charles Town. But more especially by your late Resolution in frustrating the attempts of our Enemies (tho invaded by so strong a Sea as well as Land force, as was thought impossible for you to hold out against) when nothing could have saved us from utter Ruin, next to the providence of Almighty God, but your Excellency's singular Conduct and the Bravery of his Majestys troops under your Command, whom we think our duty to pray to God to protect, and send you success in all your undertakings for his Majestys Service. And we assure your Excellency, not a man of us but would willingly have ventured our all in Support of your Excellency and your Gallant Troops, were we assisted and put in a Condition to have been of service to you; and we always look on our Interest so united to the Colony of Georgia, that had your Excellency been cut off, we must have fell in Course.

We humbly pray your Excellency, to accept of this our acknowledgments as an earnest of our hearty Zeal and affection to your Excellency and his Majestys Troops under your Command.

We are &ca.

(246) 3d Aug. 1642

The Deposition of Samuel Cloake, lately belonging to his
Majesty's Ship the Flamborough, and taken Prisoner off Augustine by the Spaniards in May 1742.

Frederica in Georgia Ss.

This Deponent being duly Sworn, Saith, that he was put prisoner on board a Ship called the Pretty Nancy, taken by the Spaniards from the English, fitted out with ten Carriage and six Swivel Guns, which was part of the fleet that carried the Troops from Augustine for the Invasion of Georgia and South Carolina; that She had 150 Soldiers on board, besides Sailors: that he Counted 44 Sail, besides the launches and those that went in land, and the Pettiaugaus which carried the Indians: That they sailed from Augustine the beginning of June, and met with very hard Gales for three days, which dispersed the fleet: that the Chief Pilot on board the Commodore was one Parris, belonging to Port Royal in South Carolina, and who was married there, and had a plantation in that province: That they came to an Anchor with part of the fleet off Frederica Bar, to the Northward of it; and the Spaniards said, that they should not have found out Georgia, had it not been for Parris their Pilot: That they lay several days at Anchor off the Bar; during which time the men were put into small boats in order to land; but seeing several men marching on the beach they were afraid to land as they intended, and came (247) on board again for about three days, after holding a Council of War, they were resolved not to land any men till they had made themselves Masters of the Harbour. During the time they lay off this Bar, the Spaniards often whetted their Swords, and held their knives to this Deponent's and other
English prisoners throats, saying they would cut the throats of those they should take at Georgia. They sailed in on the 5th of July with a Strong Easterly wind and tide of flood: That the English fired from the Batteries and Ships very briskly, and the Spaniards said, that the English stood very well: That 4 pound Shots killed the Ship where this Deponent was, and one eighteen pound Shot from the Battery killed Seven men on board the large Ship. That there were of the Spaniards eight three Mast Ships, the Comodore was a 20 Gun Ship. There was also a Snow with 14 nine pounders, and a Galley with three large guns, one of which he heard was a 12 pounder, who was manned with above a 100 men. There were also several privateers, Some of them with 10 guns, and some with eight: That the Spaniards and some Irish men on board told him, that in the whole fleet there were about 5 or 6000 men, and they were come with design to take Georgia, and after that go to Port Royal in South Carolina. He farther says, that they had a whole Regiment of Negroes, with a Company of Grenadiers, in the same manner as other Regiments have, and Cloathed in the same Livery as other Spanish Regiments.

They were Commanded by Negroe Officers, and he saw their Officers walking along with the Governor of Augustine on Shore, and they were dressed in Gold and Silver Lace Cloaths like other Officers, and that they were kept in the same pay as the other Regiments. He further saith, that the Ship where this Deponent was, was loaded with Grenadiers and Dragoons, who had on board Saddles, Bridles, Pistols, and all Accoutrements: That they landed all them from on board his Ship, and put a Small Guard of 10 Men on board, and this Deponent asking the
Serjeant whether he had been at Frederica, he answer'd, that the Woods were so full of Indians, that the Devil could not go through them, and that the Indians had killed above 150 of their best men, and that there was but very few Soldiers among the English Indians. Those who came on board were so down hearted, that they would hardly Speak a word: That upon this they were order'd to get water on board, in Order to get to Sea in a hurry, which this Deponent took the advantage of, and made his Escape to General Oglethorpe.

Mark
Samuel X Cloake
of

Sworn to before me this 3d day of August 1742

John Calwelle

The above is an exact Copy of the Original Test.

Fran. Moore

(250) Jo. Dobel to ye E. of Egmont recd. 26 Jan'y. 1742/3

Savannah 6 August 1742

My Lord

I am exceedingly troubled that it hath hitherto been so much out of my power to discharge my duty in the Register office, but every thing is now so much in confusion that nothing can at present be done in it. God hath wonderfully saved us; a greater deliverance sure never was! and had the men of War which then lay at Anchor in Charle...
Town harbour came up to the Generals assistance, it is not probable that a soul of the Spaniards could have escaped: But alack! their conduct was too shamefull to mention. The brave Capt. Frankland was not one of those he was then on a cruise.

I am not able to give your Lordship a particular Account of the Invasion only that the Spaniards came with 5500 men (besides 400 negroes which never arrived) 4500 of those were actually landed on St. Simons Island where they made themselves Masters of the Fort, and advanced some of them within a mile of Frederica. But were gallantly received and bravely repulsed! In this Georgia hath done valiently.

The famous Don Antonio Barba who Commanded Fort St. Lazarea in the Siege of Carthagena was slain, with some others of his Company which they called Invincible. Their General Slew some say 300, others above 400 of the Spaniards, prevented their design of attacking Port Royal, and happy was it they were so prevented: for not only the Inhabitants of Port Royal, but of the Country all along on the Seacoast had (251) forsaken their habitations quite home to Charles Town and they of that place were struck with a Panick fear: So that had the Spaniards prosecuted their first design of attacking Carolina and not Georgia, no one can say how fatal the Consequence would have been, nor where the Conquest would have ended.

I am very happy in the acquaintance of the Revd. Mr. Orton who is a Sweet worthy Gentleman, a friend to the Poor, and a Lover of his Country. I shall upon his repeated Invitations go into the parsonage house to dwell with him as soon as he is a little recoverd from his
Indisposition of body, which he has been under since the Alarm.

Oh my Lord! I pray God I may not have offended your Lordship by my last letter: I don't desire your Lordship to give any regard to what my thoughts are, if it does not appear plain to your Lordship: And I heartily desire it may not. I have rather believe well of Mr. Stephens than ill; and at any time should be glad of a Reason to alter my thoughts but I am as firmly persuaded that a Secret Plot is carrying on against the honourable Board, as I am that open opposition hath been made: And if I was not so clear in the particulars thereof as I ought before I communicated my thoughts to your Lordship, I humbly pray your Lordship to forgive me, and not give me up to be made a Sacrifice of. But from the high esteem, and affectionate Regard which I bear your Lordship (252) in particular and the Trustees in general, I am grieved to the Soul to see the face things bear in this place.

That the designs of the Trustees are most Just and honourable, that they do most earnestly strive to promote the welfare of this place in general and of every particular person in it, is a persuasion so firmly rooted in my mind that not all the people in the world should cause me to suspect ought to the contrary, much less to alter my opinion.

And when my thoughts are directed this way it quickens my affection which in duty I owe your Lordship and the Trustees, makes me careless of my own advantage and is the Cause of the liberty for which I now humbly Sue pardon.

My Letter to the Trustees; Plan of the Town of Savannah, and
List of References thereunto I have herewith enclosed that your Lordship may make what use thereof you please, to Exhibit it or not; nor shall I send any Copy thereof to any save to your Lordship. My daily prayers are that the Almighty may greatly lengthen your Lordships life, and abundantly bless your declining days who am

Your Lordships

ever dutiful most affection.

and most humble Servt.

Jno. Dobel

(254) Jno. Dobel to the Trustees recd. 26 Jan. 1742/3

Savannah 8 Aug. 1742

May it please your Honours

I dont know what to say, or how to excuse my self for the non-performance of my duty, and negligence of writing occasioned thereby. I as yet have not been able to do any thing in the Register Office.

On my arrival hither I applied to Col. Stephens and the Council of Savannah for Instructions and assistance, which the Colonel and them then promised me; but which as yet I have not received. I afterwards apply'd to the General, and he told me the method first design'd was a right one; which he indeed discribed to me but in terms above my Comprehension: So that I have had no real assistance from one or the other. And now all things are in confusion by the Spaniards who are scarcely off our Coasts, the Inhabitants dispersed, and private Animosities remaining firm.
Our deliverance from the Spaniards is singular! and may serve for an Argument with the Enemies of Georgia that Heaven will uphold and maintain it. Poor and dispicable as it is yet hath it Phinehas like stood in the gap, deserted of all assistance but Divine, and hindered the destruction of its Sister Province, trampled under foot the glory and strenght of its Superior Enemy who were near 6 to one in number. Georgia hath avenged the death of Col. Watson and of the many other brave Officers and Soldiers killed under the walls of Fort St. Lazara: So that our (255) our thankfullness, we of this place, who knew not but every day might be our last, ought to bear some proportion to our deliverance, and excite us to lay aside all hypocritical Schemes and false Resentments, and unite together heartily in praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, and to the happy Instrument in his hand, by whom he hath saved us with such a deliverance as this.

The Dutch people behaved very well during the Alarm, or Invasion, shewedthemselves very ready to do any necessary thing, and were not guilty of those Misdemeanours which some here are pleased to charge them with, and which perhaps the Honble. Board may have heard of; Such as breaking down fences, Robing of houses, Stealing of Poultry and the like, No, this was the practice of the English &c, and not of the Dutch, tho doubtless they have bad people amongst them even as there are amongst others, and perhaps some of those might Act like themselves; But tis Strange even to a wonder they did not more generally follow our examples, and really make themselves as bad as they are represented to be.
May it please your honrs.

b

my own Sentiments are, that our Dutch haters, are Negro lovers; that our disapprobation of the Dutch proceeds from a hidden Insatiable desire of Negroes.

c

I have enclosed with a Plan of the Town of Savannah a List of References, that the honourable Board may see what lots are at present occupied, by whom, and what number people and of what sort they are which (256) which do so occupy here: And in this I have to the utmost of my power laboured after truth, therefore for the deficiency of this Account, and failings of my whole Conduct in General, I humbly pray the Trustees to deal favourably with, and impute it to my Inability and want of assistance and not of a hearty Zeal and the most profound Respect for the honourable Board.

d

I do therefore humbly Request that some particular Instructions may be given me and that the honourable Board may cause it order'd that I have them. I am

Your Honours

Faithfull and most

thankfull Servant

John Dobell

(258) A Certificate relating to Mr. Fenwickes Speech to Colonel Vander Dussen Sept. 1742

There being inserted in the Carolina Gazette from July 5th to July 12th 172. in that part thereof which is there called the honourable
John Fenwicke Esqr. Speech to Colonel Vander Dussen, many extraordinary things, and one particularly which we cannot help taking notice of.

Vizt.

"And when Commodore Pearse had also set Sail and left you

"(vitz. Vander Dussen) alone upon that Island (vitz. Anastasia) with the Forces only of this Province, for your having brought off notwithstanding (under the blessing of God) with such good Conduct, all the Artillery, which the General had declared impossible to be done, and preserved the same, together with all your men, Craft &ca. at that deplorable Juncture, when in all human Probability, the whole must have fallen into the Enemies hands, and happily compleated your Retreat without any Loss.

We think our Selves obliged in Justice not only to Capt. Pearse and the Officers and Seamen of that Squadron, but to his Majesty's Service, and to the World, which may be deceived by the above Assertion, to declare that the same is not fact; and that Mr. Vender Dussen and the Carolina Regiment, were not left upon Anastasia alone. That they did not alone bring off the Artillery, and that they did not compleat the Retreat; but on the contrary, that General Oglethorpe with a Part of his Regiment, in which was Major Heron, Captains Desbrisey and Dunbar, Lieutenant James Mackay, Sutherland, Cathcart, Stewart and Wemyss, and Quarter Master Wansell formed the Rear in the retreat upon the Main, for that He, with that part of his Regiment, the Indian Rangers, and Highlanders, stay'd on the Main within half Cannon shot of the Gates of Augustine, to restrain any Sallies from the Town,
till the Artillery, excepting one piece of Cannon, which was left behind, burst; and all the men and Stores were embarked from Anastatia, and till he saw all the Craft with them on board, sailed out of the Harbour, and the men of War also sailed. (259) And we do also declare that the only Battery which did engage the half Galleys the day of the Retreat, was managed by Mr. Mace, and men paid by General Oglethorpe, and guarded by a Detachment of his Regiment, and that, under the Command of Ensigns Mace and Hogan, and that the said Battery did force one of their Galleys aground.

There was upon Anastatia besides Mr. Vander Dussen's Regiment, some of the Generals Regiment, which stay'd to the very last, with the Artillery, and a large Party of Sailors also were left by Captain Pearse and the Captains of the men of War on Anastatia to the last, and helped to bring off the Cannon, and were paid by General Oglethorpe Order, for every Gun they brought off. and Mr. Vander Dussen was so far from compleating any Retreat, that a Party of General Ogelthorpes Regiment Commanded by Mr. Hogan, marched in the Rear of the Carolina Regiment, and after that Regiment had marched off, the General in the Rear of his own Regiment, secured the Retreat.

James Oglethorpe
Alexr. Heron
George Dunbar
James Mackay
Primrose Maxwell
George Cadogan
Thos. Eyre
Whereas the names of Lieutenants Maxwell and Cadogan are Signed to the foregoing Paragraph, in which they do not appear to have been present in the Retreat, they think it necessary to add the following Explanation.

At the first raising of the Carolina Regiment, the General to assist that Province in disciplining their men, dispenced with the duty of us, who were then Second Ensigns in his Regiment, and we were accordingly appointed Officers in that Service, Vizt. Mr. Maxwell Captain Lieutenant, and Mr. Cadogan Lieutenant. That upon the first Promotions we were both appointed Captains. As this obviates an Objection which might be made by some who dare to print what they cannot sign it also enables us to add the following Particulars, which could not occur to other Persons.

After the Orders were given for a Retreat, Captain Dunbar by the Generals Order, came from his Camp on the Main to Anastatia in the Generals Cutter, and assisted in embarking the Carolina Regiment and after the whole were gone off, Capt. Dunbar returned to Point Quartelle and stay'd there till Colonel Vander Dussen and the greatest part of his Regiment was landed, and then went and reported to the General that Colonel Vander Dussen was landed safe at Point Quartelle, which is Separated from Augustine by an Arm of the Sea, which together with a party of the Generals Regiment which marched in our Rear, was a great
happiness to us; for the Carolina Regiment marched in such Disorder, that the Van which the Colonel generally led, was seldom less than four miles from the Rear, and at the first nights halting Colonel Vander Dussen lay in the Front, and Mr. Maxwell in the Rear at the distance of two Miles, and that the Regiment never joyned till they came to St. Johns, where the Colonel arrived several hours before the whole came up.

That a day or two after the Carolina Regiment came to Saint Johns, Mr. Maxwell rode back from thence twelve (261) Miles towards St. Augustine, where he met the General and his Regiment in their march to St. John's.

Primrose Maxwell
Geo. Codogan

(262) John Fallowfield to the Trustees recd. 8 Novbr. 1742

Charles Town 7 Sep. 1742

May it please Your Honrs.

I beleive it may be said your Colony is coming to a Conclusion, after these Wars, but it is not the Wars that frightened me with many others away, for we staid till the danger was over, near a month after, Your President who was Coll. of the Militia kept no Guard in the greatest time of danger, he seem'd to be quite dispirited so that he sent the money away and secured a pilot and told him he should go along with the Cash and partake with him, and kept his horse always
ready Sadled in his Garden that eat up all his Greens and other Curiosities in the sd. Garden, The Pilot he made these offers to, was Jno. Lyndle a Tythingman who Spoke publickly of it, Such Management among them never was the Like, the particulars would be too tedious to relate, I shall only tell you its Impossible for Courts to be held in Savannah, so many of the principal persons left the Colony because they could live no longer in it, according to your unwholesome Constitution, I am now here and all that I have to repent of is my obstinacy of continuing so long at Georgia, and am Severely reflected on by my friends who advised me from going at all

Yours

John Fallowfeild

(263) Already gone to Charles Town

Thos. Ormston
Edward Townshend
James Burnside
John Penrose
Willm. Elbert
John Barton
Wm. Scales
Benj. Gooldwire
Edward Bush Smith
Expected every day

John Pye Recorder
John Brownfield
Wm. Woodroof
James Campbel
with divers others

(264) 17 Sept. 1742 To His Excellency James Oglethorpe Esqr.
General and Commander in Chief of all
His Majesty’s Forces in Georgia and
South Carolina

May it Please your Excellence

We the President and Assistants Magistrates and Constables in
and for the Town and County of Savannah whose names are under written
rely on you universal Candour and Goodness towards all the people of
this Colony over whom you most worthily bear the Supream Command that
you will be pleased to accept of this our Dutyfull Address (tho late)
wherein we beg leave to offer our most unfeign’d acknowledgment and
gratitude to your Excellence for your great and unexampled Conduct in
opposing such numerous Troops as lately invaded this Province with so
unequal a force, who nevertheless thro the providence of God inspiring
them with Courage to Imitate their dering Commander xx repell’d the
Enemy wherever they attacked; and finally gave them a totall defeat
this
whereby/ixxx whole Colony was deliverd out of the Jaws of impending
Destruction.
These Sir are Actions far beyond our reach to celebrate duly, they will be known and admired by the whole world. 'twill better become us to profess with glad hearts that we look on you solely as our great Protector under those dangers that threatened us and that it is owing to you alone under God we enjoy our present tranquility.

We shall not offer to make any return here to those most uncharitable Reflections which were bestowed upon us the present Subscribers in a late letter to your Excellence which effectually answerd the Purpose (as it may be supposed was intended of cutting off all those from joyning with them whom they had set a mark on and taking thereby to themselves the Honour of being foremost in offering that Insense of praise which had it not been for those Reflections not only we but the united body of the people would readily have joined in as one.

That the Great God of Armies may continue to your Excellence the Blessings of health and prosperity and that all your undertakings so generously calculated for the good of this Colony may be ever Crowned with Success is the earnest prayer of

Your Excellency's most dutyfull and obedient Servants

Sepr. 17. 1742

A true Copy of the Original

Thomas Coleman

Sworn before us to be a true Copy of the Original

Thos. Hawkins
Thos. Marriott
Presented to Genl. Oglethorpe Sept. 1742

To His Excellency James Oglethorpe Esqr.
Captain General of his Majesty's Forces
In South Carolina and Georgia.

We the Inhabitants of the Town and County of Savannah, beg leave to assure you we are truly sensible that under the Direction of our Mercifull and Omnipotent Creator you have so far defeated the publick Enemy, that we once more enjoy those possessions from which the timorous dispositions of our Commanders here almost induced the generality of us to fly.

We saw our selves like sheep without a shepherd and our Wives and Children and effects near ready for a Sacrifice and Prey, We have experimentally seen the ardency and good effects of your paternal care, tho distant from us, and beg your acceptance of our sincere thanks to you as (under God) our immediate Deliverer.

We imagine that our Conduct from the first Settlement of the Colony in many Cases of like danger does sufficiently evince that we are always ready and resolved to maintain each Spot of our Possessions till death or the Sword should make it impracticable and as we are ready to give the utmost Testimony that we have nothing more at heart than the Welfare of the Colony and to oppose its publick and private Enemies, therefore hope from your wonted Vigilance and Love to be farther protected that such immediate measures may be taken with regard to the Militia of this place as may enable us in case of future danger to make (267) such a Defence as our reduced numbers and shatter'd
Circumstances will admit and to receive such farther relief as you shall think proper.

It is not owing to any backwardness in us that we did not express our gratitude to your Excellency sooner, we waited with Impatience to join those who we thought would have more early promoted such a Duty, but having thus expressed our Sentiments and the truth of facts we imagine your Excellency will not be surprized they do not now join us.

That God in his infinite Goodness may continue to bless and prosper your Arms and to protect and prolong your life are the Sincere wishes of

Your Excellencys

Most dutiful and Obedt. Servants

Thomas Coleman

Sworn to be a true Copy of

the Original

Thomas Hawkins

Thos. Marriott

(268) Letter from Lieut. Colonel Alexander Heron to a friend of his

Frederica in Georgia 24 Sepr. 1742

Dear Sir
According to your request I shall give you an Account of the remarkable Occurrences which happen'd at the Siege of Augustine, they are as follows. I think about the beginning of May 1740 General Oglethorpe marcht into Florida with 400 or more of his Regiment. The Highland Company, the Georgia Troop of Rangers, and a large body of Indians of different Nations; Some time after he was joined at the River St. John's by about 400 men from Carolina under the Command of one Coll. Vander Dussen, soon after the Generals arrival there, he marched with a small body of men and took St. Diego, with upwards of 50 men, and several pieces of Cannon in it. As this place was well water'd, and half way betwixt St. Augustine and St. Johns River, the General made a Magazine of it during the Siege. after he had been a few days at St. Diego, he thought proper to march towards St. Augustine, in order to View the Country, through which our Cannon and provisions must have passed, had the place been besieged on the Land side, as was once intended, he accordingly view'd the Country, Town and Castle, and two days after returned to Saint Diego, from whence he went to the banks of the Sea, to Consult with the Captains of the men of War, whose Ships lay at anchor about two miles distance from the Shore. It was then resolved that the General with 200 of his Regiment and some Indians should go on board the Ships of War in order to take the Island of Anastasia, which was accordingly done, leaving the rest of the Regiment with Lieut. Colonel Cook to guard the Artillery and Provisions, to (269) to Point Quartelle. Having taken St. Anastasia he landed some Cannon and made Batteries. An unlucky accident soon after happen'd through the Indiscretion of one Colonel Palmer, who broke the
Generals positive Orders in putting the men into Moosë after he had
demolished it, saying, it might one day or other be a Mouse trap for
our people. That accident, I say, as well as the Spanish Indians
getting into Coll. Vander Dussens Camp and killing some of his people,
made the General resolve on passing St. Augustine and Diego Rivers,
and take to the main behind the Town and Castle with about 300 of his
Regiment, Indians and others, as well to prevent unlucky accidents for
the time to come, as to block up the Place on the land side, but on
the Generals quitting St. Anastatia, it was resolved that a proper
Signal being given, the men of Wars boats should attack the Galleys
which lay in the Harbour, and the General the Town on the land side.
He lay many days waiting for this Signal to attack, but to no purpose,
for the first news he heard, was that the Captains of the men of war
were resolved to quite the Coast, being a dangerous time of the year,
and that the Carolina Voluntiers had run away, that Colonel Vander
Dussens Regiment, Officers and Soldiers were generally uneasy, and that
one of his Captains had actually deserted from the main Guard. These
disturbances soon got to the Ears of the Enemy by means of Deserters,
which occasioned a Sally (of 600 foot, 700 horse and some Indians, with
the Governor of St. Augustine at their head) upon the General, who lay
with about 200 of his Regiment and some Indians then at a miles dis-
tance, but as he never yet failed in any Enterprize when his own Regi-
ment was his Dependance, he attacked and beat that fresh body of men
into their Town with great Precipitation. I cannot help (270) acquaint-
ing you with a very extraordinary offer of Colonel Vander Dussens, to
the General, which was to continue on St. Anastatia with his small
handfull of men (disaffected both to their Country and Colonel, as appear'd by frequent Deserters to the Enemy) provided the Genll. would march 1/4 round and encamp to the Southward of the Town. If he had done this, he must have left the Enemy behind him, which were fresh and unfatigued men, and ten times his number, and no method of getting provisions or other Supplies, and his Indians resolved to go home, I say, upon seeing these disturbances, and that Colonel Vander Dussen and his people would actually be prisoners by reason of the Galleys being Masters of that Island after the men of War were gone, the General ordered the Forces to be withdrawn from St. Anastatis, and Lieutenant Colonel Cook, who as Engineer, had the charge of the Cannon and other Atillery, with some men from each Company to see it carried off, which he accordingly did with the assistance of Captain Townshends and other Sailors, which were afterwards paid by the General, so that Colonel Vander Dussens offer to continue the Blockade, must at the best have been a mistaken piece of Service, and that of his Regiment carrying off the Cannon an entire falsehood. As soon as the Cannon and all was got off, the General retreated in a Soldier-like manner with his small handfull of men through a large plain within less than Cannon shot of the Castle, with Colours flying and Drums beating, and encamped that night within three miles of the Town. Next day after the Sun was up, he began his march as he had done the day before, and continued marching very slow, till he came to Diego, about 14 miles from St. Augustine, where he stayed three days to refresh his people. During the time of (271) Stay there, the Enemy sent a Party of Discovery, one of which party was taken prisoner, and two killed.
Nothing else extraordinary happened till we came to St. Johns River, where the Genl. applied to Coll. Vander Dussen for one hundred men to enable him to keep possession of the said River, and the Forts he had taken from the Enemy, which were situated upon it, but his application was to no effect, for he could not obtain one man. Coll. Vander Dussen at last grew scarce of provisions by reason of another Capt. of his Regiment deserting with his Company in a Vessel where the provisions belonging to the whole, were. This refusal of Coll. Vander Dussen's occasioned the Generals drawing in the Garrison of St. Francisco de Pupo, which lay at the head of the River St. John's, and commanded the Passage, through which Indians of different Nations might pass, either to assist or annoy the Enemy, so shall leave it to you or any other impartial Judge, if more could be done by Genll. Oglethorpe on this occasion. The Governor of St. Augustine who was beat under his own walls by our General, as I have before said, with very unequal numbers, was immediately advanced by his Master the King of Spain, and I make no doubt, but our Genll. (when ye Story comes to be impartially related) will be thought by our Prince, full as deserving. Since I have been speaking of the two Commanders above, it will not be improper to acquaint you that the Govr. of St. Augustine in his turn, came to pay us a Visit on this Island, and entered our Harbour the 5th July 1742 with 36 Sail of Vessels, and 4500 men, we were not above 450 men besides a few Highlanders, Rangers and Indians, all not exceeding 150 more. Our Genll. Conducted his men so well that the Govr. of St. Augustine with several other Officers of great Rank belonging to that Army, thought proper to embark and go off, with a very considerable
loss of men on their side, and a very trifling one on ours. You know I
have the honour to bear a Commission in the Army, not inconsiderable,
therefore ought not, nor dare not tell an untruth. You may publish the
whole of this Letter as an absolute fact from

Dear Sir

Yours at Command

Alexr. Heron

(272) Joseph Avery to Mr. Verelts recd. Feby. 1742/3

Savannah in Georgia 27 Oct. 1742

Sir

It has pleased God that I have had a most excellent and quick
passage to America where I arrived the 16th Inst. after a short passage
of five weeks.

My arrival was much wanted to run out land and settle a Town for
the Dutch or German Servants which I am going to do at White Bluff upon
Vernon River for about a hundred families, the land being very good.

It is true there are not above forty families the rest of the land will
be ready for others when they come over, I believe they will be industrious and do very well for themselves, but not for any other they
having been very expensive to the Trustees, nor will any white Servants
be of any profit unless they are well looked after, and reduced to
rules in working like the Black Servants in Carolina.

I suppose you will allow my Sallary to commence from the
beginning of October, I am sure it will be fully earned before Christmas
day, not only in running out the Dutch Servants town and land, but also
in continuing on the General Survey to the South of the Province, I
should be glad you would hasten over my Commission and Instructions,
that so I may know how far I am to Act, and whether it will be agree-
able to the duty of Surveyor and Inspector of the Colony as drawn up
by me and left with you when I came away, I know they are both wanted
and (273) will be equally useful, but without my power I cannot open my
office and begin my books and enter and record things in form, nor can
I receive Claims Warrants for running land, or give plots and Grants
annex'd without, nor can I inspect the Several plantations Improvements
and other things wanted to be looked into in the Colony and keep
Journals thereof as we proposed without sufficient power so to do.

I have of this date writ to the Trustees according to their
order which please to see and let me know how far they approve of what
is therein proposed and oblige

Sir

Your most humble servant

Joseph Avery

P. S.

I shall write you more fully in my next

(284) Mr. Tho. Upton to the Earl of Egmont Recd. 12 Jany. 1742/3

Frederica 4 Nov. 1742

My Lord
I could not let slip this opportunity of writing to your Lordship to acquaint you how I go on in this place; I suppose your Lordship has been acquainted of my leaving my Settlement upon this Island, and took up the Island of All-Honey near Savannah where I did settle and planted and had this last year a very good Crop but the misfortune of the last Invasion I left my place and was here with the General at every attack he had with the Spaniards, and while I was here the Indians plundered me and took all my goods out of the house, they did not as much as leave me a Grain of Corn or Pease, in short they have quite Strip'd me and render'd me in so deplorable a Condition unless the Honble. Trustees take my Case into Consideration. I have met with great losses ever since I have been in this Colony; Upon my first settling on the Island I had two Servants, 7 Hogs, 5 dozen of Fowls, Beef, Pork, flower &ca. all taken by the Spaniards. These things are a great loss to a person of a Small fortune; I assure your Lordship I have laid out in settling upwards of £500 and had as I imagined brought things to bear so as to live in a Comfortable manner. I am really reduced, only his Excellency is so good as to Committ the care of one of the Guard Boats, for which I have 4 Shillings month, its some help indeed, but I should much rather remain planting was I in a Capacity, for I am sure the Country and Soil is good and pleasant. I assure your Lordship I never concerned my self in any of the publick affairs, nor never will. I never Signed any paper unless one which Coll. Stephens sent to England, shewing what this County is able to produce. There is no part of America I like as well as this place, had I servants to assist me. If the Trustees would Grant me the
Credit of Six servants I should be able to repay them in a short time, I beg the favour of your Lordships Interest to their Honours, I have nobody to rely on but your Lordship, I hope you will enquire of the Bearer of these and he will give you a Character of

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedt. humble Servant

Tho: Upton

P.S.

Mrs. Upton joins with me in Duty to yr. Lordship and my Lady.

(288) State of Ebenezer 4 Dec. 1742 recd. 17 March 1742/3

The whole Congregation of Ebenezer consisted in the latter End of the Year 1742 of . . . 77 Men, all able to bear Arms few excepted.

70 Women

42 Boys

60 Girls

2 Maid Servants

256

By the Blessing of God/ our Peoples produce of this year was

3048 Bushells of Corn, 57 Bushells of Pease, 566 Bushells of Potatoes, 733 Bushells of Rice, 92 Bushells of Wheat, and 11 Bushells of Rye and Barley. Our Peoples Fields at the Mill River have been over flown in
the Spring too late, which hinder'd them from planting them. The most
too people of the last Settlers were disabled by long and hard Sicknesses
to plant or to preserve their Growth, which are the Reasons, why the
Crop of this year did not answer our Expectations in the Spring.
However we have enough and to Spare. Being some hard sudden Showers
last Summer our Wheat was lodged down very much, hence it was that we
had much Straw and Husks, and not so much Wheat in grains, as we
expected. This fall a great deal of European Grain was planted, and
they get the longer the more experience, what manner they must use in
planting and preserving European Grain, which grows in our Pine land,
if manured but a Little, exceeding well. As for meat kind they have
killed as many Beaves and Hoggs, as they wanted for their own Use,
besides the Calves which they have sold at Savannah, and killed for
Sickly Persons at home. By the help and Good Direction of his Excellency
(289) General Oglethorpe our Town is provided with plenty of Young
Mulberry Trees, which thrive mighty well, and the Women of our Settle-
ment are very much encouraged by the Small, but successfull attempt of
our Orphan House, to spend a due time in making Silk. This year a
Strong and long Bridge between the Town and the Plantations was built,
and our Water Mill repaired by common Work of our Inhabitants in a very
strong and usefull manner, which we count for one of the greatest
temporal Benefits, we enjoy in the Colony. Our Church in the town is no
quite finished, and the Carpenters with their Assistants are now about
to build another at the Plantations, for which the Timber, Boards, and
other things have been prepared in the Spring. Our Orphan House
prospers very well under the Blessing of God, where the Master and his
People fall in the way of Cultivating and tilling the Ground, as it is usual in their Native Country, which is mighty Encouraging to our Inhabitants. Our Orphan House is now rid of all the Debts, which Necessity obliged me to Contract from the Beginning, except 37 £ Sterling to the Store of the Honble. Trustees, for which I have besought them in a Letter either to remit this Debt to the Orphan House, or to give so long Credit, till God enables us to repay it with thankfullness.

Signed

The Truth of this Account

Especially of the Crop above mentioned, is confirmed by

Signed

John Martin Bolzius

Dec. 4th 1742

Israel Christian Gronau

Signed

F. Vigera

(290) The above written, is an abstract of the number of the Inhabitants sent me by Mr. Bolzius at my Request, that the present State of Ebenezer might be represented to the Honble. Trustees, in Obedience to their Order; and therewith he also sent me a particular Account of the present Circumstances of that place; whereof this is a true Copy.

Will: Stephens
Recd. 29 April 1743

Frederica )
          ) The Deposition of Samuel Lee
to with ) Freeholder of this Town taken before us
Dec. 10th 1742 )

This Deponent declares upon Oath that Mr. Hawkins had Requested and Advised him a long time Since to marry Anne Bennet Widow of Levi Bennet deceased, And that the said Mr. Hawkins used several motives and Arguments for that purpose, And that this Deponent did then declare the said Anne Bennet to be his Wife, And that he did then Object against being married by Mr. Norris, His Maid Servant being then big with Child by him (the said Norris) As it was reported by several people, And that this Deponent thought the said Norris to be a bad man, And that the said Mr. Hawkins did then tell this Deponent, that Mr. Norris's being a bad Man was no reasonable Excuse for this Deponent to be guilty of the like Upon which this Deponent says that a few days after he was married in the presence of the said Mr. Hawkins

A true Copy of the Original
Declared before T. H.

J. T.

Thos. Hawkins

John Terry
Reed. 29 April 1743

Frederica

to with

Dec. 10th 1742

The Deposition of John Harding
Freeholder of this Town before us

This Deponent declares upon Oath that he would long ago have
married Mary Spencer Widow of George Spencer, But that Mr. Horris who
was at this place, was reported so Scandalous a Person that he this
Deponent rather chose not to be married by him. This Deponent Says he
was spoke to by Mr. Hawkins about it, and Urged to Marry the Said Widow
Spencer, and that this Dept. did then declare to the sd. Mr. Hawkins
that the above Reasons were his Objections, and that he this Dept. did
then declare the said Widow Spencer to be his Wife, and for that pur-
pose he this Dept. did then say that he would willingly embrace any
opportunity to marry the said Widow Spencer, when he had the good
fortune to meet a Clergyman that did not shew such visible proofs
of his bad Inclination, this, this Dept. Says he declared before
the Publick Court And that the Banes of Matrimony hath been published
twice at Frederica by Mr. Dyson and that the said Mr. Dyson upon some
occasion leaving Frederica the day ensuing he went to Savannah and died
there

a True Copy of the Original
Declared before T. H.

J. T.

Thos. Hawkins

John Terry.
Reed. 29 April 1743

The Deposition of Thomas Hird
one of the Constables of Frederica
in Georgia

Frederica 15. Dec. 1742

This Deponent Saith that in or about the month of December which was in the year of our Lord 1733 Mr. Thomas Hawkins first Beyliff of the town of Frederica gave a Warrant to this Deponent against Capt. James Gascoigne then Commanding his Majestys Sloop the Hawk with Orders for apprehending the said Gascoigne for violently assaulting the Wife of Richard Lawly And this Deponent saith he went to St. Simons Point to General Oglethorpe and desired his Advice whither it was not dangerous for him this Deponent to attempt serving the Warrant upon the said Gascoigne without having a Sufficient force to protect him in the Execution of his Office and that the General then bid him try to Execute the Warrant and that if he this Deponent met with any ill Treatment he would support him with his Regiment whereupon this Deponent went to Capt. Gascoignes house taking with him one Thomas Proctor then a Freeholder of Frederica and one of his own Servants both of whom are since dead and acquainted the said Gascoigne that he had such a Warrant against him and laying his hand on his right Sleeve told him the said Gascoigne that he arrested him in the Kings name to which Gascoigne said he did not choose to go then with this Deponent but that he would appear at Court and answer to the Charge laid against him or words to that effect. (297) And this Deponent farther saith that soon afterwards the said Gascoigne sailed
in the said Hawk Sloop for Charles Town in South Carolina and never appeared at the Court or ever afterwards to Frederica if he had he would have apprehended him for that the Magistrates had given him strict Orders for so doing and the people of the Town all agreed to assist but does not know or believes that any farther application was made to General Oglethorpe on that Occasion.

And lastly this Deponent Saith that the said Richd. Lawley gave him this Deponent five Shillings for his trouble in serving the said Warrant which money was drank out between them in a Publick house and that the said paper hereunto annexed is to the best of this Deponents memory and belief a true Copy of the Original Warrant.

Sworn at Frederica in Georgia this 15th day of December 1742 before me

John Calwell

Thos. Hird