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H.R. Doc. No. 577, 55th Cong., 2nd Sess. (1898)

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55TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 577.

ANNUAL REPORT

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY
OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1897.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1898.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of that Association for the year 1897.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

HON. GARRET A. HOBART,
President of the Senate.

HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a general report of the proceedings of the American Historical Association at their thirteenth annual meeting, held in Cleveland, Ohio, December 28-30, 1897. The report is prefaced by a list of officers for 1898 and a table of contents. Following the treasurer's report and a list of committees for 1897-98 is the inaugural address by the president of the association, James Schouler, LL. D., of Boston, Mass., with most of the papers that were actually read and some that were presented by title. Then comes the second annual report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the work of which has been highly appreciated by specialists and which promises even better results in the future. Certain valuable bibliographies which for lack of space were omitted from the annual report for 1896 are appended and recommended for publication.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT B. ADAMS,
Secretary.

Mr. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.



AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884.

OFFICERS FOR 1898.

President:

GEORGE P. FISHER, D. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Yale University.

Vice-Presidents:

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

EDWARD EGGLESTON,
New York City.

Secretary:

HERBERT B. ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Secretary and Curator:

A. HOWARD CLARK,
*Custodian of Section of American History, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.*

Treasurer:

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Ph. D.,
130 Fulton street, New York City.

Secretary Church History Section:

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D. D., LL. D.,
692 West End avenue, New York City.

Executive Council:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., L. H. D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,
President of the University of Wisconsin.

Hon. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D.,
Richmond, Va.

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.,
President of the University of Michigan.

HENRY ADAMS,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, LL. D.,
Worcester, Mass.

RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., LL. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

H. MORSE STEPIENS, A. M.,
Professor, Cornell University.

FREDERICK J. TURNER, Ph. D.,
Professor, University of Wisconsin.

Hon. MELVILLE W. FULLER,
Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT B. HART, Ph. D.,
Professor, Harvard University.

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I.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, DECEMBER 28-30, 1897.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By HERBERT B. ADAMS, Secretary.

The thirteenth annual convention of this national historical society was held in the city of Cleveland December 28-30, 1897. Once before in its peripatetic experience the association met in a Western city, but that was the city of Chicago, amid the noise and distractions of the World's Fair and in the heat of midsummer. Cleveland in winter weather afforded a striking but not disagreeable contrast. While all varieties of Erie lake-side climate in December from rare and radiant sunshine to snow and sleet were naturally exhibited, yet the joys and festivities of the Christmas season made every visiting member happy and contented.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Cleveland convention was its social success. The local committee of arrangements (Professor Bourne and Dr. Howe), and the generous hospitality of some of the best families in the city combined to offer the American Historical and Economic associations a series of receptions and luncheons which, in opportunities for meeting old friends and making new ones, far excelled the regular sessions of the two societies.

Among these social attractions were (1) the afternoon reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Homer Wade, in their handsome house, with its beautiful art gallery, on Euclid avenue; (2) the afternoon reception by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield, which was greatly enjoyed by people who had already become well acquainted; (3) the equally agreeable evening reception offered by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather. Besides these charming receptions there were two dancing parties at The Stillman, which gave the learned historians and economists a double chance to see the beauty and chivalry of Cleveland.

At The Stillman, the headquarters of both associations, was one day served a late breakfast for all visiting members and their friends. Dr. James Schouler, president of the Historical Association, began the speaking by an entertaining contrast between the present-day Cleveland and Cleveland as he knew it forty years ago. Prof. J. Morse Stephens, of Cornell University, acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers in a most felicitous manner. Among them was Senator Hanna, of Ohio, who afterwards entertained, at his own home on Lake avenue, some of the officers of the Historical Association. There was also a luncheon given to the two associations by President Thwing, at Adelbert College, where, in the Hatch library, one of the joint sessions was held. The hospitality of the Rowfant Club and other courtesies were shown to the visitors, who thus enjoyed the freedom of the city in most delightful ways. After every evening session there was a pleasant reunion of old friends at The Stillman or at some well-known club.

While these various social gatherings undoubtedly afforded the best of all opportunities for promoting the scientific, national, and academic interests of both associations, there was a great deal of hard and useful work done by committees. Most important for the interest of "American history and of history in America" were the numerous and protracted sessions of the committee of seven, appointed one year ago to consider the requirements in history for entrance to college, and also the whole subject of history in secondary schools. After much preliminary discussion a specific report of progress was made to the association. The committee stated the results of an organized inquiry regarding the status of history in representative schools in all parts of the country. It was agreed that the committee should continue in office and recommend to a committee of the National Educational Association the institution of a more extended historical course in high schools, so as to represent, so far as practicable, four great subjects in the following order: (1) Ancient history, (2) European, (3) English, (4) American history with civil government. The committee reserved for future discussion and report the subject of history in lower grades than the high school, but agreed that it was desirable to teach, in elementary ways, the history and government of our own country, with some preliminary or collateral study of biography and European history.

Most interesting was the public discussion of the use of historical sources in colleges and secondary schools. This was led by Professor Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Hart, of Harvard, and Professor Woodburn, of Indiana University. Professor Fling, of the University of Nebraska, described the so-called "Nebraska method" of using original sources (in English translation) for the study of classical history in secondary schools. This German method has already been widely extended in America by the use of reprints or extracts from original historical materials. While some doubts were expressed by Dr. Avery as to the wisdom and practicability of this "source method" for young pupils, the general conviction appeared to be that it could often be happily combined with class lectures, good text-books, collateral reading, the study of special topics by reference both to standard literature and to original authorities. Professor Hart likened the occasional use of historical sources to the use of plants in the study of botany. Professor Cheyney said the source method vitalized history and converted a world of shadows into a world of realities.

A valuable and highly suggestive paper on the "Teaching of History in the German Gymnasias," was read by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College, who thus summarized her recent observations: (1) The entire field of history is covered in three surveys (wider and more detailed as the course advances); (2) the work in history is correlated with every other subject in the curriculum, and in a sense becomes its unifying force; (3) ample time is given to its consideration, and it receives the same serious treatment as do other subjects in the course; (4) the division of material and the method of treatment are based on the boy's psychological development; (5) the narrative method of instruction gives the boy a vivid impression of the reality of history; (6) the course of history is complete in itself and at the same time it forms an ideal preparation for university work; (7) every teacher of history is an absolute master of the subject taught.

Keen interest was also awakened by a public discussion of the opportunities for American students of history and economics in Europe. The subject was introduced in an admirable paper by Professor Haskins, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Historical Studies at Paris." Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of Cornell University, followed with a highly entertaining as well as instructive talk on the "Opportunities for the Study of

History at Oxford and Cambridge." The advantages of Oxford appeared to be chiefly in the historical associations of the place and the library facilities of the Bodleian. Professor Stephens said the study of political economy occupied in his student days a very subordinate place in the History School at Oxford. English professors in their writings have nobly represented economics, but English students have to work out their own knowledge of both historical and political science, with the aid and suggestions of tutors. English facilities for historical study were further described by Dr. Abbott, who recently took at Oxford the new "Research Degree." German opportunities for American students of history were discussed by other speakers.

The impression was left by Professor Haskins that the schools of Paris are again becoming the historical center of the world. In his inaugural address at a Washington meeting of the Association some years ago, President C. K. Adams suggested the above noteworthy tendency of our time. American graduate students would do well to make the grand tour of English, German, Italian, and French universities after winning their Ph. D. in America, as did Dr. Haskins, whose valuable article on "The Vatican Archives," first published in the *American Historical Review* in October, 1896, and republished by the *Catholic University Bulletin* in April, 1897, was pronounced by Hofrath von Sickel, director of the Austrian Institute in Rome, the best paper ever written upon this subject. Such good work abroad can not be done prematurely by American students.

The most important business proceedings of the executive council of the Historical Association were: (1) the appropriation of \$500 for the continuation of the efficient work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, concerning the progress of which the chairman, Professor Jameson, reported at the closing session; (2) the appropriation of \$1,000 toward the maintenance of the *American Historical Review* during the year 1898. All members of the association are to receive free copies of the first two numbers of the next volume, beginning in October, 1898. A committee of three, consisting of Prof. G. B. Adams, the secretary, and the treasurer, was appointed to perfect this arrangement and to issue a circular letter of explanation to members.

A plan proposed by Professor Salmon, of Vassar College, for Affiliated Historical Societies was encouraged and referred to the Secretary and Miss Salmon. This plan comprises the fol-

lowing important features: (1) Any local historical society may be affiliated with the American Historical Association by vote of the executive council of the national organization and on payment of the ordinary membership or life membership fee, as in the case of any public library or other corporation; (2) it shall be the duty of such affiliated societies to deposit each year with the secretary of the American Historical Association a complete list of the names and addresses of its members; (3) the American Historical Association shall send to such affiliated society the programmes of its meetings and such other circulars of inquiry or of information as may be deemed expedient; (4) the association shall publish in its annual report a list of such affiliated societies, together with the leading officers. This plan will probably lead to the Federal development of the American Historical Association, which is already a national society, chartered by Congress and reporting to it annually through the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is now a life member.

The only changes in the list of association officers was the addition of two members to the executive council: (1) Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, already a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution and a member of the association; (2) Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard University. Dr. James Schouler retires from the presidency into the executive council for life. Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale University, was elected president of the association; Dr. Jas. F. Rhodes, first vice-president; and Edward Eggleston, second vice-president. Prof. G. B. Adams and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet will retire from the council at the end of the current year.

The treasurer reported a gratifying increase of assets in 1897, namely, \$2,145.56, and total assets amounting to \$10,855.42. The present membership now numbers about 1,000 members, including over 100 life members. During the past year the list of members has been largely increased through the energetic cooperation of the Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Mich. Among other distinguished new members are President McKinley, and ex-President Cleveland, who signed the charter of the association January 4, 1889, just nine years ago.

The proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting may be characterized in general as exhibiting an eminently practical instead of a merely antiquarian and academic character. There was a good list of scholarly papers, but most of them were read by title only. All will probably be printed with Dr. Schouler's

inaugural address on "Constitutional Amendment and a New Federal Convention." There is no space in this connection to digest the whole programme. The main features of it were practical discussions like those already mentioned. There were two joint sessions with the American Economic Association. One, at Adelbert College, was chiefly devoted to the Relation of the Teaching of Economic History to the Teaching of Political Economy.

Highly practical, also, was the closing session of the Historical Association, devoted chiefly to a discussion of the "Functions of Local Historical Societies." By a singular fitness this subject was discussed in the audience room of the Western Reserve Historical Society, which, although local in name, is national in spirit, and with true generosity allowed the American Historical Association, which has, indeed, a name in the land, but no local habitation, the very first occupancy of a beautiful new hall, combining at once a library, a museum, and a place for assemblies. Professor Wright, of Oberlin College, welcomed the guests of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and outlined its growth and present character. Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Madison, described the origin of the Wisconsin Historical Society, which is a State-aided institution and is doing most efficient public work. Professor Jameson, of Brown University, spoke of the "Functions of State and Local Historical Societies with Respect to Research and Publication." He made an earnest plea for a larger and more national spirit in local work.

The committee on time and place for the next annual meeting reported in favor of New Haven, and recommended December 27-29, 1898. A committee was appointed to prepare the next programme: Prof. E. G. Bourne, of Yale, chairman (brother of Prof. H. E. Bourne, the efficient chairman of the Cleveland programme committee), with Professor Hart, of Harvard; Professor Judson, of Chicago; Professor Turner, of the University of Wisconsin; and H. B. Adams, of Baltimore.

Prof. G. B. Adams, of Yale University, was appointed a committee by the executive council to inquire into the feasibility of instituting at the New Haven meeting a section devoted to Historical Jurisprudence, or Legal History, upon the model of the Church History section, which this year met under the auspices of the American Historical Association. The Political Science Association was, by general consent, disbanded at Cleveland.

Peace and harmony now reign throughout the American Historical Association. All recognize the wisdom of meeting in the West as well as in the East, with perhaps a triennial round-up in Washington, where the association has its legal seat and principal office, in connection with the Smithsonian Institution.

REPORT OF PROGRESS BY THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

In giving the report of the committee of seven on the study of history in secondary schools, the chairman, Professor McLaughlin, called the attention of the association to the purposes for which the committee was first created, to recommend to the National Educational Association a course of study in history which might be taken as the basis for a portion of a scheme of uniform college entrance requirements. Before the committee could make such a report, however, many things had to be done. Information had to be gathered concerning the present condition of historical study, and then a course had to be worked out suited to the needs of the college and not beyond the ability of the schools.

Moreover, the committee felt that it was highly desirable to make an examination of the whole field and prepare a report that would be helpful, stimulating, and suggestive to the secondary teachers of the country. To ascertain present conditions circulars were sent to nearly 500 schools, and something over 200 answers were received and the result cast into tabulated form. For the purpose of getting suggestions as to courses of study and method, three members of the committee visited European schools during the summer of 1897, and after a careful examination prepared reports upon the condition of historical study in the secondary schools of Germany, France, and England. The committee found that, in spite of many meetings and discussions, it was ready as yet to make only a provisional report, and asked for the privilege of continuing its labors.

It was ready to report with some definiteness an ideal course covering four years with five recitations a week, but the more difficult problem of preparing practical recommendations for a schedule of entrance requirements was still to be solved. In the ideal course the committee recommended four sections or blocks of history, each to occupy a year: (1) Ancient history, including a very general introductory study of the more ancient nations and the history of Greece and Rome to the

downfall of the empire, the histories of the two nations to be studied as far as practicable as related subjects; (2) the history of continental Europe, beginning with the year 800 A. D. and ending in the nineteenth century; (3) English history, to be studied in its broader aspects and to include somewhat extensive reference to continental relations and imperial development; (4) American history, with special reference to the Federal period, with the collateral study of civil government.

On the subject of method the committee recommended that a text-book in chief be used, and that written exercises, the preparation of written or oral topics, the constant use of maps and occasional map making were desirable additions to the text-book work; that collateral reading in secondary material should be a part of every course, and that when practicable the sources should be used; that sources were principally useful in giving reality and concreteness to the facts of history, and could be used by the teacher for the purpose of illustration, and often by the pupil himself for the same purpose.

Mr. A. F. Nightingale, superintendent of schools in Chicago and chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association, read a short paper, the conclusions of which were in striking accord with those of the committee of seven. He advised that the fields of history be taken up in chronological order and that general history, as it is now studied and taught, should be abandoned.

In the discussion which followed these papers Professor Fling expressed his regret that the committee's recommendations on the subject of source study were not more decided and more radical. He contended if the pupils were not brought into immediate contact with the sources such material would never be used at all, not even for illustrative purposes. He declared that all the tendencies in history teaching in America and Europe were in the direction of source method. Professor Hart, replying to Professor Fling, said he did not believe that pupils in the secondary schools could as a rule make use of the sources as the primary means of gaining knowledge, but that original material vitalized the dry facts of history and gave them new force and meaning. Professor Haskins and Miss Salmon did not think, after having made some study of the matter, that there was any tendency in Europe in the direction of increased use of the sources by pupils. Miss Salmon said that she had made special inquiries regarding this sub-

ject in all of the German gymnasia¹ that she had visited, and that she had not found the source books used anywhere by the pupils.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN CONTINUED.

It was voted by the association, December 29, 1897:

1. That the Committee of Seven shall be authorized to continue its functions, and to make further report at the next annual meeting of the association.
2. That the committee have leave to add to its numbers if it deems necessary.
3. That the committee have leave to report in detail to the Committee of the National Educational Association.
4. That the association approves the general principles stated in the report of the chairman.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported, December 30, 1897, the following at the closing session of the thirteenth annual meeting:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association, at the close of its thirteenth annual meeting, desires to put on record its grateful appreciation of the many courtesies it has received in the city of Cleveland. These courtesies have enhanced the enjoyment of its daily sessions and will remain as a memory in the minds of its members.

While mindful of each attention shown to it as a body or to individual members, the association tenders its special thanks to the local committee, which by its constant thoughtfulness, manifested in many ways, has made this city seem like home. It tenders its special thanks to the board of education of the city of Cleveland, to the Unity Church, and to the Western Reserve Historical Association, which have graciously afforded places of meeting for the different sessions. To the Rowfant Club, to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Homer Wade, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, to Judge and Mrs. Ranney, and to President Thwing it tenders its special thanks for their cordial and elegant hospitality.

EDWIN A. GROSVENOR,
Chairman.

RICHARD HUDSON.

¹ Miss Salmon's "History in the German Gymnasia" is given on subsequent pages.

II.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER—LIST OF COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The American Historical Association in account with Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer.

1897.			1896.		
Jan.	2	To paid H. S. Chandler, voucher 1	\$150.00	Dec. 29	By balance
	2	Windsor Hotel, voucher 2	42.40		\$489.86
	6	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 3	43.30	1897.	
	7	V. Bigelow, voucher 4	4.10	Jan. 2	dividends on bank stocks
	7	N. Y. Acad'y of Medicine, voucher 5	30.00	Feb. 1	interest on bond and mortgage
	7	A. Howard Clark, voucher 6	75.00	June 30	interest on bond and mortgage
	9	G. & R. Van Cott, voucher 7	34.20	July 1	dividends on bank stocks
	12	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 8	6.00	Oct. 1	rebate of tax on bank stocks
	13	W. F. Guist, voucher 9	38.00	4	rebate of tax on bank stocks
	13	H. Morse Stephens, voucher 10	2.00	Nov. 13	dividend on bank stocks
	15	The Independent Press, voucher 11	18.46	Dec. 27	receipts sales association's publications for the year
	15	C. W. Bowen, voucher 12	7.60	27	6 life memberships, at \$50
	16	Adams, C. & Morrison, voucher 13	69.00	27	1,026 annual dues, at \$3
	16	A. Lillian Stamp, voucher 14	68.27		3,078.00
	22	Friedenwald Co., voucher 15	8.50		
	23	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 16	3.50		
	29	G. F. Haskins, voucher 17	26.00		
Feb.	11	Herman V. Ames, voucher 18	100.00		
	11	Public Printer, voucher 19	88.87		
	16	Geo. W. Knox Exp. Co., voucher 20	8.16		
Mar.	2	The Independent Press, voucher 21	27.85		
	5	Friedenwald Co., voucher 22	4.50		
	9	Mining Journal Co., voucher 23	6.00		
Apr.	10	H. B. Adams, voucher 24	75.00		
	12	A. H. Clark, voucher 25	50.00		

3/2/97

May 7	To paid Friedenwald Co., voucher 26	3.25
8	A. C. McLaughlin, voucher 27.....	150.00
20	The Independent Press, voucher 28.....	3.25
25	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 29.....	3.25
July 14	H. Fisk & Sons, voucher 30.....	1,204.00
Sept. 7	A. H. Clark, voucher 31.....	60.00
10	The Independent Press, voucher 32.....	26.25
10	J. F. Jameson, voucher 33.....	95.86
Oct. 9	The Independent Press, voucher 34	23.60
27	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 35	14.75
Nov. 15	J. B. Manning, voucher 36.....	867.50
Dec. 4	H. B. Adams, voucher 37.....	75.00
4	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 38	2.75
9	A. H. Clark, voucher 39.....	50.76
11	C. W. Bowen, voucher 40.....	2.91
11	F. C. Donald, voucher 41	17.00
15	J. F. Jameson, voucher 42	70.08
16	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 43.....	15.15
16	Friedenwald Co., voucher 44.....	137.75
27	Balance.....	619.42
		<u>4,429.24</u>

4,429.24

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Summary of disbursements:		Dec. 27, 1897, by balance	\$619.42
Expenses attending 1896 meeting	\$114.20	The assets of the association are as follows:	
Printing, stationery, telegrams, etc	439.89	10 shares National Bank of Commerce of New York, at 208.....	2,080.00
Clerical assistance to treasurer	150.00	12 shares American Exchange National Bank of New York, at 168 ..	2,016.00
Clerical assistance to secretary	150.00	5 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, at 228 ..	1,140.00
Clerical assistance to assistant secretary	185.00	Bond and mortgage bearing 5 per cent	5,000.00
Stenographer, 1896 meeting	69.00	Cash in National Park Bank, New York.....	619.42
Historical Manuscripts Commission	302.31		
Two breakfast tickets returned	2.00		
Prize awarded H. V. Ames	100.00		
Express electrotypes, Church History Society	8.16		
Committee on secondary teaching of history	150.00		
Investment, 12 shares American Exchange National Bank stock ..	2,071.50		
Preparing 1896 index	50.76		
Central Passenger Association, meeting 1897.....	17.00		
Total disbursements	3,809.82	Total	10,855.42

Assets December 30, 1896, \$8,709.86; increase of assets in 1897, \$2,145.56.
Respectfully submitted.

The undersigned appointed to audit the account of the treasurer have examined the foregoing. Vouchers have been submitted covering each charge and corresponding with the entries. We find the footings to be correct. Evidence of ownership of the assets of the association has also been submitted to our inspection.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

A. MCF. DAVIS,

PETER WHITE,

Auditing Committee.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, December 29, 1897.

LIST OF COMMITTEES, 1897-98.

1. *Auditing committee*: A. McFarland Davis and Peter White.
2. *Finance*: Hon. John A. King and William B. Weedon.
3. *Nominations*: Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, Rev. S. M. Jackson, and Prof. A. C. McLaughlin.
4. *Time and place of next meeting*: Prof. George B. Adams, Prof. E. P. Cheyney, and Prof. Herbert B. Adams.
5. *Programme*: Prof. E. G. Bourne, Prof. A. B. Hart, Prof. H. P. Judson, Prof. F. J. Turner, and Prof. H. B. Adams.
6. *Resolutions*: Prof. E. A. Grosvenor and Prof. Richard Hudson.

OFFICERS FOR 1897 98.

President: George P. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., Yale University.

Vice-Presidents: James F. Rhodes, LL. D., Boston, Mass.; Edward Eggleston, New York.

Secretary: Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D., Johns Hopkins University.

Assistant secretary and curator: A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer: Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., 130 Fulton street, New York City.

Secretary of Church History Section: Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., New York City.

Executive council (in addition to the above-named officers): Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., president University of Wisconsin; Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.; James B. Angell, LL. D., president University of Michigan; Henry Adams, Washington, D. C.; Hon. George F. Hoar, LL. D., Worcester, Mass.; Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Schouler, LL. D., Boston, Mass.; Prof. H. Morse Stephens, Cornell University; Prof. Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Albert B. Hart, Harvard University.

III.—INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BY THE PRESIDENT, JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D , BOSTON, MASS.

A NEW FEDERAL CONVENTION.

By the President, JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D.

I feel deeply the honor of being chosen president of this association for the current year; and my sense of your confidence is all the greater since I am commissioned to lead the flock from the familiar pastures on the Atlantic declivity into this broad valley of the Mississippi. Surely, however, with the hearty welcome we have received, we can not long feel strange, any of us, in this charming and hospitable city, nor in this great State of Ohio, firstborn of the present century, and the first of those flourishing commonwealths which were reared in the vast Northwest Territory consecrated by the Ordinance of Freedom.

The past year of our association has been a progressive one, and, largely through the energy of one of our associates, Hon. Peter White, of Michigan, its membership has been increased by over 300 new and desirable names, so that the printed roll for 1897 now brings the active total to 928, which is half as large again, I believe, as the aggregate of any former year. To offset somewhat this substantial gain, we have lost the usual percentage by resignation and death. Twelve honorable names have been transferred to the list of deceased members since our last annual gathering: Caleb B. Bradley, George S. Hale, and William Rice, of Massachusetts; J. Hammond Trumbull and Rowland B. Lacey, of Connecticut; William S. Baker, of Pennsylvania; Judge William W. Crump, of Virginia; D. W. Jackson, of Illinois; Henry Kelling, of the State of Washington; Hon. Horatio King, of Washington City, once Postmaster-General of the United States, and that loyal soldier and scholar of international fame, Gen. Francis C. Walker, at whose funeral and later memorial tribute at Boston this association was represented. But the death, the latest of all, which perhaps most comes to us with the peculiar sense of

a bereavement is that of Justin Winsor, of Massachusetts. Renowned as a scholar, a man of broad views and strong personality, such as draws a large circle of constant admirers, he was in every sense one of our most active and useful members. As one of the originators of this association, named in its act of incorporation, he passed quickly through the grades of vice-president and president, after which, as a permanent member of the council, he maintained to the last his personal interest in the society, attending most of the annual meetings, including that held in New York last December. Our organization mourns his loss in common with others of a kindred character, for few men, if any, of his generation were so admirably qualified or so greatly sought after to preside over a learned assembly; he not only presided, but inspired by his helpfulness. And whether in historical production or the handling and arrangement of the two vast libraries at Boston and Cambridge, which he directed in succession, the grand achievement of his life was to lay open the treasures of learning in the amplest measure for all who loved to explore and investigate.

I have chosen, for my special subject on this occasion,

A NEW FEDERAL CONVENTION.

More than a century ago, when the first compact of American Union had proved inadequate to its ends, and the amendment of that compact by the unanimous consent of the thirteen States was found impossible, our forefathers made appeal to a general convention. It was their last resort; a drastic remedy, and yet the only one for the political ills they suffered. Well might a minority of the people, averse to radical change, still clinging to State sovereignty and the Confederate idea, have dreaded such a gathering; for from the throes of that general convention which met in 1787 at Philadelphia issued a new-born nation. There was in those days something ominous, something revolutionary, in the very word "Convention." It was the "Convention" that in France, not long after, held the torch to anarchy and misrule. On this continent, conventions in the several States had lately cast off the cords of colonial dependence and organized new republics. Of social, religious, or business conventions, such as posterity has grown familiar with, little was then known in a local and far less in a national sense. That political or party convention which in our own age

puts forth platforms and candidates, had as yet no being; and by "Convention" was meant, rather, in the eighteenth-century parlance, a solemn gathering of the people's representatives; an assembly from the depths, freshly chosen, to change and supplant existing institutions. For that supreme function of the body politic our Declaration of 1776 had in the name of all the American colonies given warrant, by announcing that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of its fundamental ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government." That basic right was by 1787 fully recognized. Commonwealths like Virginia relied with confidence upon that popular fundamental right implied for future exercise, without the shadow of a written suggestion in the State instrument itself as to how practically it should in the future be amended.

What, therefore, the people of our several States might fundamentally ordain for altering the local organic law whenever needful, the good people collectively of these United States had equally an inherent right under Confederate safeguards to accomplish. Yet in this expanded sense the convention of Philadelphia was a novelty, and continues such to this day. State conventions have since met to frame and submit new amendments, new constitutions, but a Federal convention never again. Prior to 1787, and throughout the long and agonizing contest with Great Britain, the Continental Congress had been for these United States the only real convention. Congress was the convention throughout that long struggle, and the convention was Congress. Doubtless the sublime fame of Washington as commander in chief shone out the more resplendent in that simpler age because, in his own military person, he was throughout the Revolution the sole embodiment of a Federal Executive, to contrast with that single chamber, assembled as a legislature behind closed doors, that commissioned and controlled him. How different the aspect in our late civil war, when, under our reconstructed Federal system, we saw the fame of the greatest generals in the field eclipsed, partially at least, by that of a President of the United States, whose official guidance in full panoply, as political and military leader of the people, made him pre-eminent above all subordinate warriors or statesmen who cooperated in his success.

In a national sense, then, the convention of 1787 stands

alone in our annals. Yet during the long intervening years, America has seen that marvellous scheme of united government extending its scope over a continental area and population such as the fathers could scarcely have conceived. From thirteen original States in 1787 and earlier, this American Union has grown in little more than a century to forty-five, and from a population of less than four millions to some sixty-five millions. And yet with all this wonderful increase of the nation in area and numbers, not only has revision of our Federal instrument been constantly wanting, since that first completion of the convention plan by the States adopting it, which was formulated in the first ten amendments, but for specific improvement in the plan there is absolutely nothing to show, save for two casual corrections in detail, which after the space of sixty years were followed by the three famous freedom amendments of civil war, written indelibly in blood.

One might almost suppose that constructive statesmanship, in a Federal sense, ceased with the eighteenth century; but when we turn to the experience of States and to State organic law, we are taught a different lesson. There we see the American political mind and American ingenuity still at work; and the spirit of organic change and improvement strong, constant, and irresistible. There we perceive new constitutional amendments, new organic instruments, proposed and adopted for States both old and new, until at the present time Massachusetts, alone among the thirteen original commonwealths, preserves a constitution of earlier date than our Federal instrument; and even that constitution is so patched with amendments that little of the original garment remains visible. From this State point of view we discover that America has advanced far beyond the age that gave birth to our Federal Constitution in ideas of practical self-government. Admirable, no doubt, was that common scheme, and high advanced in humane ideas; and in the general adjustment, as between State and Federal authority, as well as in the general poise of the three great departments, it can hardly yet be improved. Nor did the delegates who sat at Philadelphia show sound wisdom in any provision more than in that which allowed representation in the House of Representatives and in the choice of President to be shaped and regulated as opinion in the several States might conduct. For thus, as Mr. Bryce well observes, has a Federal scheme of Government through State

régulation of the voting franchise been gently moulded into a democracy, which equally well might have frozen into an aristocracy. But what our generation may claim by way of criticising this famous instrument is, that States have developed organic improvements of practical detail in government to suit our modern society, which well deserve to be nationalized.

Thus, a century or more ago all was "representation," "representative government;" we worshiped delegates—the legislature. "Taxation without representation," or, in other words, without the sanction of each colonial House of Commons, was the chief grievance that led to revolt against the mother country. But our later achievement of independence has been to establish, that all departments of American government rest fundamentally upon popular sanction, and that of these departments the legislature is but one. Contrast, if you will, the omnipotence of our political representatives, as first sent timidly out to legislature or convention, to manage the cause for the people a hundred years ago, with representatives under the constraints of our present State instruments. Take the Union through to-day and it is the referendum that gains constantly the upper hand. A hundred years ago suffrage and officeholding were much restrained throughout the Union on considerations of property, race, or religion; to-day there is scarcely a written disqualification placed upon the voter or officeholder in our States, except it be for crime or illiteracy. A hundred years ago the unfiltered choice of the whole people for President was deemed so dangerous a thing that a college of electors was created as the only rational alternative to a choice by Congress; department heads in a State, and State governors, moreover, were largely the choice of the legislators; to-day that electoral college for President is a mere registering machine, while the people assume the right, besides, to choose all the high functionaries of a State, executive or judicial, as well as their representatives and town or county officers as formerly. A hundred years ago a constitution was usually set in operation by the State convention; but in these days it is very rare that any new State instrument, or an organic amendment even, does not take effect by the direct suffrage of the voters; voters choose to the convention and they pass upon the convention product afterwards. A hundred years ago popular control of the third department, the judiciary, was forefended by appointment during good

behavior, through legislature or governor; to-day the American rule—be it better or worse—favors a judiciary and court officers who shall be chosen at the polls for a fixed term of years. A hundred years ago the Senate or conservative branch of the legislature was placed beyond the direct reach of the voter, as much as possible, by various ingenious devices; to-day the people choose public agents in the one branch or the other in every State. A hundred years ago Americans were lenient to their representatives and trusted a delegated discretion to the utmost; but since then they have grown wiser than their servants, and not only incline to hamper legislation fundamentally, but so far as possible for the public convenience they wish to keep the legislature itself adjourned and out of temptation. While thus our Federal instrument has yielded but little to structural reform for more than a hundred years, the restlessness, the spirit of change, the activity and anxiety of our American life, now find full scope in improving, if not in radically changing, State and municipal methods. From simply a republican people we are fast growing into a confident and overruling democracy. And not content with selecting our own public agents, we incline as principal to reserve some ultimate determination to ourselves in the public business.

I have said that no Federal convention, for the merest revision, even, of our general system, has met since 1787. But something like an approach to such revision occurred in 1861, when leaders of the cotton States, experienced in national councils, undertook to organize at Montgomery a Southern Confederacy. In closely adapting the constitution of the old Union to their united wants they made various changes in the Federal mechanism, some of which we might, I think, judiciously copy. I shall not here provoke discussion of a cause overwhelmingly defeated, but merely emphasize by such a reference the fact that a body of men, ripe in public experience, can hardly, in this modern age, apply their minds together to our Federal scheme without discovering, from State example alone, some parts of that system that are worth amending.

First of all, in the very methods pointed out for organic change we see in that Federal instrument imperfection. The door of amendment for so prodigious a system of Union may well prove difficult to open; nor do I deem it so practical an objection as many do that ratification of every Federal amendment by three fourths rather than two-thirds of the States is

there enjoined, since experience shows that a basic change to which a decided majority of the States is once strongly committed will readily widen its impulsion to a greater number. But a more serious difficulty appears in the initiation of Federal amendments. Here, we find, there may be either initiation by States or initiation by Congress. Whenever two-thirds of the States, through their several legislatures, propose a convention, Congress must call it; and the danger then arises that changes so crude, so numerous, and so incongruous might proceed from any plenary convention of the kind, not intent upon gaining some special end, that the American people would run the instant risk of being launched, at length, into a worse rather than a better government. To this the alternative is that Congress shall, by its own two-thirds vote of both Houses, propose specific amendments; and such, hitherto in our annals, has proved the only acceptable course for initiating organic change. But how can we expect both Houses of Congress to unite readily by such a vote in proposing amendments, however salutary, which would cut down the patronage and influence of either branch? Should, then, a convention be ever compelled by States under the former method, it would be well for those States in concert to frame concrete propositions of amendment carefully in advance, and for any Federal convention, moreover, to put forth propositions for a separate vote, so that all need not stand or fall together; for thus may the people, in passing upon the whole work, sustain the good and repel the bad. More than this, it would be well if our Constitution clearly authorized a limited general convention; and here we note that the Montgomery plan of 1861 made it obligatory on the Confederate congress, whenever a certain number of States concurred in proposing specific changes, to summon a Federal convention, which should consider and act upon the specific proposals alone.

Now, to subject to criticism the first and chief topic of our Federal Constitution—the legislature—our modern American age may fairly ask, by way of specific change, that Senators of the United States be chosen by the people of a State at large. Such a change would conform to general political usage at this day, and State voters may well feel that a fundamental right is denied them so long as their representatives in either branch of Congress continue to be chosen otherwise than at the polls. That legislative practice, though originally commendable,

proves pernicious in the course of a century. * * * Even now, little as we may hope to carry such an amendment through Congress for constitutional proposal by both branches, we may concentrate public attention upon Senatorial candidates pending each new canvass for the legislature which chooses. Such an example was set in the famous campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois; and I recall the expression of one of our State constitutions, framed since the civil war, which permits the people to vote their preference for United States Senator at the election of the choosing representatives, and declares that all such votes shall be tabulated and registered officially in the same connection.¹ By some such means, should no better remedy offer, our people may hope to circumvent, if not change, the written law of the Union in years to come as they have already circumvented the Electoral College in the choice of President.

Next, to consider improved modes of Federal legislation. On all subjects within the scope of Federal authority Congress may enact by the bare majority of a quorum in both Houses unless the President chooses to arrest the measure at its final stage by his official veto. Such is and has always been the rule of our present Federal establishment. But this by no means conforms to later State usage, as shown in State constitutions. On the contrary, our American tendency is clearly to interpose greater barriers to legislation, on some topics at least, than the majority will of a bare quorum in each chamber. The number of States increases constantly where the fundamental requirement for the passage of all new legislation, or at least the most important part of it, is a majority of all elected to either branch. Nor to depend too much in a republic upon the Executive veto (a recourse which gains in popularity as time goes on, and yet might fail us) our State constitutions in various instances constrain the legislature in its own original action by insisting upon a larger fraction to pass the measure than any mere majority. To apply such a rule in amending our Federal instrument, a two-thirds vote in each branch of Congress might, perhaps, be insisted upon, in borrowing and pledging the public credit beyond a certain limit, in changing the currency, or so as to restrain unlimited appropriations or the declaration of war. Under the Montgomery constitution, to which I have alluded, the Confederate Congress could not

¹ Nebraska (1875) proposition (2 Poore's Constitutions, 1235).

appropriate money, except by a two-thirds vote, unless the appropriation had been asked by an executive department, or was for the expressed contingencies of Congress, or for some private claim already judicially established in the Court of Claims.

In no respect, as it seems to me, is it plainer that more than our present bare majorities of a quorum should be required, than in such momentous legislation as disturbs our national equilibrium by admitting new States into the Union or by sanctioning the acquisition of alien territory with an alien population. In the latter respect we seem simply to have gone forward without clear warrant from our Federal charter at all. When President Jefferson gained by treaty the great Louisiana purchase, extending the Union by nearly half a continent, he candidly confessed his belief that a permissive amendment to the Constitution would be needful; but yielding his views to those of his party friends, he made for these United States the first real precedent of foreign annexation by treaty. Public approval here resolved whatever doubts might have arisen, and the precedent was repeated, under Monroe as a successor, when Florida was purchased from Spain. Both acquisitions were peaceful and honorable. * * *

No readjustment or change under our Federal compact seems needful as concerns the general powers of Congress or of the Federal Government. In that respect, certainly, the fathers were eminently judicious; and all that posterity can yet do is to bring some suggested changes into the forum of discussion. It need not be thought surprising that men of some party affiliations may wish Congress prohibited altogether from allowing bounties or extra compensation, or from appropriating for internal improvement, or from passing tariff acts of a protective character, while those of some opposing sect will welcome broad paternalism. National divorce laws and a divorce system may on some grounds be highly desirable, yet Congress could hardly pass a bill on that subject which would not be thought too lax in some States and too strict in others. To turn from express powers to the express prohibitions of our present Constitution, it is curious to observe that, while in 1787 our Southern staple raisers caused the denial to the Union of all right to levy export duties on American products—whence it happens that our customs-revenue system is always one-handed—the posterity of those planters expressly authorized

such a tax when creating the Southern Confederacy (though under the constraint of a two-thirds vote), and hoped much financially for their cause from such a revenue. Would it be possible, then, to remove at this late day that express prohibition of our Federal instrument? On the other hand, there are prohibitions which deserve to be added to those already manifest in the organic text. For my own part, there is one express prohibition to the States which I would wish to see literally extended to the Union, so as to make positive and comprehensive what our people long supposed was the fundamental effect, and that is, equally with the States, to forbid the United States to emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Among miscellaneous clogs upon legislation that we find to-day in State organic law some might perhaps be fairly fitted to Congress. Thus, appropriation bills shall contain no "riders," no extraneous provisions; no law shall be passed on the day set for adjournment, but bills may then be enrolled; on some designated date all acts of the session not otherwise fixed expressly in point of time shall take effect, and all retrospective laws are forbidden.

To pass to the Executive: the foremost change of all to be desired in this department of Federal administration is in the mode of electing our Chief Magistrate. In these days, governors of the States are chosen once and finally at the ballot box, and where no one is found on the official count to have received a majority of the popular vote, a plurality almost universally decides the result. For political experience teaches plainly that the highest candidate among several should come in, rather than have repeated contests at the polls or refer the test to any umpire. But here the fundamental law of our Presidential elections is altogether redolent of the eighteenth century. In the first place, popular elections elect only an electoral college, and next, where no candidate for President receives an aggregate majority vote in those colleges, a plurality effects nothing, and the right of final selection reverts to Congress, or rather to a House of Representatives whose term has nearly run out. Nothing can be more obnoxious to modern American sentiment, more unpopular. Until the people's will shall sufficiently establish the title and legitimacy of each Chief Executive, hidden perils are liable at every new four years'

encounter. As for changing the present term of the Presidential office, opinions will differ. The Montgomery government set up a tenure of six years without reelection instead, but a large part of our people are doubtless well satisfied to leave the Presidential term as the fathers fixed it, with full right of reelection. For the time, moreover, of entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, and so correspondingly for the commencement of each successive Congress, our historical 4th of March became originally set by a casualty of legislation; that date ought, as it seems to me, to be shifted backward, and certainly not forward. And here again it is worth mentioning that, in the calendar of the Montgomery establishment, Washington's birthday, the 22d of February was substituted.

Nothing perhaps in our constitutional system has more generally commended itself in a national sense, or has been more widely copied by States, than lodging vast power in the hands of a Chief Executive, to offset that of the legislature. For if Congress must be considered as the assembled representatives of our people, arranged by States or constituencies, the President is himself the representative of the whole people, chosen differently, and responsible after his different fashion. In other words, executive and legislature act each as an important check upon the other. Thus the President's veto, which forces high argument, reconsideration, and a two-thirds vote to carry an act of legislation against his judgment, gains great favor in the States; for here the Executive stands forth a tribune of the people. State example, indeed, might induce us at the present day to enlarge that function of the President, by basic amendment, so as to allow him at discretion to veto separate items of an appropriation bill while approving the rest, or so as to leave him thirty days after the close of each session, to decide whether to approve or disapprove measures, instead of crowding his discretion in the last confusing hours before adjournment.

Impeachment, I may further add, as a means of punishing civil officers, Federal or State, is now almost a bygone remedy, for our modern legislature is too busy with other affairs to organize and sit as a court of justice, and the ends of justice are liable, moreover, to defeat where political interest is strong. States set now-a-days the example of a summary removal of civil subordinates by the legislature or executive on a two-thirds or three-fourths vote in each House. Or if such subor-

dinate be thought guilty of crime, he may be prosecuted in the courts under the usual safeguards of a trial, and, if found guilty, disqualification from office may be entered as part of the sentence. Impeachment in practice, under our Federal Constitution, has been found mainly useful only for getting rid of some incumbent of the inferior courts whose honorable tenure of good behavior is justly forfeited by some offense not political.

God's kingdom is perfect in type; God's laws are unchangeable. The same human organism that received into its nostrils the breath of life, the spark of divine essence, still walks the earth fashioned physically as in the first historic age. But man's conceptions seek to fathom the mind of his Creator, and whatever he may invent, be it in matter or spirit, his first rude result yields gradually to a better sense of utility. How different the earliest printing press, the first steam engine of civilization, from the latest combined product of human brains that incubate in succession upon the novel idea! So is it, too, in human government. Politics is properly an induction. The philosophic mind when once aroused seeks ever how to conform by change and improvement the institutions of society to God's perfect plan. These are the pillars modeled by our Divine Architect, who teaches mankind to imitate in all things. There is no real statesmanship which is not conservative of whatever is good in past results, nor is there real statesmanship which is not on the whole progressive. "Applaud us when we run," says Burke, "console us when we fall; cheer us when we recover; but let us pass on—for God's sake, let us pass on."

America at the present day, our own loved Union, is full freighted with the highest hopes of democracy, of government by the people, for the whole human race. Our birthright is great and imposes a great responsibility; but prophecy has denounced the doom of those who cast away the law of the Lord of Hosts: "Their root shall be as rottenness and their blossom shall go up as dust." Nor is it in righteous laws alone that a nation advances vigorously; but they who administer its concerns in a republic must be well chosen, and they who choose must encompass all rulers, all administration, with their own ceaseless vigilance.

In geographical site and supremacy on this new hemisphere, and in the knowledge of self-government at the start, were

grand advantages for this American mission to society. Foreigners said long ago that there was less philosophy among our people but a better application of it than anywhere else. Perhaps it should better be said that we have a philosophy of common sense clear enough to ourselves to be applied for immediate ends. No intelligence can on the whole be so safe for public guidance in affairs as that of millions of intelligent and honest freemen. For the wisest of statesmen in his own conceit is like the captain of a vessel who sets his helm by the compass, and seeks, in disregard of wind or weather, to reach port by a straight line. The true politician, it has well been said, is rather "the philosopher in action," who finds proper means to public ends and employs them with effect.

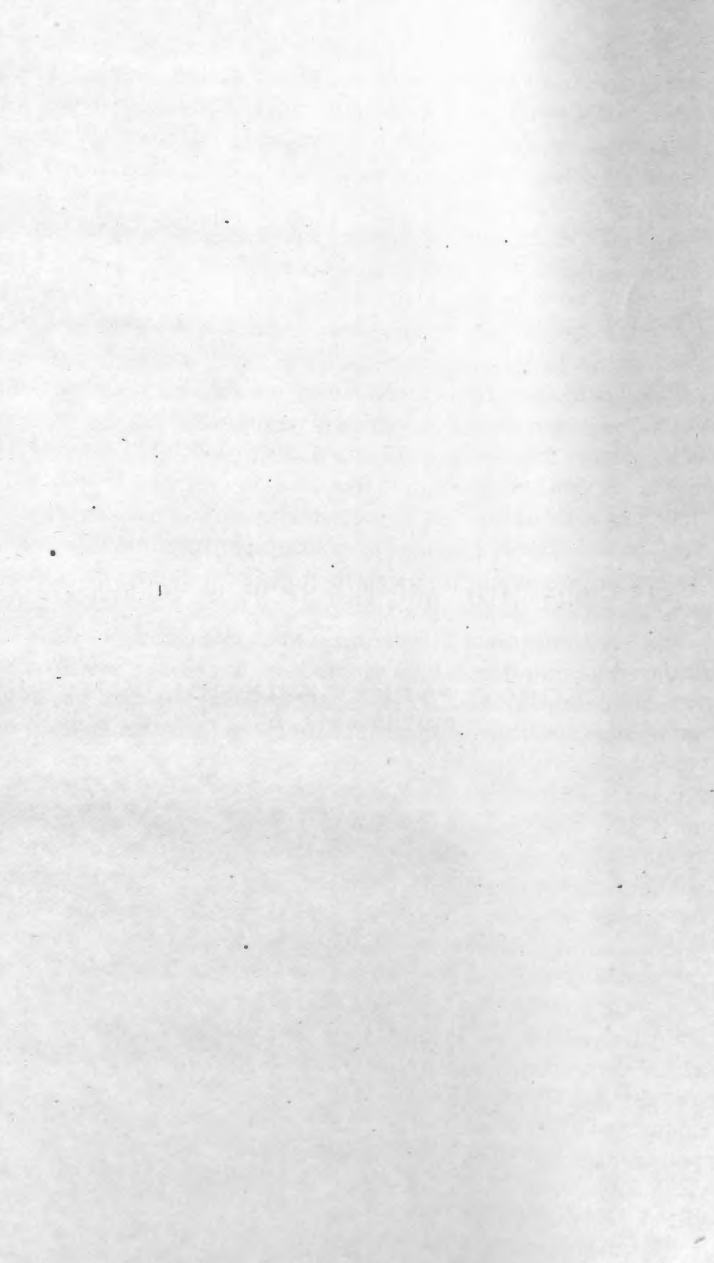
Our written systems of government, State and Federal, our organic institutions, are excellent. They furnish their own patterns of expression. Other communities, in the New World or the Old, may copy and adapt as they choose. Under them we are kings, kings by right of the majority, if we do but know it. No citizen need despond, nor suffer from tyranny, if he uses well the franchise bestowed upon him and fulfils his political duty. But good government is not a gratuity, for every citizen, high or low, owes something to the public subtracted from his private concerns and attention. Just as we see contemporary nations of Europe, with their vast standing armies, forcing able-bodied youth to give some years of his life to military service, so in our peace-loving Union opinion may well press conscripts or volunteers, as the case may be, into the public cause in early manhood, and teach men how to become, if not useful officials, useful voters. Public service, at all events, is not summed up in salaries and spoils, nor is true patriotism measured by a pension. Our young men should be taught that the organizing skill which masses for corporate effect in the mammon of unrighteousness may well be employed against bad politics and politicians; that political parties in this land of freedom are not immortal, but new measures, new policies of administration, invite new bands of believers; that, however it may be with the creed of a religion, there are no fixed fundamentals in politics except those on which men of all parties may in a great emergency stand together; that true representative government is a government of laws, not of men, and far less of machinery; and that where conventions and primaries, which are, properly speaking, the mere con-

venient agencies of the voters, become too masterful in the hands of evil managers, it is time to revoke those agencies and direct that nominations be made more immediately by the people themselves. Finally the true "Monroe doctrine" for the New World, as originally formulated by capable statesmen, was not for conquest but for self-conquest; that we should set before the poor and suffering communities of this New World, less favored than ourselves, the shield and spectacle of a noble national example.

For us here assembled, friends and fellow-members, it is an inspiring thought that, as education is the great public factor relied upon in this Union to lift our whole community to a just exercise of the franchise of freedom, so we ourselves, whose privilege it is to have gained the higher education, may by the right use of superior attainments and opportunity become in some sense the guides and teachers of society, and give right ideas and the right impulse to popular institutions. Not, indeed, that we should draw off as an exclusive aristocracy nor stand apart as a set—a remnant, so to speak, in the midst of dissolution; but rather that university men may light up by their superior radiance the devious course of republican empire, beset by snares and pitfalls, and leaven the immense and increasing mass of our political society by their wholesome influence.

IV.—JOHN CABOT AND THE STUDY OF SOURCES.

By GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, A. M.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



JOHN CABOT AND THE STUDY OF SOURCES.

By GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.

The North American continent was discovered by John Cabot, who had a son Sebastian, before the 10th of August, 1497. In the following spring, of 1498, John Cabot was authorized to continue his explorations on behalf of England, and there are reasons for believing that an expedition to the new western world was undertaken under his direction. What are the sources of our information in regard to the details of these two voyages?

The earliest printed reference to the discovery made by Cabot was published half a century after the date of the voyage. Some years earlier, in 1516, Peter Martyr published an account of a voyage by a Cabot, and this account was reprinted, circulated widely, and was frequently copied. Other accounts, giving various details of a voyage by Cabot to the north and west, were published by Ramusio, an Italian correspondent of Sebastian Cabot; by Richard Eden, who knew the younger Cabot intimately; by Gomara, Galvano, Oviedo, and by others who were not only contemporary with Sebastian Cabot, but who lived in the same places and moved in the same professional circles with him. During the second half of this sixteenth century the English chroniclers, Grafton, Holinshed, Fabyan and Stow, Hakluyt and Herrera published accounts of the Cabot voyage, several of which contain statements that do not occur elsewhere. All of these writers were well acquainted with men who had been associated with the younger Cabot. The books which they published are the authority for a large part of what has been written about the periods of which they treat.

The statements in these printed books often differ materially from one another. Not one of the writers describes more than

a single voyage by Cabot to the northwest, and the descriptions given are often mutually impossible. Not one of them reports that Sebastian ever spoke of any voyage made by his father. Hence it has been deduced that Sebastian was a braggart and a liar, who persistently strove to secure for himself the credit of his father's achievements. And therefore, to complete the argument, it is stated that Sebastian never achieved anything of importance by himself, and that he was not competent to accomplish anything.

The direct connection with the Cabots ceases after 1600. For the next two hundred years their discovery is frequently mentioned by succeeding voyagers, by historians, and by sermonizers. Occasionally one of these ventured to draw some inference from the confusion of the earlier writers, but the impression which this confusion made upon students and the public was fairly stated by Burke in 1757, when he wrote: "We (English) derive our rights in America from the discovery by Sebastian Cabot, * * * but the particulars are not known distinctly enough to encourage me to enter into the details of his voyage."

The confused tangle which had grown out of the earlier printed narratives has been cleared away by the finding of manuscript sources, recovered from the storehouses of documentary material. The first of these sources was made known by Richard Biddle, a Pittsburg lawyer, who printed in 1831 a document which proved that there had been two Cabot voyages of discovery. A few years later Rawdon Brown found in Venice a letter written from London in 1497, which describes the effect produced by the return of Cabot in August of that year. Rawdon Brown in Italy, and Bergenroth in Spain, carried on the search for historic manuscript material, and by 1870 a half dozen letters and official reports had been found, dated in 1497 and 1498, in which Cabot is mentioned, and which repeat some of the current gossip about his voyages and his future plans. Besides the public and private archives and record offices, search was made in manuscript letter books, privy purse and other account books, files of court and municipal records, and similar sources of historical information. From these have been recovered a good many references to the two Cabots in Italy, England, and Spain. For the most part these give little more than a name and a date, but this is enough to establish the whereabouts of the Cabots at specific

periods, and oftentimes this determines the trustworthiness of other more general accounts of their doings. Taken together, they furnish a body of evidence sometimes very significant, capable of being used in the formation of an estimate of the character of the younger Cabot.

Just as a single document found in the London record office in 1830 proved that there was no longer any need of crowding all the events of the Cabotian story into the course of a single voyage, so the finding of an old map in the library of a Bavarian curate in 1843 gave us a direct statement, apparently made by Sebastian Cabot himself in 1544, crediting his father with the discovery of North America. Similarly, within a few months, some memoranda of the customs collectors in old Bristol have been found among the Westminster muniments, which are said to prove that John Cabot was in England in the autumn of 1498 or 1499. Before the discovery of this manuscript no mention of the existence of John Cabot after the departure of the expedition in the spring of 1498 had been known. Hence it had been inferred by nearly every writer upon the Cabots that the father died before that expedition returned, so that all the glory of that voyage descended upon his son. If John Cabot was alive in England in 1499, a considerable portion of all that has been written about the Cabots loses its value as a statement of truth, but its value is correspondingly increased to the student of how history is made.

Mr. Biddle found the explanation of the printed accounts in the manuscript sources. He was also the first to interpret these sources of Cabotian history; to erect inferential structures out of the presumptions which might be drawn from these sources. As it seems to me, the most important portion of the whole body of Cabot literature is that which reveals the mental processes by which the eulogists and the detractors of Sebastian Cabot have reached their conclusions. Almost equally interesting are the arguments and the secondary inferences by which every writer who has trusted to the professed authorities has been drawn deeper and deeper into the toils which await the writer of historical essays and historical addresses.

Ramusio in Venice printed his recollections of what he had once heard at a house-party in Verona, where a chance acquaintance told of a conversation with Sebastian Cabot many years before in Seville. Ramusio's narration does not

mention John Cabot; hence, argues one authority, Sebastian was guilty of unfilial falsehood. Henry VII gave John Cabot a charter in March, 1496, and seventeen months later John Cabot returned to London. Bristol ships traded to Iceland, and therefore, says an Oxford investigator, Cabot spent the winter of 1496-97 in Iceland. Somewhere it is stated that the Cabot landfall was 50° north latitude. Hence a right reverend bishop declares his belief that Cabot first saw the soil of North America at Cape St. John, across which runs the line of 50° north, according to the perfected instruments of 1897.

And much more of the same sort of argument from the honest essays of men, each of whom fairly deserves the serious respect and consideration of fellow-students—much more of equal interest to us who believe that an historian ought, first of all, to possess common sense and some appreciation of how men and women are likely to act and think.

I want to plead for the study of the Cabot question, not by you, college teachers, whose historical training and developed instincts might be so much more usefully employed, but by the scores of young men and women who come to you, anxious to study history, filled with enthusiasm for the subject and confident of their graduated ability to understand what older men and women have done and are doing. I wish that every would-be historian could begin his professional training by preparing for an examination on what has been known and what might be known about John and Sebastian Cabot. The history written afterwards would be marked less often than now by blind quotation from the "Sources," and less by illogical conclusions maintained by baseless inferences and unwarranted assumptions.

NOTES.

The American History Leaflet No. IX, New York, Lovell, May 1893, (10 cents), contains an English translation of the important sources of information regarding the Cabot voyage of 1497. These were reprinted, edited by Professor Channing of Harvard, from the Hakluyt Society volume, "The Journal of Columbus and Documents relating to the Voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Cortereal," edited by Sir Clements Markham, London 1893. The narratives and documents printed by Hakluyt in 1599 are reprinted in Old South Leaflet No. 37, Boston, Old South Church, 1895 (5 cents), with a note by the editor, Mr. Edwin D. Mead.

For the student of the methods of historical investigation an invaluable text-book is Mr. Henry Harrisse's "John Cabot the Discoverer of North

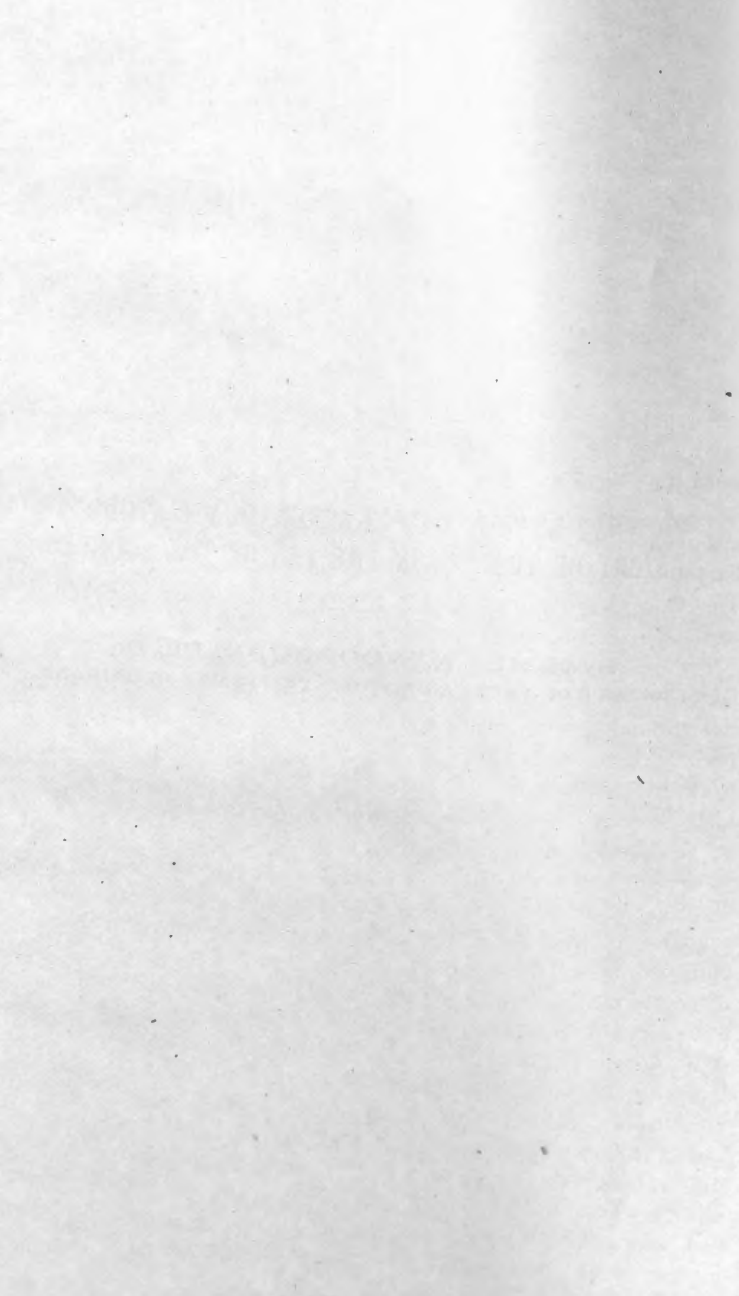
America, and Sebastian his Son," London, B. F. Stevens, 1896. This work is "a laboratory manual, in which the student finds revealed each step of the processes through which the material of history has been forced in order that it might be made to render up the truth which was contained within it." Mr. HARRISSE printed in his "Jean et Sébastien Cabot," Paris, Leroux, 1882, the original texts—Italian, Spanish, Latin, and English—of the important sources referring to the Cabots. A comparison of these two volumes gives a most suggestive illustration of the processes by which an insight into the significance of historical data is developed.

The chapter by Charles Deane, in Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1884, III. 1-58, contains a comprehensive survey of the Cabot sources and the secondary authorities. This was supplemented by Mr. Winsor in a paper, "Cabot Controversies," Cambridge 1896, read before the Massachusetts Historical Association in November 1896, and printed in its Proceedings, second series, XI. 156-169.

A Cabot Bibliography, by G. P. Winship, London, H. N. Stevens, 1898, will contain comments upon the contents and the value of the books which may be used to advantage by students of the Cabot questions.

V.—TO WHAT EXTENT MAY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF
HISTORY BE TRAINED IN THE USE OF THE SOURCES?

By JAMES A. WOODBURN, Ph. D.,
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TO WHAT EXTENT MAY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF HISTORY BE TRAINED IN THE USE OF THE SOURCES?

By JAMES A. WOODBURN.

For purposes of this discussion it should not be difficult to agree upon the meaning of the term "sources." The word suggests the remains of the past. The letters, sermons, speeches, maps, newspapers, town records, inscriptions, archives, relics, monuments, traditions—whatever record a past generation has left of itself—these are the sources involved in our problem. This factor varies greatly in different institutions of learning as these institutions vary in wealth and equipment.

The undergraduate is the other factor in the problem. This factor is also a variable quantity. In many Western universities and colleges the undergraduates are found varying in age, perhaps, from 18 to 35. They vary in preparation for their work, in intellectual equipment, in the development of the historic sense. In some cases they come prepared for college by good teaching in efficient high schools, in some cases by a process of self-preparation, and in some cases they come after having been through a four years' course in a State normal school and after some years' experience as teachers in secondary schools, mature men and women, quite ready for self-direction and control, seeking only favorable opportunity and environment for study. One's teaching must accommodate itself to his situation. It is evident that the extent to which training in the sources is possible must vary with varying conditions and materials.

But it is to be supposed that our problem applies to the average undergraduate under usual or normal conditions. Would we have the ordinary college student, whose limited time for study must be divided among various subjects, and who has but a year or two, or three at most, to give to the study of history,

would we have such a student give much of his time to the use of the "sources"? Can he be largely trained in their use? Or, should the attempt be made? For myself I do not hesitate to say that such training is not the purpose and should by no means be the chief aim of his undergraduate teaching. The ordinary undergraduate approaches his college courses in history without any adequate conception of the great historic movements of the world. He has but a meager idea of the history of the nations. He comes into his undergraduate courses ignorant of the great personalities, forces, and events in the history of civilization, or at least with a very inadequate view of the important field of historical knowledge. Such a student needs to take a tour of the world for purposes of culture. He should seek first to obtain a broad general notion of the great streams and routes of history, an intelligent conception of the great landmarks and their significance in the course of time. He can not stop to investigate in detail any particular period or movement, the minute leavings of a generation, or the complete and important ones, from which the general notion of an age is to be derived. He must have this general notion. This is his evident primary need, and if he is to reach this end, he will not have much time at his command for pouring over the Master of the Rolls Series, or Select Statutes, or Historical Documents of the Middle Ages, the Maryland Records, the Annals of Congress, or the files of the Boston newspapers of seventy years ago. Such a student can not become an investigator. What he needs to do is to acquaint himself with the common historical knowledge of his race. He has not the aptitude, nor the time, nor the opportunity, nor the ability, nor (most emphatically) the scholarship to make an independent original investigation of the source materials. He is apt to waste his time without arriving at results, and, at any rate, there is at hand for him more important things to do. I speak of the general undergraduate in institutions where the student is not following a special course in history of three or four years' duration. He should follow with intelligence his preliminary excursions under authoritative guides. And as much as he may dislike to do it, or as we may dislike to have him do it, he must content himself with accepting the direction and findings of capable men who have gone before and who have explored the field with a patience and a learning which, as an undergraduate, he can not hope to command. He

must acknowledge his limitations, and come under authority—the best authority obtainable—and receive the delivered word from those who can speak approximately with the power of knowledge.

I mean by this to express the conviction that training in the use of the sources is not an important end of the undergraduate's work in history; but, on the other hand, I am equally firm in the conviction that it is a valuable means of reaching the end. The end is general historical culture—the acquisition of a reasonable amount of related knowledge of the world's history. In the exhaustless and fascinating study of the sources there is danger that the means will be substituted for the end. But at the same time there is none so poor in these days as to contend that the end can very well be reached without some knowledge and training in the sources. What is known as the "source method" in teaching history can no longer be avoided. The method has now become practicable. Important and valuable extracts from documentary sources are now accessible to our classes. Happily, there are scholars and teachers—I appear with two of them on this programme—who are making it possible for undergraduates to secure glimpses into the origins, to obtain some knowledge of the primary texts from which the secondary texts of our students are usually drawn. It may be objected that these source-pieces are fragmentary and unsatisfactory. This may be true; but remnants, fragments, oddments from rich and genuine goods are much better than solid shoddy; and if they be pieced together with knowledge and skill, it is remarkable what unity of design the garment can be made to show.

These partial and fragmentary sources have come into pretty general use in the class room. What is your observation concerning them? What is the testimony of your students? What is your own testimony as students and learners? Is anything, short of the sources, really satisfying?

By these questions I mean to indicate that the extent to which the sources will be used will be determined partly by our experience in this method and partly by our appreciation of the principles of teaching which it suggests.

I have seen the testimony on this subject of a symposium of students. They speak of these "sources"—fragments though they are—as "more interesting," "truer to the age which they represent, more clearly portraying its customs and language,"

making its events seem more real, aiding in the retention of the facts, and more forcible in conveying impressions. They give an idea of what the sources of history are, cultivate some taste for research, help one to live in the time portrayed, and are great aids in the exercise of the judgment and of the cultivation of independence in thinking.

The mouths of many witnesses vindicate the use of the sources in undergraduate teaching. This insatiable desire in man to come to the origin of things, to call no man final master in determining what is true, this healthful curiosity and inquiring skepticism which demands the opportunity to see for one's self may well be cultivated even in young and inexperienced students.

True pedagogical principles point in the same direction as experience. The use of the sources is a great aid in harmonizing the teacher's practice with his principles. "You should not do for the student what the student can do for himself." This is familiar, but in a student's coming by the salient facts of a period and in his expressing historical judgments and conclusions this is a principle very commonly violated in historical teaching. It is true that many of the facts of history are best told outright, and it will probably long continue to be true that most of the historical treasures within the reach of the undergraduate student lie within the books—the secondary books—to be brought out by selection, study, comparison, and discussion. But the process which gives outright answers to a problem without requiring investigation and solution, like a key in arithmetic, is not an educational process. The student must reach his own solution. The process of reasoning and investigation by which he does so is usually more valuable than the result obtained. Offer the solution and the conclusion outright, as a secondary text is apt to do, and the educational process is interrupted and vitiated. Given a problem—history is now studied as a problem and not as mere literature or engaging narrative—given a problem, and even a limited use of the source-materials makes of the student a discoverer and a producer. He may discover and produce only what others have discovered and produced before, but he discovers and produces these things for himself. In this process he illustrates the old principle, as old as the teaching art, that genuine teaching requires that the learner's mind should be active, not merely receptive.

All are conscious of the truth of these principles. "It is more blessed to give than to receive" may be applied as a pedagogical formula. It is the business of the teacher to seek that blessing, not for himself, but for his pupils. It is for this reason that I believe in the use of the sources in undergraduate teaching; that the use of these sources and of the method which they involve is most helpful in leading to the realization of the great principle underlying all teaching and all life, the principle of saving one's life by losing it. The summary of my conclusion, then, is:

To as large an extent as the end in view will permit—the end of liberal culture in historical knowledge—the undergraduate should be trained in the use of the sources. The problem is one of proportion. The extent actually attained by any teacher will depend—

(1) Upon his appreciation of the importance of the teaching principles which the source method illustrates and to which I have referred; and

(2) Upon the circumstances under which he works and the materials with which he deals. Again, we are reminded that statesmanship is the science of circumstances. What a man does will depend upon his situation, and it will be the circumstances chiefly which will determine a problem like this for the teacher.

VI.—THE FUNCTIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL
SOCIETIES WITH RESPECT TO RESEARCH
AND PUBLICATION.

By J. F. JAMESON, Ph. D.,
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THE FUNCTIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES WITH RESPECT TO RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION.

By J. F. JAMESON.

The historical societies of the United States have many and interesting functions. They must collect and preserve historical material, printed and manuscript, and must maintain libraries and museums, well catalogued and accessible; they must print and publish; they must arouse public interest, and keep alive a patriotic regard for local history; they must take part in celebrations; they must accumulate biographical and obituary records; they must attract money and members. We all know that, considering their resources, they do most of these things exceedingly well. Each of us knows the serious efforts which his own society makes to accomplish these tasks; each of us is under frequent obligations to other societies for the fruits of their zealous and successful labors. The development of their libraries in particular can not fail to excite admiration. It may be said with confidence that there is no other country in the world in which the libraries of historical societies have so important a place as they have among the libraries of the United States.

But, if it is our practice with some regularity to examine the publications of these societies, must we not confess to a considerable degree of uneasiness and disappointment with respect to their performance of this particular function? The more certainly will this be our feeling if it is also our habit to keep an eye on the contemporary publications of the European historical societies. To make the comparison in absolute terms would be obviously unfair. The historical societies of a country like ours ought not to be expected to rival the published work of such organizations as the Société de l'Histoire de France or the Scottish History Society. But even if we avoid the comparison with societies planted in cities so large as Paris

or so eminent for literary traditions as Edinburgh, there is still much to mortify and to incite us. The ordinary provincial historical journal of France or Germany is, we are obliged to confess, considerably superior to that of America in scholarship and in the amount of really important contribution to historical knowledge. Doubtless they have the advantage of being able to appeal to a larger body of cultivated and scholarly readers. But at least it will not be thought unfair to compare the present published work of our historical societies with that which they were doing forty years ago. Many of them are now printing a larger amount, some of them are printing work superior in quality, but most of them, it seems to me, are decidedly not showing that improvement in product which might justly be expected in view of the far more advanced state of historical knowledge in the country at large. We have also to remember the superior pecuniary resources of our societies, which form probably the richest body of such societies in the world. Upon a hasty estimate their buildings are certainly worth in the aggregate a million dollars, their libraries nearly or quite that, their endowments another million. So far as publications are concerned, the results are lamentably out of proportion to this gigantic investment.

May we not profitably inquire what have been the leading causes that have kept our societies from attaining that development we should have wished them to attain in respect to their functions of publication and research, and by what means their advancement in these respects might be promoted? It will probably be found that the suggestions here made are applicable rather to the historical societies of the older States, private endowed organizations having few or no statutory duties and public responsibilities, than to those State societies, closely connected with their State governments, upon whose functions Mr. Thwaites can discourse with so preeminent knowledge and authority. And certainly the suggestions are made with full knowledge of the fact that each society has its peculiar needs and duties, and that criticism and suggestion can be expressed only in general terms.

In the first place, should we not all agree that our older historical societies have often seemed to conceive of their respective fields and duties in too narrow, and even parochial, a sense? The reason for their existence is, of course, local history, and they win their public support, their money, and

their members by devoting themselves to local history. But there are some topics of local history which are purely local and nothing else, and there are those which, while no less important to the history of the locality, are also of significance with respect to the larger life of the nation. The historical society which devotes itself to the former when it might be doing something to elucidate the latter fails of the best part of its mission. Is a subject in the history of the locality more worthy of the society's time and money because nobody outside of the locality can by any possibility be expected to take an interest in it? On the contrary, it is just these subjects which deaden historical societies. If the State or the locality has any importance whatever which should make it worth while to have its history studied, it is because it has played some part in the life of the world. This is the thing to work at. *Hoc opus, hic, labor.* Everyone knows that one of the leading defects of American historical writing has been that the writers knew too little of other history. So it is with local history. Neither men nor societies can hope to deal with it rightly unless their minds are full of American history at large and quick to see the relations of their tasks to that which explains them and gives them meaning. It is just this intelligent appreciation which gives to French local historical journals a large part of that superiority which has been remarked. Nor would the intellectual quickening which would come from such a transfer of attention, such consideration of the real importance of topics, be balanced by any material loss. The interest of local readers and subscribers would be held just as well or better. It should be remembered that things are not as they were fifty years ago. With increase of inter-communication purely local feeling has become less acute. The number of people who care a rush whether the Blue Boar Tavern stood in First street or in Second street, or who can excite themselves over silly questions of local priority in this or that small achievement, has grown considerably smaller and is constantly diminishing. Meanwhile the number of persons who have read a considerable amount of general American history or who take an intelligent interest in it, has greatly increased. It is to these people that societies must, in the long run, make their appeal for pecuniary and other support. It is highly probable that, by avoiding fussy antiquarianism and looking chiefly at the larger aspects of local history, they would accomplish the difficult feat of serving

both God and mammon. Not a few of our historical societies consist of two or three hundred sustaining members, who like to help in keeping up such an institution, and who are not without interest in American history, but who never attend the meetings, which have become the exclusive property of a few fossilized antiquarians. Would not fresh life be brought in if the society were to perceive clearly that its field of work is, rightly stated, *American history locally exemplified?*

Another class of persons who ought to be more actively interested in local historical societies is that of college teachers of history. This thought may properly be dwelt upon for a moment, for an insufficient degree of cooperation between the historical professors and the historical societies (a cooperation the promotion of which was at the beginning one of the prime objects of this association) is an evil of serious importance. Its importance cannot be rightly estimated unless we take into account the present stage of historical studies among us and the stage into which we are probably proceeding. Predictions are dangerous. But the intense conflicts of the Reformation brought forward in every country a generation of political historians, an age in which the minds of statesmen turned by a natural attraction toward history. Upon that age ensued, by a natural evolution, an age devoted chiefly to works of erudition, the publication of sources, the labors appropriate to academies and Benedictines. So the storm and stress of the French revolution generated a crop of political historians, the best part of the historical work coming from the hands of public men, like Mackintosh and Macaulay, Guizot and Thiers, Niebuhr and Bancroft and Herculano. There are not wanting signs in England and France, in Germany and America, that we are next proceeding, by a natural evolution, into a period characterized, I will not say by Benedictine achievements, but by extensive documentary publication and other academic labors. For the work of such a period the most appropriate agents in our country are the organized historical societies and the representatives of history in the universities. It would be a thousand pities if they should be allowed to drift apart. Yet they will inevitably do so if the societies are permitted to look upon their tasks of local history with purely local eyes; for the professor is daily occupied with the teaching of general American history. His mind is set on that. He can care little for local history that has not an infusion of that larger element.

It is a part of the same general suggestion if one goes on to say, in the second place, that our historical societies would add greatly to their usefulness if, in their published work and what they do in furtherance of research, they would pay more attention to the more recent periods of American history. Speaking of the older States only, it may almost be said that their historical societies pay twice as much attention to the period of exploration and first settlement as to all the rest of the seventeenth century, twice as much to the period anterior to 1700 as to that from 1700 to 1775, and none whatever to that since the Revolution. However great our passion for origins, can we defend this as rational? If the story of the past has a value because of its influence on the present, can we justify our neglect of that portion of the past which has been most directly influential, the more recent past? The field of colonial origins has been abundantly, almost superabundantly, cultivated. We could get along if for ten years no man printed another account of the early days of New England. Meanwhile how unsatisfactory is, for instance, our knowledge of the constitutions of the colonies in the half century preceding the Revolution, how complete our ignorance of State politics during the thirty years beginning in 1789? Fifty years ago it was perhaps reasonable to stop short with the Revolution. But the Revolution is now fifty years farther away, and surely in the hundred and twenty years since its time many interesting things have happened in the State and the locality as well as in the nation. Doubtless there are many persons to whose dim minds the phrase "American history" brings up instantly and solely the image of the Revolutionary war. Apparently most members of State legislatures belong to this class. But after all it is not to these that the society's publications are chiefly addressed. An historical society must not disdain popularity; but it shows a woful, and to my mind a quite unnecessary, want of courage if it avoids topics of real importance because they are not yet objects of popular interest, or permits popular fancies to divert it from what it really thinks to be its best work.

This inevitably leads one to say a word concerning genealogies. *Rejice aniles fabulas*, saith the Scripture—rejoice genealogias. It is a ticklish business to take up one's parable against them in these days, when many an historical society is finding that by far the greater number of those who resort to its library come there for no other purpose than to hunt up their genealogies and to prove their right to entrance into the charmed

circle of the Sons of This or the Daughters of That. But nevertheless no historical society has a right to use its research and publication funds in furthering the purposes of these people, or, as one society does, to buy almost nothing but genealogies with its library fund. These funds were presumably given to the society for the furtherance of history. To use them for genealogical researches, for the publication or purchase of genealogies, is in almost all cases a gross misuse. The theory is of course that genealogy is an important aid to history. But is it, now and in this country? Volumes upon volumes of it have been printed. Search through the whole tiresome mass, and do you get a handful of historical wheat out of all this chaff, this pitiful accumulation of names and dates? But one answer is possible. The theory is, so far as this country is concerned, a mere superstition, one of Lord Bacon's *idola fori*. Geography is far more useful to history than genealogy; but what should we think of an historical society that bought nothing but atlases and printed nothing but maps? The addiction of historical societies to genealogies arises not from devotion to the primary and public purposes for which they were instituted, but from a weak desire to placate people who, it is thought, may in time, if sufficiently indulged, turn from their personal and private interest in their ancestry, and begin to take an interest in history. They may, but meantime is American history being rightly used?

To return to more positive suggestions, how neglected is the field of American economic history so far as our societies are concerned! If the world of European historical scholarship is turning more and more to the consideration of that subject, how much more ought this to be the case in a country like ours, a new country, a country in which constitutional and political development, the traditional subjects of historical study, have been at every step conditioned, directed, and controlled by economic factors and the course of economic evolution. But how little has been done in this direction aside from the history of the Federal finances! Here again the course which, on intellectual grounds, is so warmly to be advocated would almost certainly be profitable in a mundane sense, for there is nothing more certain to interest the business man, that arbiter of all American destinies, than the history of American business.

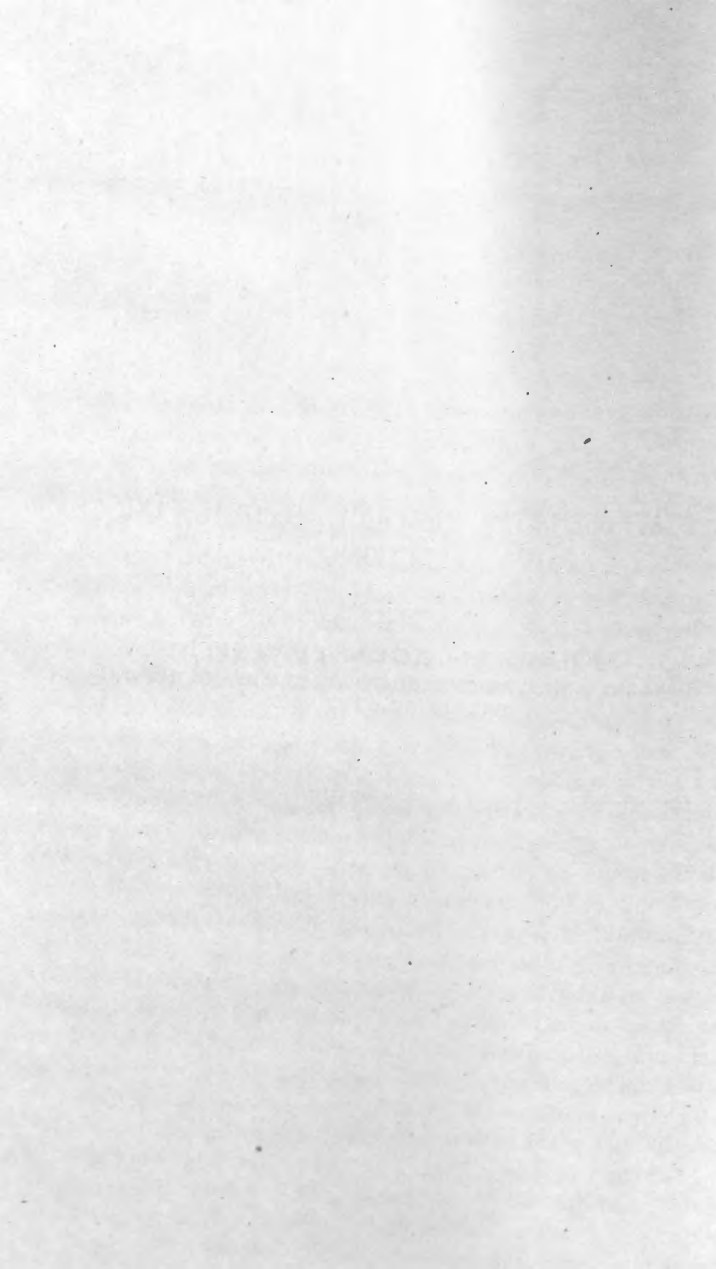
But in all these lines of publishing activity, which recommend

themselves to our minds as we survey the field, surely we shall all agree that what is most necessary is not the printing of essays and articles, but the printing of documents and materials. Documentary publication is the work which counts in the long run, the work which gives permanent value to the society's volumes. Look over the volumes published by the societies a generation ago. Nearly all the articles and essays are obsolete or antiquated. Such of them as were ever worth doing will have to be done over again. But the original documents then printed are still valid, still useful. The real glory of an historical society is a series of volumes of important historical documents, original materials selected with intelligence, systematically ordered, edited ably, and with finished scholarship.

All these counsels are in the last analysis counsels of energy and courage. Energy can not always be commanded; the work of societies must be done by the members it possesses, and fortunate are those who possess a group of active and resourceful members; doubly fortunate if their organization is such as to give the control to these rather than to those who are oldest, or to those who are richest, or to those eminent for something else quite alien to the business of history. But the counsel of courage is for all. Placed in the midst of material influences, our historical societies are charged with immaterial, one may even say spiritual, interests. They must be in and of the world. But they are wanting in insight and in that faith in American humanity which the study of American history should create if they do not believe it safe for them to cherish high and even austere ideals of scholarly endeavor; and they are recreant to their high trust if, having formed such ideals, they fail to pursue them in all the great work that lies before them, confident that before long their communities will appreciate and sustain their efforts. Like all of us in this complex and vulgar world, they must make compromises and adjust themselves with outward cheerfulness to the actual conditions of their life; but at least let them economize their concessions, and keep alive an inward regret and dissatisfaction over every sacrifice of their true ideals.

VII.—STATE-SUPPORTED HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND THEIR
FUNCTIONS.

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES,
SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.



STATE-SUPPORTED HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

I have been asked to speak of "State-supported Historical Societies and their Functions." Perhaps it would have been better to style my brief paper "A State-supported Historical Society and its Functions," for what I shall say will chiefly be regarding the experiences of the Wisconsin Society. This, for three most excellent reasons: first, I happen to be best acquainted with its career; second, the Wisconsin Society being the first of such associations—in the West, at least—to receive State aid, and having thus far been awarded the most liberal support from this source, has consequently been, in some directions, most successful; third, this society has (I think I am right in saying) avowedly been regarded for many years as the prototype of such organizations in the West.

The men who settled modern, industrial Wisconsin—the Wisconsin which had outgrown the picturesque fur-trade epoch, with its little waterside hamlets of French Canadians and squalid villages of aborigines—were largely from New York, New England, Missouri, and Kentucky. Many of these leaders were men of brain as well as brawn; there are, all things considered, no abler, more forceful men in the Wisconsin of to-day than were some of those who molded her destinies in the fourth and fifth decades of the century now closing. They came from communities old enough to have cultivated an historic consciousness. In laying the foundations of this new State in the then Far West, they rightly estimated the significance of their undertaking; they knew that they were making history, and deemed it creditable to themselves and a duty to posterity not only to gather materials respecting the past, but to make and preserve contemporaneous records.

In 1845, when Wisconsin had been but nine years a Territory, and three years before she became a State, there was broached in the pioneer newspapers a proposition for an historical society at the seat of government. An organization was formed the following year, chiefly by members of the Territorial legislature, but the scheme was abortive; men of affairs were really too busy in the struggle for material supremacy to devote time to a project of this sort, in which there was no profit in view, and just then there were few scholars abroad in Wisconsin. Three years later, in 1849, the attempt was renewed, again chiefly by members of the legislature. The State had been formed the year before, land speculation was rife, new towns were forming, and Wisconsin was being "boomed" for immigrants; now, if ever, her public men thought she was fast making history. The State Historical Society held two or three annual meetings, printed a few pamphlets containing addresses delivered before it, and in four years accumulated a library of 50 books, chiefly Government reports.

The results were meager, but this time the society had come to stay. There were men of affairs who believed in it, although they had not the time, or thought they had not, to do the necessary work. It came to be recognized that what was everybody's business was nobody's. There were in those days few historical specialists in America, and those few were, for the most part, on the Atlantic slope. The founders imported to Wisconsin (1853) from Philadelphia, a young man who had made a remarkable record as a collector of Western and Southern Americana; he was given almost absolute control of the work of the young State Historical Society, now reorganized on a sounder basis, and for thirty-three years, with an industry and self-sacrificing devotion probably unexcelled in the annals of American scholarship, he successfully brought the institution through the many perils of its youth, and turned it over to younger hands as one of the recognized educational forces of a powerful Commonwealth.

In these thirty-three years of service he had accumulated for his society a reference library of 118,000 books and pamphlets, which already ranked high among the chief collections of Americana; he had edited and published ten volumes of the Wisconsin Historical Collections; he had seen the museum and portrait gallery of the society grow to considerable dimensions, and he had enduringly enlisted the warm support not

only of his fellow-citizens, but of scholars in other parts of this country and abroad. From the original little bookcase holding fifty volumes, the collections of the society had in his time come to occupy three floors of one of the wings of the state-house, and the books alone nearly three miles of shelving.

What was the secret of Lyman C. Draper's success? Slight of stature, poor of health, timid by nature, he was nevertheless a tireless worker, was never discouraged, and had unbounded faith in the righteousness of his cause. His quiet enthusiasm, although not exactly contagious among the members of the legislature whose footsteps he dogged, won for him respect; and in the first year of his stewardship he obtained a small though begrudged appropriation to carry on the work. It was rightly agreed that in the West endowments could not then be obtained for a work of this character; the society must look to the State, or die. The secretary was placed on the State pay roll, at a salary less than that now received by the humblest assistants in the library, and a stipend was allowed for the general objects of the institution. Gradually, step by step, this legislative assistance was increased; although during the war of secession the secretary was obliged to earn a salary elsewhere, and the appropriation sank to a merely nominal sum. With better days, the society's condition improved. First one advantage was obtained, then another. Slowly, often painfully, and amid grave dangers of political interference, but year by year, there was noticeable gain. Year by year the society enlarged its circle of friends, and consequently its influence; and, as "Nothing succeeds like success," its steady growth became one of the most powerful arguments in its favor, till to-day it is as strongly entrenched in popular regard as any other of the public institutions of the State.

The cost of the society to the Commonwealth is at present about \$14,000 per annum, obtained in many ways—for it is treated very much like a nonpartisan bureau of the State, being granted salaries, printing, stationery, postage, expressage, janitorial services, heat, light, and repairs, the same as the official departments in the statehouse. When the society moves to its new home—now being built for it by the State, at a cost of somewhat over half a million dollars—its annual cost to the public treasury will be somewhat increased; but how much, is as yet undetermined.

I have spoken of the dangers of political interference which

have at various times beset the society; for State aid is not an unalloyed blessing. In the early seventies it was seen that this organization, which the public had in large measure been fostering, was supporting a small staff of employees—meagerly paid, but still drawing salaries after their kind, and holding by a tenure of good behavior, whereas their office-holding neighbors in the statehouse were removable at every turn of the political wheel of fortune. Naturally, a paternalistic desire arose, to absorb this institution and make a State bureau of it; it was speciously argued that the State had no control over it; that it was accumulating a store of books and manuscripts that might any day be sold, the proceeds being converted into the pockets of its members. This argument was at first met by the passage of a law, at the instance of the society, making the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer *ex officio* members of its executive committee, with instructions to look after the State's interests; later, the State, again by consent of the society, absorbed the entire property of the organization, both that bought with State money and funds, and collections acquired by gift—the society being made the perpetual trustee of the State: as such, never to dispose of or to remove this property save by special consent of the legislature. That is the position of the society to-day, and has been for over twenty years past. The plan works well; the society is strictly nonpartisan; the merit system is the only one recognized in the employment of its servants; its rigid economy in the expenditure of public moneys is a shining example, and quite generally is it appreciated that the results obtained are far greater than would be possible under any government which smacked of the "machine." In the present temper of the people of Wisconsin, offensive political interference with the society's organization or methods would arouse a storm of popular protest.

From the outset, however, State aid has substantially shaped the policy of the Wisconsin Society, causing it to adopt methods widely differing from those in vogue among its older and more conservative sisters in the Eastern States. The question of membership qualifications was early discussed. Some of the founders desired as associates only men of scholarly attainments, and instanced the American Antiquarian, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania societies as models in this regard. But it was pointed out that a membership so consti-

stated, however desirable in a learned body, would rule out many men of prominence in the new State, whose support was essential; besides, State appropriations could not long be secured for a close corporation of scholastics, with whom the average voter had no sympathy. This being obvious, the membership list was at once opened to all, and has ever since been of a purely popular character. The society has been fortunate, however, in always having upon its rolls a fair share of the most substantial citizens of the State, and to be of its board of curators is considered an honor worth aspiring to.

The fact of State aid has caused the society to cultivate some of the arts of popularity, for which our Eastern brethren, secure in the shelter of their endowments, have felt no need. The museum and historical portrait gallery have always received careful attention. The general public, which cares little for the library—the chief strength of the society—finds here an abiding interest. We have come to have a strong faith in the educational value of these departments; but perhaps it may be as well to confess in this company of specialists, that in the beginning these were designed chiefly as popular attractions. The publications of the society are, I feel assured, generally regarded by Americanists as substantial contributions to Western history; but an expert observer will note that an attempt has been made, without in the least detracting from their scholarly value, to introduce attractive essays on the local history of the State or the economic and social aspects of its growth, to the end that the volumes may be sought by the public; for the average man of affairs may consider a book devoted exclusively to documentary material, a useless expenditure for the Commonwealth.

The close touch which the Wisconsin Society has always maintained with the newspaper press of the State—among other things, inspiring the publication in the columns of local journals, of series of articles on local history—is a necessary outgrowth of a dignified desire to be recognized as a useful public bureau. The organization now in progress, of local historical societies as auxiliaries to the State society, and the recent issuance to such local societies and to local historians of circulars of practical suggestions, is a field of activity which perhaps an endowed institution purely scholastic in its aims might think unnecessary. So, also, the attitude of the society, this winter, in actively advising and encouraging a general

observance of the State's semicentennial anniversary in 1898. In line with this, we may note the use freely made of the society by the various branches of the State government, and by teachers and other citizens, as a semiofficial information bureau for the Commonwealth. "If you don't know, ask the Historical Society," is a favorite dictum in our statehouse. We endeavor in this matter, as in the use of our library and our manuscripts, to make good our motto, "We aim to serve."

There is one drawback to State aid to which I have not yet alluded, the fact that an institution fostered by the public treasury lies in danger of neglect at the hands of philanthropists. It is commonly said, "State aid deadens private interest." This is not exactly true here, for private interest in our work is an important element in its success; but gifts have certainly been fewer than we had a right to expect, fewer than endowed societies are in the habit of receiving, but we are hoping for better things when better housed. Possible political interference, to which I have alluded, is perhaps a more serious difficulty; although not until the day when Wisconsin shall follow Kansas in partisan management of her State educational interests, do we regard such a revolution as probable. Wisconsin, with her sturdy, conservative population, has shown no tendencies thereto. But the possibility of such interference with an institution manifestly open to attack as a mere trustee of the State has, as I have shown, been fruitful of certain beneficial results; for the society has, in the exercise of a proper caution, felt compelled to cultivate popularity by deserving it. It is indeed an open question whether the association would or could have won the position which it now occupies, had it commenced in our then frontier State as a close corporation of scholars, and remained serenely independent of popular support.

I have occupied so much space in outlining the career of the Wisconsin Society, and in explaining some of the reasons for its success, that little room is left in which specifically to discuss the functions of a State-supported society. My views on this subject have, however, in a measure already been incorporated in the above text.

In each State are peculiar conditions, the successful adaptation to which will determine the character of the State society, often quite independently of its own desires. It is quite unlikely, therefore, that any two State-supported societies will

achieve the same results or work exactly on the same lines. But these fundamental principles, I think, we may consider as established by the experiences I have outlined: Such a society, in order to continue in the receipt of substantial governmental aid, must be popular in its organization and in its methods; it must perpetually demonstrate its reason for being, by proving useful and inspiring to the public whose support it seeks; it must win to its active support so large a body of influential men, that its work may truly be said to be backed by the best public opinion of the Commonwealth, and thus be beyond immediate danger either of political interference or political indifference. Those who constitute its board of directors must be men who heartily believe in the enterprise as an educational force, and are willing to spend freely of their time and effort in its service. The salaried staff must be headed by men who are not holding office merely for the sake of the salaries; who are expert in the lines of work upon which the society is operating; who are, as well, men capable of acquiring sound business habits; who understand other men, and how to influence public opinion in favor of a good cause; men who are not mere dry-as-dust antiquarians, but imbued with modern thought and desirous of utilizing modern methods; in short, earnest, practical, experienced men, in whom both scholars and men of affairs may repose confidence. It is hopeless to expect perpetual State appropriations for an historical society, or any other educational institution, unless these ideals are in some measure realized, both in society and in staff.

And now for the consideration of a few practical questions relative to the functions of the State-supported society.

1. Should it maintain a museum? Undoubtedly; not only for its acknowledged value, but as a feature of abiding interest for that large portion of the tax-paying public which cares little for archives or library, and properly enough wishes to see something for its money. The museum should be maintained at as high a level of interest and usefulness as the funds of the institution will permit, without starving more scholarly departments. It should be strictly historical and anthropological in character, and open freely to all comers.

2. The maintenance of an attractive historical portrait gallery, particularly of State notabilities, is obviously a proper function from the point of view of the historian. The gallery should truly become the pantheon of the Commonwealth. Per-

sistently developed upon this line, it will prove in time to be one of the most popular features of the society's work.

3. State-supported historical societies will need to be strenuous in their solicitation of all manner of historical material relating to their respective sections. Private possessors of documentary material and historical relics need to be persistently influenced, upon grounds of public policy, to contribute their stores to the society's collections. Save for the purely official State records which are kept in the statehouse, the State society should consider itself, in a broad sense, as the proper custodian of the archives of the Commonwealth.

4. The society will need to maintain a library, primarily of books and pamphlets bearing upon the history of its particular section; but, as the roots of history are inextricably intertwined, it will, of course, be found that the field of desiderata will broaden indefinitely, the extent and character of acquisitions being governed solely by the extent of the book-purchasing fund or the legislative restrictions upon its usage. One State in the Middle West has specifically ordained that purchases for its historical library must be only for books bearing directly upon the history of that State. This is obviously fatal. A library so constituted can be of little use to scholars. The scope of the library will be governed, too, by the facts of environment—whether, for instance, there are other considerable libraries in the State or the city, with which may be made an arrangement for differentiating purchases.

5. An important function of a State society is what may be called field work: Obtaining from those pioneers who have recollections worth recording, detailed narratives of their experiences, of their memories of public men, of the conduct of public affairs, of the social and economic conditions of early times—of course with full recognition of the limitations of such testimony; gathering documentary material from persons who will not yield readily to appeals by post; conferring with and advising local historical societies; getting in touch with early settlers, at their periodical gatherings; investigating and securing records of archaeological discoveries; interesting the newspapers and high-school teachers in local history, and, in general, awakening within the State an historic consciousness.

6. In a State where there is no adequately-equipped department of statistics, the historical society, with its trained staff and its reference library, may be of service to the public as a

general information bureau; and it should cheerfully respond to every call made upon it, from whatever source or however trivial. State officials everywhere are continually receiving letters of inquiry about State affairs—economic, social, historical—which they can not answer, for their terms are short, their office files often incomplete, and they are unequipped for such service. The historical society may well take upon itself this burden, and thus emphasize the practical value to the public of a reference library and a society devoted exclusively to the collection and dissemination of facts.

7. The extent to which a State society may issue publications, of course depends largely upon the degree of official support. It is important that such societies should early in their career seek to have reasonably free access to the State printing office, for the press is a source of power. A society which can not occasionally prove the importance of its work by publishing intelligently-edited materials for the history of the State, is seriously handicapped, in the view of both scholars and the public at large.

In short, a State-supported historical society should recognize that a necessary condition of its existence is the cultivation of a sound historical interest among the people at large; it should be conducted in the manner and spirit I have indicated; it should prove of practical value to the people. When such a society, conducted in such a spirit, has won for itself the enduring support of the public treasury and public sentiment, it will have become a vital factor in the educational development of the Commonwealth.

VIII.—HISTORY IN THE GERMAN GYMNASIA.

By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON, A. M.,
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HISTORY IN THE GERMAN GYMNASIA.¹

By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON.

The reign of Louis Philippe began without glory and ended without honor. But for one thing it is entitled to the grateful remembrance not alone of France, but of America as well. In 1831 M. Cousin, holding a Government commission, visited the schools of Prussia, Saxony, and Frankfort, and on his return published those celebrated reports which for the first time made the German system of education familiar in France and subsequently in this country. From that time to the present our interest in German education has been a growing one.

¹The paper is largely based on a personal visit extending over three months' time and including 32 gymnasia in 18 different places. In 23 of these gymnasia 70 classes in history were heard, having an aggregate attendance of about 1,500 boys. It was the plan to select places differing widely in conditions, from small provincial towns to large commercial and educational centers, and also those representing quite diverse political and religious interests. In some cases all the gymnasia in the city were visited; in some the work of every class in history was seen; in others the same class was seen in several successive lessons in history. The work of one class was visited in history and in other subjects, and also all of the classes in history taught by one instructor. The same instructor was heard in other subjects as well, and different sections of the same class taught by different instructors. Every possible combination was made as regards town, school, instructor, and class. This has been supplemented by a careful study of the school laws and programmes of the 26 States making up the German Empire, including those of 12 provinces that form the Kingdom of Prussia. Except for incurring the charge of generalizing from one particular, a visit to one school and the study of one programme would have sufficed. There are, indeed, variations in detail, but the fundamental principles in the arrangement of the work in history are the same—a uniformity that is especially noteworthy, in view of the contrast it presents to our own system, or lack of system. The result of this study gives a composite photograph of the work in history in the schools for boys which bears a striking likeness to each of the individual parts making up the photograph.

It has, however, been naturally the German universities whose organization Americans have studied—the German schools have less often been visited and their place in the educational system is less clearly seen. Just what that part is, however, must be briefly recalled in order to understand the place in the curriculum occupied by history.

The German gymnasium, whether the gymnasium proper with its course based on the classics and mathematics, the real gymnasium that omits Greek from its curriculum, or the ober-realschule that omits both Latin and Greek—the German school, whatever its variety, takes the boy when 9 years old and at 18 sends him to the university, the higher technical schools, or into business life with a well rounded, symmetrical education.

This symmetrical education is made possible through the careful construction of the school curriculum. The curriculum is a sacred thing, not lightly formed or to be tampered with when made, for into it goes the best trained and most expert educational service that the State can command. The curriculum in every State is the same in the same class of schools, and the uniformity among the 26 different State systems is far greater than among the 45 States of America. It may or it may not be due to the conscious influence of Herbart—in many places there is a positive disclaimer of all such influence—but whatever the cause, the result is everywhere a curriculum that gives a compact, articulated, organic system in striking contrast to our own. The result may be attributed in part, in spite of disclaimers, to the influence of Herbart, and in part to the fact that the Germans as individuals are less prone than the Americans to fly off on tangents of their own, and consequently have a capacity for working together that shows itself as strongly in educational as in municipal affairs. The curriculum is a unit, as the gymnasia system is a unit; it is complete in itself, but it represents at the same time one stage in the development of the educational system. This fact must never be lost sight of, nor the corresponding fact that the American programme of studies presents an absolute contrast to the German lehrplan. The American programme is often regarded as a convenient vehicle for conveying the instruction desired by interested parties. Does a State legislature believe that the schools exist for the purpose of inculcating patriotism, they are forthwith commanded to teach American history;

if a group of business men believe that the schools should have a bread and butter aim, stenography and typewriting are made compulsory; if one branch of the church considers that the schools exist for the purpose of teaching religion, the study of the catechism is demanded; if an association deems that it is the first duty of the schools to inculcate the principles advocated by that association, it asks for the study of physiology with special reference to the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks. The American programme represents the idiosyncracies of individuals, not the wisdom of the many. It must therefore be seen that the place occupied by history in the German gymnasium, unlike its place in the American schools, is given it because the most eminent educators of Germany have agreed upon the place it ought to have in the educational system.

What, then, are the characteristic features of history instruction in Germany, especially those that differ from instruction in history in America?

Dr. Holmes was wont to say that it was necessary to begin a boy's education with the education of his grandfather. In a similar way any discussion of history in the German schools must begin with the German boy—a boy much like other boys, but living in a military atmosphere where obedience is the first law of men as order is heaven's first law elsewhere; a boy who from his earliest recollections is taught that everyone obeys someone else, "Children obey their parents, the wife obeys her husband, the husband obeys the king, the king obeys God;" a boy who is always taught respect for authority, but a boy who is also taught self-control and self-knowledge are as much a part and an object of education as is the training of the mind. Until the boy is ready for the university, that is, until he is 18 or 19 years old, he is a minor; he is so regarded by the instructors and he so regards himself. He is under a constant supervision that to an American boy would be intolerable. He is in the gymnasium to be taught, and it is not expected that before leaving the gymnasium he should express his personal opinion on any subject under consideration.¹ Instruction thus seems to be freed from some of the questions of discipline

¹ The director of one gymnasium said, "Our boys are not encouraged to speculate about what historians themselves do not know." Another remarked, "It is inconceivable that boys in the gymnasium should discuss political questions about which mature men disagree."

that accompany instruction here and the instructor is unhampered by the apparent necessity of sacrificing legitimate drill to the immediate object of maintaining a specious interest.

The German instructor thus finds at hand a military system that is of help in the method of instruction, and he also finds a programme of studies arranged by expert educators and unaffected by political or religious consideration, a programme the keynote of which is concentration—concentration of work, concentration of thought, concentration of time.

The part then that history plays in the curriculum is not an independent one, but one correlated with other subjects. Yet the place that each subject has in this articulated system is clearly understood and defined. In historical instruction, according to the educational laws of Saxony, a knowledge of the epoch-making events in the history of the world, and of their mutual relation, origin, and development, is to be especially sought. The Prussian programme of 1882 states the object to be "to arouse in the pupils respect for the moral greatness of men and nations, to make them conscious of their own imperfect insight, and to give them the ability to read understandingly the greatest historical classics." This position Prussia has modified by the programme of 1892 into one involving special emphasis on the development of Prussia's greatness and the centering of the new national life about her; but her former position is the one rather held by the other German states. History is thus to be an organic part of the school curriculum, but it is also to have a distinct definite aim of its own. That aim is to be the placing of high ideals before the boy, the development of his moral character through the study of these ideals; it is to be a part of "liberal culture, and is to serve as a means to intellectual training."

The work in history in the gymnasium itself must be considered under the two heads—subject-matter and method.

As regards subject-matter, the nine years may be divided into three groups, the first group comprising the first two years, the second the following four years, and the third the last three years. During the first two years the boy, then 9 and 10 years old, is given the legends from classical and German mythology. The next four years form a second group. The boy during this period is from 11 to 14 years old, and he begins a systematic study of Greek and Roman history, followed by a study of mediæval and modern history, often with

special reference to the history of Germany. The last three, when the boy is from 15 to 18, form the third group, and in this group he has a second course in classical, mediæval, and modern history.

This, then, gives us the three concentric circles of historical instruction of Germany. During the first circle of two years no attempt is made to give formal instruction in chronological sequence. The work is introductory to that of the subsequent course, and it is intended by it to bring before the imagination of the boy in a series of vivid pictures the deeds of great heroes, to fill his thoughts with them, and thus to lay the foundation for the later more connected historical instruction.¹

This systematic instruction begins with the third year in the gymnasium, and during the remainder of his course the work in history and geography form the two regular concentric circles. The object in the first of these is to give a connected account of the origin and development of the great events in the world's history, and especially of the relation of Germany to these events.² The work of the four years therefore begins at the beginning and comprises a study for one year of Greek and Roman history with the addition of the little necessarily pertaining to it from the history of the Oriental peoples. The next two years—that is, the boy's fourth and fifth years in school—are given to mediæval and early modern history, but mediæval history is treated as predominantly German, and the theory that the history of the middle ages is in reality a history of Germany is commonly accepted. With the close of the middle ages the point of view is changed somewhat, since modern history can not be treated from the distinctly German standpoint, as can the previous period. But if modern history can not be treated as world history, it is at least always regarded and treated from the European standpoint.³ Especially during the last of the four years is the material handled from the general European, not from the special German or Prussian, point of view.⁴ During the second circle of systematic study, or the third circle if the introductory work is considered, the boy at the age of 15 begins "the second wandering through the broad

¹ Prussian Lehrplan, 1892, § 7.

² Die Schulordnung für die humanistischen Gymnasien im Königreich Bayern, 1891, § 14.

³ Oskar Jäger, *Geschichte*, pp. 82-83.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

field of history," but with the object of laying the foundations deeper, of giving a broader outlook, of understanding present conditions through their development in the past, of building upon the love of the fatherland that has been awakened in the earliest years a sense of personal responsibility to it, of inspiring high ideals and creating ethical standards.¹ Professor Jäger has well pointed out² that every age has its special favorite ideas and prevailing interests and that these necessarily affect the historical instruction in the higher schools.³ To-day such interest is social and economic and it is therefore to be expected that social and economic questions shall be treated with certain partiality, and this is especially seen during the second review of historical events.

What is the difference in the point of view in the three surveys of history? It may perhaps be said that in the first circle heroes, in the second states, particularly the German state, in the third circle the world, form the objective point. High ideals of action are the end sought in the first circle, a connected account of the great events in the world's history that of the second, a knowledge of the civilizing influences that have prevailed in the world's history that of the third. If the center of each circle is sometimes Germany, and if it is a part of the imperial theory that the radii of the circle should begin at the circumference and verge toward the center, it is more often found in practice that the center forms only a starting point for the construction of radii diverging to the circumference. Especially in German Switzerland is an appreciation found of the fact that it is unwise to distort history in order to magnify Switzerland, or to foster an exaggerated patriotism. In Germany itself while there is acquiescence in the imperial theory that the cultivation of the national spirit should be a special aim of historical instruction, there is also a recognition of the fact, as Professor Russell has pointed out, that the

¹ Das höhere Schulwesen im Königreiche Sachsen, 1889; Lehrpläne und Lehraufgaben für die höheren Schulen, Berlin, 1892.

² Geschichte, p. 74.

³ This is illustrated by the interest taken during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in dogmatic religious questions; at the close of the eighteenth century, in literary and æsthetic subjects; during the early part of the present century, the time of the predominance of the Hegelian philosophy, in the philosophy of history. The history of each period shows more or less clearly the prevailing interests of the age when it was written.

theory is pedagogically shortsighted; "that patriotism should be more than mere enthusiasm, more enduring than the frothy exuberance of spirits that arises from the contemplation of great deeds; that love of country and of king depends upon a firm and unchangeable character."¹ If Sedan day is observed as an event marking a victory over a rival power rather than as a day that means the unification of Germany, it is because that event is as yet necessarily regarded at short range; if the day is universally celebrated throughout the German schools, it is because the consciousness is yet strong that it was the Prussian schoolmaster that won Alsace and Lorraine. That exalted patriotism that calls the whole world akin does not immediately follow a triumphant national victory, and Germany must soon come to look at those events of German history that concern her immediate present in their true perspective.

What has the boy gained as a result of this threefold division of subject-matter into concentric circles?

Compulsory education keeps him in school until he is 14 years old—that is, until he has completed the introductory work and the first circle of systematic study of history. If circumstances then compel him to leave the gymnasium, as 40 per cent of German boys are obliged to do,² he has in hand such an outline of the great events in the world's history as ought to save him from premature or hasty judgments. But if he completes the gymnasial course, he has gained not only this, but he has learned something of the deeper meaning of history. He has a knowledge of the art and literature of Greece that has rounded out his partial knowledge of these subjects gained through the Greek classics he has read; he understands the organization of the government of the Romans and what has been contributed to the civilization of the world by that eminently practical people; the middle ages are not to him dark ages, for he understands the place in that period occupied by the Holy Roman Empire; modern history means to him, not the unrelated history of Germany alone, but it means the study of new conditions made possible through the discovery of America and the industrial development of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; he compares the centralization of power under Louis XIV with the low inorganic form of political life in Germany during the corresponding period

¹ History and Geography in the Higher Schools of Germany, May, 1897.

² Ibid, The School Review, October, 1897.

and learns the odds against which Germany has struggled in reaching her present position. He has from the time he is 9 years old had constantly put before him for nine years these developments and has been made to realize "that mankind is an ethical whole." The method has been called one of concentric circles, but is rather one of an ever-ascending spiral from the apex of which an outlook over the past is obtained. To change the figure, the three surveys are the three readings through which any legislative measure must pass before it becomes an act accomplished. As the three readings have given ample time for discussion, for shifting essentials from nonessentials, for presenting all possible arguments for and against a proposed measure, so the three surveys must leave in the boy's mind a residuum of all that is best in the world's history and this residuum becomes his abiding possession.

The question naturally arises as to how far in the selection of the subject-matter the psychological condition of the boy is considered and how far both matter and treatment are adapted to this condition. It must have been inferred from what has already been said that the psychological condition has not only never been lost sight of, but that it has been made the basis of arrangement at every step of the way. "The primary condition of historical perception is the readiness to think or to feel the past as present," says Professor Jäger.¹ This ability to feel the past, the development of the historical imagination, is the object of the instruction in the first part of the course. During the second division of the course, "the instruction as a whole," says Professor Jäger, "must give the boy forceful suggestions, strong impulses, must work from different sides for the one end of giving a check and a counterpoise to the distracting, self-willed, and disintegrating tendencies that beset this time of life."² With the broadening out of the boy's sympathies and interests he is brought during the latter part of his course face to face with those complex questions of present interest for the consideration of which there is needed a mind stored with knowledge, and the boy learns "a respect for knowledge for the knowledge's own sake."³

The importance that is attached to historical instruction is evident not only from the care with which the course of study is planned, but from the time allotted to it. This is an average

¹ *Geschichte*, p. 9.

² *Ibid*, p. 28.

³ *Ibid*, p. 67.

of three hours per week, including the time given geography, during the entire nine year's course—a total of twenty-seven hours during the course, or one-ninth of the entire time throughout the course is given to these subjects.¹

But it must not be inferred that the historical instruction the boy receives is confined to the three hours per week of formal instruction in this line. Extreme specialization has no place in a German gymnasium. Instead of each person imagining that he has preempted a portion, large or small, of the field of knowledge and keeping jealous watch lest some one else trespass on his preserves, each instructor seeks to bind his subject with every other. In the hours allotted to religion, the boys read from the Greek New Testament, and oriental history as well as church history is taught, though these are in the history class proper. Herodotus and Livy are not regarded as mere vehicles for teaching Greek and Latin construction, but are taught as Greek and Roman history, and much of English and French history is taught through these languages.

But even this correlation of history with every other sub-

¹The following list will indicate the amount of time allotted to history in the different gymnasia:

Altenburg, Friedrichs Gymnasium.....	27
Berlin, Königstädtisches Gymnasium.....	26
Bonn, Gymnasium.....	32
Bremen, Gymnasium.....	34
Brunswick, Martino-Katharineum Gymnasium.....	26
Frankfurt, Goethe-Gymnasium (Winter).....	30
Freiburg, Oberrealschule.....	27
Hamburg, Gelehrtenschule des Johanneums.....	28
Heidelberg, Gymnasium.....	24
Jena, Gymnasium Carolo-Alexandrinum.....	28
Landeshut, Realgymnasium.....	21
Leipzig, Nicolai-Gymnasium.....	30
Magdeburg, Guericke Oberrealschule.....	30
Munich, Königliches Maximilians-Gymnasium.....	25
Neu-Strelitz, Gymnasium Carolinum.....	25
Oldenburg, Grossherzogliches Gymnasium.....	27
Rudolstadt, Fürstlichen Gymnasium.....	26
Strassburg, Protestantisches Gymnasium.....	25
Stuttgart, Eberhard-Ludwigs Gymnasium.....	25
Weimar, Wilhelm-Ernstische Gymnasium.....	28

It is thus seen that while the general average is twenty seven hours, eleven gymnasia have twenty-seven or more hours, while only nine have less.

ject is not all. One may study programmes and visit classes and yet not understand or see clearly all of the influences at work that make for history. Maps, charts, collections of pictures freely used; busts of all the authors read in the school; quotations from great men inscribed on the walls of every class room; the memorizing of historical poems and passages from historical drama; the observance of national and historical holidays; most of all, frequent excursions to points of historical interest—all this is history, all these are influences that make history unconsciously grow into the boy and become a part of his very self; history is developed in him, he is developed through it.

The subject of method of instruction must not be omitted, although it will demand but a brief consideration.

The method is in essence the same throughout the course. In the first part it is story-telling pure and simple; in the second part it is pure narration; in the third part it becomes more formal and resembles somewhat a college lecture. During the first of the hour the class is questioned on what has been narrated during the previous lesson, then comes the narration of fresh material, and with the younger boys the hour is closed with questions on what has just been narrated. The theory is that the boy learns best from the living voice, that thus his interest is aroused and maintained, and that history in this way becomes to him a living, life-giving presence. The work of the teacher is supplemented by the use of a text-book (*Leitfaden*), but this contains only the barest outline of the events, and is in no sense a text-book in the American usage of the term. The instructor can not expect that the boy will spend more than fifteen or twenty minutes in preparation of his history work, and therefore he is practically restricted to the use of the narrative method. It is the German theory that an excessive amount of outside study should not be demanded or given; that it is best for the boys to get as much education from each other as possible; that since one plans to become a lawyer, another a physician, a third a business man, and a fourth a teacher, each should talk over with the other his plans for the future and thus become educated in ways not reached by the school.

The narrative method does not lend itself easily, especially in the higher grades, to securing some of the best results that are secured in the best American schools. It must seem to

Americans to fail in developing the power of independent judgment and to afford no opportunity for the exercise of that faculty known in a child as curiosity and in the man as research. The boy absorbs and assimilates, but the creative faculty lies dormant. That this should be so, however, is a part of the German theory of education. But the German method does secure certain admirable ends. On the positive side it results in concentration of attention, alertness of mind, quickness of apprehension, and an enviable ability to grasp the salient features of a subject considered as a whole. The double and triple course gives constant opportunity for comparisons, especially during the last survey, and this basis for comparison and the constant advantage taken of it is one of the most valuable parts of the method. On its negative side the German method has the advantage that it leaves little room for crudity of opinion or for generalizations from insufficient data.

A study of history in the German gymnasia thus shows seven distinctive features: First, the entire field of history is covered in three surveys; second, the work in history is correlated with every other subject in the curriculum and in a sense becomes its unifying force; third, ample time is given its consideration and it receives the same serious treatment as do other subjects in the course; fourth, the division of material and the method of treatment are based on the boy's psychological development; fifth, the narrative method of instruction gives the boy a vivid impression of the reality of history; sixth, the course in history is complete in itself, and at the same time it forms an ideal preparation for university work; seventh, every teacher of history is an absolute master of the subject taught.

What are the lessons to be learned by Americans from this examination of historical instruction in the German gymnasia?

The first great lesson we should all do well to heed is this, that the course in history serves the double purpose of being complete in itself and of being an ideal preparation for university work.

The course is complete in itself, because if the boy does not go beyond the gymnasium or if he leaves at the end of the sixth year in school he has gained a wide outlook into the future because of this thorough study of the past, he has gained a proper historical perspective and he has learned that "hinter

dem Gebirge sind auch Leute." He has resources within himself that must contribute not only to the upbuilding of his own character, but must redound to the advantage of the community in which his lot is cast. How great an advantage this broad outlook is can be seen by comparing the course in history in the gymnasia with that of the normal schools where only German history is taught. One can but feel that the young men who are to be teachers in the volksschule are losing much, that the volksschule are losing much through them, when the historical horizon is bounded by Germany. Such minds must in middle life be stunted and dwarfed, because in early years they have lacked that mental and spiritual inspiration that the study of the largest life must give. Equally stunted and dwarfed must be the minds of our own American boys and girls when they leave school at the end of the grammar grade with a knowledge, insufficient at best, of only American history. It must indeed be said that he who knows only American history does not at all know that history. "The profounder our study of ourselves," says Professor Sloane, "the stronger will grow our conviction of the organic relation between our own history and that of the world."¹ American history is in the air, a balloon sailing in mid-heaven, unless it is anchored fast to European history. It is no more true to say that American history begins in 1492 than it is true to say that a man's life begins when he goes into business for himself. English history does not begin with the reign of William III, or French history with the third republic, or German history with the establishment of the present empire. A new stage of development in each country is marked by these events, and the development of Europe on the new world soil is but a corresponding one. America like Europe is the heir of all the ages, and the American boy has the right to enter into his inheritance. The great demand in industrial life to-day is for such a change in methods of work as will have regard to the effects of work on the laborer rather than the results of the product. To the attainment of this end the work of William Morris and of John Ruskin has been directed and to the attainment of a similar end must the work of educators tend.

How disastrous this restricted view of the past may be on

¹History and Democracy, American Historical Review, I, 22.

our past political, industrial, and educational growth is easily imagined when it is recalled that it was estimated in 1886 that 80 per cent of the pupils in the public schools never reach the high school.¹ Of those who pass through the high school, but a small proportion enter college. But it is not only possible, it is more than probable, that even this small percentage who go through the high school or through college will complete their school or college life knowing nothing of historical conditions or developments. A man with this lack of preparation may enter Congress and legislate on financial matters in absolute ignorance of the history of finance; he legislates on labor questions with no knowledge of the agrarian difficulties of Rome, the peasants' rebellions of the middle ages, or the national workshops of Louis Blanc. He legislates gold-standard educators out of office at the West, and silver advocates out of office in the East, not knowing that for four hundred years Luther and the Wartburg have stood for independence of judgment of the search for truth. Not only is he lacking in the actual knowledge that history gives, but he is also lacking in that invaluable training that history gives in analysis, comparison, classification, in holding the judgment in suspense until all sides of a question have been presented. The German boy is given both a body of facts and a mental training that ought to keep him from superficial judgments or hasty conclusions.

But the special object of the German gymnasial course is to prepare for the university.² And here, in the case of the boy who enters the university as in the case of the boy who does not, the German arrangement of historical work seems superior to our own. The university knows precisely what work in history has been done, and therefore it can assume this admirable preparation and shape its advanced courses accordingly. But the American university and college make its entrance requirement in history in deference to the antiquated idea that preparation in history should be the one that will most assist the study of Latin and Greek, and that every boy should know something of the history of his own country. The boy there-

¹ F. N. Thorpe, *The Study of History in American Colleges*, pp. 232, 233.

² "If one seeks to set forth in a word the real specific purpose of gymnasial training, it is clearly to prepare for the university." Oskar Jäger, p. 4.

fore studies American history in the grammar grades and Greek and Roman history in the high school, an arrangement of studies radically wrong, because false chronologically and false in principle. On such a basis it is impossible to build up a systematic course of history in the college or the university without doing in the college a part of the work that should have been done before entrance. "The larger universities," says Professor Sloane, in speaking of American institutions, "have an imposing array of historical chairs, but they do not demand as a condition of entrance to their lecture rooms a thorough knowledge of general history."¹ College students everywhere must feel the irrelevancy as well as the inadequacy of their work in history before entering college when considered as a preparation for that college work.

This conclusion must follow: The work in history in American schools will never be on a rational basis until, as in Germany, it recognizes the double purpose that history in these schools is to serve; until it is so organized as to give the boy or girl who does not go to college a well-rounded conception of the epoch-making events in the world's history; until it plans its college-entrance requirements in history with reference to the college work in history; until it makes the course in history in the schools identical for those who do and for those who do not go to college; until it correlates the work done in history with the work of every other subject in the school.

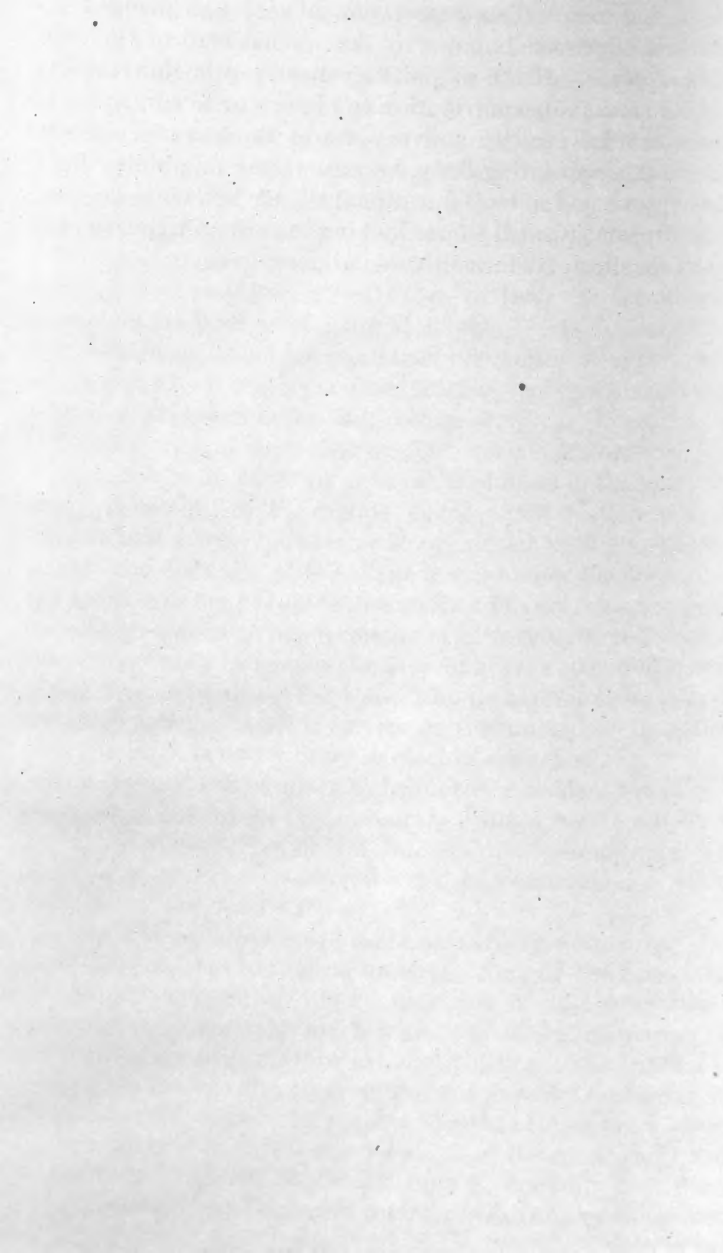
Is it deemed out of place to bring the consideration of this question of history in the secondary schools before a body of distinguished scholars, only a fraction of whose members are engaged in direct educational work and scarcely a score of these in secondary education?

It might once have seemed so, but assuredly not to-day. We are coming to believe that an understanding of the great educational movements of the century and of the educational problems of to-day is as much a mark of liberal education as is a knowledge of literature, art, and politics. The scholar is no longer a recluse absorbed in his own pursuits, but he is an active, creating force. He realizes that he attains the highest scholarship only as he takes a deep root in the community and in the State in which he dwells; that he does his best work when the largest and broadest interests take him at times out-

¹History and Democracy, *American Historical Review*, I, 18.

side of that work. This association a year ago pledged its interest in educational affairs by the appointment of the committee of seven. If the committee collectively or individually is able to make any contribution to history or to education, it is because it has realized at every step of the way its responsibility to this appointing body, because it has an abiding faith that improvement in our educational system will come because of the support given all efforts looking toward an improvement by the American Historical Association.

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IX.—DISCUSSION OF THE RELATION OF THE TEACHING OF
ECONOMIC HISTORY TO THE TEACHING OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By PROFS. HENRY B. GARDNER, GEORGE W. KNIGHT,
AND HENRY R. SEAGER.

DISCUSSION OF THE RELATION OF THE TEACHING OF ECONOMIC HISTORY TO THE TEACHING OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By HENRY B. GARDNER, GEORGE W. KNIGHT, and HENRY R. SEAGER.

REMARKS BY PROFESSOR GARDNER.

Recognizing fully the necessity of carrying the study of economic history into the most advanced stages of instruction in economics, the purpose of this paper is to urge the importance of including systematic instruction in economic history in the general introductory course usually given in our colleges.

The purpose of such a course, at least for those students usually in the majority who do not take advanced work, and, I believe, for those who do as well, should be to develop the capacity, so far as possible, to form intelligent and broad-minded judgments on the economic questions which are constantly forcing themselves on the attention of the community. To accomplish this purpose it is necessary to give the student certain information, to point out the more available sources whence this stock of information may be increased, and to give him some training in methods of economic observation and analysis. The information given should, it seems to me, include (1) a description of the most essential features of the structure and working of the economic organization; (2) a statement of the main principles or laws revealed by an analysis of those forces which are fundamental under the existing system; (3) an outline of the principal elements of strength and weakness in this system and of the more important plans for modifying it. Instruction has generally been concentrated on economic analysis and its results, the structure of the economic organism, and the elements of strength and weakness in the existing system being treated—not systematically, but incidentally, for the purpose of illustrating or showing the limitations or bearing of some piece of economic analysis.

The failure to describe systematically and comprehensively the foundations and structure of economic life has had an unfortunate effect on the attitude of students toward both economic theory and questions of economic policy. As regards economic theory the student is left without the knowledge necessary to estimate correctly its real scope and significance, to see clearly its relation to economic life as a whole, the field within which its conclusions hold true, the nature of the limitations to which they are subject, and to what extent they are valuable, even when they fail to explain completely the actual phenomena of economic life. This lack in the student's equipment may, according to the character of his mind, lead to either of two opposite, but equally unfortunate, results: He may look upon economic theory as mere theory, having little bearing on questions of actual life, and hence discard it altogether; or he may treat the differences between the conclusions of economic theory and the facts of actual life as of minor importance and temporary in character. He may even regard the conditions under which the conclusions of economic theory hold true as ideal conditions to which the facts of economic life should be made, as nearly as possible, to conform.

As regards the student's attitude toward practical problems the same lack of knowledge of the structure of economic life leads to a failure to distinguish what is essential and rigid in the existing system from what is nonessential and flexible.

If the view here set forth is correct it follows (1) that a description of the structure and working of the economic organism is essential even in an introductory course in economics, and (2) since the purpose of such description is not merely to illustrate points of economic theory, or arguments on disputed questions of economic policy, but to develop the breadth of view essential to right comprehension of both theory and policy, that it should deal with its subject not piecemeal and incidentally, but systematically and comprehensively.

The importance of economic history in this connection is evident. The existing economic system is a comparatively recent historical development; it can not be regarded as final, but is at this moment undergoing important changes under the influence of forces, some of which have been acting for generations, while others have developed only within a very recent period. In order to understand what is characteristic in such a system, to estimate justly the relative importance

and permanence of the various elements of which it is composed, and to distinguish its controlling tendencies, it is, if not absolutely necessary, at least extremely helpful to understand its historical origin and to compare it with earlier and simpler systems. This result can, I believe, be best accomplished by a comprehensive view of economic history. Disjointed historical references, however frequent, can never attain the same end, because they can never give a view of the movement of economic life as a whole. Another great advantage of the study of economic history is that it brings out, better than anything else can do, the interrelations of different phases of social activity, and thus impresses on the student's mind the essential unity of social life and of the sciences which treat of it.

As regards the point at which the teaching of economic history should be introduced, there are both logical and pedagogical reasons for placing it at the opening of the course. It is logical that the description of the economic organism should precede the analysis of the forces at work in it; it is pedagogically helpful to familiarize the student with the more easily comprehensible descriptive matter as a preparation for the somewhat abstract conceptions of economic theory. The same reason which leads us to place the descriptive matter as a whole before the analytical portion of the work will lead us to place the history of economic life before the description of the existing system. Such a treatment not only enables the student to trace the actual course of development of economic organization, but, by acquainting him first with the simpler forms of organization which have prevailed in earlier periods, it minimizes the initial difficulties of the subject and prepares the way for a readier comprehension of the complex economic system of to-day.

REMARKS BY PROFESSOR KNIGHT.

Present political economy or economic theory is the theory of an industrial society built upon and conditioned by past industrial and economic development.

Confining the discussion to undergraduate or elementary work, I hold:

1. At least a descriptive knowledge of economic history and of the industrial present is important to a good understanding of the theory and laws upon which that society is constructed

and acts; therefore, the teaching of economic history may best precede the teaching of political economy.

2. The political scientists have given the economists an example that should be followed. The study of civics probably nowhere to-day precedes the study of the elementary history of the country. The study of political institutions and of theories of the State everywhere follows upon, never precedes, a knowledge of the political history of the State or States. The order may well be the same in the economic field.

3. At present the teacher of history is not covering this portion of the historical field. His view is general, or, if specific, purely political or religious or constitutional—rarely industrial and economic. Hence, general courses in history, even where preceding the first study of political economy, do not adequately deal with industrial facts and changes. Economic history must therefore, as yet, be treated by itself, and probably taught by the economist rather than the historian.

4. It may be given preferably in a separate preliminary course through a term or semester; or far less satisfactorily, where necessary, as an introductory portion of the elementary course in economics. In the latter case, where four or five hours a week for a semester are given for the "elementary course in political economy," the first quarter of the semester can well be used for a rapid descriptive survey of economic history, especially of England.

5. The tendency toward the adoption of one or other of these schemes is noted in numerous colleges and universities during the last eight or ten years.

6. After the study of the principles of political economy, thus preceded by elementary economic history, the student comes naturally to the study of present economic problems, and later to the history of economic theory in connection with the intensive study of economic history in detail and by periods and institutions.

REMARKS BY PROFESSOR SEAGER.

The outline course in economic history which has become prominent in college curricula during the last ten years is an indication of dissatisfaction with the methods of history and economic instruction commonly practiced. Courses in general history must be recast so as to assign due importance to economic forces. When this is done the one-sided treatment of

history which we have in these outline courses in economic history will be no longer needed.

The defects in current methods of teaching economics are two: (1) Instead of arriving at the premises to be employed in economic reasoning by the inductive study of the concrete facts of business life, these are presented to classes as dogmatic propositions, which seem to them hypotheses rather than abstractions; (2) exclusive attention to economic theory results in the creation of half-baked dogmatists instead of scientifically trained students of social phenomena.

The remedies for these two defects are: (1) To preface the study of the principles of economics by a course in "descriptive economics;" (2) to supplement the theoretical course with a course in economic history.

As an antidote against dogmatism economic history should be studied according to the "period" and not the "outline" method.

Economic history should also be studied in connection with courses on the history of economic theory and on practical economic problems, and these should come at the end of the entire course in economy.

The study of economic history is not a necessary or useful introduction to the study of economic theory. In fact, economic history itself loses much of its force when studied in advance of economic theory. An adequate introduction to the latter study is found in a description of the concrete business phenomena and business institutions of the present.

Exclusive attention to the present, however, fails to develop the historical sense so essential to investigators of social phenomena. The student is too apt to conclude that the institutions of to-day always have been and always will be. To correct this impression economic history ought to be studied, not in outline, for this conveys the equally erroneous impression that the economic institutions of one epoch developed out of the economic institutions of the preceding epoch, but with reference to some well-defined period. Since the object is to emphasize the flexibility of economic institutions, that period should be chosen for study—of which we have adequate knowledge—which is in most striking contrast with the modern period. Such a period is that of the manorial system and guilds in England, or that of the industrial revolution in the same country. It is believed that the intensive study of either

one or both of these periods, which shall emphasize the contrasts with modern conditions they present, will accomplish more in the direction of developing an historical sense in the minds of students than the more exhaustive study of economic history according to the outline method.

This, however, by no means exhausts the service which economic history may render students of economics. The study of the history of economic theory loses much of its value unless accompanied by a study of the economic conditions to which each set of theories owed its origin. Ricardian economics can not be adequately understood unless the business England in which Ricardo lived has been examined. The same is true of every other great system of economic thought.

On the other hand, no practical economic problem can be solved by reference to modern conditions and to theory alone. In every case recourse must be made to the facts of economic history and only that solution which accords with the general trend of economic development can be satisfactory or lasting.

In conclusion, then, the arrangement of courses in economics which commends itself to the speaker's mind is as follows:

(1) Descriptive economics, which supplies students with the premises to be used in economic reasoning.

(2) Theoretical economics.

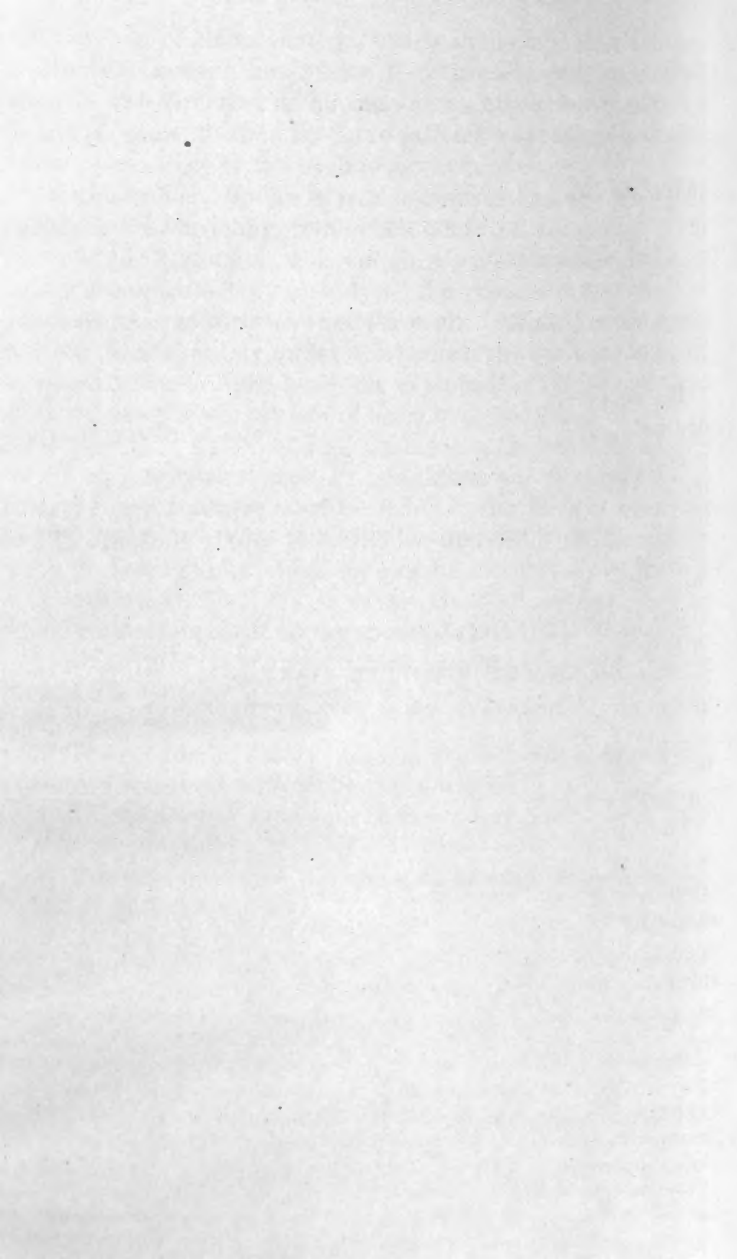
(3) The economic history of some distinct period presenting numerous contrasts with modern conditions.

(4) The history of economic theory interpreted in the light of economic history.

(5) Practical economic problems, to be studied by reference to theory and history alike.

X.—INTRODUCTION TO SOUTHERN ECONOMIC HISTORY—THE
LAND SYSTEM.

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INTRODUCTION TO SOUTHERN ECONOMIC HISTORY—THE LAND SYSTEM.—PART I.

By JAMES CURTIS BALLAGH.

The economic history of the South falls naturally into four distinct periods: (1) The Colonial,¹ a period of evolution, in which an economic North and South came into being as the basis of a political North and South; (2) the Antebellum period, in which the opposing systems developed were extended to western territory and the contrast in their original spheres intensified to a climax through the growth of industrial factors of a distinct order at the North; (3) the War period, extending to 1870, a period of transition involving an economic and social revolution in the hasty reversal of the relations of capital and labor and in the destruction of property and social institutions; and (4) the Post-bellum period, one of modification and adjustment to conditions becoming increasingly similar to those that have directed the economic life of the North.

The conditioning relation of economics to politics throughout these periods can not be too strongly emphasized, for upon the recognition of this fact depends a proper understanding of Southern history and development. The great result of colonial evolution was economic sectionalism. This underlay and determined political sectionalism and has in all of our constitutional struggles and political crises found clear

¹The economic Colonial period is to be extended beyond its political close in 1783. The date at which the Constitution went into effect, March 4, 1789, is suggested by Mr. Carroll D. Wright (*Evolution of the United States*, 118) as marking a new era by the removal of restrictions on interstate commerce and the creation of a protective tariff. Professor Taussig (*Protection to Industries*, 14-20) suggests 1808, as with that date true protection became effective through restrictive legislation and American industry tended to lose its mainly extractive character. The transition was being effected from 1808-1815, however, and the free course of American development was not fully assured till the later date.

and unmistakable expression. It is a long step from the debates on the Articles of Confederation and the Constitutional Convention to our later tariff history and the demand for the free coinage of silver, yet sectional divergence of economic life and interests has throughout this period been the most important factor in determining political results.

So far as desectionalization has been a result of post-bellum development it has taken the form not of total obliteration of sectional lines, but of their territorial rearrangement or of their extension into a personal rather than a geographical domain. The tendency to division along the lines of class interest has spread alike through North, South and West, but localization of class interest is still an important fact. The old sectionalism was between North and South, the new is between East and West. The territory is partly new, partly old, but the principle of separation is broadly the same—manufacturing and commercial interests as opposed to agricultural. The chief difference lies in the absence now of a peculiar institution, such as that on which the industrial life of the South was based.

The war between the States removed slavery from the South and with it the mainstay of its agricultural and social system. It had the effect of a forced and hasty industrial revolution. But the economic aspect of the war is not confined to its results; its causes were largely economic, and the roots of these causes reach farther back in our past history than has been generally supposed. The war was but a logical sequel to the economic development of the eighteenth century. The tendency toward sectionalization antedated that toward union, and the five years between the peace of Paris and the adoption of the Constitution (1783–1788), in which the issue of the struggle between the contending principles was uncertain, may well be called by Mr. Fisk, "The Critical Period of American History." Broadly speaking, the forces that made for division were internal and economic, those that made for union were external and political. In this light the Constitution was a compromise between opposing economic and political interests. The theory of our early politics, most fitly represented by Washington, was patriotic and American, not sectional. It availed for a time to harmonize opinions where divergence of local material interests, as far as the immediate future was concerned, was an actual and admitted fact. In the long run the logic of industrial con-

ditions was bound to assert itself. Practical economics were certain to dominate and largely determine both political theory and practice.

As early as 1777, in the debates on the Articles of Confederation, the result of the process that had been going on during the colonial period finds political recognition. The South is the slaveholding section, where surplus capital goes into lands and slaves, not into cattle, horses, and trade, as in the North. The direct issues at stake, the bases of taxation and of representation, were acknowledged to be sectional ones, and voting followed strictly sectional lines. Adams, Rush, and Wilson agreed that relation, similarity, and intercourse would determine what States stood together, not whether they were large or small, and that Virginia certainly would not stand with Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.¹ In these days the Susquehannah² was regarded as the boundary between the divergent interests. The principle of division by the time of the Fifth Continental Congress (1784-85) is clearly recognized as that between the carrying and the staple or exporting States.³ In 1787, in the Constitutional Convention, sectional issues again came into prominence. The struggle over the basis of representation was one between the North and the South, each trying to secure the predominant influence in Congress that would be the safeguard of its property and of its material development. The ultimate cause as well as the object of this struggle was economic. So marked was the separation of interests, that representatives from Virginia, New York, and New England voiced opinions that two or more confederacies would result from the downfall of the Confederation, or that union, if it came, would take the form of monarchy.⁴ Influential members of the convention, such as Madison, of Virginia, King, of Massachusetts, and Pinckney, of South Carolina, more clearly saw that the issue was drawn between North and South, and that the institution of slavery and its consequences marked the line of discrimination. Of the States there were five on the Southern and eight on the Northern side of this

¹ Madison Papers, I, 28, 31, 37, 39.

² Bloodworth, of North Carolina, says when he was in Congress the Northern and Southern interests divided at this point, but Iredele claims in 1788 that the position of Pennsylvania and New Jersey was not yet fixed. Cf. Curry, *The South*.

³ Bancroft, VI, 145.

⁴ Madison Papers I, 106, 108.

line.¹ The criterion was not whether a State had or had not slaves, but whether it retained the power to extricate itself from slavery. Delaware was by some classed with the South, and for the first time Mason and Dixon's line had a recognized political importance.² It was no vain fear of Madison's that "rival and hostile confederacies" might ensue. Discussion had made it evident to the majority of the convention that the real difference of interest lay not between the large and small States, but between the Northern and the Southern, or, as King put it, between the Eastern and the Southern. It was to protect these interests that the balance of power in Congress was to be maintained. Each section was determined not to be politically, and hence industrially, dependent on the other.³

Slavery, as a basis of sectional divergence in these debates, represented a purely economic question. It had not yet emerged as a political one. Its tendency to do so and the intimate connection of its two phases was shown first and most clearly by Patrick Henry in the Virginia debates on the ratification of the Constitution in 1788. With remarkable prescience, he foresaw the trend and logical outcome of Northern sentiment as expressed in emancipation bills, declarations of rights, and judicial decisions.⁴ "Slavery is detested," he said; "the majority of Congress is to the North and the slaves are to the South. Have they not power to provide for the general defence and welfare? May they not think these call for the abolition of slavery? Among ten thousand implied powers they may, if we be engaged in war, liberate every one of our slaves if they please. They have the power in clear, unequivocal terms, and will clearly and certainly exercise it."⁵ Yet, with Henry, the chief difference between North and South was

¹ Madison Papers (edit. of 1845) 108, II, 1104; Eliot, I, 292; Bancroft VI, 259. Madison stood for a proportional representation, Pinckney for an equal; both to protect the South.

² Eliot I, 291; Bancroft VI, 259, 260; Madison Papers, 1006. The other important factor dividing the sections was climate and its results.

³ Jefferson Davis's *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*.

⁴ By 1788, the time when Henry spoke, all the States north of Maryland, except New York and New Jersey, had made provision for the extinction of slavery within their bounds—Vermont in 1777, Massachusetts in 1780, Pennsylvania in 1780, Rhode Island in 1785. New York followed in 1799 and New Jersey in 1804. There were in Virginia alone 236,000 slaves, but there were so few as to be not worth counting in the North in Henry's opinion.

⁵ Eliot, III, 253, 282, 590.

economic, the result of dissimilarity of situation and employment. It was the opposition of the interests of the carrying and fishing States to the so-called productive, which he feared would jeopardize the property of the South, and the slaves as a large element of that property.

The importance of slavery was in its localization. It marked the line of divergent interests and it perpetuated the divergence. Wherever it was extended the line was freshly drawn. It not only condemned its section to an agricultural life and checked incipient commerce and manufacture, but it made this life essentially different in form and interest from an agriculture based upon a system of free labor. Slavery represented not only an important part of the capitalized wealth of the South, but the field for profitable investment.¹ Its extension was necessary for its proper existence, and it is here that it acquired its chief political significance. The real warfare was between opposing systems; in the early days both agricultural systems, in the later, a highly industrial contrasted with an agricultural system. States rights and free-trade doctrines, federalism and antifederalism, find each in great measure their explanation in this opposition. Slavery was then a secondary or remote cause of the war, and, though most important, was by no means the only one of these secondary causes. Its importance in 1860 was largely incidental; the true cause was broader and lay deep in the economic history of the two great sections of the North and the South.

At the close of the colonial era the North was, as the South, mainly an agricultural region, though with a marked tendency to a commercial development that was destined soon to eclipse its agricultural. Not until after the War of 1812 were its manufacturing interests of great importance. Yet from the very time of colonization silent economic forces were preparing the way for a diverse development of the sections that was to reach its culmination in 1860. Since that day the South has entered upon a new economic development tending on broad principles to conform to a general Eastern system—to identity with, rather than to diversity from, the North. But the life of the old South lacks neither present nor historical interest, nor was the break in the continuity of its life as real as apparent. The war merely removed the chief influence that retarded the expansion of industries whose future develop-

¹ Curry, *The South*, 111, 114-116, 120, 127.

ment promised a peaceful revolution of the labor system. Transportation facilities, for instance, an important condition of commercial growth, had, before 1860, attained a development at the South comparable, and in the case of railways superior, to that at the North. Had the abolition of slavery not been a political result it would have become in the natural course of events an economic one. It was the rapidity of the revolution that paralyzed the energies of the South and broke for a while the continuity of its life. Its revival has been slow, and not so much on wholly new lines as on those that were a recent development before the war.

American economic history in the colonial period centers in agriculture. Trade was conditioned upon and manufactures determined by agricultural expansion or limitation. The degree in which these three industrial functions were developed and the manner in which they were exercised differed vastly between the North and the South. The conditions controlling the diverse development were partly natural or internal and partly artificial or external. The natural conditions were the physical characteristics of the country (such as climate, soil, topography, and territorial extent) and the personnel and numbers of population. The chief artificial conditions were English commercial policy and the direction toward which productive industry was turned in the choice of products.

Southern trade was not only dependent on but subordinate to agriculture. The effect of the navigation acts was to condemn the South to the continued production of staples and to engross her carrying trade wholly in English hands. The North, on the contrary, by the proscription of its products from English markets, was driven to fisheries and to an increase of shipping to support the enlarged circle of her West India and European commerce.¹ Southern manufactures were like those of the other colonies, domestic, but they differed in the limited field of their operation and in the fact that they were domestic both as to production and as to consumption. Unlike the North, there was no surplus of manufactures at the South for sale at home or for export abroad. English goods stocked her market and sold at prices that discouraged competition. While the life of the one section flowed in somewhat diversified channels, that of the other was confined to a single one—its agrarian

¹ Hawkes, *N. C.*, 262, 264-272; Smyth, *Travels*, II, 65; American Husbandman, II, 243, 244; Rabeno, *Commercial Policy*, 21, 24, 39, 53, 55, 58.

development. In the two agricultural systems alone, however, the contrast of form and method was sufficient to make it a cause of sectional divergence.

The factors whose interaction is most important in controlling an agricultural development are: (1) The land system; (2) the labor system, and (3) products. The history of American colonial agriculture centers in the production by these agencies of two opposing types which were crystallized in the plantation and in the farm. The broad plantation system of the South as distinguished from the narrower farm system of the North rested chiefly upon three elements—large estates in land, servile labor, and staple products suited only to extensive methods of cultivation. The farm system was characterized by limited estates, free labor, and products capable of intensive agricultural methods. The limits of this paper will permit the discussion of the land system only.

The common characteristic of the southern colonies was the presence of large landed estates engrossed in comparatively few hands and supporting a landed proprietary as an upper class or aristocracy. Estates were usually situated on river courses and reached from one to several miles inland. They were known as plantations in distinction from smaller areas commonly called farms in the back country or at the North. Large estates were not peculiar to the South, though they were as characteristic of it as farms were of the North. The enormous land grants of Pennsylvania, the manors of New York, and the few large properties of New England belong to the early period, or may be considered exceptional in that they were soon broken up or so managed as to leave no impression on the general land system. Comparatively small freeholds, at most of a few hundred acres, admitting of inclosure and intensive cultivation, early became the rule throughout the North. The cause of the existence or absence of land engrossment is to be sought, first, in the law and practice relating to grants and to inheritance; secondly, in physical conditions or environment. Colonial land grants in the early period followed no uniform nor definite rule. In many colonies there was no fixed law bearing upon the subject. Where it did exist it was constantly disregarded in the practice of the land office or of the proprietors. Grants were made not only for valuable consideration, such as services, money, or importation of settlers, but for merit and personal reasons. They varied in different

colonies and in the same colony at different times. This was particularly the case with proprietary grants, where the will of the proprietor was often the sole rule.

Yet some distinction in the modes of granting, designed and more or less carried into effect in various sections of the country, is discernible. Grants of large estates to individuals as opposed to societies and corporations were far less frequent in the North than in the South. In New England the policy of concentration of population for social and religious purposes favored the growth of and continuance of corporate grants.

The agrarian system was based on modified village communities reproducing their kind by a system analogous to budding in biology. As each fresh group broke away from the original mass it carried with it all the essentials of the land tenure possessed by the old group. Large grants were made for the formation of these new townships, but they were to bodies of men and not to individuals in fee. Private ownership occupied a subordinate position in many respects similar to that in the German mark. The community was the basis of the economic as well as of the social and religious life. The pasture, arable, and woodland were all subjects of common ownership, the home lot alone of severalty. Where private ownership existed, the enforcement, as far as possible, of the principle of equality in holdings narrowed them to the smallest possible limits. The usual home lot varied from 6 to 15 acres. Twenty-five acre allotments for farms were considered liberal. In exceptional cases farms of 500 or 600 acres were acquired, but they remained rare and were soon broken up in descent. Restrictions upon free settlement and alienation outside of the corporation tended to preserve the system of small holdings, and the Germanic principle of equal division among heirs effectually prevented the engrossing of estates into few hands. The custom of descent in New England was that of gavel-kind lands in Kent, which effectually dissipated landed properties and preserved the large body of substantial yeomanry who cultivated their own freeholds.¹ The title of holders in severalty came usually directly from the community and ultimately from the council for New England, but in the case of colonial grants made during the continuance of the company of Massachusetts Bay titles were conferred like those of the Virginia

¹J. H. U. Studies, 2d series, 456, 561, 567, 571; Yale Review, Andrews, Nov., 1894, 262-264, 280; Weedon. N. E., I., 53-55, 58, 109.

company directly upon individuals in consideration of adventure of the person or of representatives, or for services, or merit or cash consideration to the company. The grants made in these cases varied from 250 to 2,000 acres. Few, however, were over 500 acres, and the larger part only half that size. The generally small holdings were in no wise discouraged by these grants; they were in fact encouraged, as they were mostly given for importation of actual settlers at the rate of 50 acres per head.¹ Many of these eventually occupied land, and recruited the yeoman class.²

The price of lands had an important bearing on the size of estates. While outlands were abundant and cheap up to the eighteenth century³ and encouraged small settlers, the village lands which regulated the demand were excessively dear as compared with lands to the south. While values in the seventeenth century ranged from one-tenth to one-half of a pound sterling per acre in Virginia, they were from one and one-half to seven pounds sterling in New England, nearly fourteen times greater. This was due largely to location and improvement, yet even the back lands were above the general average of Virginia values. A sum that would buy a suitable plantation in Virginia would buy scarce a 100-acre farm in New England.⁴ While land in comparison with commerce, fishing, and ship-building figured as but a small item of the worth of New England estates, in Virginia it represented the chief body of capitalized wealth throughout the seventeenth century⁵ and was an important part of it in the eighteenth. The average size of Virginia estates was 5,000 acres, while it was rare for a New England farm to contain 500.⁶ The average was probably little over 100 acres.

The agrarian system of New England differed from that of the middle colonies chiefly in regularity and uniformity. It was similar to them, as it differed from the South, in small holdings. The systems in Pennsylvania and New York are more difficult to trace,⁷ but the general result and effects were the same as in New England. If we except the large feudal

¹ J. H. U. Studies, 2d ser., 561, 562, 567.

² Burk, II, 194.

³ Weeden, N. E., I, 367.

⁴ I. e., £200, Bruce, II, 246, 253; Weeden, I, 291, 335, 366.

⁵ Bruce, I, 569; II, 253, 255.

⁶ Weeden, I, 53, 109, 493.

⁷ Channing, J. H. U., Studies, 2d ser., 457.

grants of the Dutch and early English periods, the prevailing land system in New York may be said to have been derived from New England. New England colonists carried with them their principles of land tenure to Long Island and Western New York, and furnished the type for future development in the Colony. The manorial system was restricted mainly to the valley of the Hudson and its branches. Nor did manorial grants always signify large estates. Many were as small as 200 acres. They were based upon the importation of societies of persons, and the size of the grant was limited by the number imported. The economic effect of the colonies thus established was not unlike that of the village. Unsettled estates were broken up by conflicting grants issued to squatters in possession, for improvement, or to new settlers, who, through the lax rules of survey and the irregularities of the land office, could locate their property within the boundaries of original grants and vindicate their titles in court.¹ Unrestricted alienation both inter vivos and by will had a similar tendency, and only a few of the great manors like Rennsalaer's, Livingston's, and Courtland's survived the process of disintegration as relics of a former system.

This resulted in spite of the fact that the desire for landed property was as strong in New York as in Virginia and the South. Not only were the Dutch grants confirmed under the English, but tracts of 50,000, 100,000, 500,000, or even 1,000,000 acres were granted to individuals by colonial governors like Slaughter and Cornbury. In 1732, 2,500,000 acres had been so engrossed, while 13 manorial grants alone in 1700 contained 700,000 acres. As patents did not strictly define the limits of grants, and as surveys were not made at all or until after grants issued, ten to one hundred times the amount granted was frequently claimed and absorbed. Plantations, however, did not result as at the South, nor permanent manorial estates supported by leasehold or copyhold tenures as in England. Tenants could not be induced to occupy the estates, so strong was the disposition to hold land in fee, however small the possession. The real effects were that immense tracts remained uninhabited and uncultivated until separated in later times into small holdings, and that a large immigration of young men at once began colonies where fee simple grants were

¹ Hotchkins, *Hist. of Western New York*, 7, 8, 24, 42; *J. H. U., Studies*, 4th ser., 16, 17 note, 18-20, 22; Douglass, II, 231.

more readily obtained. In 1774 only 1,000,000 of the 5,000,000 acres of the province were improved, and the settlements were all east of Utica on the Mohawk, and were mainly confined to the Hudson River, Manhattan, Staten and Long islands.¹

To encourage actual settlement on a community basis, corporate land grants as in New England were favored from the earliest period. The Dutch after 1640 had inclined from large manorial grants to those of 200 acres, which provided for the settlement together of at least six persons. From 1650 the strict enforcement of regulations regarding improvement secured the occupation of lands or their reversion when the conditions were not fulfilled within the stipulated period. Villages and towns on these small parcels of land rapidly increased. Dutch communities like New Amsterdam, Brooklyn, Albany, Kingston, and many others analogous to the towns of New England, though probably derived from Holland, sprang up along the Hudson and upon Long Island. After the English conquest and the introduction of the New England town the township became the general basis of settlement and of the land system. Not until 1793 were the common lands fully partitioned in private ownership. Landed proprietors then constituted but a small proportion of the population. The yeoman class and farmers, though on a somewhat broader basis, became as characteristic of agricultural New York as of New England.²

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey also the township, though not of New England origin, underlay the agrarian system. There were three chief modes of acquiring titles to land in Pennsylvania: (1) proprietor's grants; (2) office rights; (3) settlement rights. Proprietor's grants were of the most irregular and informal nature. The mode and extent of the grant followed no fixed rule. For valuable or personal considerations grants of large tracts sometimes resulted, and several merely nominal manors and proprietary manors, as the proprietor's tenths were called, of 10,000 and 20,000 acres existed. The usual individual grant, however, did not exceed 500 acres.³

¹ O'Callaghan, *Documentary Hist. of New York*, I, 249, 250, 254-257; Macaulay, II, 56.

² Weld, *Travels*, II, 373; Howard, *Constl. and Local Hist. of U. S.*, I, 102, 110; Wynn, *America*, 202; *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1876, 402; O'Callaghan, II, 25, 68, 69; *J. H. U. Studies*, 4th ser., 22, 23, 25, 39, 65, 67.

³ *Sergeant, Land Laws of Pa.*, 197.

The policy outlined for early grants tended, so far as applied, to limit holdings. Townships of 5,000 or 10,000 acres were to be laid out and settlements to be made strictly within their limits. The price of land was set high (£5 to £10 to £15 per 100 acres), and no purchase was to exceed 1,000 acres without settlement. Each township was to comprise at least ten families and to have a village at its center.¹ The lands of a single family, including 50-acre allotments of village lands, could then not be more than 500 or 1,000 acres. The plan was adopted from the practice in the west New Jersey concessions, and during the eighteenth century the attempt was still continued to base upon it the general land system. Its success was especially manifested in eleven boroughs or incorporated villages, many of which have since become cities.

Grants made by the land office through the purchase of rights were as irregular in the eighteenth century as those of the proprietor or of his representative had been in the seventeenth. Constant reforms were found necessary in surveys and methods of granting to insure the operation of anything like a system. They were never wholly effective, but after 1769 the confusion in the land office was greatly reduced and the township plan more effectually carried out in securing limited grants, together with their settlement and improvement. The tendency toward small holdings became fixed, however, not so much through law as by the practice of the colonists in the actual occupation of the land. Squatting, though discouraged by the proprietors, as it defrauded them of quitrents, soon became the most popular and regular method of acquiring land. Squatters' rights forced their way from presumptive titles to an established position, first as personalty and finally as realty. They became the basis of land transfers through the customary alienation of improvements instead of the legal title. Toward the middle of the eighteenth century the proprietors were forced to recognize them in the so-called settlement rights as a legitimate mode of obtaining title to land. From this time they supplanted office rights as the general basis of the acquisition and transfer of land throughout the province. The early prevalence of squatters' rights is seen in the fact that of the 670,000 acres of land occupied between 1732 and 1740 400,000 acres were settled for

¹ Shepherd, *Hist. of Province of Pa.*, 19, 20, 21; *J. H. U. Studies*, 4th ser., 53, 55, 60, 61, 90, 111, 135, 140, 146.

which no grants had issued. As the right was limited to 400 acres and in 1765 lessened to 300 acres, the effect on the land system in developing farms was marked. It extended not only to frontier lands, but to much of the land formerly granted by office right or by the proprietors, as such land had been obtained by speculators or nonoccupiers, and remaining vacant was regranted on the basis of improvement.¹

Engrossing of lands was further counteracted or prevented through the laws relating to inheritance. Primogeniture was early superseded and provincial law took the place of the English law of descent and of transfer. The principle of equal division among heirs was asserted, and every means taken to facilitate the alienation of land by will or by bargain and sale. For instance, possession was given directly without the intervention of formalities like livery of seizin. Such processes rapidly destroyed any estates that may have been formed and moderate farms occupied and improved became general in the colony. Especially small holdings were to be met with on the frontiers, due to the large immigration of Irish and Germans in the eighteenth century into both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They, like the earlier Swedes, Dutch, and English, reproduced from preference the small methods of farming to which they had been accustomed.²

In New Jersey the effect of the land system was very similar to that in Pennsylvania. A township system was introduced by the Swedes and Dutch, and was continued when the colony became a proprietary. The intention of the proprietors was to base the land system on the county and parish as well as the town, but the town soon became predominant. In both east and west New Jersey the shire played a very unimportant part in agrarian development.³ The township, as in Pennsylvania, consisted of central village lands, to which were annexed out plantations aggregating from 10,000 to 50,000 acres, according to the number of inhabitants. Population was mainly concentrated in the towns or in contiguous settlements and was sufficiently numerous to reduce family holdings to a few hundred acres. If Perth Amboy, one of the chief

¹ Johns Hopkins University Studies, 4th ser., 55, 59, 137, 144; Stephens, Report Amer. Hist. Assoc., 1895, 37, 47-50.

² Burke, European Settlements, II, 238; Gordon, 549, 557, 558; Sparks, Washington, vol. 12, 326; British Empire in America, II, 144, 145.

³ Wynn, 202, 213; Burton, 94; British Empire in America, II, 139.

towns of east New Jersey, may be taken as a typical example, the town lots were very small, being scarcely more than 7 acres. The plantations laid out for each farmer outside of strictly town limits varied from 150 to 500 acres, and were generally between 200 and 300 acres.¹ As the country began to fill with settlers toward the middle of the eighteenth century, small farms, isolated as frontier clearings and not associated in villages, rapidly increased, and small freeholds cultivated by their owners became general. There were very few English in the province to covet large estates. After the Swedes the settlers were mainly Dutch and German, whose methods of small and intensive farming soon brought the colony the name of the Garden of North America.² The policy of the proprietors was continued when the province passed to the Crown in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and secured the actual settlement and improvement of lands by the purchasers and possessors.³

Delaware, originally peopled on the town basis by the small-farming Swedes and Dutch, was politically identified during its formative period, the seventeenth century, first with New York and then with Pennsylvania. Its later population, German, Irish, and English, was drawn from the same source as that of Pennsylvania, and its land system and economic development presented nothing original or in great contrast with the development of colonies adjoining it on the north.⁴

The South was distinguished from the North not so much in the mode and extent of grants as in an earlier appreciation of the value of landed property, and in the attempts to preserve

¹ British Empire in America, II, 136, 140; Wynn, 212. The eight towns of west New Jersey in 1708 had an average population of over 100 families, and Burlington as many as 200 families. The plantations on the Delaware River and the creeks entering into Delaware Bay were so close together as to be considered a town. In the intervals between the towns generally few or no plantations were to be found. The town inhabitants of east New Jersey were still more numerous.

² Burnaby, Travels, 729; Kalm, Travels, I, 222; Chastillux, Travels, I, 169, 174, 341, 342. A few gentlemen farmers, similar to the English county gentlemen, the value of whose lands depended, as in the South, on negro labor, were to be found, but they were exceptional. American Husbandman, 152, 153; Wynn, 210, 213, 214; Burnaby, 729.

³ The population of New Jersey increased in the period between 1713 and 1770 from 16,000 to 60,000, nearly fourfold. In 1708 it was but 12,200. Wynn, 209.

⁴ Lodge, Colonies, 205-210, 227-229.

the integrity of large grants when once made. Negroes and staples gave a value to land not realized at the North, and the character of the early English colonists inclined them to a reproduction of large methods, such as formed the basis of the English agriculture with which they were familiar. When the terms of the grant were not liberal every method was taken to enlarge them or to form an aggregation of small contiguous holdings. The head rights, generally of 50 acres, allowed to the importer of any person, whether a member of his own family, servant, or slave, was a frequent source of large estates. Careless or corrupt practices at the land offices, such as the sale of head rights where there was no actual importation, and lax methods of survey and registering grants or of dealing with lapsed lands, made the acquisition of land cheap and easy. Patents issued not only for importation but for special services or for consideration, and whether the title was derived from a commercial company, proprietors, or from the Crown, they were exceptionally large and readily obtained. Colonial governors, as in New York, encouraged the process and accumulated in their own or their favorites' hands large tracts, amounting sometimes to 40,000 acres. Not only were the tide-water lands engrossed by these methods, but large bodies of the frontier lands were treated in the same manner. Tracts of from 20,000 and 50,000 acres were not unusual as individual properties, though probably not 50 acres of them were under cultivation.¹

The development was first perfected in Virginia as the oldest and most important colony, and its system set the type and profoundly affected that of the other Southern colonies. The conditions of soil, climate, and topography harmonizing with such a system were much alike in these colonies, but it was Virginia's priority and the great number of settlers that came to them from her which gave impulse and character to their general agrarian development. The promise of extensive land grants was found necessary even in the days of the London company to induce the settlement of Virginia. As religion and politics furnished a weaker motive than to the Northern immigrants, economic reasons had to present a stronger. Liberal grants of land were either thought by the gentry or were

¹ Burton, *America*, 130; Ballagh, *White Servitude*, 86. Land grabbing began in Virginia in 1619, before the importance either of negroes or of tobacco was fully realized.

found by the settlers to be a condition of profitable industry in Virginia. The basis of the plantation system once laid, as far as land was a factor, in large grants its spread and development over the entire South was a natural and necessary result.¹

In Maryland large grants frequently took the form of manorial estates of several thousand acres, reproducing fully both the tenures and jurisdiction usually accompanying such grants in England.² The landed interests so introduced alone were permanent. Though subinfeudation was allowed, large grants survived the other features of the manor and formed the basis of a plantation system in Maryland most nearly of all the Southern colonies approximating the type set by Virginia. The largest body of manors were widely different from those of New York, being in no sense the seat of colonies or mark societies. They were actually the private estates of individuals. Every distinct body of 2,000 or 3,000 acres granted to anyone adventurer carried this privilege of manorial jurisdiction, though it was rarely exercised. Other manors were merely proprietary reserves, as in Pennsylvania, which were later regranted as separate plantations.³

The modes of granting conformed to those of Virginia. Headrights were manipulated in the same manner as in Virginia, and grants of 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000 acres were made to individuals for services or consideration. Transportation rights were, up to 1654, the chief mode of acquiring title to land. From 50 to 100 acres were allowed for each person transported. Tracts of 3,000 acres were frequently granted in this way, and in one case a whole county, Charles County, was given to a single individual with the right of organizing and administering the property as a county.⁴ Vacant and surplus lands were usually absorbed in existing plantations by warrants of resurvey which bound all contiguous vacancy, or were bought up by planters as escheats or proclamation warrants for small sums.⁵ The two usual modes of granting by

¹ White Servitude, 86, 87, and note; S. C. Statutes, II, 97, 103, 104; III, 46; Kilty, Land Laws of Maryland, 100.

² Even the fees payable for land grants in Maryland were based on those of Virginia, Bozman, II, 658.

³ J. H. U. Studies, 3d ser., 13, 68, 69, 70; Kilty, 30, 31, 92, 93; Howard, I, 113.

⁴ (1) Bozman, II, 159, 375, 376, 658; (2) Bozman, 197, 198, II, 545; Kilty, 274, 275.

⁵ Bozman, I, 197, 198, II, 545; Kilty, 274, 275.

common or special warrants were also so indefinite in their terms as to admit of large additions. The fixing of a legal limit, 10 per cent of the original grant, in 1657 to these additions shows the extent to which they were carried. Up to 1715 there was no regularity in the location of tracts by survey nor of the definition of boundaries in warrants. No record even was kept of grants prior to the middle of the seventeenth century, and loose practices of all kinds prevailed. Commanders of various counties had been empowered by the proprietors to pass lands, but the privilege was so abused that it had to be recalled in 1652. Much vacant land was settled by squatters enjoying no legal title, but Lord Baltimore's agents positively refused to recognize squatters' rights and granted the lands in large amounts to persons unable to cultivate them. New tracts when opened were absorbed, as in Virginia, by persons of note whose official connections enabled them to forestall others or actual settlers in obtaining grants. No way could be devised to enforce seating, and large bodies of vacant land incorporated into plantations seem to have been as frequent as in Virginia.¹ Lapsed and escheated lands do not appear to have been so common, as the proprietor was satisfied if the rents were but paid though other conditions remained unfulfilled.

Law effectually guaranteed the integrity of estates once created. Both in Virginia and Maryland the English law relative to inheritance and alienation of land was in force and preserved for a long period the vast estates conferred upon grantees. Restriction upon alienation was made effective through the various forms of entails and primogeniture, and the common law practice in the descent of intestate estates was universal. The system of entails in Virginia after 1705 was stricter even than that of England, and it was not until 1776 that the democratic efforts of Jefferson were able to secure their abolition.² In Maryland they remained throughout the colonial period. Practice supplemented the law. It was rare that a planter could be induced to sell or even lease the smallest portions of his vacant lands.

In South Carolina the modes of granting common to Virginia and Maryland were also prevalent. The limits of estates were

¹ Kilty, 248, 249, 252, 253, 264, 265, 274; Amer. Husbandman, I, 250; Boz-
man, II, 159, 440, 461, 463, 471.

² Bozman, II, 611; White Servitude, 87, n. 1.

largely increased by rules applying to survey and possession. As patents were issued before surveys were made, fees paid at the land office or to surveyors readily procured the incorporation of land beyond the terms of the grant or of land which had been held in possession and was so preempted and prevented from being included in other grants. Such land was often more than one-fourth the amount of the original grant, and many titles came to rest on the purchase of warrants of survey or of land in possession. Irregular modes of obtaining grants as well as of extending them existed. The land office was sometimes closed for several years at a time, and in the absence of any registration of patents the proprietors were compelled to rely solely upon the oath of possessors as to the basis of their titles and the rents due. Methods of assignment and conveyance of the most informal and unusual kind were recognized, and titles were confirmed from time to time, irrespective of the mode in which they had been acquired, for the sole purpose of making some visible person responsible for the proprietors' quit rents. Although the rents were low, varying from one-fourth of a farthing to a penny per acre, and though land in fee was cheap at from 3 to 10 pounds sterling per 100 acres, much of the land was acquired by annexation of lands in possession or by purchase from the Indians for which no grants had ever issued.¹

That large grants were the rule is evident from the unsuccessful attempts as late as 1784 to limit warrants to 640 acres.² Large estates could be easily purchased for small sums, and the practice of indiscriminate locating tended to disperse the inhabitants and engross estates.³ This took place regardless of the fact that much of the population came from the industrial towns of Holland, Germany, and Ireland, as labor employed on land was found more profitable than if employed in other directions. The size of estates may be judged from the fact that their gross annual product was worth from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds sterling where the cost of the grant had been

¹ Statutes of S. C., II, 97, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104; III, 45, 48, 69, 71, 113, 298, 301, 303, 525; Amer. Husbandman, I, 426, 432, 433; IV, 404, 569. In 1778 an attempt was made to add 1,100 acres to a tract of but 50 by a warrant of survey. Drayton, S. C., 13.

² Statutes of S. C., IV, 590, 595; Bartram, 23.

³ Ramsay, II, 23, 24; Drayton, 13, 110; Statutes, IV, 70, 10. Terms from proprietors were very moderate, being but £20 for 1,000 acres and 1s. quitrent reserved. In 1785 fee-simple land sold at \$10 per 100 acres.

scarcely more than the fees of the land office. Plantations existed whose annual value was even £80,000, while others were from £10,000 to £20,000. The majority, however, probably returned from £3,000 to £6,000.¹

As the manorial system of Maryland decayed before a plantation life following the type set by Virginia and became absorbed in it, so the early township system of Georgia was choked out by plantations formed on the South Carolina model. The attempt of the trustees to break definitely with the predominant Southern development in all its essentials of land tenure, labor supply, and products, and to establish the Northern system, modified to suit the climatic differences of Georgia, failed, partly because the attempt was made too long after a contrary trend had been given to Southern economic life² and partly on account of physical conditions similar to those that had given an impetus to the trend in the beginning. The early regulations relating to land in Georgia left no more permanent trace upon its system than the feudal tenures outlined by Locke upon that of North Carolina. The eleven towns designed, and partially established, were based on a combination of the Pennsylvania and New England plans, reproducing parish-township grants, village and common lands of limited extent, restricted alienation and ownership, and provisions enforcing actual settlement.³ These restrictions were not removed until 1750. But the institution of fee simple for entailed grants and the freeing of alienation was not sufficient until the introduction of slavery, under the royal government, to prevent the emigration of population to South Carolina. The early towns left little but a name. Unhealthy location, Indian attacks, but more than all, the actual absorption of the township lands by a few persons soon converted their sites into sand barrens or rice swamps. The policy under the royal government was more liberal. To encourage immigration, grants of 200 acres to each head of a family,

¹ Drayton, 110.

² Georgia was not settled until 1732, and economic competition with South Carolina made its development on the same lines essential.

³ Force II (XI), 4; (XII), 5; I (III) V, 4; IV (XI), 22, 79; Coll. of Ga. Hist. Soc., IV, 30, 144, 244; Burke, II, 309. Grants were not in fee, but in tail male, and there could be alienation only on leave or after a term of years. Twenty-thousand-acre grants were made for townships of 100 families, reserving 300 acres for the commons of the town and granting 50 acres for each member of the family.

with additions of 50 acres for every member of his family, white or black, were offered in new tracts on reasonable terms.¹ The North Carolina method of 640-acre grants seems also to have been employed;² but the general method was to take up land on condition of peopling it within a period of years. As much as twenty years was sometimes allowed for this purpose, and large tracts of several thousand acres were absorbed into plantations far distant from each other and surrounded by bodies of waste and uncultivated lands.³ In a radius of 20 miles only eight or nine planters might be found. The plantations of South Carolina in all their features were thus reproduced in Georgia, and except for its sparse population the aspect of the country presented to the traveler was the same to be met with in South Carolina. The conflict of economic systems had resulted in the full adoption of that of the South over that of the North.⁴

The policy of the proprietors in North Carolina was toward moderate land grants. The attempt was early made to limit single grants to 600 or 640 acres. It was continued under royal governors and became the general rule regulating the size of plantations.⁵ Larger estates, however, were by no means uncommon. A special warrant extending the limits of the grant beyond the usual 640 acres might be obtained from the proprietors. The loose practices of the land office allowed the frequent re-proving of rights, as in Virginia, and corrupt methods in surveys existed as late as 1752. Many times the original grant might in this way be obtained or held in possession for a number of years. The necessity of extensive range for cattle, the predisposition of the Virginia and Bermuda settlers for large plantations, and the very low price of land patents, which cost but £10 per 1,000 acres in the seventeenth century and had been lessened to three or four pounds sterling per 640 acres in the eighteenth century, all tended to enlarge estates. Granville's irregular methods of granting his reserve, which comprised an eighth of the territory in the limits of North and South Carolina, and the sale of large tracts on the frontier (of as much as 36,000 acres⁶) through the corruption of the land

¹ Ga. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 25, 26, 29, 34; II, 83, 84, £5 per 100 acres in fee.

² Stevens, Ga., 308-310.

³ American Husbandman, II, 15.

⁴ Wynn, 315, 318; Smith II, 47, 50.

⁵ Bassett, Law Quart. Rev., April, '95, 159, 160, 161.

⁶ Amer. Husbandman, II, 337. This was only partially reclaimed by Tryon, Col. Rec., N. C., I, 706, 707; VII, 530, 534.

office, had a similar tendency. Scattered plantations of 1,000 or several thousand acres were thus not infrequent, though the tract of a mile square was probably more usual.¹ Population was sparse in comparison with available lands, even in the older parts of the province, and the general abundance and cheapness of land drew immigration from New England, as well as Europe. Five-thousand-acre tracts might be bought in fee for £100, and large bodies of 100,000 acres were granted to De Graffenreid to be mortgaged for private debts, or to Moravian colonists in Forsythe County for settlement. Though the Palatines and Moravians generally became farmers and settled closely together, their tracts were some 400 acres, and a loophole was left in these grants for greater accumulations. The tendency to the large and scattered holding is illustrated by the sale of the 50-acre rights due to servants on the expiration of their term of service and by the evolution of this class as planters through their purchase of estates.² Though numerous tradesmen came to the province, as in Virginia they could not be kept at their trades. The tendency to absorb all classes in plantation life prevented the continued existence of an artisan class.³

While North Carolina was exceptional in the South for the moderate size of her plantations, they were still sufficiently large to reproduce all the consequences resulting from land accumulation as forcibly as those of Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina. The tendency of the law and practice relating to land was not toward small but toward large estates, resulting, as we have seen in many cases, particularly among the older planters, in tracts comparable with those of Virginia. In like manner also limitations upon free alienation and the rule of primogeniture in inheritances encouraged this concentration and kept the estates together. Entails could only be barred through the costly process of a private act of the legislature, and up to 1744 prevented the alienation of small estates tail.⁴

So far we have seen the influence of the law and general practice of land grants in forming and preserving the expanded

¹ Smyth, I, 113, 116, 117; Col. Rec., I, 392; VII, 511, 512, 530; Williamson, II, 215, 216; Brickell, N. C., 10-12, 14.

² Col. Rec., N. C., I, 707; Bernheim, German settlers, 69, 71, 77, 155, 156, 184, 185-190; Brickell 10, 31, 38, 259, 268; Wynn 290. The servants acquired wealth enough to buy estates. In 1750, 1,500 acres sold for only £30.

³ Hawks, II, 215.

⁴ Bassett Law Quarterly Rev., April, 1895, 164.

land system of the South and the restricted farm system of the North. An influence fully as important in the process is to be found in natural environment and the limitations imposed by physical geography. These conditioned the actual conversion of grants into cultivated plantations or farms. In the first instance topography played an important part. The development at the South was primarily a river development; that at the North, if we except Pennsylvania, was more strictly maritime. The predominant influence of waterways is characteristic of all early settlement. The sea and its arms condition and direct colonization. In America, however, the effect was different in the sections of North and South either in kind or degree. The extended coast line from Maine to Delaware, indented with fine harbors and lined with important islands, invited settlement for fisheries and trade. The narrow belt of available lowland, due to the close convergence of upland country, was further limited by the hostility of Indians and the harshness of climate to patches near the sea. The settlements of the North consequently tended to dot the coast. In New Jersey the towns of the seventeenth century were most numerous on the coast opposite Staten Island and at the head of Delaware Bay; in New York, on Manhattan and Long islands, and in New England on large inlets at the mouths of her more important rivers. The land methods of the town harmonized with the actual conditions surrounding the settlement, and environment tended to preserve rather than to destroy the integrity of the town system. Extension toward the west followed the course of streams. The valleys of the Merrimac, the Charles, the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna formed lines of settlement, but they were at most the convenient seats of towns whose land system was already formed and whose reliance was not wholly upon agriculture. The South differed both in the character and greater abundance of its inlets and in the predominant influence of the land contiguous to the streams.

The land of the Southern colonies fell into three great divisions: First, the low country, comprising the tide-water region and extending from 100 to 150, or 200 miles from the sea; second, the middle country, more elevated and rolling, extending in a belt some hundred miles wide from the head of tide water to the mountains; and, third, the hilly or mountainous back country.¹ It was not until the eighteenth century that settle-

¹ Amer. Husbandman, I, 218.

ment passed beyond the low country, and it was there that the land system receive its first and most lasting development. The face of the low country was almost a dead level, consisting mostly of sand, pine barrens, or swamps. The arable soil was apparently confined to the river valleys, which were unusually numerous. While scarcely half a dozen important rivers existed toward the north, almost as many, if their large branches be included, were to be found in each of the Southern colonies. The numerous tide-water inlets from these rivers or arms of bays divided the country by a network of water courses into small and large necks of land upon whose rich border strips, easily accessible to water transportation, plantations lay. The interior ridges of these necks remained barren and uncultivated sand hills or pine forests, while the fringe of arable lands near the water were at no place extensive enough to admit of any number of contiguous settlements. The absence of suitable back lands and of cross-country transportation was an important check upon the development of a town life dependent solely on agriculture, and is the economic explanation of the decadence of the early towns established in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland.

Choice of location was made with a view to the ease of water transportation and to what were supposed to be the best lands for cultivation. The result was isolated plantations, each with its own market and shipping port for its products. Communication controlled by waterways resulted in few and bad roads, and they in turn reacted to confine all extension of settlement to the lines of creeks and rivers. The occupation of the middle and back lands consequently followed the methods of the low country. Plantations were to be found at first only in the valleys, and their location was made with regard to their connection with tide water by navigable streams. The almost complete absence of harbors¹ for ships of ocean tonnage and the general shallowness of the rivers or the presence of bars at their mouths, as in North Carolina, prevented the growth of ports and common shipping points. Lading could be performed only by lighter service in open outside roadsteads or directly by boats of limited tonnage at the individual wharves of plantations. The break in transportation that might give rise to towns was thus definitely precluded. The demands of trade as far as the plantation was concerned called for no storing of the bulky commodities, nor for the introduction of a

¹Smyth, *Travels*, I, 235, 236.

true market. Constant and strenuous efforts of the law were required to overcome local interests and to establish shipping centers for fiscal and commercial purposes.¹

Though it may be debatable whether the economic character of the New England town preceded its political and so formed the basis of civil organization, it seems clear that in the South the economic county and parish preceded the political. The river development in its relation to land and trade became the basis of the organization of the county and of the district. In Virginia counties were first laid out on the necks of land extending from one river to another, their limits having relation to an arbitrary center within the neck which never became a center either of trade or population. Consequently the system broke down. The next principle introduced was to limit each county to a single river in such a way that its inhabitants would be dependent on that river alone for their trade and shipping. The boundaries of tide-water counties, established by law, were actually fixed with reference to this limitation alone and without regard to purposes of civil administration. Parishes were few or many in a county according to population; in some cases only one, in others three or four. Larger areas than counties were made administrative units on the same principle. For managing escheats fifteen necks of land, comprising six or eight counties, were distinguished.² When the frontier counties were laid out at a later period this principle could not be applied, but the location of land still closely followed streams, and plantations were formed on the plan of those of the tide water.³

The disposition to locate grants lengthwise for miles in the fertile valleys on one or both sides of the rivers led to such a scarcity of what were regarded fruitful lands as to make necessary enactments limiting the river frontage to a small proportion, usually a fourth, of the lateral extension of the grant. The arable lands still, however, remained lowland. Upland was either left as barrens or converted into cattle range, and the tendency to extend the plantation along the rivers' edge received but little effective check. Miles of river frontage were commonly met with. In Virginia, along the James, the domain lands of separate plantations were as much as four

¹ Collection of duties and inspection of products.

² Beverley, Va., 192, 193.

³ Smyth, I, 226, 246; Amer. Husbandman, I, 14.

or five miles apart.¹ Houses were usually near the water for shipping purposes, and domain lands stretched out on either side of the central dwelling. Not only was the low country thus the chief seat of settlements, but the very lowest parts of the low country, where the rich black mold of river valleys or reclaimed swamp lands was incomparably more fertile than the soil of the North, and was thought to be more productive than higher and back lands.² The disadvantages of climate offset the advantages of soil. The hot and malarious coast lands of the Carolinas and Georgia, the numerous swamps of Virginia and Maryland, climatically unfit for rice culture, and the repeated overflow of southern rivers made the low lands a hotbed of disease.³ Settlements languished and population was retarded in the absence of upland products and cultivation. It was not until late in the eighteenth century that planters were brought to see the general superiority of the higher and back lands for tobacco and indigo (whose best culture was dependent on a dry soil), and the profit to be made from grain, hemp, flax, and other products as supplementary crops to their staples. The occupation of back lands was then very gradual and of little importance before the closing decade of the century.

A second physical feature affecting grants and settlement is to be found in capacity for territorial expansion. The limit set to western extension was far more definite in the North than in the South, and the resulting scarcity of arable lands in comparison with population prevented either large effective land grants or the accumulation of smaller ones. Charter limits were themselves practically, when not expressly, limited to comparatively narrow bounds by the convergence of their respective territories, which were contiguous, not on parallel; but on vertical lines. In the South, on the contrary, expansion, except partially in the case of South Carolina, was virtually unlimited, either by charter stipulations or by physical causes. An indefinite extension was not only possible, but encouraged by enormous grants to individuals on the frontiers. While the Lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the French settlement of Canada set an impassible barrier to northern extension, the South might reasonably look to the Mississippi, if not eventually to the "South Sea," as its limit.

¹American Husbandman, I, 15.

²American Husbandman, I, 217; II, 2, 3.

³American Husbandman, I, 218, 219; II, 1, 2, 3, 4.

The legal title given over this territory was for several reasons more readily vindicated by actual possession in the South than were titles within the charter limits of the North. In the first place, the acquisition of fresh territory was made in large masses at one time far out of proportion to existing or prospective population, while at the North additions were more gradual and generally made with regard to the demands of population. In the one case a premium was set upon accumulations through the abundance of surplus land, while in the other the restricted limits called for small allotments and for regulations insuring occupation. The nearer convergence of the hill country and the sea and the absence of extensive inland navigation further limited the available lands, and the hostility of the Indians, which was more marked in the North than in the South, lessened the rate of expansion and compelled settlement to take a close and compact form. Virginia alone of the Southern colonies suffered to any extent from the Indians, and its troubles were far less serious and earlier closed than those of New England. The brunt of the French and Indian wars fell not upon the South, but upon the Middle colonies and northwestern New England. Fear of Indians was not the chief influence that kept settlers away from the Southern back country, but the disposition of the planters and tide-water products. So long as land was to be found in the low country population would move but slowly and irregularly toward the West. Overpopulation was necessary to give strength to the movement, and this was conspicuously absent in the South.

While New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York filled rapidly with people, immigration did not set strongly toward the South till the latter half of the eighteenth century. Even after the Peace of 1763, when the southern territory west of the Alleghanies invited occupation, the greater immigration was still to the North up to the time of the Revolution.¹ The back country of the South had to depend on the overflow from the North, and particularly from Pennsylvania, rather than on direct immigration. The largest bodies of the Germans and Scotch-Irish who settled the piedmont and mountainous regions from Maryland to Georgia came to America through the ports of Philadelphia and Newcastle, Del., and finding lands occupied in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were gradually

¹American Husbandman, I, 434; cf. I, 47, 48.

pushed toward the South, till they were met by a smaller stream of the same peoples who came in through the port of Charleston to South Carolina and moved thence to the frontiers. Though the North was slightly behind the South in the beginning of peaceful settlement, when settlement once began the North prosecuted it with so much greater vigor that by the opening of the eighteenth century its population was double that of the South,¹ and its rate of increase through the whole colonial period was far in excess of the Southern. New England from the beginning doubled her population every thirteen years, Pennsylvania hers every fourteen, while Virginia, the most populous of the Southern colonies, doubled hers only every twenty years, and in South Carolina twenty-five to thirty were required.² By the middle of the century the proportion of the populations in the two sections had changed but little, that of the South being still only about half as great as that of the North. The cause lay chiefly in lack of immigration. The domestic increase in the South was larger, due to earlier marriages and the encouragement to large families offered by the ease of living in a mild climate where land was cheap and abundant.³ In 1763 the population of the South, including slaves, was but 900,000, while that of the North was 1,100,000;⁴ by 1775 the disparity had increased (according to the liberal estimates made by Congress) to a majority of 288,000 in favor of the North,⁵ and in 1785 this still remained, on accurate calculations, over 200,000.

The distribution of population within the sections was also significant. Virginia had 37½ per cent of the population of the entire South, while Massachusetts and Pennsylvania had each over a fourth that of the North and almost as much each as Virginia.⁶ The area over which population was spread was

¹ British Empire in America, II, 106, 141, 180, 204, 291, 380. In 1708 the population of the North was some 220,000; of the South, slightly over 100,000.

² Tatham, Agriculture, 30; Amer. Husbandman, II, 290; Smyth, I, 207; Drayton, S. C., 102; Archdale's Description, p. 14.

³ Burnaby, 225, 729, 735, 737, 740, 741, 745; American Husbandman, II, 290, 292, 299.

⁴ American Husbandman, II, 299; Dr. Mitchell puts the population of Virginia and Maryland at 800,000; that of the North at 1,500,000, and total at 3,000,000; but this is too large.

⁵ Jefferson (Ford), III, 177, 179.

⁶ Virginia had 400,000 to a total of 1,065,700; Pennsylvania, 320,000; Massachusetts, 350,000; total at 1,273,600; Jefferson, 179.

far more limited in the North. As late as 1775 not more than a tenth of the land in the northwestern part of New England was settled, while in Virginia settlements had begun to be made in the region of Kentucky, whose population increased in the next ten years to 30,000.¹ From 1732 to 1763 the frontiers of the South had been filling rapidly, and after 1763 the rate so increased that by 1775 settlements were scattered over the hill country and beyond the mountains, while in the upper Connecticut valley settlements had just begun.

The effect of this difference in the amount and distribution of population on the land systems and on agriculture was to enhance the peculiarities already existing in the two sections. The density of Northern population tended to extend the intensive margin of cultivation and thereby enhance the value of land. The increase in real-estate prices tended to lower the standard of living or to divert from agriculture to other employments and ultimately to increase density. When the level of population was reached its pressure upon subsistence stimulated the arts, and did much in the unfavorable climate of New England to turn her from agriculture to commerce and manufactures.² These in turn induced a new element of immigration. Where agriculture continued the tendency was to strictly intensive methods and to very gradual western extension. In the South the precisely opposite effect was apparent. The plantation was preserved and extended, and with it exploitative methods of agriculture. Abundant lands kept the price so low that a small plantation was within the purchase limit of the ordinary immigrant or even of the servant at the expiration of his term. Population never reached its level, and agriculture left no surplus, and, as the chief recognized source of wealth, gave its products a fictitious value. When once obtained in quantity, it induced large and careless methods of cultivation. The arable area was limited only by the capital available for the purchase of negroes. All profit from land was looked on as net gain and no planter ever thought of estimating the specific interest on his invested capital. He was content with a general average and the inflow of clear money beyond the cost of living. The fractional change so

¹ Jefferson, 181; Jefferson's Notes on Virginia (138) puts Virginia's population in 1782 at 562,614.

² Hadley, *Economics*, 45; Rabeno, *Amer. Com. Policy*, 73, 75; *Amer. Husbandman*, I, 63.

carefully looked after by the northern farmer and his small economies meant nothing to the owner of a large plantation. The abundance of the life surrounding him made him feel prosperous when a bankrupt in fact and in the eyes of his London factor.¹ In the scarcity of ready money and the demand for immediate and large returns from land to meet his London obligations for daily necessities, or to lessen the accumulation of a debt which his factor, to keep his custom, never allowed to be extinguished, the planter was forced to exploit his capital in the increased and hasty use of fresh land and prevented from resorting to the slow and careful methods of restoration that the circumstances and limited outlay of the northern farmer made possible. Consequently, the exploitative period which tended to be closed at the North, where it was affected by land limitation, had, in early days, no retarding influence at the South, and has been extended to the present day in vast regions east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio.

This was and is, however, also a question of products and labor—so far as land was an influence in producing the southern system it opened the possibility and gave the tendency. Forms of labor and of products forced upon the South partly by external coercion, partly by economic interest, fixed, intensified, and perpetuated that system. From a material standpoint it was wasteful, more wasteful than it need have been; from a wider economic and social standpoint, the standpoint of the planter, it was productive of a unique civilization.

¹ Tatham, 46, 47, 48; Sparks, Washington, XII, 259.

XI.—MIRABEAU AND CALONNE IN 1785.

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MIRABEAU AND CALONNE IN 1785.

By FRED MORROW FLING.

In a recent paper I pointed out the significance of Mirabeau's life for every student of the *lettre de cachet*, that most interesting institution of the ancient régime. In the present study it is my purpose to trace in part his relations with Calonne in 1785 and to attempt to make clear the important rôle that he played as publicist.

The subject has already been excellently treated by Professor Stern and with great fullness and ability by M. Charles de Loménie. The future biographer of Mirabeau must at every step acknowledge his obligations to these two men, who have pointed the way to the sources of information and formed a tradition by their treatment of them, but it is, I believe, always considered legitimate to reopen the examination of a question when any fresh evidence has been found, and the past summer, while engaged in research in Paris, it was my good fortune to fall in with an unpublished Mirabeau manuscript. It was the property of M. Charavay, having come into his hands from the heirs of M. Danton, a relative of the Danton of revolutionary fame. The manuscript, I learned, was unknown to M. de Loménie, and I assume that it had never fallen under the eyes of Professor Stern, as he makes no use of it in his life of Mirabeau.

The document consists of thirteen closely written pages and contains an account, in dialogue form, of a conversation that took place between Mirabeau and Calonne on the day when Mirabeau's pamphlet upon the Bank of St. Charles appeared. Of its genuineness there can be no doubt. The handwriting is clearly Mirabeau's. In a short bibliographical note that accompanies the manuscript, Mirabeau gives an account of its origin, and asserts that the substance of the conversation was

repeated by Calonne to the Abbé de Périgord, better known as Talleyrand.¹

That the record was made not long after the conversation seems to me to be established by the fact that a Mirabeau manuscript in the Archives des affaires étrangères, written at the close of 1785 or in the early part of the following year, contains unmistakable references to this conversation as Mirabeau recorded it.² It was suggested to me by M. de Loménie, to whom I owe much valuable assistance, that the manuscript was undoubtedly prepared for publication. That Mirabeau did intend to make such a use of it is very probable. The preceding year he made public a conversation that had taken place between himself and Miroménil, the guard of the seals, and exactly the same dialogue form was employed as in the manuscript of 1785.³ Why this manuscript was never published it is difficult to say, but it was doubtless due to the fact that Mirabeau was not then ready to break with Calonne.

It was the discovery of this material that led me to reexamine the relations of these two men in the summer of 1785 touching the publication of the book upon the Bank of St. Charles.

The four years and a half that lie between Mirabeau's release from Vincennes in December, 1780, and his appearance in Paris in April, 1785, were crowded full of occupation. During that

¹ The note, written upon one side of a folded sheet of blue notepaper, is a good example of Mirabeau's method of work. It is one mass of corrections. It runs as follows: "N. B. C'est la conversation indiquée dans le billet du 21 que j'ai fidèlement rapportée dans le dialogue suivant, tant il m'a paru un monument précieux et pittoresque pour servir à la connaissance des gens en place au reste les principaux traits de ce dialogue ont été raconté par M. de Calonne lui-même à l'abbé de Périgord." The manuscript and note are now in my possession.

² In the manuscript of 1785, pages 9-12, the question of sending Mirabeau to the Bastille was discussed at length; in the letter in the Archives (Manuscripts de Mirabeau 1, 889, p. 21) is the following sentence: "Je vous ai déclaré que s'il fallait à la cour de Madrid une victime pour expier l'offense d'avoir bien servi mon pays et l'Espagne même, je me laisserois sans murmurer être conduit à la Bastille."

In the manuscript of 1785, page 4, is found this sentence: "Dans la crainte que cet homme audacieux, qui ne respecte rien, ne sème la zizanie et le trouble entre les deux branches de la maison de Bourbon." This language is attributed to La Noraye by Calonne. It is quoted in Mirabeau's pamphlet addressed to La Noraye. (Lettre du Comte de Mirabeau à M. Le Coultoux de La Noraye, p. 5. Bibliothèque Nationale.)

³ (Peuchet): Mémoires sur Mirabeau, 4 vols., Paris, 1824. Vol. II, p. 259, ff.

time he had conducted two lawsuits, one for the recovery of his head and the other for the recovery of his wife; he won the former, but lost the latter. A few months passed in Paris in 1784 brought him into conflict with Miroménil and led to the publication of the conversation already mentioned. Hearing, although without reason,¹ that the guard of the seals would punish him for his audacity by expediting a *lettre de cachet*, Mirabeau crossed the channel in August, 1784, and, like many of his countrymen before him, sought refuge in England.

Here he remained until the following spring, hobnobbing with distinguished Englishmen, writing pamphlets, and forming far-reaching plans that should furnish him the means of subsistence. For from this time on, even till the day of his death, his father furnished him almost no financial aid, and Mirabeau was dependent upon his pen for a livelihood.

One of the pamphlets published in England was made use of by the French Government and may have been helpful to Mirabeau in forming the acquaintance of Calonne. It was the work in which he opposed the plan of the Emperor to open the Scheldt to navigation.² The interests of Austria had been defended by one of Mirabeau's countrymen, the notorious Linguet, in a pamphlet that attracted much attention. That the French Government took any notice of Mirabeau's reply had not hitherto been noted. The proof of this, I was happy enough to find in the correspondence of the French minister at London, Count D'Adhemar. D'Adhemar had been desirous that somebody should answer Linguet, but Vergennes replied that it was "the business of the Dutch to refute this sophist." When Mirabeau's pamphlet appeared, a copy was sent to Vergennes with the statement that it was "well spoken of;" the next month, in response to a request from the home office, six more copies were sent; and in April, the charge d'affaires at London, Barthelemy, referred to the pleasant way in which Lord Carmarthen had spoken of Mirabeau's pamphlet upon the Scheldt.³

When this letter was read by Vergennes, the writer of the

Penchet, Vol. II, p. 277, ff., Correspondence between Miroménil and Le Noir, lieutenant of police.

-Doutes sur la liberté de l'Escaut, réclamée par l'Empereur; sur les causes et sur les conséquences probables de cette réclamation par le comte de Mirabeau. A Londres.

Archives des affaires étrangères, Angleterre, 550-3. The material is found in vol. 550 on pp. 316, 317, 312, 357; vol. 552, pp. 109, 357; vol. 553, p. 29.

pamphlet was already in Paris. He had found it difficult to support himself in London, and after assuring himself that the French Government harbored no ill will against him he returned to France early in April, 1785. His intention was to take up his residence at the Chateau de Mirabeau or in some other retired place and to devote himself to the preparation of a great work.¹ But he was unavoidably detained in Paris, and soon found himself involved in a war of pamphlets called forth by the wave of speculation that had swept over France.²

The struggle with England was ended and the signing of the peace had been followed by a remarkable period of prosperity. The harvests were excellent, the money of Europe flowed to Paris and abundance reigned in the ports and markets.³ Speculation was the natural attendant of this prosperity, and the various enterprises, more or less legitimate, that sprang into existence attracted a large amount of capital that was seeking investment. The stock of the Discount Bank, of the bank of St. Charles, and of the Water Company of Paris, had soon reached a dizzy height, especially for those who were speculating "à la baisse." Among these unfortunates was a friend of Mirabeau's, an exile from Geneva, the banker Clavière. Mirabeau had made his acquaintance in Switzerland, and the friendship then formed had been kept alive by letters until the two met again in Paris.

Clavière had invested heavily in the stock of the Discount Bank and the high premium at which it was selling was injurious to his interests. Mirabeau naturally sympathized with a friend, whose purse was always generously open, and wished to assist him. But it was not solely by personal motives that he was led to write his pamphlet upon the discount bank. He states himself that his attention had been drawn to the matter while in London, and part of the material had been collected there.⁴ As he passed through Paris, en route for

¹ The project was formed by Madame de Nehra. The sickness of young Montigny prevented its execution. See L. de Loménie, *Esquisses historiques et littéraires*, p. 17, where the statement of Madame de Nehra is given.

² "Dans cet intervalle, M. Étienne Clavière faisait tous ses efforts pour engager Mirabeau à rester à Paris. Ils parlaient toujours finances." Madame de Nehra, in Loménie, as quoted above, p. 18.

³ *Mémoires du Comte Beugnot*, vol. 1, p. 63.

⁴ *De la caisse d'Escompte*, p. 1 (Bibliothèque Nationale).

Mirabeau, he learned that new regulations were being prepared for the bank, and he saw that the situation called for a work that would place within the reach of everybody the sound principles underlying the subject of banking.¹ He believed this to be the only means of saving from a new revolution this institution whose utility was great and whose stability was a matter of the highest importance.² His relations with Clavière enabled him to examine carefully the false route that the administrators of the bank were following and convinced him that it was being rapidly converted into a center of speculation.³ In a word, he was convinced that the discount bank, far from favoring the true means of prosperity in France, was giving an impulse to operations hostile to the best interests of the Kingdom.

How much of the work then prepared belonged to Mirabeau and how much to Clavière it would be difficult to say. Mirabeau did not claim that the ideas advanced were his own, nor that the work was profound.⁴ He acknowledged somewhat later that the pamphlet was very elementary, that it showed marks of haste due to the necessity of publishing it at a given moment, and that there was "a little varnish foreign to the subject."⁵ The book, it seems, had been attributed to Panchaud, but Mirabeau denied that he had had any part in it, declaring that at that time he did not know Panchaud even by sight. "But," he added, "some one did teach me the facts relative to the Discount Bank and guided me in the study of principles, me an entire stranger to banks and commerce." Who was this person? "A friend, whose secret is not my secret."⁶

Calonne had nothing to do with this first work of Mirabeau's upon finance, but before the pamphlet was made public the first meeting between the two men had taken place.⁷ Having learned that Calonne was anticipating the formation of an India Company, Mirabeau sent him a *mémoire*, containing criticisms

¹ De la caisse d'Escompte, p. xiii (Bibliothèque Nationale).

² Ibid., p. xiii.

³ De la Banque d'Espagne p. xii (Bibliothèque Nationale).

⁴ Ibid., p. xiii.

⁵ Lettres du Comte de Mirabeau à un de ses amis en Allemagne, 1792, pp. 16, 17.

⁶ De la Banque d'Espagne, pp. xiii, xiv.

⁷ Archives des aff. étrangères, Manuscrits de Mirabeau, 1, 889, p. 20.

upon some of the objectionable features of the scheme. The *mémoire* led to an interview.¹

No mention was made at this time on either side of the India Company, but Calonne expressed his desire to see Mirabeau engaged in instructing the public on matters connected with political economy. Mirabeau replied that if he wrote upon such subjects at all he must do so with the utmost liberty, for there were enough others who had prostituted the power of speech in defending error, and it was high time to offer a pure worship to truth. If the Government believed that his pen could assist its plans for the public welfare, it must leave to him the character of proud independence that alone had rendered his success possible.

Calonne, apparently not offended by this display of frankness, assured Mirabeau that he would never interfere with the free expression of his opinions. Satisfied by this promise, Mirabeau agreed to write upon all parts of the administration of the finances that seemed to him to merit criticism. "That," said he in a subsequent letter to Calonne, "was the only agreement that I ever made with you."

Mirabeau did not refer in this interview to the book upon the Discount Bank, then in course of preparation. "I did not know you well enough," he wrote later, "to communicate a manuscript, a part of which—that I did not wish to change—would have displeased you, and I did not believe that I could ask your protection against the indefatigable surveillance of the enemies of liberty and truth." He thought it wise, therefore, to print the pamphlet outside of France, and more than a month elapsed between the interview and the appearance of the book. The sensation created by this publication again drew the attention of Calonne to Mirabeau and led to a second meeting. If we may believe Mirabeau, he was praised and caressed, and requested to add to the pamphlet a few pages relative to Calonne's decree of January 24, the decree by which Calonne had attempted to prevent the dealers in futures from realizing on their deals. The request was refused in dramatic language, Mirabeau exclaiming that he would "pursue every retroactive law to the very grave itself." Calonne did not press the point, and the distribution of the book was publicly authorized. The work created a great sensation.²

¹ An account of this interview is contained in the manuscripts of Mirabeau (Archives, 1, 889), pp. 16 ff.

² Manuscripts de Mirabeau, pp. 16 ff.

“All this,” as Stern puts it, “was water for Calonne’s mill.”¹ Although Mirabeau’s pamphlet was favorable to the Discount Bank, it tended to discredit excessive speculation in its stock and to make an opening for Calonne, who was trying to dispose of several millions of Government paper.

But even more injurious to his operations than the affair of the Discount Bank was the remarkable favor enjoyed upon the Paris exchange by the stock of the Bank of St. Charles. It was an institution founded in Madrid by the Frenchman Cabarrus and its ostensible business was the discounting of paper, the making of foreign payments for the court, and the furnishing of supplies to the army and navy. The stock rose rapidly in Paris and soon sold at a higher figure than in Madrid. To such an extent did this interfere with the operations of Calonne that he had in mind the preparation of a decree that should exclude foreign stocks from the Paris market. It was in the interests of such a movement that he wished to make use of Mirabeau’s pen.²

At the time of the publication of the pamphlet on the Discount Bank he broached the matter to Mirabeau, requesting him to prepare a complete treatise upon the Bank of St. Charles, adding that the success of the first pamphlet gave him, in a certain sense, a mission that a minister of finance ought to confirm.³ Mirabeau knew at the time that Clavière and Brissot had in press a work upon the same subject; a letter from Calonne enabled him to get possession of it.⁴ Notes from the department of finance, together with frequent conversations with certain inspectors in the department, enabled Mirabeau in four days to place the completed manuscript in the minister’s hands. Calonne retained it forty-eight hours, made corrections, and discussed these corrections with Mirabeau; eight days later the work was published. Referring to this matter in a letter to Mauvillon, Mirabeau declared that the work was perhaps a “tour de force,” but the peril was imminent, and so much the greater as he was convinced that the minister who

¹ Stern, I., p. 186.

See on the Bank of St. Charles: Mirabeau’s two pamphlets, “De la Banque d’Espagne” and “Lettre a M. Le Coultoux de la Noraye; Tableau raisonné de l’Etat actuel de la Banque de St.-Charles. A Amsterdam, Novembre 1786; Baumgarten, H.: Geschichte Spaniens, p. 301 ff.; all in the Bibliotheque Nationale.

² Manuscrits de Mirabeau, Archives des aff. étrangères, p. 20 ff.

⁴ Ibid.

had ordered the book would not have the courage to permit its publication if he were given time to lose his courage. The effect of the work was great, but not so great as Mirabeau had anticipated. "If the Government had seconded me," he wrote, "or even had let me finish, I would have killed speculation."¹

In the work, the uncertain foundations upon which the bank rested were made clear, and Cabarrus himself was roughly handled, being presented to the public as a second Law or even worse. After pointing out that there was little probability that the bank would have a durable success, Mirabeau asserted that it was not wise to invest in its stock. Having developed the thesis up to this point, he boldly affirmed that it was strange tolerance on the part of the Government to allow capital to be invested in unsound foreign banks. It ought to be prohibited. In truth, he could see no ground for complaint if the stock of the Bank of St. Charles were excluded from the Paris exchange. "Like Spain," he exclaimed, "we have a public burden to bear, and we bear it without her aid."²

The effect of the pamphlet was instantaneous; the stock fell from 800 to 520.³ Calonne was satisfied with this result, but not with others that followed the publication. The representative of the bank at Paris, La Noraye, called upon Calonne the morning that the work was made public and asked him if he had seen the "incendiary book" that had just been put out on the Bank of St. Charles, and that bore Mirabeau's name. In it Cabarrus was denounced as the worst of men and the King of Spain treated with lightness and bitterness. "I fear," he added, "that this audacious man, who respects nothing, will sow tares and trouble between the two branches of the house of Bourbon." Calonne replied that he knew that Mirabeau had written such a work; it was on his mantel, but he had not yet read it. He would be very sorry if Mirabeau had lacked consideration, especially as he had not written anonymously. The same morning the Spanish representative declared to Calonne that the Court of Madrid would lose its good name if Mirabeau was not severely punished. As soon as the work appeared Calonne had sent a copy to Vergennes, stating that, contrary to his expectation, it had not appeared anonymously,

¹ *Lettres du Comte de Mirabeau*, pp. 17, 18.

² *De la Banque d'Espagne*, passim.

³ *Manuscrits de Mirabeau*, I, 889, p. 21.

and asking him how, in his opinion, that would change the matter. Vergennes replied that he would need twenty-four hours to read the book, and that he would answer him on the morrow.¹

Calonne then summoned Mirabeau. He reproached him for having placed his name on the title-page, and complained that it was a source of great embarrassment to him. "It seems to me," said Calonne, "that we agreed that you should not place your name there." "So far were we from agreeing to it," responded Mirabeau, "that in the manuscript that you kept for forty-eight hours, praised, criticised, and annotated, and of which you struck out the first passage, you commenced the preface with the following words: 'The work that I now send to the press is the natural continuation of my work on the Discount Bank.'" Calonne acknowledged that this was true, but responded that it was agreed, as he recalled it, that the expression would be changed. "I have not, ought not, and can not agree to suppress my name," answered Mirabeau. Calonne objected, however, that he had stated positively to Vergennes that the work would appear anonymously. Mirabeau demanded by what right such a statement had been made. "I have always declared," he added, "that after the pledge given in the preface of the 'Considerations upon the Order of Cincinnati' that I could not permit myself to print a line that I did not acknowledge. And M. de Vergennes," he concluded, "is not ignorant of the fact that if pamphlets may be obtained from me in accordance with my principles it is impossible to obtain a line that contradicts them."

The significance of all this was brought out very clearly by Calonne's reply to Mirabeau's question, "What is the importance of what you have said or have not said to M. de Vergennes on this subject?" The answer was that it was very important for Mirabeau because Calonne would have been powerful enough to protect him had the work appeared anonymously; but his avowal would cause embarrassments for the minister and would compromise Mirabeau.

To Mirabeau's question as to how his name had changed the nature of the work, Calonne replied that it was sufficiently well known that it is impossible to watch over the entire press, and

¹The material for this paragraph and for those that follow was found in the Mirabeau manuscript discovered in Paris last summer and now in my possession.

thus a minister might always say of an anonymous work that he favored without wishing to acknowledge it, that he had not seen it. On the contrary, if an author named himself, this evasion could not be resorted to, especially if the man was well known and seemed to defy authority.

Mirabeau affirmed that Calonne had said the same thing about the book on the Discount Bank; had exclaimed, "If you had not named yourself!" but he had not made any such remark concerning the work on the Bank of St. Charles. On the contrary, Calonne had declared that Mirabeau was just the man to write it, because he had won public favor by the pamphlet on the Discount Bank.

Calonne acknowledged that he did hold that view at first, but that reflection upon the relation between the Courts of France and Spain had led him to see that such a course would be dangerous for Mirabeau and embarrassing for himself. Furthermore, he had advised moderation in regard to Cabarrus, and Mirabeau had attacked him without mercy. Mirabeau denied this, saying that Calonne had read and annotated the manuscript, and that he had disregarded none of Calonne's pencil marks. "One reads better what is printed," pleaded Calonne. "Then always begin by having a thing printed," was Mirabeau's laconic reply.

At this point the conversation took a different turn and Calonne referred to the remarks of La Noraye and the agitation that the work had produced. If Mirabeau really made the response contained in the manuscript, the conversation must have been exceedingly spicy. "What!" he exclaimed, "you suffered La Noraye, a speculator, and your personal enemy to talk to you in this manner of a work that you had evidently favored? And you did not have enough people in your antechamber to drive out the impudent fellow?"

Turning to the relations with Spain, Mirabeau declared that he had really done the Spanish Government a service; while Calonne did not seem inclined to believe that the Court of Madrid would look upon his conduct in that light. He acknowledged that Mirabeau's ideas were all right in a book, but that he knew books better than he knew men, or at least kings. Mirabeau believed that it was enough to be right in order to convince them or to govern them, but if he had to do with them, if he were familiar with Versailles, if he knew how the King feared a disturbance, what respect he had for the

head of his house, he would think differently. It was impossible, he said, to exaggerate the credit that the Court of Spain had with the Court of France. The point not to be overlooked was that Cabarrus had been outraged in the book and that the book bore Mirabeau's name.

Mirabeau responded that he had treated Cabarrus with great consideration, and proceeded to show how he might have treated him very much worse. "But what is your power in this country," he asked, "if you are not able to support a man of quality who has rendered you a great service?" Calonne answered, that he might easily have protected him, if he had not named himself. "The King knew," he continued, "that I was having a work prepared upon the Bank of Spain, and he approved it, but if anyone should make him see the inconvenience of the fact that this book was not anonymous, I do not know what I should reply to him." Having suggested a response that Calonne assured him would not be well received, Mirabeau at length asked, "What, then, is your purpose, and what am I to infer from all that you have done me the honor to say to me?"

Calonne replied that he wished him to understand his embarrassment, and his regrets that a work undertaken to oblige him and executed in the most satisfactory manner should compromise them both; that the sensation produced by the work, far from placing him in a position to recognize the author's services, would force him, perhaps, to see Mirabeau entirely abandoned, contrary to the faith of treaties, and would render it both difficult and perilous for Calonne to defend him, while good faith and gratitude imposed this course upon him as a duty and a necessity. "You are afraid, then, that there will be danger in protecting me?" questioned Mirabeau. "Don't protect me, then. Have no more fear! Disavow me! Sacrifice me! Say that the book is a good one, that the principles are wise, that they are yours, and let them do what they will with the author. In a word, make a good law and send me to the Bastille."

Without taking Mirabeau fully at his word, Calonne slyly suggested that as he represented the Government it might contribute to the public welfare if he freed himself of all suspicion of connivance with Mirabeau. In other words, that Mirabeau's book might be more effective if the public did not trace its origin to Calonne.

Mirabeau would not agree to this. He tried to make Calonne see the infamy of such a course. He could not conceive of a more profound state of abjection than that into which the Government would plunge itself if it punished him to please the Spanish Government. Nothing could be compared, he maintained, with the scandal of having so evidently served the state under the order of the minister of finance, of having produced a work approved and praised by good and bad alike, prepared it from a manuscript read by the minister himself, composed in a certain sense under the very eyes of his clerks, and then to be disavowed, abandoned, punished. It was too much!

"But, mon dieu!" exclaimed Calonne, "do you doubt that I shall be at hand to soften the blows and to prevent them from being prolonged?" Mirabeau did not doubt it, but he was not satisfied. "It is for you to decide," he went on, "whether your department is worth more than public opinion and whether your suppleness can lessen the intrigue of this affair better than your firmness can entirely get the better of it. As for myself, I repeat it, I am entirely ready, without fear and without anxiety."

"Nothing could be more honest nor more generous than your conduct," replied Calonne. "It increases my regrets at not being able to express publicly my esteem and gratitude. It calms my fears by leaving me the certainty of being able to be your safeguard, by the sacrifice I make of you in appearance, if that is indispensable." He had fears, he acknowledged, but assuredly not for himself. It was simply a matter of political expediency. He feared some puffs of Spanish pride, and his grounds for fear were the expressions of the Spanish representative.

Mirabeau tried to convince Calonne that the Spanish ambassador, M. d'Aranda, then absent from Paris, certainly would not make war on a book, but failing in this, he concluded: "Here I am, like clay in the hands of the potter, and you may send me away if you wish to finish my education in the Bastille." Calonne assured him that it would not come to that. The Government might feel like showing some mark of deference to the court of Spain, and would be content with his removal from Paris.

"No exile, I beg of you!" exclaimed Mirabeau. "The distance between the Government and myself is already so great that the Bastille alone can settle the difficulty. I claim that I have rendered a great service and deserve a recompense from

the cabinet of Versailles and at least the favor of the court of Madrid. M. Florida Bianca and you think that I ought to be punished. Punish me then, but do not disgrace me; the Bastille and not exile."

"You have a great love for the Bastille," remarked Calonne, dryly.

Mirabeau passionately exclaimed that he had no future because of the excesses of his past life, and that the best thing that he could do would be to make himself forgotten. But he would not advise Calonne to send him to the Bastille. Paris would soon have the minister's secret, and would know that he did not have power enough to defend the man whose work he had desired, yes, solicited. However, "it is necessary to serve those that we wish to serve in their own way and not in ours. I deliver myself up, and provided that the day I go to the Bastille you make a good law you may still save yourself in the opinion of politicians."

Calonne repeated that he had no fear for himself. All his fear arose from the idea that his good faith and Mirabeau's security would be equally compromised. He feared the first movements of the King, the insinuation of courtiers, the timidity of Vergennes. He feared, furthermore, that Mirabeau, not knowing what passed behind the scene, would suspect him of perfidy; that he would have the chagrin of compromising himself without saving Mirabeau. If Mirabeau had full confidence in him, he would struggle with more security and he would not despair of being able to conjure the malign influence. In any event, Mirabeau should put his papers in order that nothing might be found that he did not wish to have found, if he still preferred the Bastille to exile.

Mirabeau assured him that he certainly did prefer the Bastille to exile, since the latter was a slow fever while the former was a malignant one. As to his papers, he need have no fear. The only thing that could compromise Calonne was his bundle of papers and the letter that accompanied it; since a month they had been in safe hands. This action Mirabeau had taken to protect himself against the Government, if Calonne had been "struck by lightning," as he expressed it, a thing that might have happened any time within twenty-four hours. But the book had appeared; Calonne, "thank God!" was still controller general; Mirabeau had no longer need of his papers and would return them. Let his mind then be at rest.

Calonne gave Mirabeau the same advice and assured him that he would never forget this conversation nor Mirabeau's action. It was his hope that their fears might prove to be groundless, that the work might enjoy a peaceful success, and that he, Calonne, might not be called upon to put Mirabeau's resignation to the test. "But," he concluded, "whatever may happen, have confidence in my good faith; believe that I am neither ungrateful nor perfidious, and that at any price you shall know how much I esteem and love you!"

"I believe you," replied Mirabeau. "And I shall have all the proof of it that I wish the day you shall love your glory and consideration as much as I love them." With that they parted. How did the minister keep his word?

A decree of council suppressed the book upon the Bank of St. Charles as the work of one of those individuals "who venture to write upon important matters concerning which they are not sufficiently informed to enable them to supply the public with useful knowledge."¹

Under the circumstances it was all that Mirabeau could have expected. He practically acknowledged it himself, for he voluntarily "closed his eyes upon a scandal too familiar to all Governments"—that of punishing a man for a work that had been demanded of him. In a letter written to Calonne the next year, he exclaimed, "You appeared to feel as keenly as I did the inconvenience, to say nothing more, of the decree of council suppressing the book upon the Bank of St. Charles. But M. d'Aranda, the court of Spain, the hatred of the guard of the seals, furnished you with so many excuses. Furthermore, you did not fail to add, 'Is not the continuance of my confidence a sufficient reparation for the injury done to your amour propre? In truth,'" went on Mirabeau, "you showed yourself more determined than ever to employ my pen, and the book of the 'poorly informed man' was scarcely suppressed by the decree of council when the minister of finance demanded another of him."²

Such is the history of the work upon the Bank of St. Charles. The manuscript makes clear to us what we did not before know, namely, that Mirabeau had had an understanding with Calonne before the council took action, and that the decree itself could have been only a pleasant surprise to the man who

¹ Manuscripts de Mirabeau, I, 889, p. 21.

² *Ibid.*, p. 22.

had anticipated either exile or the Bastille. Mirabeau recognized the fact that Calonne could not prevent the council from taking some action, and the later account of Calonne's conduct from Mirabeau's own pen is a virtual justification of the minister. The only thing sacrificed was Mirabeau "amour propre."

But the manuscript does more than cast new light upon a certain period of Mirabeau's life. It gives us a picture of the methods employed by a minister under the ancient régime; a picture whose equal it would be hard to find in all the literature of the time. It is for this reason that I have treated the conversation at such length, for Mirabeau declared that he had preserved it as "a curious monument to acquaint posterity with people in office."

XII.—SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

By SAMUEL M. DAVIS, A. M.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

By SAMUEL M. DAVIS.

The treaty of cession of the territory of Louisiana to the United States by France was one of the most important state papers, viewed from its consequences and results, that has ever been signed by representatives of our Government. In securing this territory for the United States by a single stroke of the pen, far-reaching and wide-extended results were to follow which would affect not only our national domain, but also intimately have to do with the entire future history of our country.

Viewed from the standpoint of the mere acquisition of territory, it was most important. We secured by the Louisiana purchase 1,124,685 square miles of the richest and most fertile territory on the North American continent. The original thirteen colonies contained not quite one third as much territory as was added to the United States by this single treaty. The original colonies were a mere fringe of territory upon the Atlantic seaboard, and while they had certain indefinite claims upon the territory west of their immediate boundaries, yet the single fact remains that by this purchase we acquired a right and possession to territory three and one-half times as large as the entire thirteen colonies. The original United States were bounded on the north by Great Britain, on the west and south by Spain, and on the east by the ocean. An area of 827,000 square miles has become an area of 3,600,000. Parallel 31° north and the Mississippi River have given place as boundaries to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, the Pacific Ocean and British America. Out of the imperial domain from this magnificent purchase could be carved twenty-seven States of the size of Ohio; thirteen States as large as the State of Minnesota. When compared with Texas, our largest State, there would be room enough to carve out four as large as that great

Southwestern republic; and compared with Rhode Island, our smallest State, there is sufficient to make nine hundred of the size of that diminutive Commonwealth. More than twelve imperial commonwealths have been carved out of this vast acquisition. One of the most striking evidences of this vast domain and of its admirable position is the remarkable growth of the United States in this direction. In the immense material development and material expansion of our country toward the west, it does not seem probable that the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase will soon, if ever, cease to be the most important in our entire national domain. The acquisition of this territory made it possible for the United States to have a greater continuous and more absolute expansion than that of almost any nation known in recent times. The development of this added territory caused the remark of that great English statesman, William E. Gladstone, to become a truism, when he said that the United States has "a natural basis for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man."

The purchase of this territory not only added vastly to our national domain, but the large area thus brought under the sway of the General Government caused some serious, and at the time alarming, considerations. It caused many internal dissensions among people who had different views in the political world of that time. One class of politicians boldly asserted that this purchase had set up the principle that Congress may violate the Constitution, providing the majority of the people approve it. These strict constructionists maintained that the General Government had no authority to purchase by treaty or otherwise or to annex any territory whatsoever. There was a class of politicians who also maintained, not only on the floor of Congress, but actively declared it among their constituents, that the balance of power between the North and the South was disturbed. They were active in stirring up the Federal press of New England to clamor for separation, and by all means in their power encouraged the leaders of their faction in Congress to lay plans for secession. Massachusetts was the leading Commonwealth in raising the cry of disunion.

They asked for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In June, 1803, a motion calling for the amendment to the Constitution was read before the General Court. The preamble of this motion is significant. It set forth at

length the principle that the Union of the States could not exist on terms of inequality; that the representation of slaves was a concession of the East to the South, and that this representation was injurious and hurtful from the very first; that the harm and injury had been augmented by the multiplication of slaves and by the purchase of Louisiana, and that, in order to preserve the Union, the Constitution ought to be amended so that representation and direct taxation should be apportioned among the States according to their population. The advocates of the proposed amendment stoutly maintained that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was in danger; that her sovereignty and her independence were swiftly and surely being taken away; that her influence in national councils had already been reduced to a nullity; that the power of the South over the North was due largely to slaves, and that a crisis was at hand. They charged openly that this enormous territory that had been recently purchased would be eventually cut up into new slave States, and that these new States would be committed irrevocably to a national policy hostile to the best interests of New England.

The idea in the minds of the New England leaders was that the equilibrium of the National Government was seriously disturbed by adding such a vast extent of country in the Southwest which was open to the introduction of slaves. They feared that the power and prestige of New England in the national councils was soon to be destroyed. They argued that the vast extent of the Southwestern States that were to be carved out of this new domain, that the richness of their soil and the ruling place they held in politics on account of their peculiar institutions, would cause them at no distant day to outstrip the North. These men were honest in their convictions. They believed that the purchase of Louisiana was a threatening menace. They proceeded upon the theory that the thirteen original colonies formed a sort of partnership, and that there was a certain balance of power nicely adjusted between the various interests of the North and the South, and this equilibrium would be utterly destroyed by the annexation of the new territory. They believed that new States would be formed, and that by means of these new States the South would govern the East and the North, until possibly Western States could be formed which would in turn govern both the South and the East. So in the opinion of wise men of that day it

was decided that separation was the only thing to save the prosperity of their State from utter ruin. However, wiser counsel prevailed, and men of patriotic principles and far-seeing judgment came to the rescue of the nation, and saved it in its early infancy from the humiliating spectacle of an internecine war growing out of a dispute about a great national institution which subsequently had to be settled by an appeal to arms. In view, however, of subsequent history, it is interesting to reflect that the earliest talk of secession came not from those who lived and profited by the institution of slavery itself, but from men who were the descendants of the founders of civil liberty in New England.

Another of the unfavorable consequences of this purchase was the raising in the breasts of certain ambitious and evil-designing men the idea of founding a separate and independent government in the Mississippi Valley. It had long been the favorite project of turbulent spirits to found such a government. This enterprise was especially favored and forwarded by Aaron Burr. Defeated as a candidate for governor of New York, the slayer of Alexander Hamilton betook himself to the wilds of Kentucky. Here he consorted with Blennerhasset, Wilkinson, and men of like design, and planned and plotted to found a government independent and hostile to that of the United States. The difficulties experienced by those living in the Mississippi Valley in marketing their produce, after the closing of the mouth of the Mississippi by the Spanish, added fuel to the flame, and furnished a motive to men who were not bound by the strongest ties of fealty to the General Government to break away and found a separate and independent commonwealth, acknowledging no allegiance and denying the jurisdiction of the General Government over them.

Another of the consequences of the acquisition of this territory from France relates to the colonization of the west. The original colonies formed a republic that fringed the Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Florida. The fact that the mouth of the Mississippi was controlled by Spain and France was not conducive to the colonization of the great valley of the Mississippi through the mouth of that river. At the time of the purchase Florida was owned by Spain and England held the provinces to the northeast. So it became necessary that increasing population should flow westward, following the

parallels of latitude. This stream of people toward the setting sun found its way across the Alleghenies and through their fertile valleys into the vast plains drained by the Mississippi. The frontier of the original colonies was steadily advanced toward the west by the sturdy and self-reliant pioneers. The frontier line was pushed westward, not because the statesmen of America or the majority of the American people saw with prophetic eye the continental greatness of this country, nor did either strive to accomplish such greatness, but the steady stream of emigrants was advanced farther and farther toward the west because the bordermen of the outlying settlements and the adventurous land speculators of the east were personally interested in acquiring new territory. These two classes of people forced the Government representatives to make the interests of the pioneers their own, and the Government was forced to and did throw around the adventurous emigrants the protection of national authority. These westerners, living in the free and untrammled wilds of a new country, grew up without any distinct allegiance to the National Government, but when they came in contact with an adversary, either the native Indian or the outposts of the British or the French, the settlers naturally and rightfully looked to the Government at Washington to give them protection and assistance. These hardy pioneers were the ones who actually made it possible for the Government to conquer and to wrest from the possession of the savage or from the control of foreign powers a great part of what is now our most prosperous national domain. The inhabitants east of the Alleghenies were interested in the quarrels of European nations. They were concerned in the rights of the fisheries they shared with England, and they were soliciting a share of the trade they hoped to secure from Spain. They did not covet the lands of the Indian. Many of them had never heard of the Rocky Mountains. They cared as little for the Missouri and the Mississippi as for the Congo or the Hoang Ho. They believed that they were entitled to the country between the Gulf and the Great Lakes, but they were content to allow the Indians and the Frenchmen to occupy the territory, and they formed no desire to drive them out. It was therefore left to the frontiersmen to advance the wave of civilization toward the Pacific. It was but natural, therefore, that the purchase of Louisiana, adding as it did so many thousands of square miles to our territory in the west, should give great

impetus to these western frontiersmen and trappers to push their conquests beyond the Father of Waters and to plunge into the fastnesses of wildernesses as yet unexplored.

The true history of the cession of Louisiana is to be found, not in the doings of the diplomats, who merely determined upon the terms of the transfer, but in the western growth of the people of the United States from 1769 to 1803. This western growth of population made the accession of Louisiana inevitable. The real conquerors of that vast territory, which in the early times was known by the name of Louisiana, were the men who settled and peopled the western wilderness. France surrendered her vast claims only before the persistent advance of the American settler. Napoleon saw much more clearly than did our ministers at Paris and Madrid that no European power could hold the country beyond the Mississippi when the Americans had made good their foothold upon its banks. It was during the two or three decades following this period that the great part of the United States known as "The West" rose to its real power in the Union. The boundaries of the old west were made certain and the extreme limits between the Mississippi and the Pacific were added to the national domain.

The adding of this vast region caused the steady movement of population westward. This effect has not, even to this day, been obliterated. New settlements were founded, and communities which before had been almost wholly made up of French population came to have in them a large infusion of Americans. There was considerable adventure and danger connected with this western movement of population—enough to invest it with a halo of romance. Americans, also, wherever they went, were zealous propagandists of the blessings of civil liberty which they had themselves but recently achieved. The times were full of unrest and commotion. The French Revolution had just passed over the heads of that devoted people, and France had emerged under the strong hand of Napoleon. The restlessness under absolute rule had communicated itself even on this side of the Atlantic to peoples beyond our borders. Everywhere there was readiness for revolt. The results of the American Revolution and our consequent influence and control in the west and south seemed to have placed upon the shoulders of the young Republic the duty of extending free institutions to the nations beyond our borders. The expectations

and hopes of the nations of the earth were fixed upon this young Republic, that it would offer help to all incipient movements toward revolution in the Spanish provinces of Central and South America.

The acquisition of the territory of Louisiana was not directly and immediately caused by a sudden overflow of population from the eastern portions of the country, crowding out and extending the frontier. The regions west of the Alleghenies were in a large degree sparsely settled, and in the greater portion the Indian title was not extinguished. Many places were not even as yet explored. The enormous productions of the soil in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, however, made it necessary to secure an outlet more convenient and more easy of access than the toilsome journey across the mountains to the seaboard. It was therefore only a question of time when the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi would be demanded as one of the necessities of western commerce. The great value of this outlet was early and fully understood both by Spain and France, and it is not difficult to understand why they should have interposed so many hindrances and delays to our acquisition of the great commercial highway of the Mississippi. They readily understood that the power which controlled the mouth of the river must inevitably control the territory which it drained, and naturally become the dominant factor on the continent. The steady and inexorable pressure of Anglo-Saxon persistence upon the upper waters at length thrust out all European opposition and gained a complete victory at the same time at its mouth. This victory by purchase was a victory of peace, but no less a victory. The necessities of Napoleon and the dread of England were the exigencies which were the immediate occasion of the cession. It is more than probable, however, that the result would have been the same within a short time, even without these emergencies. However accidental the accession of this vast territory west of the Mississippi was, yet it was nevertheless most desirable and helpful. The main object sought at the time negotiations were opened was an uncontrolled and unimpeded passage out of the river, so that the sturdy westerners could find a market for the teeming produce of the Mississippi Valley. The wily Talleyrand almost thrust into our indifferent hands the regions beyond the great river. Our ministers only insisted upon the island of New Orleans to the east and a place of deposit and

port for the shipment of our goods at the mouth of the Mississippi. Our minister in Paris, Mr. Livingston, had such slight regard for the value and possession of the vast trans-Mississippi region, and was so hampered by difficulties in compassing the price which Napoleon asked, that he suggested to Mr. Madison that if only New Orleans and the Floridas could be kept, the purchase money might be realized by the sale of the territory west of the Mississippi, along with the right of sovereignty of some power in Europe, whose vicinity we should not fear.

The acquisition and purchase of this territory was a transaction for which, in this country, there had been no precedent. President Jefferson admitted that the purchase and annexation were unauthorized, and even went so far as to propose an amendment to the Constitution. To give sanction to the measure, he wrote: "The Constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory; still less for incorporating foreign nations into the Union. The Executive, in seizing the fugitive occasion which so much advances the good of the country, has done an act beyond the Constitution. The Legislature, in casting behind them the metaphysical subtleties and risking themselves, like faithful servants, must ratify and pay for it, and throw themselves on their country for doing, for them, unauthorized, what we know they would have done had they been in the situation to do it."

A further result of no small importance growing out of the acquisition of this territory was the vast increase in the sweep and scope of the American policy which the large increase of territory compelled. It can not escape our notice that in the very early days of the Republic there was a restricted range of interest in the matter of congressional intention and enactment. The nation, by its acquired territory, had now gained a wider sweep and a broader field in which the statesmen of the day could show their ability to legislate and to govern. In the treaty of 1782, while the freedom of navigation of the Mississippi River is yielded to Great Britain, and the whole subject of its possession by the United States occupies but a few scant lines, the fisheries on the eastern coast are dealt with in minute detail. The question of the peculiar protection to be extended to rice occupied the attention of the first Continental Congress for several days, and threatened the loss to the American cause of one of the revolting colonies. But it was not strange that

entirely new and vastly extended interests should appear when the domain of the Union came to be extended across the width of the continent and to stretch from the Lakes to the Gulf. Great departments of the Government were called out by the enlarged and complicated relations resulting from the treaty of purchase. New and peculiar duties were created; not only with other nations on this continent, but also with the European continent in its bearing toward the nations of the West. It was this wider sweep and broader view in the political administration of the United States that called for the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, and which has continually widened and enlarged its scope. We can rightfully ascribe the inception and growth of our national policy on this subject to the commanding importance our national interests assumed subsequent to the Louisiana purchase.

The position of the United States in the early years of our national life was dignified, yet defensive. With national growth came the recognition and assertion of the place which this country must hold before the world, both by reason of its geographical position and also on account of the peculiarity of its political principles. It is both pleasing and gratifying to our national pride to now recall that even in the days of our greatest weakness there seemed to be a sure prophecy of our coming greatness. We exhibited a noble resolution in asserting, at that early day, principles which could only secure their full interpretation afterwards. It is almost impossible to overstate the consequences which, in the development of this country, the purchase of the Louisiana territory has had. The circumstances and the influences connected with this critical event in the history of our country have wrought out results much more momentous than would at first glance be generally supposed.

It would be interesting and instructive at the same time to observe the influence upon legislation and practice in certain portions of this country of the civil law as checking and affecting the use of the common law of England, and which came to prevail in Louisiana under the extended dominion of the French. Scarcely less suggestive would be a study of the mode of dividing the lands in severalty in communities without fields in common, which had its origin with the customs which the French brought with them to Louisiana. This feature was developed prominently in early land litigation, and

has interesting associations in connection with early Saxon use.

The noble river, which, with its confluents, is the crowning feature of, and gives the distinguishing value to, this purchase, drains half the continent. The Father of Waters, as Mr. Lincoln said, goes unvexed to the sea, with its head among the northern ice-bound lakes and its outlet in the tepid and tropical waters of the Gulf of Mexico. It binds together the interests of the various latitudes through which it passes, and makes it possible for the people living upon its shores to be a single, great, free, and united people. As one has fittingly said, "In its majestic movement, and in its constantly increasing extent and sweep, it fitly symbolizes the history and future of the American Republic. It steadily and quietly moves on, drawing to itself all confluents from its wide domain without effort, and then carrying easily in its bosom the elements which had their rise in widely separated regions, until they merge themselves in the benignant depths and width of God's great purpose in forming and maintaining the nations of the earth." Thus early acquired and subsequently developed, the vast valley of the Mississippi has become a most important part of our national heritage, peopled as it is with the free, homogeneous, and patriotic citizens of our grand Republic.

XIII.—NATIONAL POLITICS AND THE ADMISSION OF IOWA INTO
THE UNION.

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NATIONAL POLITICS AND THE ADMISSION OF IOWA INTO THE UNION.

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Since the States of the Middle West have become so prominent in the decisions on national issues, it is interesting to contemplate their coming into the political arena. By such a study we may comprehend more fully the significance of fifty years of our nation's growth and the development of new principles. Especially is the study of evolution of statehood opportune while we are permitted to supplement the written records, at times misleading, by the testimony of those who were actively engaged in the contest for admission.¹

It is hoped that this paper may contribute somewhat to the more orderly presentation of material, some of which is difficult of access, and thus aid the future historian at once to correct some of the statements made by past writers, and at the same time give a more complete account of the problems surrounding the coming of Iowa into the Union.

The Territory of Iowa was the subject for much legislation prior to the time of application for the privilege of becoming a State. A part of the Louisiana purchase then joined in turn with the Missouri Territory in 1812, with the Michigan Territory in 1834, and with the Wisconsin Territory in 1836. It was finally given a separate Territorial government July 3, 1838. That ambition characteristic of American pioneers quickly asserted itself, and within three years the recommendation is made that a State government should be formed. July 31, 1840, an act was passed by the legislative assembly calling for

¹ For many of the facts in this paper I am indebted to the Hon. T. S. Parvin, LL. D., one of the district attorneys of the Iowa Territory. He has also been a careful observer of the development of the State since it was admitted into the Union.

a vote of the people on the question of a constitutional convention. In August of the same year the proposition for a convention was defeated.¹

Again the question was submitted in 1842 and again defeated.² The real cause for these decisions on the part of the people seems to have been their fear of a large increase of taxes, since they would, as a State, be compelled to pay for their own administration. Finally an act of the legislature, passed February 12, 1844, providing for a constitutional convention was sanctioned by a majority of the qualified voters in the April election.³

After a session of twenty-five days a constitution was adopted and it was submitted to Congress by the Territorial delegate.⁴

Then came the significant contest. True, it was but the "old struggle for legislative supremacy" between freedom and slavery, but it was now at close quarters. Florida had submitted her constitution to Congress in 1839, but because of internal dissensions in the Territory she was not admitted to statehood. Texas, with a territory out of which might be carved "four or five States," had just come under national jurisdiction. Members were fearful for the equipoise of the numbers in the Senate, and the committee was thus led to recommend for consideration in the House that "aged, waiting, slave-holding Florida should be 'yoked' in one bill with 'young, energetic, free Iowa.'"

¹ Vote for a convention, 937; vote against a convention, 2,907. *Iowa City Standard*, Vol. I, November 27, 1840.

² Vote for a convention, 4,129; vote against a convention, 6,825. *The Iowa City Standard*, Vol. II, September 10, 1842.

³ Population of Iowa in May 1843, the census upon which application for admission was made, was 80,000. *Journal Constitutional Convention 1844*, p. 208.

⁴ The boundary proposed was the following: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old northwest corner of Missouri;" thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's River, where the Watonwan River (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

The Committee on the Territories accepted the constitutions submitted and reported a bill for the simultaneous admission of the two States. The conflict was precipitated at once by the introduction of an amendment¹ which provided that Iowa should have the following boundary in place of that given by the convention and believed to be the most natural:² "Beginning in the middle of the St. Peter's River, at the junction of the Watonwan or Blue Earth River; with the said river St. Peter's running thence due east to the boundary line of the Territory of Wisconsin in the middle of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the last-named river with the boundary line of the Territory of Wisconsin and State of Illinois to the northeast corner of the State of Missouri in said river Mississippi; thence westwardly with the boundary line of said State of Missouri to a point due south from the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning in said St. Peter's River."³

The question did not call out a lengthy debate either in the House or in the Senate. It was heated and of great interest in the light of later and even present conditions. Most significant was the speech of Mr. Vinton⁴ of Ohio, in that he demonstrated in an able manner the real position which the West was to occupy in bringing about the best interests of the nation. He favored the reduced limits for the new State, which even then would have an area greater than that of Ohio by one-third.⁵ He thought that policy "unwise and 'mistaken'" which had hitherto prevailed in Congress, of forming Western States of such large proportions that the great Mississippi Valley would be deprived irrevocably of its share in legislation.

The ordinance of 1787 was characterized as an act of "flagrant injustice," in that it was framed with the distinct view of making and holding an Atlantic ascendancy.⁶ Instead of the twelve or more States which would have been formed out of

¹ Congressional Globe, vol. 14, p. 269. This amendment, offered by an Ohio Representative, was an amendment to an amendment "defining the boundaries of Iowa and Missouri."

² Capital City Reporter, November 9, 1844.

³ This boundary would have given Iowa about two-thirds of its present area.

⁴ Vinton had represented Ohio in the House twenty-one years before, and together with his colleague, Governor Vance, were the only Representatives who had witnessed the growth of legislation for the West.

⁵ Congressional Globe, vol. 14, Appendix, p. 330.

⁶ Ibid., p. 331.

this Northwest Territory by the act of the Virginia legislature of October 1783¹ not more than five were to be allowed. Justice, then, would require that there should be territory enough remaining west and north of Iowa to make in the future two more States; that a series of small States should be made west of the Mississippi River as an offset to the wrong policy which had prevailed relative to those east of that river. It was further urged that this ought to be the action taken, for the bill itself provided that, "when either east or west Florida shall contain a population of 35,000 inhabitants, it may be divided into two States."

He also argued, very ably, that the power of controlling the Government in all departments might be more safely intrusted to the West than in any other hands. His statement was a novel one at the time, but one whose truth has been set forth before the first half century has gone. The main points in the argument were: That the geographical position and commercial dependence of the West were such as to unite it indissolubly to the East and the South; that the harbors of these sections—New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans—are also Western harbors; that the West would become an impartial umpire on conflicting claims; for the grain-growing States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, occupy an intermediate position between their exclusive interests, because interested in the prosperity of both, a position between the two distinct social systems based on free and slave labor; between Massachusetts, where labor had many fields of employment and capital many modes of investment, and South Carolina, where they were devoted to one pursuit. Finally, he argues, with force and suggestiveness, that the great conservative power growing in the West would, if properly used, counteract the active centrifugal elements and in a few short years hush into submission elements of disunion." The people of that great valley will forever be conservative, he says, whoever may be otherwise, not because of their superior patriotism, virtue, and love of country, but simply because their position forces them to be so; they must be conservative in spite of themselves. Disunion is ruin to them. They have no other alternative but to resist it when-

¹ Based on a Congressional resolution of October 10, 1780, "That each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, no less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit."

ever or wherever attempted. * * * That Massachusetts and South Carolina might, for aught I know, find a dividing line that would be mutually satisfactory to them, but, sir, they can find no such line to which the Western country can assent. * * * Lay down the map of the country before you; look, sir, at the wonderful network uniting the West with the North and the South and then let any Northern or Southern man tell me where he would begin the work of its destruction.”¹

Congressman Belser, of Alabama, in the most notable speech in favor of the measure, sets forth the Southern views of the period.² He asserted that equality of representation in the Senate and representation in the House according to population was a “part of our social compact, the offspring of amity and concession;” that the idea of balance of power “had not made as profound an impression” in the South as was believed.

His speech was chiefly concerned with the admission of Florida and the consideration especially of the first and fourth objections made to its becoming a State. These points were: (1) “That according to the last census she had not the requisite amount of population to entitle her to admission; (3) that Congress has the discretionary power to admit or not admit her as a new State, and that the constitution presented by her recognizes slavery in a country not included in the compromises of the Constitution.” Most attention was given the third, for the Florida constitution contained two clauses which were deemed a “palpable infraction of the Constitution of the United States.” These clauses were: (1) “The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves;” (2) the general assembly shall have power to pass laws to prevent free negroes, mulattoes, and other persons of color from emigrating to this State or from being on board of any vessel in any of the ports of Florida.”

In the course of his debate he bids in a unique manner for Western influence by setting up that plea which after fifty years, contrary to his expectations, remains one of the chief of political slogans. “The Democratic party,” he said, “unawed by the influence of the great, the rich, or the noble, has vindicated the rights of the people, sided with liberty against power. * * *” That the period of jealousy between North and South had gone by and hereafter it will be with the monopo-

¹ Congressional Globe, vol. 14, Appendix, p. 333.

² Ibid., pp. 216, 217, 218.

list and the agriculturist—between power and privilege. "The center of this republic," he says further, "is destined to be in that vast region which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries and the organization of new political societies will accelerate the end."

The bill with boundary amendment was passed by a large majority in the House¹ and was sent to the Senate. Here the debate centered on the propriety of admitting the two States in one measure.

Rufus Choate represented the views of the Senate in his statement that "he could most cheerfully and heartily give the hand of welcome to Iowa, but he could not—he would not say constitutionally, but he would say conscientiously—give his hand to Florida." The bill passed the Senate, in the form given it by the House, March 3, 1845.

The people of Iowa had not voted on the constitution prior to its submission to Congress. A period of some three weeks intervened between its acceptance in Congress and the expression by the voters of their opinion on this document.

Generally speaking, the Whigs were opposed to Statehood. They were in the minority, held none of the offices, nor could they look forward to changed conditions in the near future. Besides, there were provisions of the constitution which were very objectionable to their political tenets.² There were heavy restrictions on corporations and banks. It provided that the judges were to be elected by the people; that secretary of state, State treasurer, and other State officers were in place of appointment by the executive also to be elected by popular franchise. Other objections were made to low salaries, which would secure men of inferior qualifications only, and to biennial sessions in place of a short session each year.

Democratic officeholders, politicians, and press favored the acceptance of the constitution even with the Congressional modifications. Some of the arguments of their Congressional Delegate, in a letter to the people of the Territory and favoring adoption, were:³ "Notwithstanding the lessened territory, the new State would have an area of 44,300 square miles;" that a large part of the land of which they had been deprived, known as the "Hills of the Prairie," was barren and sterile, and that

¹ Congressional Globe, vol. 14, p. 379.

² Iowa City Standard, November 14, 1844.

³ Letter of A. C. Dodge, Mar. 4, 1845. In Iowa Capital Reporter, Mar. 22, 1845.

the boundary was the one which United States Geologist Nicollet had recommended. He then shows that the "true interest of the West is to have States of reasonable dimension, in order to get due representation in the Senate." Whatever may be the decision of the people with regard to the adoption of the constitution, he concluded: "We will not be able hereafter, under any circumstances, to obtain one square mile more for our new State than is contained within the boundaries adopted by the act of Congress already passed."

This warning had little effect on the people. The reduced area added strength to the Whig opposition. A few Democrats sacrificed party on this one issue, and despite the imprecations of their former political friends, "stumped" the Territory against the constitution. Theirs was a campaign of real education. "They thought nothing of the boundary line laid off against slave holding Missouri."¹

They strove to impress upon the minds of their hearers that if the western boundary of the State were to be seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west from Washington, the limit given by Congress, it would mean the sacrifice of an area almost equivalent to one-third² the amount for which they had petitioned. Largely through their efforts the constitution was rejected in the April election.³

General dissatisfaction was prevalent among the Democratic politicians on the outcome. They were urgent that a new convention be called, or that the constitution as it had come from the first convention be submitted to a vote of the people. Through their intervention the governor⁴ was prevailed upon to call a special session of the legislature. This action was

¹ Schouler, *History of the United States*, iv, page 489. Mr. Schouler is in error on this point. There had been a long controversy over the Missouri boundary. This was not discussed in Congress in connection with the admission of Iowa. It was thought the question ought to go for adjudication before the Supreme Court of the United States. (*Congressional Globe*, Vol. XIV, Appendix, p. 217.) The bill was filed before that court in behalf of Missouri Dec. 10, 1847. After many contests, the dispute was finally settled by a commission in 1896. So far as I am aware, the southern boundary was not referred to as an argument against the constitution.

² Area of thirty counties. *Iowa Historical Record*, July, 1896, p. 488.

³ Votes for the constitution, 6,023; against the constitution, 7,019. (*Iowa Capital Reporter*, Vol. IV, No. 14, May 10, 1845.) On the same day a Democratic Delegate to Congress was chosen by a large majority.

⁴ Governor Chambers seemed to favor a new convention. See message of May 5, 1845, in the *Journal of the House of Representatives, Iowa Territory*, 1845, p. 15.

regarded as "unprecedented, revolutionary," by the Whig party in the Territory. Again they argue against the idea of becoming a State. In the legislature, on the final passage of a bill to resubmit the original constitution, they protest against the text of the constitution.¹

"It prohibits," they said, "the legislature from ever adopting a system of internal improvements, from the creation of corporations for manufacturing purposes, from establishing banks."²

A bill providing for resubmission was hurriedly passed.³ Governor Chambers refused to sign, but it was promptly passed over his veto by a majority of two-thirds of the legislative council and house of representatives.⁴

Evidently the modified constitution had made a bad impression upon the voters, for in the August election they defeated the original draft.⁵

Notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of 1844 had been twice rejected by the people Governor Clarke, in his message to the assembly, criticised the work of its opponents and declared the result to have been produced through "misrepresentation and mystification."⁶ He again pledges his hearty cooperation with any action which will bring about Iowa's "speedy incorporation" into the Union as a State.⁷ January 17, 1846, an act was passed which provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention.⁸ These delegates⁹ were elected and met May 4. After a short session¹⁰ a new constitution was drafted, which was, except in a few particulars, a copy of the original constitution. Of greatest signifi-

¹ Journal house of representatives, Iowa Territory, 1845, p. 167.

² *Ibid.*, 1842-45, p. 167.

³ It was believed that Congress would agree to the boundaries asked for because (1) "of a sense of justice; (2) political considerations; the North would be anxious to have them come in as an offset to the new Senators from Florida." Quoted in the *Iowa Capital Reporter*, June 7, 1845.

⁴ *Laws of Territory of Iowa, 1845, Chapter XIII, p. 31.*

⁵ Vote for constitution, 7,235; vote against constitution, 7,656. Shambaugh, *Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa, No. 6, p. 184.*

⁶ Message, December 3, 1845.

⁷ Journal house of representatives, 1842-1845, p. 11.

⁸ Shambaugh, *Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa, No. 7, p. 90.*

⁹ Convention consisted of 32 members, two-thirds of whom were Democrats.

¹⁰ They were in session fourteen days.

cance were the changed boundaries¹ and the hostility to banks.²

Meanwhile, the Iowa Congressional Delegate, A. C. Dodge, introduced a measure to repeal so much of the original act as related to the boundaries of Iowa.³ The discussion of this bill was delayed until June 8. The following letter of May 10 indicates the somewhat novel position of a Territorial convention and explains the language, no longer conciliatory, of its Delegate: "If Congress will give us our boundary, it will insure the adoption of the constitution; if they delay all further action on this subject until their next session, it will not interfere with its adoption. If adopted, we will organize the State, send our members and constitution to Congress, and risk the consequences. This much I have said for others of the convention as well as myself."⁴

June 8, the bill came before Congress for discussion. It was strongly opposed by Rockwell of Massachusetts, Rathbun of New York, and Vinton of Ohio. Rockwell advocated 42° N. for the northern boundary line instead of 43° 30' provided by the bill. Rathbun asserted that the people had not rejected the constitution on account of the boundary provided for, but because of dislike for the principles in the constitution itself. He set forth a principle, later of great moment in his entreaty to the House, "to remember that one of the chief ingredients in our safety was to maintain a due proportion and balance between the power of the Northern and the Southern States." To this end he objected to the forming of "large States at the North and small ones at the South." Especially was this of importance when Texas by her act of admission was to be allowed to form "four or five States." Vinton again made a telling speech. He set forth the real meaning of the discussion in his reference to its position before the last House. "This

¹ The convention agreed on 43° 30' for the northern boundary, but insisted on the western boundary fixed in the constitution of 1844. The original area asked for would be reduced 6,289 square miles, but Congress must increase its grant 6,615 square miles. Congressional Globe, appendix, Vol. XVI, p. 669.

² The constitution of 1844 provided that no bank should be established unless a majority of the electors at a regular election favored it. Banking institutions were entirely prohibited by the new constitution.

³ Act of March 3, 1845.

⁴ Letter to Hon. A. C. Dodge from Enos Lowe, later governor, dated Iowa City, May 10, 1846.

subject of creating States beyond the Mississippi," he said, "had been fully discussed and no question except that of Texas had excited more interest in the House. He even saw the conditions which were to be almost realized at the close of the first half century from that time when he says: "No part of these United States possesses an equal capacity for maintaining an immense population. * * * This valley will in process of time contain two-thirds of the population of the Union."¹

Very interesting is it to note the entire change of front of the Iowa delegate, who shortly before² urged the people to accept the Congressional boundaries, for they "would not be granted a single additional square mile of territory." Now he acts under instructions, "accept no amendment which should cut them off from the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers." Congress, by the recommended "arbitrary and artificial lines, would cut the river Des Moines, which was the chief river of Iowa and on which the ultimate seat of government³ must be placed, directly in two." "It was most unfortunate for us, sir," he said, in answer to the opposition, "that the bill for our admission came before this House when gentlemen from a certain section of the Union, however much they may attempt to deny the fact, were smarting, aye agonizing under the then recent annexation of Texas. In their frenzy to preserve what they regarded as the balance of political power between the slave and non slave-holding States they were prepared to do almost anything to override the deliberately considered report of one of the most respectable committees of the House, and to vote in favor of State lines, of the propriety and expediency of which they knew almost nothing."⁴

During the months of June and July, the Whigs of Iowa kept up an active campaign against the constitution, because of their hostility to the election of judges and State officers by the people; to low salaries; to internal improvements secured

¹ Population of Iowa in May, 1843, 80,000. Journal Constitutional Convention 1844, page 208. Population of Iowa in May, 1846, 120,000. Journal Constitutional Convention 1846, page 108.

² March 4, 1845, Iowa Capitol Reporter, March 22, 1845.

³ By the constitution of 1857 the capital was permanently located at Des Moines, and as an offset to this removal the State University was located in Iowa City.

See constitution, 1857, Art. X. sec. 8.

⁴ Cong. Globe, Appendix Vol. XVI, p. 669.

by direct taxation and the method of amendment.¹ Especially heated was the discussion on the 9th article—most tenaciously did the Whig party assert itself in favor of banks.² But it was of no avail, for the constitution was adopted August 3, 1846, by a majority of 456 votes.³

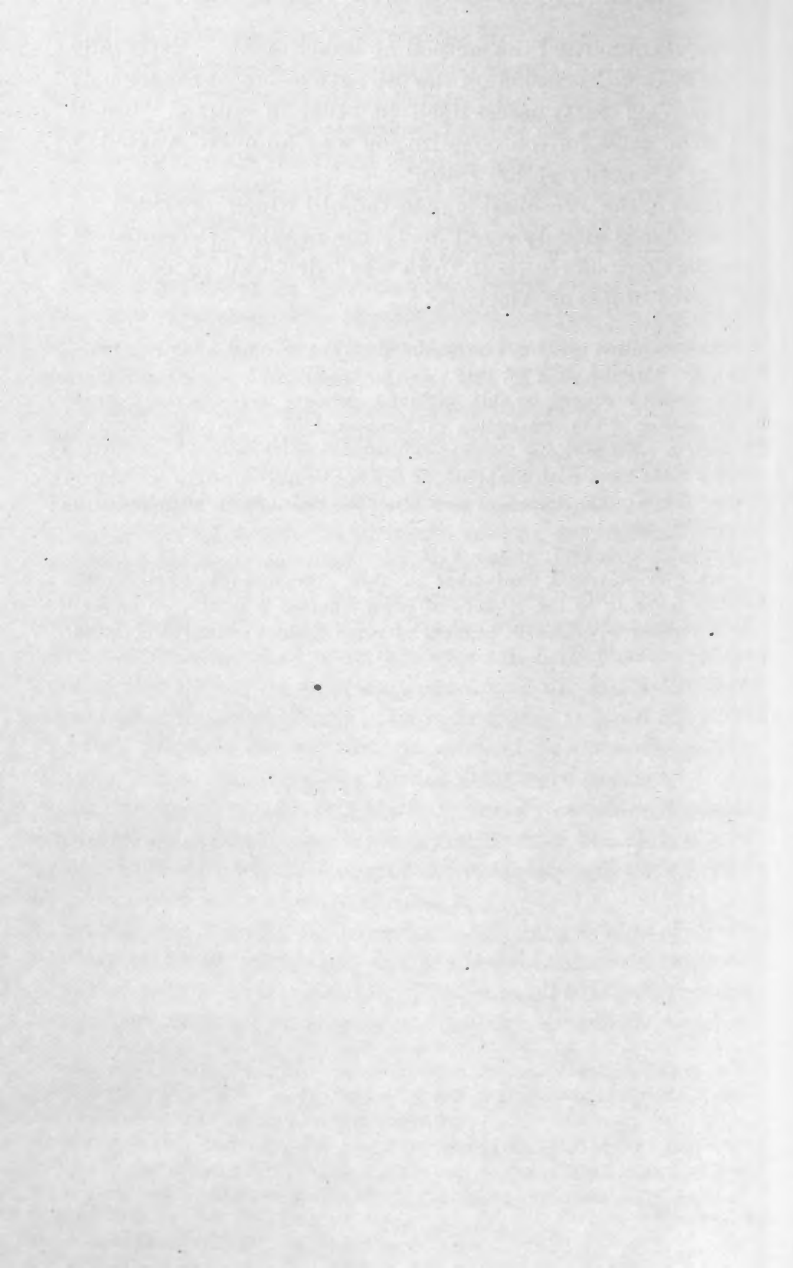
August 4, the President signed the bill which provided for the boundaries already voted for by the people. December 28, 1846, the Commonwealth of Iowa was “declared to be one of the United States of America.”

¹ The constitution could not be amended except through a convention.—*Iowa City Standard*, July 22, 1846.

² The abuses produced by this antibank measure were the real reasons for the calling of the convention of January, 1857. The constitution of 1857 now in force provides for the establishment of banking associations and of a State bank with branches, if the act be agreed to by a majority of the electors of the State and providing the State bank be founded on “an actual specie basis.”

See constitution, 1857, Article VIII.

³ *Iowa City Standard*, September 16, 1846. Shambaugh, *Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa*, number 7, p. 213. Number of votes for constitution, 9,492; number of votes against constitution, 9,036.



XIV.—SPANISH POLICY IN MISSISSIPPI AFTER THE TREATY
OF SAN LORENZO.

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October 27, 1795,¹ Thomas Pinckney, in behalf of the United States, and the Prince of Peace, representing his Catholic Majesty, signed at San Lorenzo el Real a treaty which contained among other things the following stipulations:

The southern boundary of the United States, which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of east and west Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi at the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be due east to the river Apalachicola, etc.

If there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party in the territory of the other, according to the above-mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if possible.

One commissioner and one surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natchez on the left side of the river Mississippi before the expiration of six months from the ratification of this convention, and they shall proceed to run and mark this boundary according to the stipulations.

The navigation of the said [Mississippi] river, in its whole breadth from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his [Catholic Majesty's] subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he shall extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention.

The two high contracting parties shall * * * maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to * * * the boundaries of the two Floridas. No treaty of alliance or other whatever (except treaties of peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other.

These terms, so favorable to the United States and so destructive of Spanish interests, had long been the rock upon

¹ Ratifications were exchanged at Aranjuez April 25, 1796, and the treaty was proclaimed August 2 of the same year. A copy of this treaty is given in the American State Papers, Foreign Relations, Vol. I, 546 et seq.; also in the Treaties and Conventions Concluded between the United States and Other Powers Since July 4, 1776, Senate Ex. Doc., second session, Forty-eighth Congress, Vol. I, pt. 2, 1006 et seq.

which plans for an adjustment of the differences between the two powers had been stranded.¹ Nor were they finally extorted from Spain until a concurrence of unfavorable events had precipitated a diplomatic crisis. Even then His Catholic Majesty seemed to consider such stipulations as only a temporary expedient, the fulfillment of which he hoped eventually to be able to evade. The Prince of Peace himself admits that political circumstances forced Spain to consent to the treaty, and intimates, further, that he would have made even greater concessions if they had been demanded by the United States. In writing of these negotiations he says:

I had taken to heart the treaty [Jay's] which unknown to us the English cabinet had negotiated with the United States of America; this treaty afforded great latitude to evil designs; it was possible to injure Spain in an indirect manner, and without risk, in her distant possessions.

I endeavored to conclude another treaty with the same States, and had the satisfaction to succeed in my object; *I obtained unexpected advantages*, and met with sympathy, loyalty, and generous sentiment in that nation of republicans.²

Subsequent events proved, however, that Godoy had overestimated the probabilities of a consolidation of interests between the United States and Great Britain, and that Spain would also fail to gain that ascendancy over the affairs of this "nation of republicans" which she hoped to do through this treaty.³ She was, therefore, no longer interested in fulfilling its stipulations. These facts are substantiated by a letter

¹ See Trescot's *Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams*, Chaps. I and IV.

² Godoy's *Memoirs*, Vol. I, 45-48 et seq. Quoted from Trescot, 253. It is very evident that Mr. Pinckney understood the circumstances that determined the course of the Spanish minister. See *Amer. State Papers*, For. Rel., I, 535. Martin, who has studied the subject from the standpoint of Louisiana, says (*History of Louisiana*, 269) that this was also understood by the King's officers in New Orleans.

³ The United States and England had previously agreed that they would share equally in the navigation of the Mississippi, and on May 4, 1796, six months after the treaty with Spain, the United States and England subscribed to the following: "No other stipulation or treaty concluded since [the date of their former treaty] by either of the contracting parties with any other power or nation is understood in any manner to derogate from the right to the free communication and commerce guaranteed by the third article of the treaty to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty." (*Amer. State Papers*, For. Rel., II, 15.) In a letter to the Spanish minister, Chevalier de Yrujo, dated January 20, 1798, Mr. Pickering says that the United States "have not asked nor will they have occasion to ask Spain to be the guardian of their rights and interests on the Mississippi." (*Ib.*, 102.)

which Stoddard¹ claims was written by Governor Gayoso in June, 1796, to a confidential friend, and which came to light several years afterwards. In this communication Gayoso claims that—

The object of Great Britain in her treaty with the United States about this period was to attach them to her interests and even render them dependent on her, and therefore the Spanish treaty of limits was made to counterbalance it; but as Great Britain had totally failed in her object, it was not the policy of Spain to regard her stipulations.²

In order to evade the treaty she now returned to a line of policy which she had adopted several years previous³ and which had also been tried by more than one foreign power⁴ since the combined efforts of England, France, and Spain to "coop up" the United States between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic at the close of the Revolutionary war.⁵ This was nothing less than a dismemberment of the United States. But the accomplishment of this bold project required time. She therefore resorted to her historic policy of procrastination, hoping ultimately to evade the treaty and thus regain what had been wrested from her in diplomacy. She was fully aware

¹ Sketches of Louisiana (1812), 98-99. The author of these sketches, a major in the Army of the United States, took possession of Upper Louisiana in behalf of his Government, under the treaty of cession, in March, 1804. His book was based upon "local and other information," furnished by "respectable men" "in most of the districts" of which he wrote, together with his own extensive excursions during the five years in which he was stationed on various parts of the Lower Mississippi.

² This is the language of Stoddard, which was based upon Gayoso's letter. See Sketches of Louisiana, 98, 99.

³ In 1787 the intendant of Louisiana, acting in accordance with instructions from the Spanish Court, prepared an elaborate memoir on the political situation in America. "He represented the people of the United States as extremely ambitious, as animated by the spirit of conquest, and as anxious to extend their empire to the shores of the Pacific. He then suggested a line of policy which, in his opinion, it was incumbent on Spain to adopt. The dismemberment of the western country, by means of pensions and commercial benefits, was considered by him as not difficult. The attempt was therefore strongly urged, particularly as it would, if successful, greatly augment the power of Spain in this quarter and forever arrest our progress westward. These suggestions were favorably received, and formed the groundwork of that policy which Spain afterwards pursued." (Sketches of Louisiana, 98.)

⁴ *Ib.* 85.

⁵ See Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*, Chapter X. A bibliography of the Negotiations at Paris, 1782-83, is given in Hinsdale's *Southern Boundary of the United States*, published in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1893, p. 339, footnote.

of the dissatisfaction the Western States had expressed over the tardiness, and at times the apparent indifference, of the United States to the navigation of the Mississippi,¹ and she also realized that the publication of the treaty "would bring her project of dismemberment to a crisis, and in a manner compel the Western people to make a decided election to adhere to the Atlantic States, or to embrace the splendid advantages held out to them on the Mississippi."² Hence, upon the announcement of the treaty in New Orleans, a Spanish emissary was immediately dispatched from that place to Tennessee and Kentucky, with authority to engage the services of the principal inhabitants in a scheme to disaffect the people toward the United States by the free use of money and promises of independence and free trade.³ In Gayoso's letter of June 1796, referred to above, the assertion was made that—

It was expected that several States would separate from the Union, which would absolve Spain from her engagements, because as her contract was made with the union, it would be no longer obligatory than while that union lasted. That Spain, contrary to her expectations, was not likely to derive any advantages from the treaty, and that her views and policy would be changed, particularly if an alteration took place in the political existence of the United States. He therefore concluded that, all things considered, nothing more would result from the treaty than the free navigation of the Mississippi.⁴

A second line of policy for evading the treaty was then opened up. This was to postpone an execution of its stipulations awaiting the development of certain international complications which seemed to be inevitable. There had been a rupture in the diplomatic relations of the United States and France, and hostilities between these two countries seemed to be near at hand. Mr. Pickering, who was Secretary of State from 1795 to 1800, considered this the real cause for delay on the part of Spain. After contending that the other reasons given by the Spanish authorities were "merely ostensible," he says:

The true reason is doubtless developed by the Baron [de Carondelet]⁵ in his proclamation of the 31st of May [1797]—*the expectation of an immediate rupture between France, the intimate ally of Spain, and the United States.*⁶

¹ See Gould's *Fifty Years on the Mississippi*, 182 et seq.; 288 et seq.

² Stoddard's *Sketches*, 88-89.

³ *Ib.* 90.

⁴ *Ib.* 99.

⁵ He was then governor-general of Louisiana.

⁶ *Amer. State Papers*, For. Rel., II, 79. This opinion is corroborated by Marbois (*History of Louisiana*, 162), who has made a study of the subject from the French standpoint.

By making common cause with France, in case of such a rupture, Spain evidently thought that she could recover some of the concessions she had made in the treaty, if compliance with its stipulations should not be too far effected.

In order to find time for the operation of these schemes, the Spanish officials produced, from time to time, such excuses as either the treaty or the circumstances rendered plausible. After months of fruitless delay, they determined to rest their final action upon the results of another effort to detach the Western States from the Union. An emissary was again sent to Tennessee and Kentucky to confer with certain men who were former correspondents of the governors of Louisiana. He found, however, that the people were less disposed toward a change than they were ten years previous, especially since they were likely to secure the navigation of the Mississippi—the real cause of their former disaffection—without resorting to a hazardous enterprise. After an eventful sojourn in this region, he returned to New Orleans in January, 1798, bearing the unwelcome report which convinced the Governor-General that Spain had lost all hope of political prestige in the territory north of the thirty-first degree and east of the Mississippi.¹ Arrangements were then perfected for the execution of the treaty.

In the light of the Spanish policy as presented above, local events may be easily interpreted. As time was an indispensable condition upon which the success of this policy depended, it was gained by various pretexts. Don Yrujo, the Spanish minister, intrigued at Philadelphia and his efforts were seconded by Carondelet, Gayoso,² and a host of subordinate officials on the Mississippi.

In accordance with a stipulation of the treaty, President Washington appointed the Hon. Andrew Ellicott³ as commis-

¹ Martin's History of Louisiana, 271-275.

² He was governor of the Natchez District and was stationed at the town of Natchez.

³ Ellicott had made the surveys locating the limits of the District of Columbia, in 1791 (Charles Burr Todd's Story of Washington, 21). The year following he was appointed to draft and publish a plan of the Federal City (Ib. 31). He also established the meridian at Washington, conducted several other important public surveys, and served a number of years as Surveyor-General of the United States. In 1813, General Armstrong appointed him professor of mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point, which position he held for several years. He was in constant communication with the National Institute of France and con-

sioner to run the boundary line in behalf of the United States. He left Philadelphia for Natchez, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi, September 16, 1796. But his descent of the Mississippi had been anticipated by the Spaniards, who had prepared obstructive measures in advance of his coming; so that whenever he came in contact with Spanish officials they evinced a disposition to hinder his descent of the river, if not to prevent it altogether.¹ Some of them affected ignorance of the treaty,

tributed to the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. His official dispatches while engaged as commissioner for locating the boundary between the United States and Spain may be found in the American State Papers. Foreign Relations, Vol. II. A more extensive account is given in narrative form in Ellicott's Journal, published in Philadelphia in 1803. All his writings with reference to Mississippi must be read with caution, since they exhibit intense partisan animus.

¹The day after beginning his descent of the Mississippi, he and his party reached "the station of one of the Spanish galleys, the master of which treated them politely, but detained them until the next day (Journal, 31). A few hours after leaving this point, they reached New Madrid, where they were saluted upon landing "by a discharge of the artillery from the fort and otherwise treated with the greatest respect and attention." Here the commandant stated that he had a communication to make, and for some reasons, which he did not detail, requested Ellicott to continue there two or three days. The commissioner declined to be detained longer than one day. At the expiration of that time a letter was produced from the governor-general of the province, containing an order issued about three months previous, not to permit the American "to descend the river till the posts were evacuated, which could not be effected until the waters should rise." In reply, Ellicott took the position that "if want of water was an objection * * * it * * * was * * * done away by the commencement of the inundation," that such an order must have been intended for troops, and that to detain himself and party "would be an indirect violation of the treaty" they were preparing to carry into effect. The objection was then withdrawn and they proceeded (Ib. 31-33). At Chickasaw Bluffs the commandant received the party politely, but "appeared embarrassed" (Ib. 34) and affected almost total ignorance of the treaty. There were no appearances of preparations to evacuate (Ib. 35). Again resuming their voyage they were detained a few days later, for about an hour, by a Spanish officer commanding two galleys (Ib. 36). At Walnut Hills (Vicksburg) they were brought to by an "unnecessary" discharge of a piece of artillery, but were treated "very civilly when on shore." Here, also, the commandant "appeared to be almost wholly unacquainted" with the treaty and was not satisfied until Ellicott produced "an authenticated copy" of that instrument in Spanish (Ib. 37). This incident appeared very extraordinary to the commissioner in view of the fact that this station was in the vicinity of Natchez, where Governor Gayoso resided (Ib. 38).

All of these occurrences were more extraordinary still, when viewed in

others appeared embarrassed at the presence of the Americans, while none of them had made or were making, so far as the commissioner could observe, any preparations to evacuate the posts according to the terms of the treaty.

Before reaching his destination Ellicott received a communication from Governor Gayoso, expressing his gratification at the arrival of the commissioner in those waters and requesting that the military escort accompanying him should be left at the mouth of the Bayou Pierre, 60 miles above Natchez, in order to prevent any "unforeseen misunderstanding" between the troops of the two nations. Since the treaty had provided for such an escort, this request was deemed improper by Ellicott. He yielded the point, however, for the time being, out of deference to the wishes of the governor.¹

Upon his arrival at Natchez, February 24, 1797, ten months after the ratification of the treaty, he found no one ready to cooperate in the performance of the duty assigned. To the contrary, he learned through private sources that the Baron de Carondelet, the Governor-General of Louisiana, had declared that the treaty was never intended to be carried into effect, that as commissioner on the part of Spain he would evade or delay, from one pretense or another, the running of the boundary line until the treaty would become "a dead letter," and that Louisiana either had been, or would soon be, ceded to France.²

About this time a suggestive and characteristic event occurred which gives an insight into the temper of both the Spanish governor and the American commissioner. About two hours after the flag of the United States had been hoisted over the commissioner's camp, Gayoso requested that it be lowered. This request met with a flat refusal, and, though there were

the light of the further facts observed by Professor Hinsdale. Although Ellicott "bore a commission from the Government of the United States, was accompanied by an escort of American troops, and was charged with the performance of a duty created by a solemn international agreement, he was halted and questioned as though he were a suspect in a strange country. Moreover, the one bank of the river, throughout the whole distance, Spain had acknowledged to belong exclusively to the United States, to say nothing of her having guaranteed its navigation by American citizens from its source to the sea" (Annual Rept. Amer. Hist. Association for 1893, pp. 351-352).

Ellicott's Journal, 39-40. This escort consisted of only twenty-five men (Amer. State Papers, For. Rel., II, 20).

- Ellicott's Journal, 44.

rumors of parties being formed to cut it down, "the flag wore out upon the staff."¹ Gayoso explained, a fortnight later, that his objection to the flag was not prompted by a desire to show a discourtesy to the United States, but to prevent any unbecoming conduct on the part of the Indians.² This explanation, however, seems to have been an afterthought. Suffice it to say, when it was offered the Indians¹ had become so troublesome that Ellicott had determined to send for his escort. The governor, after declaring that he would construe their descent as an insult to his master,³ and then suggesting that they might with propriety join the commissioner at Loftus Cliffs, near Clarksville, finally consented that they go into camp at Bacon's Landing, a few miles below town.³ This put an end to the efforts of the Spaniards to draw Ellicott away from Natchez, the place designated by the treaty for the meeting of the commissioners.⁴

After the lapse of a fortnight from the time of his arrival Ellicott was informed that the Spanish commissioner, the Baron de Carondelet, was detained in New Orleans in the discharge of duties incident to the war then waging between Spain and Great Britain, and that in his absence the business of the survey would devolve upon Governor Gayoso.⁵ March 19 had been settled upon as the time when the commissioners would begin operations, but with this change of commissioners Gayoso gave notice that it would be impossible to proceed at the time appointed. He promised, however, to be ready at an early day. But before these preparations were perfected Spanish finesse had discovered a new reason for delay. This in turn was followed by others until May 11, when Ellicott was finally informed that the business upon which he had come was postponed indefinitely, awaiting further orders from the ministers of the two powers concerned.⁶ These pretexts having varied from time to time, it would be well to present them in one view.⁷

¹ Ellicott's Journal, 44.

² *Ib.*, 50.

³ *Ib.*, 52.

⁴ An effort had been previously made to induce Ellicott to visit the Baron at New Orleans. July 14 the President directed the commissioner to remain at Natchez until the Spaniards were ready for operations. *Amer. State Papers, For. Rel.*, II, 102.

⁵ Ellicott's Journal, 47-48.

⁶ *Ib.*, 84.

⁷ These pretexts often overlap, two or more being given at the same time. They are arranged in the order of their first appearance.

(1) NECESSITY OF AWAITING THE RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR SECURING THE INHABITANTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THEIR LANDS.

This reason was first given in a proclamation issued by Governor Gayoso on the 28th of March, 1797, but bearing the date of the day following. It was reiterated in a second proclamation of the same date. Yet, when the Secretary of State, two and a half months later, received from Commissioner Ellicott a notice of this reason for delay, he declared that no such negotiation had existed and that it was the first time these objections to the evacuation of the posts had been heard of.¹ Two months later still he observed that—

As * * * the great body of the inhabitants [of the territory] appeared not to desire the patronage of the Spanish Government to secure it [their real estate]; as the Government of the United States must be at least as anxious as that of Spain to protect the inhabitants in their rights when [they] become citizens of the United States * * * there can be no difficulty in deciding whether this is a reason or a pretense. Besides, the negotiation * * * has never existed, nor ever been proposed or hinted, either to or by the Government of the United States.²

Orders were promptly issued, however, by the President and the Secretary of War, to assure Governor Gayoso that no person would be “disturbed in his possession or property till an opportunity had been afforded to apply to Congress,” and that they might “rely upon their claims being adjusted upon the most equitable principles.”³

(2) DESIRE OF FIRST ESTABLISHING FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND THE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY TO BE CEDED.⁴

On this subject Gayoso asserted that it was “impossible for His Catholic Majesty to leave unprotected so many of his faithful subjects and expose other settlements to the revengeful disposition of discontented Indians.” He therefore felt justified in retaining possession of the country until he might

¹ Report to the President of the United States, dated June 10, 1797, in Amer. State Papers, For. Rel., II, 72.

² *Ib.*, 92.

³ Letter from the Secretary of War to General Wilkinson, dated June 9, 1797, in *Ib.*, 92.

⁴ This pretext was given in connection with the preceding one of March 28 and 29.

be "sure" the savages would be pacific.¹ The Secretary of State contended that such a reason would warrant the assertion that "the governor meant for an indefinite period to avoid an evacuation of the posts; for while a tribe of Indians existed in that quarter the governor could not be sure that they would be pacific."² He observed further that—

Upon a view of the whole correspondence * * * submitted to the President, it appears * * * that there is but too much reason to believe * * * that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of His Catholic Majesty to prepare them for a rupture with the United States, those suspicions corresponding with other intelligence recently received by the Secretary of War and by me.³

Instructions were issued by the Secretary of War to assure the Spanish commandant that effort would be made to preserve a continuance of the pacific dispositions of the Indians within our limits toward the subjects of His Catholic Majesty or his Indians, and to prevent their commencing hostilities (of which there is no appearance) against either.⁴

(3) NECESSITY OF CONSULTING THE KING CONCERNING THE CONDITION IN WHICH THE FORTS WERE TO BE SURRENDERED.⁵

The treaty failed to specify whether the posts should be surrendered with the buildings and fortifications intact or whether

¹ This pretext was given in connection with the preceding one of March 25.

² *Ib.*, 92.

³ *Amer. State Papers, For. Rel. II, 66.* Lieutenant Pope wrote to the Secretary of War from Natchez, May 9, 1797: "There have been several attempts to draw on the Indians upon my troops." (*Ib.*, 73.) General Wilkinson also wrote him from Fort Washington, June 4, 1797: "Letters from all quarters announce the discontent and menacing aspect of the savages; * * * they * * * are making no preparations for a crop, which is certain indication of their intention to change ground." (*Ib.*) Lieutenant-Colonel Hamtramck wrote from Detroit, May 21, 1797: "I am pretty sure that both the French and Spaniards have emissaries among the Indians." (*Ib.*) The Secretary of State received a letter from Winthrop Sargent at Cincinnati, bearing the date of June 3, 1797, in which he says: "It * * * appears from various channels that they [the Spaniards] are inviting a great number of Indians of the [Northwest] territory to cross the Mississippi. * * * A large party of Delawares passed down White River about the 6th of May, on their way to the Spanish side, bearing the national flag of Spain, sent from St. Louis." (*Ib.*, 88.)

⁴ *Ib.*, 73.

⁵ *Ib.*, 78. This was expressed by Governor Gayoso in a letter to Commissioner Ellicott, dated March 31, 1797. (*Ellicott's Journal, 71.*)

they should first be dismantled. Gayoso declared that a treaty with the Indians required a demolition of the post at Walnut Hills (Vicksburg) and that orders had been issued to prevent the fortifications from being injured.¹ General Wayne took the position that the posts should be left standing.² President Adams, however, left the matter entirely to the discretion of the Spanish officials, and at once brought an end to the validity of this excuse.³ On this subject Secretary Pickering maintained—

It is probably the first time that to "withdraw" or retire from a place has been imagined to intend its destruction. If at the formation of the treaty the demolition of the posts had been intended it would assuredly have been expressed.⁴

When the Spaniards had really decided to surrender the district no further mention was made of this subject, showing that, notwithstanding their treaty with the Indians, they considered the demolition of the forts of no consequence whatever.

(4) EXPECTATION OF AN ATTACK UPON LOUISIANA BY A BRITISH FORCE FROM CANADA.

Suspicion to this effect, though based upon reports more or less vague, had been expressed by the Spanish minister as early as the February preceding, and had been reiterated by him from time to time⁵ until, at the expiration of three months, it had developed into a reason for delaying the execution of the treaty. In fact, the Baron de Carondelet asserted in a proclamation of May 24 that further delay in surveying the boundary line and in evacuating the forts was then occasioned only by the imperious necessity of securing lower Louisiana in case the British should become masters of the Illinois

¹ This declaration was made March 23, 1797. Gayoso suggested at the same time that this post would be held only until the arrival of American troops to take possession. (Amer. State Papers, For. Rel., II, 91).

² Ellicott's Journal, 71.

³ Amer. State Papers, For. Rel., II, 20.

⁴ *Ib.*, 97. He also cited several precedents established by different powers in fulfilling treaties of a similar nature. See *Ib.*, 92-93.

⁵ March 2 the Spanish minister wrote Mr. Pickering that he had become confirmed in a suspicion, expressed to him three days previous, that the British in Canada were preparing to cross over from the lakes to the Mississippi "by Fox River, Onisconsin, or by the Illinois or other parts of the territory of the United States," in order to attack upper Louisiana. He therefore requested that measures be promptly taken to prevent a violation of American neutrality. (Amer. State Papers, For. Rel., II, 68.)

country,¹ and that such apprehensions had caused him to put the post at Walnut Hills "in a respectable but provisional state of defense."² Secretary Pickering not only considered these suspicions groundless, but contended further that—

If the posts of the Natchez and Walnut Hills "are the only bulwarks of lower Louisiana to stop the course of the British," as the Baron asserts, and if, therefore, Spain is justifiable in holding them, she may retain them without any limitation of time, for her security in any future war, as well as in that which now exists.³

Before the appearance of the Baron's proclamation containing this reason for delay, the Spanish minister had been informed that the Secretary of State saw no reasons for such suspicions and the British minister had been notified that the Government of the United States would suffer neither British nor Spanish troops to march through its territory for the purpose of hostility of one against the other.⁴ The Spanish minister replied,⁵ however, that he knew to a certainty the English had made a proposition to General Clarke, of Georgia, in order to secure his influence in that State in a proposed attack against Florida. At the request of Mr. Pickering this report was investigated by the district attorney of Georgia. He replied that he could not find any one who knew of the matter or who entertained a belief of the report; and that from General Clarke's known violent antipathies to the English and other circumstances, he doubted the truthfulness of it altogether.⁶

When the attention of Mr. Liston, the British minister, was directed to the subject, he pointedly denied that his Government either had intended or was then intending to invade Louisiana.⁷ A few days later, however, he admitted that a plan for attacking the Floridas and other Spanish possessions adjoining the United States had been submitted to him by other persons, whom he declined to name, but stated that it was discountenanced by him because its success depended upon a vio-

¹ Upper Louisiana, which was then in possession of Spain.

² *Ib.*, 78.

³ *Ib.*, 79.

⁴ *Ib.*, 69.

⁵ April 21, 1797 (*Ib.*, 68).

⁶ *Ib.*, 71. He also suggested that this suspicion was based upon a former scheme in which Clarke was concerned for subduing the Floridas in connection with France.

⁷ *Ib.*, 69. He further declared that he had never heard of Clarke. *Ib.*, 93.

lation of the neutrality of the United States and an enlistment of the Indians. According to this plan the expedition was to be undertaken by a British sea force, which would be joined by such volunteers of the United States as would join the King's standard when raised on Spanish soil.¹

The noted conspiracy of Senator Blount, of Tennessee, then came to light² and precipitated a spirited discussion between the Spanish minister and Mr. Pickering. The former contended that the plot had been revealed and that no one any longer doubted that the expedition was to have taken place,³ while the latter maintained that there could have been no connection between Blount's scheme and either the expedition from Canada⁴ or the project attributed to General Clarke.⁵ The Secretary argued in support of his position that Blount's expedition was to have been formed in one of the States south of the river Ohio; that it was destined against the Floridas, and perhaps lower Louisiana; that Blount himself expected to be at the head of it; that it was not to be undertaken but in conjunction with a British force, and that on the proposal of the expedition to the British Government it was totally rejected.⁶ He maintained further that the suspicions of a British invasion from Canada were groundless for the following reasons: (1) Preparations for such an expedition would have attracted attention and rendered satisfactory proofs attainable; (2) the troops of the United States stationed along the Canadian border were in position to protect the frontier, as well as to get information of any warlike preparations and communicate the same to the Secretary of War, yet no such

¹ Upper Louisiana, which was then in possession of Spain, 71.

² July 3, 1797, the President submitted to Congress a letter from William Blount to James Carey, which revealed that the former was implicated in a scheme of conquest that he hoped to conduct in behalf of the British against the Spanish possessions. A copy of this letter may be found in *Ib.*, 76-77. Blount was thereupon expelled from the Senate by a vote, not of two-thirds only, as required by the Constitution, but unanimously.

³ *Ib.*, 89.

⁴ *Ib.*, 94.

⁵ *Ib.*, 93.

⁶ The Secretary evidently considered this plan the same as the one that had been mentioned by the British minister in his communication referred to above, since Lord Grenville had written that the two objections the minister had given to that plan—violation of the neutrality of the United States and employment of the Indians—would have been "sufficient to induce the British Government to reject it. (*Ib.*, 93.)

communications had been made; (3) the British did not have on the lakes a force adequate to such an enterprise; (4) the routes suggested for such a campaign would have interposed great difficulties for the transportation of the troops, equipage, provisions, etc., even if they could have been taken without violating the territory of the United States, and (5) the British minister, after inquiring of the Governor-General of Canada and of "the British secretary of state," denied that his Government either had intended or was then intending such an expedition.¹

(5) FEAR OF AN ATTACK FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In the spring of 1797 certain American troops were sent from the Ohio into Tennessee for the purpose of preventing a forced settlement upon the Cherokee lands. Orders were also given the Cumberland militia to hold itself in readiness to prevent similar encroachments.² These facts were seized upon by Carondelet, who asserted in a proclamation of May 31, that since the United States was at peace with all the savages, these movements must concern the Spanish provinces. To make this pretext more plausible, the proclamation also made mention of "the anterior menaces" of the representatives of the United States at Natchez; of the expected rupture between that power and France, the intimate ally of Spain; and of the recognition by the United States of the right of England to navigate the Mississippi, which, the Baron adds, "appears to annul" the treaty with his Catholic Majesty, by which the United States acknowledged that "no other nation can navigate upon the Mississippi without the consent of Spain."³

Secretary Pickering regarded the expectation of a rupture between the United States and France the real cause of the delay.⁴ With reference to any hostile intentions on the part of the United States, he wrote:

Never, perhaps, was conceived a more absurd idea than that of marching troops from the Ohio to the State of Tennessee, and thence to the Natchez, in the whole a tedious, difficult, and expensive route of many hundred miles, chiefly through a wilderness; when, if the United States had any hostile views, they had only to collect their troops to the Ohio,

¹ Upper Louisiana, which was then in possession of Spain, 90.

² *Ib.*, 102.

³ *Ellicott's Journal*, 101-103.

⁴ See *supra*.

and suffer them to be floated down that river and the Mississippi, almost without labor, with great expedition, and at small expense, to the country to be attacked.¹

These pretexts were usually accompanied by a "profusion of promises and explanations" which rendered them more or less plausible. Besides this, the Spaniards on more than one occasion made appearances of beginning the evacuation.² Although declaring that nothing could prevent the religious fulfillment of the treaty, they were, at the same time, strengthening their fortifications and augmenting their forces on the river. Under such circumstances the presence of American soldiers and officers was not desired. This fact explains the efforts of Governor Gayoso to prevent Ellicott's escort from reaching Natchez and the attempts to entice the commissioner himself away from that place.³

He had scarcely failed in these schemes, however, when he heard of the descent of Lieutenant Pope with a small detachment of American troops to take charge of the posts upon their evacuation. He then sent Ellicott an open letter directed to Pope, in which it was stated that "for sundry reasons it would be proper and conduce to the harmony of the two nations" for these troops to remain at a distance until the posts were evacuated, which would be completed in a few days. But instead of complying with the governor's request to second this effort at harmony, Ellicott wrote to Pope that there was evidence to show that an evacuation was not really intended in any reasonable time, and that in his opinion the sooner the American troops reached Natchez the better.⁴ Upon receiving the governor's letter, Pope stopped his detachment at the Walnut Hills, April 17. Ellicott wrote a second letter, stating that a rupture with the Spanish authorities at Natchez was near at hand, and that in his opinion the lieutenant could better serve his country at Natchez than at any other point on the river.⁵ In response to this letter, Pope and his command resumed their descent, the governor finally consenting, and reached Natchez April 24, 1797.⁶

¹ Amer. State Papers, For. Rel., II, 79, 102.

² Two feints at evacuation were made at Natchez and at least one at the Walnut Hills. See *Ib.*, 91.

³ See *supra*.

⁴ Amer. State Papers, For. Rel. II, 25.

⁵ Ellicott's Journal, 79.

⁶ "Lieutenant Pope's descending the river was certainly a fortunate

Such are the general outlines of the contest that was waged between the representatives of the two powers over the dilatory policy of Spain. Subsequent diplomatic discussion centered on the navigation of the Mississippi, and the affairs at Natchez assumed the form of a popular outbreak against the established government in the district.

circumstance for the United States, though in doing it he did not strictly comply with his orders from General Wayne, by whom he was instructed to remain at Fort Massac till he obtained some information respecting the evacuation of the posts, and if a judgment was to be formed from the provision made for the detachment, it could not be supposed that it was really intended to descend the river. It was in want of artillery, tents, money, medicines, and a physician. In consequence of this omission, or bad management, I had to furnish the men with such articles as they were in need of out of the stores appropriated for carrying the treaty into effect: and after all that I was able to do, we had (to our great mortification) to borrow some tents from the governor." *Ellicott's Journal*, 80.

XV.—CUBA AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

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CUBA AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

By JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN.

During the decade after the negotiations which resulted in the cession of Florida to the United States the political destiny of Cuba was a subject of great international interest. During that period Cuba was the point of departure for expeditions of Spain to reconquer her revolted colonies and to regain her power over the land of the mighty Cordilleras. When all of Spain's other American possessions were falling away from her it was not certain whether in the course of events Cuba would find it convenient to refrain from breaking the bonds which had held her to the mother country for three hundred years. Her large slave population made the question of her independence different from that of the South American states and Mexico, where the new governments found it practicable to emancipate the slaves. It was doubtful whether she could maintain her independence unless under the protection of some other power. If she remained a possession of Spain she was open to attack from Mexico and Colombia as long as Spain persevered in the attempt to subdue those new states. If she should be conquered by Mexico and Colombia her destiny would still have been uncertain. Her position was such that her fate was a subject of especial concern to the United States, as well as to England, neither of which desired to see her fall into the hands of the other.

During this period the United States Government was frequently made uneasy by the reports that England had designs on Cuba. As early as the summer of 1819, when the execution in Florida of the two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the subsequent treaty for the cession of Florida to the United States were being discussed in London it was hinted that England was likely to aim at Cuba. The newspapers said the Duke of San Carlos made the declaration that

it was about to be added to the British colonial possessions. Mr. Rush, the United States minister at London, asked Lord Castlereagh concerning the reports, but Castlereagh intimated that he knew nothing of any propositions. Lord Liverpool referred to the newspaper rumors as idle. Onís, who had recently represented the Spanish Government at Washington, was at London in June and said Spain had not ceded Cuba to England and did not intend to do so. The sentiment among the ambassadors at London was that the powers would not allow any cession of Cuba, and the newspaper rumors not generally credited.

It was surmised, however, that the British Government was using its influence to prevent the Spanish ratification of the Florida treaty. The Duke of San Carlos declared that it would be ratified, but there was much delay which created unrest in America as to the policy of both Spain and Great Britain. The British papers continued to count upon getting Cuba in case Florida was delivered to the United States. They stated that England should have it as an equivalent for injury which the British interests had received by the cession of Florida, and as a station by which to command the coast of the United States and oppose the progress of American aggrandizement.

The negotiations between London and Madrid were involved in mystery, but the newspapers from time to time announced that England had revived the proposal to obtain Cuba. It was a common subject of conversation at Madrid.

It was urged by the British journals that British trade in the Gulf of Mexico would be exposed in case of a future war with the United States, and that English dominion on the ocean was threatened by the growing strength of the American Republic. J. Freeman Rattenbury, in a series of articles in the *Morning Chronicle*, pointed out how Florida strengthened the American Union by firmly uniting the West to the Atlantic States, which, to him, seemed a step to further attempts at conquests. He said the United States watched with a quick and inquiring eye every movement of their opponents, and were ready to seize a favorable moment to appropriate nourishment "to the hungry appetite of their ambition:" and that it was necessary for England to have Havana for a depot of naval thunder to awe their enterprising competitor, and to give greater security to Canada. In case Spain would

not favor the cession of her precious possession, he urged coercion as a matter of self-defense, stating that the "apologists for the seizure of the fleet at Copenhagen could not want an excuse for this equally necessary violence."

The empire of Spain was falling to pieces. She had played a losing hand in two hemispheres, and President Monroe felt that she would soon be expelled from her former strongholds on the American continent, and that the United States could arrange the boundary with Mexico to include more territory than would probably be safe for our internal peace. Jefferson felt confident that Florida would be ours whether Spain ratified the treaty or not, and he thought that Cuba would probably join us voluntarily. He ventured to predict that the day was not far distant when we might "formally require a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the hither side of which no European gun" should ever be heard to threaten the peace which in thinly-populated America was necessary for producing men.

Spain finally ratified the Florida treaty and American territory was extended toward Cuba, so that the destiny of that island became more important to the United States than it had ever been before. The interest felt as to its future condition soon found expression in various ways. In February, 1822, Forsyth, the American minister at Madrid, expressed his conviction to one of the members of the political commission of the Cortez that Spain, by recognizing the independence of Colombia and Mexico, and by a liberal system of commerce, could procure a guaranty of Cuba from the United States, Mexico, and Colombia, since each of these powers preferred to see it held by Spain rather than fall into the hands of England or any other power. At this time there were fresh reports of British overtures to Spain. The French minister at Washington had recently stated that the British, in their negotiations for Cuba, had offered to give Gibraltar and a large sum of money. Similar news came from other sources. In April Senator De Wolfe, of Rhode Island, was alarmed, because he thought England would have possession of Cuba in another month. For a year after this date the attitude of Great Britain toward Cuba was a subject of frequent discussion and concern.

The future political condition of their island had become a subject of deliberation among the Cubans. In 1820, when the

discord in Spain had resulted in the reestablishment of the constitution of 1812, it was also proclaimed in Cuba. But the Spanish authorities in Cuba adopted the policy of restricting the liberal movement there. In 1821 the Cubans were talking of independence. In September, 1822, a number of the inhabitants of Havana sent a secret agent to notify the United States Government that plans were matured for Cuban independence and that they only wanted the assurance that they would be seconded by the United States in case they declared their independence without aid from the United States and then sought admission into the Union. In the discussion which arose at a cabinet meeting Calhoun expressed anxiety to get Cuba as a part of the United States in order to prevent the dangers of its revolution by negroes and its possession by England; but, as we were not then ready to risk a war with England, which the annexation of Cuba might have occasioned, he advised that the Havana overtures should be answered by persuading them for the time to adhere to Spain. He thought, however, that there could be no more objection to our acquisition of Cuba than to the purchase of Louisiana. J. Q. Adams did not agree with Calhoun's policy. He saw an ocean between Florida and Cuba which made the question of Cuba different from Louisiana. He said that if the taking of Cuba by us should lead to a war, it would for a long time result in British possession of the island. He favored a policy of strict moral duty to Spain; and he thought it best to give no advice to the Cubans, but simply to say that the executive was not competent to promise the admission into the Union, and that our relations to Spain would not allow us to encourage such a proposal. At the same time, he stated that we might mention our friendly sentiments, and the "common interests which point to intimate connection between Cuba and the United States." The policy of Adams was adopted.

Forsyth felt that the uncertainty of affairs as to Cuba would give England an opportunity to get a foothold in that quarter by which she might command the Gulf of Mexico and obtain the communication between the oceans at the Isthmus of Darien. Spain needed reinforcements in the Gulf of Mexico to protect Cuba from Mexico and Colombia; she also had some fears that Cuba would declare itself independent and place itself under the protection of the United States. At such a time Great Britain might have been able to get Cuba as a lien

on loans to Spain, or by agreeing to guarantee it against any designs of the United States. There was a possibility of a change of conditions in Cuba which might have induced Spain not to resist a British offer for cession. Both England and France had political agents there watching the course of events, and perhaps giving them direction. In December, 1822, there was considerable popular expression in England favoring an attack upon Cuba. There is not evidence that this represented the views of the cabinet, though Secretary Canning did not see reason to disavow it in his conversation with Mr. Gallatin. Forsyth had informed the Spanish Government that as English property Cuba would be injurious to the United States; and this feeling was strengthened by time.

In January, 1823, there was a report that Great Britain had agreed to supply Spain with money in case of a war with France and hold Cuba as a mortgage. But Mr. Canning, the British minister at Washington, called upon Secretary Adams and read a letter from his cousin, George Canning, in which the latter denied that England desired Cuba. This caused Adams to state publicly that England had no designs on that island. England sent some troops to Jamaica early in 1823, but they were probably for the purpose of guarding British interests in Hayti. It was explained at Washington that if any English force went to Cuba it would be for the purpose of protecting it from the French, who might attempt to take it in case of war with Spain. According to the Paris journals, the British Government did make some kind of agreement to prevent French invasion of Cuba; but in February, when Forsyth asked the Spanish minister at Madrid whether there was local force sufficient to defend Cuba in case of an attack by the French, he was assured that Spain relied upon her own resources and upon the United States for security.

It was very difficult in 1823 for the United States Government to determine what its policy toward Cuba should be. Some of the English journals stated that the United States had long wanted Cuba, and that England should occupy it if she wanted to save her West India trade; but it does not appear that there had been any general desire to acquire Cuba except it should become inconvenient to do otherwise. On the other hand, there was a growing feeling that it should not pass into the hands of Great Britain. It may have been, as Chateaubriand said in the French assembly, that England

could not have taken Cuba without making war upon the United States. Clay told Adams that we would fight for Cuba should England attempt to take possession. Some Members of Congress were decided upon the same policy. Adams was not certain that a war could prevent England from any designs which she might have on Cuba, and he therefore thought it a good policy to keep cool. The restriction of the liberal movement in Cuba, together with the reports that Spain might not be able to hold it, led to the organization of various secret societies on the island. About the beginning of 1823 some of these Cuban liberalists sent an agent (Morales) to Washington to sound the Government upon the course it would pursue in case Cuba should declare her independence. Poinsett, who had been in Mexico and Cuba in the service of the Government and had talked with many of the most influential characters in Cuba, was satisfied that they did not favor any change unless there should be some radical alteration of the constitution; but he believed that, in case the Spanish constitution should be radically changed, they would ask for protection of the United States and admission into the Union, and he said if the United States rejected them they would probably apply to England. C. J. Ingersoll wrote to Mr. Rush, our minister at London, that it was a momentous question for the decision of our country—and that while much might be said against annexation, he had long thought “that whenever Cuba presents herself without any forcing or maneuvering on our part we must e’en take the good the gods provide us.” Monroe, about this time, spoke of Cape Florida and Cuba as forming the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Western people did not want to see Cuba possessed by England; the Southern people did not desire to see it independent without slavery; the Northern people did not desire to see Cuba annexed with slavery.

In March, 1823, at a cabinet meeting, Mr. Thompson favored urging the Cubans to declare independence if they could maintain it, but Adams was sure they could not maintain it. A month later European affairs caused Adams much anxiety as to the future of Cuba. He felt that the United States was not yet prepared for the adoption of a policy of annexing territory beyond the sea, but he was satisfied that if Cuba should fall to the United States by the law of political gravitation, we should not cast her from our bosom, and that annexation

might become necessary. He saw that Spain could no longer hope to hold Cuba if the Spanish constitution was overthrown by the armies of the Holy Alliance, and that since Cuba was incapable of self-government she must necessarily be dependent upon either England or the United States. In case England should get a hold on Cuba by aiding Spain, he believed it would be unpropitious to the interests of our Union.

In June, Mr. Miralla, a native of Buenos Ayres, who had lived in Cuba several years, while visiting Jefferson said that the sentiment of the Cubans was opposed to their country falling into the hands of England, and that they would resist it. He stated that if events should lead them to desire independence, they would desire the protection of Mexico or the United States—opinion was divided as to which they would prefer.

Through authentic channels Mr. Monroe learned that the Cubans felt that they could not maintain their independence by themselves—for, in addition to the danger of being molested by foreign powers, they feared that in case of separation from Spain the black population would attempt to secure control of the government. Monroe saw that to England they could only become a colony; he believed that a connection with Colombia could be of little use to them owing to the distance; and he said that connection with Mexico was less desirable than incorporation into the United States, to which they were more contiguous. He did not think it best to encourage the Cubans to seek independence. Through organs in which he had confidence, he advised them to cling to Spain as long as possible and to resist by force any attempt of England to take possession.

While it appears that there was a general feeling that the cession of Cuba to England would have produced an attempt at independence, and might have resulted in a slave insurrection, there was not so much certainty that the majority of the people would have turned toward the United States. French merchants from Havana who were fellow-passengers with our minister to Paris, said that the people of Cuba disliked our conduct in Florida before 1819, our early recognition of the Spanish-American States, and our modes of traffic, which led many of them to call us a "nation of cheats."

There were in 1823, and thereafter, several causes of friction with the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Partly on account of our sympathy with the Spanish colonies in revolt, the governor

of Cuba had refused to admit a consul or commercial agent from the United States, and the necessity for one was daily becoming more urgent. Our commerce was receiving great injuries from the pirates, and the authorities in Cuba had been unable to suppress them. In the early part of 1823 the United States sent a special agent to Cuba to receive the Florida archives, and to urge the authorities to cooperate with our naval force to stop piracy, but in 1824 there had been no restoration to the security of our commerce in the vicinity of Cuba, and the pirates seemed to find sympathy among the Cuban people and authorities. In January, 1824, the committee on foreign relations in the House of Representatives considered the advisability of an act of Congress authorizing the President to blockade Cuba and Porto Rico as a measure of defense or retaliation, but it was finally decided to first call on the Spanish Government for a remedy. The next December Mr. Randall, an agent of the Government, returned from Havana and urged the absolute necessity of some remedy for protection. In January, 1825, Congress again considered the necessity of suppressing the piracy around Cuba. A bill was reported favoring the building of new vessels, the landing forces in fresh pursuit of pirates, authorizing a blockade under certain circumstances, making limited reprisals on offending vessels, and permitting merchant vessels to arm for defense. Barbour refreshed his memory on Jenkins's ear, and said that the hundreds of dead invoked immediate action. The blockade was generally opposed, but many favored landing in Cuba to repress pirates and to make reprisals. No two members on the committee of foreign relations could agree upon a policy. Forsyth did not want to invade Cuba or take any step which we could not allow England to take. He favored this policy not because he loved Spanish neighbors more, but because he desired English neighbors less. At various times after this date both England and the United States claimed and exercised the right of pursuing pirates who had taken refuge on the coast of Cuba.

In 1825 the London Courier described Cuba as the "Turkey of transatlantic politics, tottering to its fall, and kept from falling only by the struggles of those who contend for the right of catching her in her descent." Spain, Great Britain, and the United States were all uneasy as to its fate. France was ready to succor Cuba if conditions required it, but Eng-

land objected. The United States was anxious, and Mexico was alarmed at the report that France probably intended to invade Cuba. Mexico asked the United States to fulfill her pledge of December 2, 1823.

Cuba was the Spanish base of supplies for the war against Mexico and Colombia, and the latter had resolved to strike at this stronghold while it was weakly garrisoned, but both England and the United States objected to their proposed invasions, and by their interposition probably were the means of preserving Cuba to Spain. In October, 1824, Canning, in a conversation with the Mexican agent, spoke of the danger of a slave insurrection which might result from such an invasion. The attitude of Canning doubtless had some influence in causing the abandonment of the expedition which was in preparation under Santa Anna at Campeachy in the spring of 1825. In June, 1825, when the Mexican agent returned from England, Canning, who had heard of Santa Anna's proposed proclamation to the negroes of Cuba, informed the agent that the British Government not only opposed the possession of Cuba by France and the United States, but would also be displeased at any attack upon it by Mexico or Colombia. In November, 1825, he informed Hurtado, the Colombian agent, to the same effect. Hurtado was at this time urging the British Government to renew its efforts for peace. A month later he stated to Canning that Colombia "could not continue to see with indifference the enemy retain a possession at which it might continually collect armaments and thence direct expeditions against Colombia and its allies," and he referred to the necessity of joining Mexico in an attack against Cuba. Canning admitted that as belligerents they had a right to attack their enemies and capture their possessions, but added that they "ought to remember that this warfare might be very prejudicial to England by causing an insurrection of the blacks, and by the pretext which it offered to other nations to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, and perhaps to forcibly occupy the island." Thus Colombia was dissuaded from an expedition which, it was afterwards declared in the British Parliament, might have been advantageous to her at that time.

The United States also used her influence to prevent a change in the political condition of Cuba. She was not disposed to interfere with Cuba's "present actual state"—for its ports were open, and its cannon silent and harmless while

Spain had possession; but there was no desire to see it pass to Colombia or Mexico, who might not be strong enough to resist the attempts which other powers might make to secure it. The United States had been among the first to hasten to acknowledge the independence of these new States, and had served their cause of independence by her neutrality, but she did not desire to see their power become too great, and she was especially anxious that the immediate fate of Cuba should not be left in great uncertainty. So the Government at Washington feared the results that might come from Spain's useless attempts to subjugate her revolted colonies. At a cabinet meeting on May 7, 1825, the condition of Cuba was considered critical. There was at that time some preparation for the invasion of Cuba from Mexico, and the piracies around Cuba were liable to continue so long as the war between Spain and her colonies should continue. On May 10 Clay directed our minister at St. Petersburg to ask the Russian Government to urge Spain to recognize the independence of Colombia and Mexico in order that she might not also lose Cuba and Porto Rico. At the same time Clay advised Colombia and Mexico to abstain from any hostile expedition, and again in the following December he asked them to suspend any expedition which they might have in view against Cuba. Hurtado, the Colombian agent at London, at the close of 1825, said that the state of the population of Cuba was favorable to an attack by his state and Mexico, but the Spanish Government did not consider that Cuba was then in any great danger. Mr. Everett, the American minister at Madrid, admitted that Cuba seemed satisfied to remain connected with Spain.

The idea of cooperation between the United States and Great Britain in a policy concerning Cuba had been several times suggested, and finally became a subject of correspondence between the two governments. In March, 1823, when the cabinet was considering the possibility of England getting Cuba, the question arose as to whether it would not be wise to propose to England to join the United States in a mutual guaranty of Cuba to Spain. A difficult question arose as to whether the guaranty should be of such a character as to prevent the island from becoming independent, and whether Spain would agree to it if it did not include this provision, and whether England would favor it. It was agreed, however, that the United States should not make Great Britain any

mutual promise not to take Cuba. A short time after this, Jefferson suggested to Monroe that a mutual guaranty of Cuba to Spain might be made. Monroe wrote to him concerning the difficulty which stood in the way of such a policy. In June Jefferson again wrote to Monroe that if the United States could induce England to join in a guaranty of Cuba's independence "against all the powers except Spain it would be nearly as valuable as if it were our own." A few days later, after having a talk with Mr. Miralla, who had lived in Cuba for several years, he wrote that the interests of England did not seem to be as strong as those of the United States in Cuba, and that we need not join that power in a guaranty. In September, 1823, when France was threatening to reconquer the Spanish colonies whose independence the United States had recognized, Mr. Erving, our minister at Paris, feared we would have to act in unison with England, and yet he was not certain that it would not be better to abandon the colonies than to form an alliance with England.

At this very time Canning was proposing to Rush at London that the two countries join in a declaration that they did not aim at the possession of the Spanish colonies for themselves, and would not with indifference see them transferred to any other power. Jefferson, who was opposed to entangling ourselves with the broils of Europe or in allowing Europe to meddle in cisatlantic affairs, was nevertheless pleased that England had suggested cooperation, and he thought we should accede to her proposition—even to join in a declaration that we did not aim at the acquisition of any of the Spanish possessions—though he still thought Cuba would be a valuable acquisition to our Union if it could be gotten without a war. In the cabinet meeting of November 7 Calhoun was inclined to think that the declaration against the interference of the Holy Allies would be to our advantage, even if it should pledge the United States not to take Cuba or Texas, since England's power to seize was greater than ours. But Adams, without discussing the expediency of annexing Cuba and Texas, thought we should be free to act as emergencies arose, and he said that the proposed joint declaration would be a pledge against ourselves; for, while we had no intentions of playing a game of grab, the inhabitants of Cuba and Texas might "exercise their primitive rights" and seek incorporation into the United States, and that they would not seek annexation

to England. Adams believed that Canning's main object at this time was to get a pledge from the United States that would prevent her from acquiring any of the Spanish-American territory.

Both England and the United States agreed that Spain should recognize the independence of Mexico and Colombia, and that neither of these two new States should obtain control of Cuba. In 1824, before England herself had recognized their independence, Canning offered Spain to guarantee her the possession of Cuba if she would recognize the independence of Mexico and Colombia, but Spain declined. In the spring of 1825 Clay, in a conversation with Addington, the British minister at Washington, agreed that it could hardly accord with the views of the English and American governments to allow Cuba to fall into the hands of Mexico or Colombia, and it was suggested that if Spain continued the war it might be necessary to establish an independent government in Cuba under the joint guaranty of the United States and Great Britain, and "perhaps some of the Spanish-American States." This encouraged Canning to believe that the United States would enter into some sort of an arrangement to guarantee Cuba to Spain.

When Rufus King went as minister to London in the summer of 1825, the United States was anxious that Russia, England, and France might be induced to influence Spain to make peace with her revolted colonies in America by acknowledging their independence. The United States Government had written to Russia to use her influence for peace, but Canning said there was no hope from that source. He told King that some action should be taken without waiting for Russia, and he thought that the first step should be to remove the Spanish suspicions as to the great powers. During the summer the French Government had given orders to the authorities of Martinique to send troops to Cuba if necessary to put down any internal disturbance. Canning had at the time given the French to understand that sending troops to Cuba would be considered as taking part in the war, and afterwards the fear that French soldiers would misconstrue orders and take possession of Cuba had weighed heavily on his mind. He told King that when he went to bed at night he could feel no assurance that morning might not bring news that the French force had landed at Havana "in consequence of some orders

hastily given for contingencies ill defined." He said that the United States and England should take prompt steps to guard against this danger; that while Spain feared that the United States or England would take Cuba from her, she did not have the same fear of France, and that she was thus liable to call France to her aid in case a panic arose as to the intentions of the United States or England. France, as well as England and the United States, had already disclaimed any desire to get possession of Cuba, and Canning said France would hardly refuse to concur with England or the United States in a written disavowal. He therefore proposed either the signature of three joint ministerial notes, or of one tripartite note, in which each of the three powers should disclaim any intention of occupying Cuba, and should protest against such occupation by the others. After such an agreement he thought Spain would be willing to consent to a suspension of hostilities, and thus prevent any remaining danger to Cuba from Mexico and Colombia.

Mr. King suggested that the omission of any mention of Mexico and Colombia might cause an immediate invasion of Cuba by them, giving rise to questions which would throw the whole West Indies into disorder and perhaps excite much anxiety in the southern part of the United States. Canning, in reply to this, said it would be wise not to mention anything in the tripartite note that might be construed by Spain as a threat to induce her to make peace with her colonies, or as a menace to Cuba. How, then, could Mexico and Colombia be mentioned? Should the note say that they "shall not do what we will not do?"

The draft which Canning prepared also provided that the landing of small parties from friendly ships of war in pursuit of pirates was to be allowed in aid of the local authorities in Cuba, but such landing was to be with consent of the local authorities, unless it should be at places where it was inconvenient to cooperate in this way.

In proposing the tripartite arrangement to France Canning expressed the determination of Great Britain not to take Cuba nor suffer its appropriation by the other two great powers. Though France gave some encouragement at first, she would not agree to sign. Canning was willing to sign with King alone, but the latter had already referred the matter to his Government. When Canning learned that King had sent

their correspondence to Washington, he was very uneasy lest the United States Government might decide to publish it.

Spain at this time may have been urging England for a pledge as to Cuba. In September, a member of the Spanish Government suggested to Mr. Everett that the United States might be able to obtain a consul or a public agent in Cuba if she would by treaty guarantee the Spanish possession of that island. Mr. Everett replied that such a guaranty would be inconsistent with the American policy; that the United States, merely to get a consul, could not run the risk of a war which might be necessary to insure Cuba to Spain.

When the draft of the tripartite arrangement reached Washington, in October, Clay decided that Canning's policy of soothing Spain and leading her to be unsuspecting of "our united councils" would not contribute to the great object of stopping the war. If Spain felt that Cuba was safe, she might be the stronger resolved to continue the war. Clay thought it would be better to let Spain speculate upon the possible dangers to Cuba, or to let her feel that if Cuba declared its independence the powers would guarantee it, than to lull Spain's apprehensions as to any possible contingencies which might threaten her West Indies in case the war was continued. It seemed to Clay that Canning's real object was not to end the war, but to quiet the suspicions of the powers as to each other.

Mr. Clay informed King that the President saw no objection to acceding one or the other of Mr. Canning's propositions—the three separate ministerial notes or the one tripartite note—but he would give no instruction till he heard from the Emperor of Russia. He said, however, that the pacific policy of the United States really made her declaration unnecessary, and that it was not apprehended that Great Britain would "entertain views of aggrandizement in regard to Cuba, which could not fail to lead to a rupture with the United States." As to France, he hoped she would "equally abstain from a measure fraught with such serious consequences, though he realized that there was some danger of her getting into Cuba by a pretext of assisting distracted Spain to quell some disturbance. When Clay received King's letter stating that France had declined to accede to the tripartite arrangement, he decided that it was no longer necessary or proper to consider the subject, but he stated that after the friendly communication between the British and American governments "each

must now be considered as much bound to a course of forbearance and abstinence in regard to Cuba and Porto Rico as if they had pledged themselves to it by a solemn act." With the hope that France would abandon her designs on Cuba if she had had any, Clay wrote to Brown, the American minister at Paris, to say to the French Government that he could not suppose that any European power would attempt to occupy Cuba without the concurrence or knowledge of the United States.

The efforts to get Spain to agree to stop the war against her former colonies were unsuccessful, though the United States continued to urge Russia to prevail upon Spain to make peace at once if she desired to retain Cuba and Porto Rico. While the United States did not desire any change in the possession of Cuba, and had recommended that Colombia and Mexico suspend their proposed military expeditions, she informed Russia, in December, 1825, that she did not see any justifiable ground on which to interfere with another expedition in case Spain obstinately continued the war, and that she could interpose only in case the excesses of a race war should threaten her own shores.

Mr. Everett, still at Madrid, contemplated the uncertainty of the immediate future, and decided that the surest plan to stop the inconvenience which the United States experienced at her doors was to get Cuba peaceably at once—obviating the risk of broils with Europe, which might arise by getting it later. On November 30, 1825, he wrote President Adams that his informal conversation with the Spanish minister gave him some hope that the pecuniary needs of Spain would induce her to give Cuba as security on a loan from the United States. He did not think that Great Britain could have reason to take umbrage at this, and he suggested that in case Spain did not repay after a reasonable length of time the complete sovereignty of Cuba might vest in the United States. It does not appear that Adams favored this plan of his enthusiastic pupil.

Though the American Government had not accepted the tripartite proposal, it was anxious to secure some guarantee against the foreign intervention of other powers in Cuba. At the beginning of 1826 Mr. King, by instructions from Washington, was endeavoring to have Canning send a formal communication to the French Government, stating that Great Britain would "not consent to the occupation of Cuba or Porto Rico by any other European power than Spain under any cir-

cumstances whatever." But Canning replied that in the previous July, before the tripartite proposal, he had communicated with France precisely to this effect, and that by repeating it he would appear to be acting at the suggestion of a third power, and subsidiary to it, in a step which he had already taken alone.

The feeling that a change in the political condition of Cuba was imminent, is reflected in the debates in Congress in the spring of 1826. In 1823 there had been a suggestion that the United States should dig a canal across Florida in case England took Cuba. The uncertainty as to Cuba now led to a revival of this suggestion. A bill was introduced in Congress to provide for the survey of such a canal. Randolph opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and it was urged that such a canal would protect southern interests in case Cuba should pass into the hands of a first-class naval power. In reply to this Randolph said: "If all constitutional restraints are to be pushed aside let us take Cuba and done with it." There was considerable discussion outside of Congress at this time in regard to this proposed canal. It was seen that a friendly understanding with the government which should direct the policy of Cuba would always be important to the United States, but it was hoped that with the canal across Florida Cuba would be less regarded as a military station and as an asylum for pirates.

The American policy toward the proposed Panama congress was largely connected with the Cuban question. Forsyth said that the destiny of Cuba was the great object of the Panama mission. Although all the new Spanish-American States had abolished slavery, the United States had not hesitated to recognize their independence, but there was no desire to see any extension of their principles, which might endanger the slaveholding interests in the United States. It was especially desired that no negro republics should be created in the Caribbean Sea. The political constitution of the government of Hayti had kept the United States from acknowledging the independence of that island. An invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico was stated to be an object of the Panama congress. It was seen that such an invasion might lead to internal convulsions and a servile war, which would endanger the institutions of the Southern States. President Adams, who favored sending delegates to Panama, urged the point

that by representation there we might be able to discourage any project that might threaten to disturb or change the existing condition of Cuba. In both March and April 1826 the subject was discussed in Congress. Buchanan said that while we were warning England and France, we also should have warned Mexico and Colombia against the occupation of Cuba. He favored the mission to Panama as a step in averting an attack upon Cuba. Brent, of Louisiana, feared it was too late to stop the blow from Campeachy Bay, where Santa Anna had partially organized an expedition. He would have favored the independence of Cuba except for the danger which it might bring to the Southern planter. Those who opposed the mission did not all act from the same principle. Webster said it was unconstitutional. He thought, however, that we should not be cold toward the new American States. He appears to have had greater fear of the transfer of Cuba to England, in which case he held that we would have a right to interfere in self-defense. Forsyth favored a strictly neutral policy. He stated that self-preservation compelled us to anxiously watch over Cuba. He desired to see Spain hold it, but he opposed any interference against the rights of Mexico and Colombia to conquer it in order to end the contest with Spain. He said that we should avoid any political connections which might result in wars and burdens on our people, and that we should not interfere on either side except for self-preservation. Hamilton, of South Carolina, feared a Mexican invasion of Cuba more than any European possession of it. He stated that a cession of Cuba to England could not be near so dangerous to the United States as the erection of a second Carthage or Hayti "to shadow our shores." He believed that Spain might cede Cuba under circumstances where it would be folly for us to interfere, and he said that it was not a wise policy to change Monroe's mere declaration as to the continent into a pledge as to Cuba, which we might be called upon to fulfill. Mr. Floyd said that England had interests in the West Indies. Mr. F. Johnson did not agree that it would be better for Cuba to pass to England than to Mexico, but he did not favor any alliance with the new Spanish-American States. As to our Cuban policy, he said it was against our principles and interests to take possession of Cuba or any other colony, but that we should deny the right of either England or France to take territory not contiguous to them and so near to our own shores.

It was not till in May or June that news reached Washington that the Mexican expedition against Cuba had been abandoned. In the meantime the United States kept urging Russia and Spain to hasten the peace. Spain endeavored to get the United States to guarantee Cuba to her, but the Government at Washington continued to decline to agree to any proposal to that effect, stating that the condition of the United States, England, and France was almost equivalent to an actual guaranty. England and France knew that the United States would not consent to their possession of Cuba, and Spain was assured that the forbearance of the United States could be relied upon.

In May, before it was certain what immediate course Colombia and Mexico would take, Clay, in instructing the delegates to Panama, stated that neither of these two new powers had the supplies necessary for a conquest of Cuba; that the United States could not see a desolating war there, and that action should at least be suspended until news should arrive from Europe. Clay doubtless had other reasons than those mentioned which prompted him to discourage the threatened attack. Might there not be danger of Cuba becoming a bone of contention between these two new States? When the Mexican minister at London, in a conversation with Mr. Gallatin, intimated a desire that Cuba should be united to Mexico, Gallatin suggested the danger of a war between Mexico and Colombia, during which Great Britain might claim the right to conquer Cuba as well as the two contestants. He also stated that the United States would be decidedly opposed to Cuba becoming a British colony, and might find it difficult to maintain this opposition and at the same time acquiesce in an attack by one of the American States.

In his conversation with Gallatin the Mexican minister to London was led to speak of the propriety of making Cuba independent under the just guaranty of all the American states and Great Britain. Mr. Gallatin favored the plan, and wrote Clay that it was "the only one which could give a permanent security to the United States." Mr. Gallatin could not speak with authority as to the intentions of his Government, but he suggested to the Mexican minister that "if his Government thought this to be a practicable object, that Cuba was ripe for it, and that it could be done without disturbing the state of society in reference to the black population, they

might make an overture to the Government of the United States and get its views."

Gallatin at once resolved to get Canning's views concerning the ultimate destination of Cuba. At this time it was not certain that there would not soon be a war between England and Spain, and there had been a recent report that England intended to occupy Cuba. Gallatin suggested to Canning that complications in Anglo-American relations might result from an Anglo-Spanish war—and that this was especially probable as to Cuba, which it was understood should not fall into the hands of either England or the United States. He also stated that the United States and Mexico could not submit to a transfer of Cuba, and asked whether it would probably go to Mexico or Colombia, or whether the whites were strong enough to maintain its independence, in case it should not be practical to keep it under the Spanish rule as had been previously desired. Canning was cautious and reluctant to speak. He said England already had too much territory, but he gave no positive assurance that his Government had no designs on Cuba. His reserve may have been partly due to the failure of his proposed tripartite agreement of the year before, concerning the details of which Gallatin was not informed. It appears that the suggestion of the Mexican minister received no further consideration.

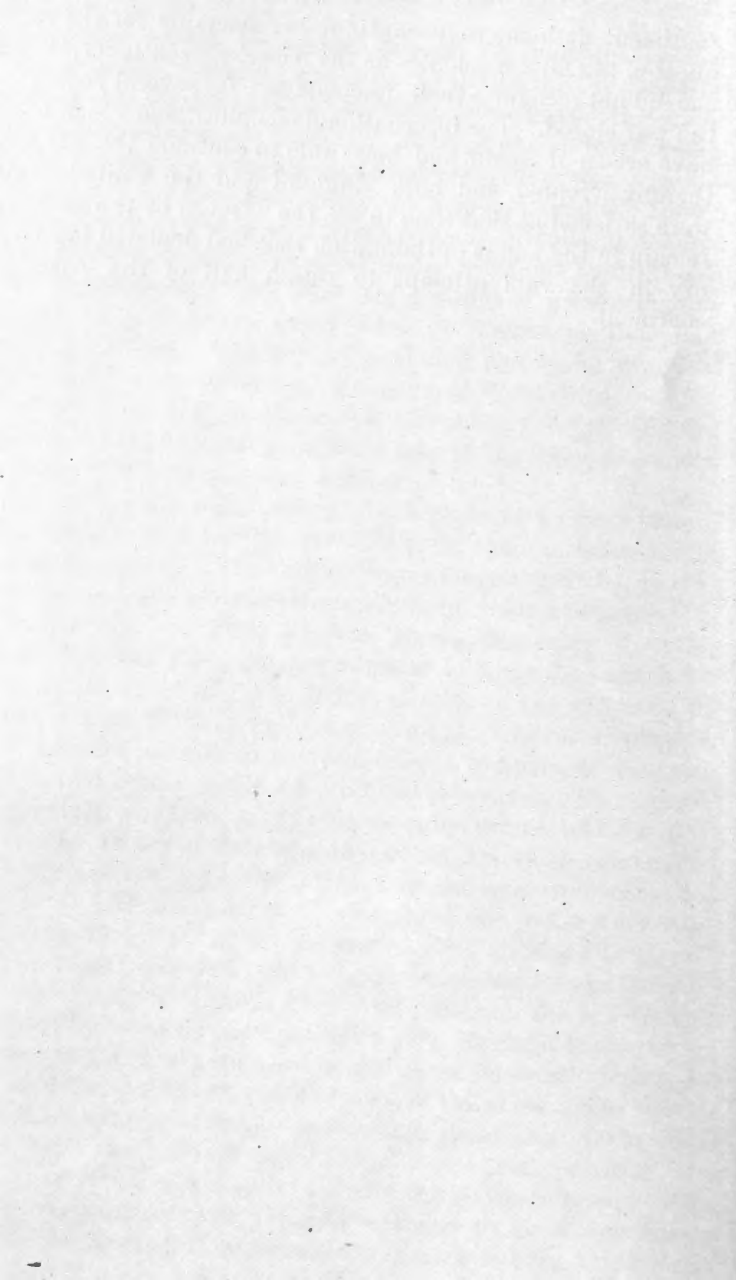
In 1827 there was a report that British emissaries were preparing the way for the independence of Cuba under English protection. In June of that year the Spanish minister at London informed his government that the British had recently sent a frigate to the Canaries with commissioners to investigate what preparations were being made for an expedition against the new Spanish-American states; that they also went to Havana where they found many disposed to revolt; and that they left emissaries in Cuba "to guide public opinion" so that the people would ask for British protection in preference to that of the United States. It was supposed that this would lessen the chances of objection by the United States in case the occasion for British protection or interference should prevail. The Spanish ambassador stated that he had his information from the Duke of Wellington, who had advised a British officer to give immediate information of any signs of disaffection which he should see in Cuba. In August Mr. Everett notified Mr. Clay of the information which he had

privately received, and which seemed to indicate that the British ministry was planning a revolution in the Canaries and Cuba. The news gave Clay some uneasiness. In December, Everett called the attention of the Spanish Government to the report, and was informed that everything was secure in Cuba. Everett suggested that Spain should keep the United States better informed in matters relating to Cuba, and stated that the British could not cover their operations by disguises. The British at this time were still desirous of preventing any attack upon Cuba or Porto Rico by Mexico or Colombia. During the year Bolivar had gathered ships and forces at Caracas for a contemplated invasion of Porto Rico; but Mr. Cockburn, the British minister to Colombia, energetically discouraged such an attempt against any of the Spanish islands, and frustrated the plans of Bolivar.

The indemnity treaty which Spain made with Great Britain and France lessened the possibility of their interference in Spanish affairs, but the United States Government felt that it did not entirely obviate the danger of their attempting to occupy Cuba. In 1829, Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, instructed Van Ness, the new minister to Madrid, to watch for any events which might lead to a change in the condition of Cuba, and stated that while it was not the American policy to give a direct promise to guarantee Cuba to Spain, he believed the United States would be ready to prevent any blow which might threaten Cuba, or any objectionable project which might affect the affairs of nations engaged in American commerce. The unsuccessful expedition which Spain sent from Cuba to Mexico in 1828 was a cause of some solicitude to the American Government. Mr. Van Buren stated that although the Government had preserved Cuba to Spain when Mexico and Colombia were ready to strike a blow, and although the possession of Cuba by these new states might give England or France a chance to get it, yet the United States could hardly interfere with a defensive attack which Mexico or Colombia might think it to their interest to make—unless such attack should threaten to disturb the internal condition of the island, or result in measures which would tend to excite the slaves to revolt. By 1830, when Mexico was again threatened by an attack from Spain, the English Government also ceased to offer any objection to a Mexican defensive expedition against Cuba.

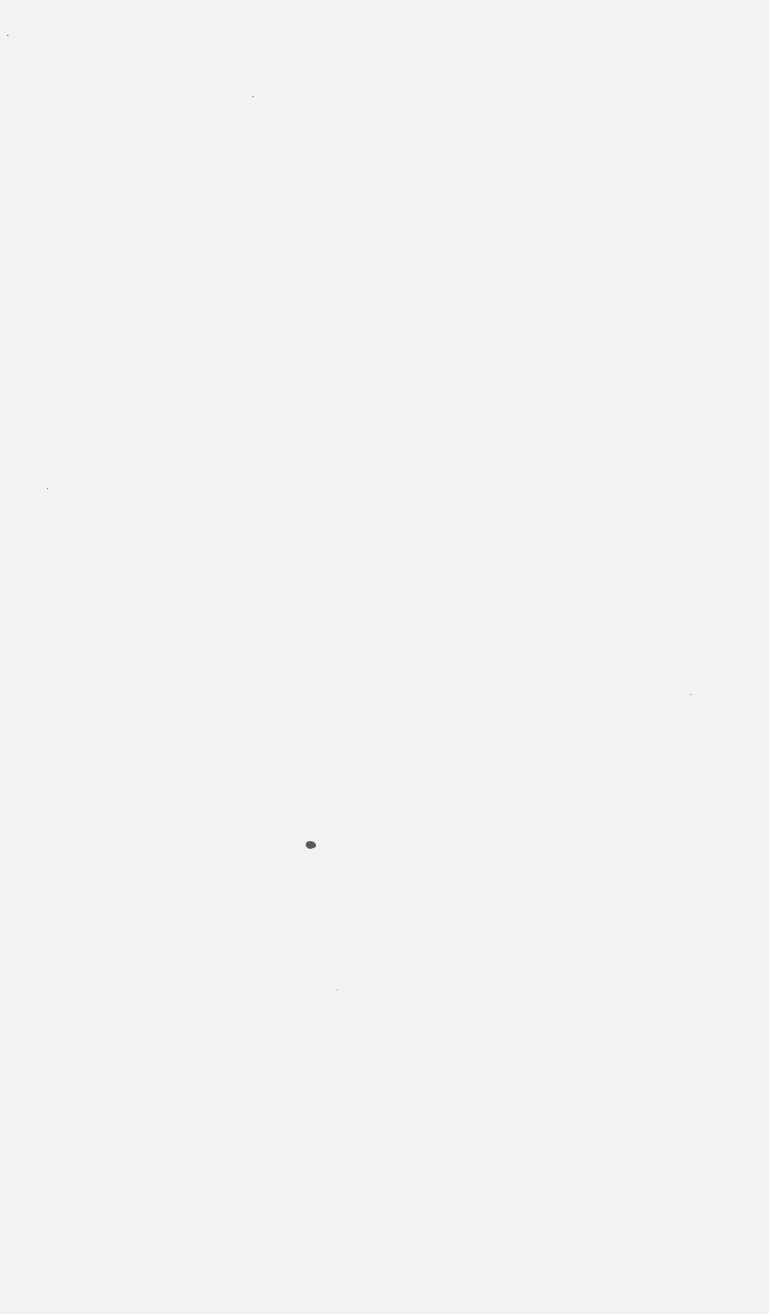
Spain was forced by her weakened condition and by popular

sentiment at home to discontinue her attempts for the reconquest of her former colonies on the American continent, though she did not recognize their independence for several years after the war closed. The international complications which might have arisen if Spain had been able to continue the war were thereby avoided, and both England and the United States were satisfied at that time to see the "Queen of the Antilles" remain in the hands of the nation that had depleted her treasury in the vain attempt to retain half of the American continent.



XVI.—THE DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES IN REGARD TO CUBA.

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THE DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES IN REGARD TO CUBA.

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I. APPLICATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO CUBA.

The Cuban question had its origin in the same set of circumstances that led to the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, and it has frequently called for the application of that cardinal principle of American diplomacy. During the Napoleonic wars, while Spain lay prostrate before the victorious arms of France, the Spanish provinces in America became, as Chateaubriand expressed it, republics in spite of themselves. In one after another, while the power of Spain was in abeyance, republican juntas were set up, constitutions adopted, and a greater or less degree of independence attained, until finally the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico alone remained of the imperial possessions over which the successors of Ferdinand and Isabella had ruled for three centuries. Upon the restoration of Ferdinand VII in 1814, and the suppression of the Spanish constitution of 1812, the South American provinces, which had now enjoyed practical self-government for several years, refused to submit to the yoke of absolute authority. The "ever-faithful Island of Cuba" was rewarded for her loyalty by the concession of certain liberties of trade, and invited to send representatives to the Spanish Cortes—a privilege which was subsequently withdrawn. Spain was now too weak to protect her two West Indian dependencies—the remains of her former glory—but her very weakness secured their possession to her. The naval and commercial importance of Cuba, "the pearl of the Antilles," made it a prize too valuable to be acquired by any one of the great maritime powers without exciting the jealousy and opposition of the others. Henceforth, to borrow the figure of a contemporary journalist, Cuba was to be the trans-Atlantic Turkey, trembling

to its fall, but sustained by the jealousies of those who were eager to share the spoils.

Apart from her marvelous productivity, geographically Cuba occupies an unique position among her sister islands of the West Indian group, in that she commands both the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The strategic importance of the island, commanding to a large extent the commerce of the West Indies and of the Central American States, and, what was of vital importance to us, that of the Mississippi Valley, attracted at an early period the attention of American as well as of European statesmen. In a letter to President Madison in 1809, Jefferson, in speaking of Napoleon's policy in regard to the Spanish-American colonies, said:

That he would give up the Floridas to withhold intercourse with the residue of those colonies can not be doubted. But that is no price, because they are ours in the first moment of the first war, and until a war they are of no particular necessity to us. But, although with difficulty, he will consent to our receiving Cuba into our Union to prevent our aid to Mexico and the other provinces. That would be a price, and I would immediately erect a column on the southernmost limit of Cuba and inscribe on it a ne plus ultra as to us in that direction. We should then have only the north to include in our confederacy, which would be, of course, in the first war. * * * It will be objected to our receiving Cuba that no limit can then be drawn to our future acquisitions. Cuba can be defended by us without a navy, and this develops the principle which ought to limit our views.¹

President Madison expressed his views on the Cuban question in a letter to William Pinkney October 30, 1810:

The position of Cuba gives the United States so deep an interest in the destiny, even of that island, that although they might be an inactive, they could not be a satisfied spectator at its falling under any European government which might make a fulcrum of that position against the commerce and security of the United States.²

This was the first statement in the evolution of a Cuban policy consistently adhered to by the United States until the successes of the Mexican war superinduced larger ideas of the mission and destiny of the Union.

As early as 1817 apprehensions of alarm as to the fate of Cuba were raised in the minds of the American public by newspaper reports to the effect that England had proposed a relinquishment of her claims against Spain for supplies and maintenance of the British army during the peninsular campaign,

¹ 5 Jefferson's Works, p. 443.

² 2 Madison's Works, p. 483.

amounting to £15,000,000, in return for the cession of the Island of Cuba.¹ Reports of this nature were circulated for several months on both sides of the Atlantic, but the question did not assume any very great importance until 1819, when the treaty for the cession of the Floridas to the United States was being negotiated with Spain. It was then insisted by the British press that the acquisition of the Floridas would give the United States such a preponderating influence in West Indian affairs as to render necessary the occupation of Cuba by Great Britain as the natural and only offset. A writer in the London Times described Havana as a port second to none in the world—"a station from which the British navy would have complete command over the whole line of the southern and eastern coasts of the United States."²

An amusing incident which occurred in this connection at a dinner given by Lord Castlereagh, June 17, 1819, is recorded by Mr. Rush. Baron Just, the Saxon minister, who was seated next to Mr. Rush, asked if he did not think that, after the execution of two British subjects (Arbuthnot and Ambrister) by United States authorities and the cession of the Floridas, England would aim at obtaining Cuba from Spain. Mr. Rush replied that he would be happy if Baron Just would inquire of his neighbor on the other side, who happened to be the Spanish minister, M. Onis, and favor him with the result. This the Baron did, M. Onis replying just loud enough for Mr. Rush to hear, "The American minister may feel easy. Spain has not ceded Cuba to England, and does not mean to."³

The Florida treaty was ratified after some delay, which, however, does not appear to have been caused by the British Government, as was supposed at the time. The British papers, nevertheless, continued to condemn in strong terms the treaty, as well as the inaction of their Government in not making it a pretext for the seizure of Cuba. Great Britain was watching

¹ Niles's Register, under date November 8, 1817.

² Quoted in Niles's Register, December, 1819.

³ Rush's Residence, p. 112.

For a full discussion of the question, see the pamphlet by J. Freeman Rattenbury, entitled *The Cession of the Floridas to the United States of America and the Necessity of Acquiring the Island of Cuba by Great Britain*: London, 1819. The author makes the statement that a deputation of Cubans visited Washington during Jefferson's Administration in the interests of annexation. No importance, however, is to be attached to this statement.

the Spanish-American situation with the deepest interest, but she was not satisfied that the time had come for action, although the outrages perpetrated upon her commerce by the pirates who infested the coasts of Cuba and were secretly encouraged by the Spanish Government gave her ample cause for interference.

In March, 1820, the army which Ferdinand had assembled at Cadiz, to be sent against the rebellious colonies, revolted, refused to embark, and declared for the constitution of 1812. The people sustained the action of the army, the constitution was restored, and even the King gave his consent. The movements of a similar character in favor of representative government and liberal institutions which quickly followed in Naples and Portugal aroused the fears of the Holy Alliance. Representatives of Austria, Russia, and Prussia held a preliminary meeting in November, 1820, at Troppau and adjourned after a short time to Layback, where arrangements for intervention in the affairs of Italy were finally made. Before separating they arranged for another congress, which met at Verona about the middle of October, 1822. The great question before the congress was intervention in the affairs of Spain, and in addition to the three members of the Holy Alliance France and England were represented. Castlereagh died just before the congress assembled and Wellington was sent in his place, while Canning became minister for foreign affairs. Had Canning, who was opposed to these congresses for the government of the world, as he termed them, come into office sooner, it is not probable that England would have been officially represented at this meeting. As it was, Wellington, whose instructions were to assent in no case to intervention in Spanish affairs, when it was found that his protest would be unheeded, withdrew from the congress.

By the terms of a secret treaty adopted by the four remaining powers, they engaged "mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known."

To apply this principle to Spain, France was intrusted with the invasion of that country, the suppression of the constitution, and the restoration of Ferdinand to absolute power. This task was accomplished during the course of the following year.

Meanwhile the relations between England and Spain in the West Indies had assumed a very serious character. During the war with Napoleon an extensive commerce had sprung up between England and the South American States with the connivance of Spain. At the close of the war, Spain, fearing that England, through her desire to keep this trade, would secretly furnish aid to the colonies in their struggle for independence, proposed to the British Government to bind itself by treaty to a strict neutrality. This England agreed to, and when the treaty was signed there was, according to Canning, "a distinct understanding with Spain that our commercial intercourse with the colonies was not to be deemed a breach of its stipulations."¹ Notwithstanding this tacit compact, British commerce suffered greatly at the hands of Spanish privateers and even Spanish war vessels. Numbers of British merchantmen were captured by Spanish ships, carried into the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico, or into the few ports on the mainland still occupied by Spanish troops, and condemned as prizes for trading with the insurgent colonies. Thus, at the date of the congress of Verona a long list of grievances had accumulated in the hands of the British ambassador at Madrid, and, in spite of urgent and repeated remonstrances, remained unredressed.

Canning was prevented from making final demands upon the Government of Madrid by the presence of the Duke of Wellington at Verona and for the reason that he did not wish to hamper the constitutional Government of Spain while the powers were preparing to act against it. The condition of affairs in the West Indies was, however, critical and demanded instant redress. He decided, therefore, to take the matter of redress in his own hands without harassing directly the Government of Spain, and to dispatch another squadron to the West Indies to make reprisals. His policy is set forth very ably in a memorandum addressed to the Cabinet November 15, 1822, while the Congress of Verona was in session.

In this memorandum he commends the course of the United States in recognizing the *de facto* independence of the colonies, claiming a right to trade with them and avenging the attempted interruption of that right by making reprisals as more straightforward and intelligible a position than that of Great Britain forbearing for the sake of Spain to recognize the colonies,

¹ Stapleton, *Pol. Life of Canning*, vol. 2, p. 10.

trading with them in faith of the continued connivance of Spain, apprised of the discontinuance of that connivance and suffering depredations upon her commerce without taking redress. He suggests the possibility of the United States going further in their policy and seizing Cuba as a guarantee against further depredations before England is aroused to action. He remarks that this would indeed be a reversal of the historic policy of the two countries. Calling attention to the reports that had been coming for some time from Havana that the United States were considering the question of the acquisition of Cuba, he says:

It may be questioned whether any blow that could be struck by any foreign power in any part of the world would have a more sensible effect on the interests of this country and on the reputation of its government. The possession by the United States of both shores of the channel through which our Jamaica trade must pass would, in time of war with the United States, or indeed of a war in which the United States might be neutral, but in which we continued (as we must do) to claim the right of search, and the Americans (as they would do) to resist it, amount to a suspension of that trade, and to a consequent total ruin of a great portion of the West Indian interests.

It was not necessary, he thought, to declare war against Spain, for "she has perhaps as little direct and available power over the colonies which she nominally retains as she has over those which have thrown off her yoke. Let us apply, therefore, a local remedy to a local grievance, and make the ships and harbors of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Porto Cabello answerable for the injuries which have been inflicted by those ships, and the perpetrators of which have found shelter in those harbors." Canning recommended, therefore, that the naval force in the West Indies should be strengthened so as to completely blockade the ports of Porto Rico and Porto Cabello. As to Cuba, the squadron already in the neighborhood of that island he thought sufficient to clear it of pirates. "In any case," he concludes, "the presence of our squadron in the neighborhood of the Havana can not be otherwise than desirable with a view to keep in check the Americans, who, whatever they might do in the absence of an English squadron, would hardly venture in the face of one to assume the military occupation of the island."¹

The presence of the British squadron in Cuban waters caused considerable uneasiness in the United States. The unheeded

¹ Stapleton official correspondence of Canning, vol. I, p. 48 ff.

protest of Great Britain at the Congress of Verona seemed to render probable an alliance with Spain, in which case it was feared that a compensation would be sought in the occupation of Cuba by Great Britain as a guarantee of Spanish loans, if not as a permanent acquisition. In order to counteract British influence, Mr. Forsyth, our representative at Madrid, attempted, in conversation with officials and members of the Cortes, to remove all apprehensions as regarded the designs of the United States upon Cuba, by stating that as there was little chance of its passing into our hands, and as a transfer to England or France would be followed by the abolition of slavery, which would jeopardize the peace of our Southern States, it was to our interests for Spain to remain in possession. Furthermore, he suggested unofficially to members of the Cortes that if Spain would immediately recognize the governments of Colombia and Mexico, and adopt a liberal system of commerce, a guarantee of the island from Colombia, Mexico, and the United States might be procured.¹

The Government at Washington was in great doubt as to the designs of the European powers upon Cuba, and consequently as to the means of counteracting them. As regarded cession to Great Britain, Mr. Adams wrote that Spain, though disinclined to the transfer, might resist it with more firmness if for a limited period of time she could obtain the joint guarantee of the United States and France securing the island to herself.²

As the preparations of France for the invasion of Spain progressed, the fate of Cuba became a question of absorbing interest in America. There was little hope that the island would continue a dependency of Spain. It was again reported that Great Britain had engaged to supply the constitutional Government of Spain with money in her struggle with France and would occupy Cuba as a pledge for its repayment. Both Spanish and French journals spoke of British occupation of Cuba as a matter no longer to be doubted, and the presence in the West Indies of an extra British squadron, sent nominally for the purpose of suppressing piracy, seemed to lend color to the reports.³

¹ Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, Nov. 20, 1822, H. Ex. Doc. No. 121, 32d Cong., 1st sess.

² Mr. Adams to Mr. Forsyth, Dec. 17, 1822, *Ib.*

³ Niles's Register, March and April, 1823.

The British press was clamoring for the acquisition of Cuba. The Packet declared:

The question, then, comes to this, Shall England occupy Cuba, or by permitting its acquisition by the United States (which they have long desired) sacrifice her whole West India trade? There can be no hesitation as to the answer.

At the same time certain memoranda relative to the seizure of Cuba, prepared by Colonel De Lacy Evans, were presented by Canning to the Cabinet. The first deals with the subject from a military point of view, claiming that the occupation of the island would not be so difficult a task as usually stated. The second stated that the possession of Cuba would counterpoise the acquisition of the Floridas by the United States, which enlargement of dominion in itself menaced the British West Indies. Great Britain would also be in a better position for dealing with the complicated problem of slavery.

The third memorandum gives the arguments that might morally and politically be insisted on under the circumstances of the French invasion and occupation of Spain and the cession of the Floridas to the United States.¹

The British Government, however, officially disclaimed all designs upon Cuba, but this disclaimer did not fully reassure the American Government, and our representatives abroad were instructed to exercise a close scrutiny upon all negotiations between Spain and England. In the spring of 1823 Mr. Forsyth was succeeded by Mr. Nelson at the court of Madrid. In his instructions to the new minister, which went much beyond the usual length and were occupied almost exclusively with a discussion of the Cuban question, John Quincy Adams uses the following remarkable words:

In looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of half a century, it seems scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.

We were not then prepared for annexation, he continued, "but these are laws of political as well as physical gravitation; and if an apple, severed by the tempest from its native tree, can not choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American

¹ Official correspondence of Canning, vol. 1, p. 116.

Union, which, by the same law of nature, can not cast her off from its bosom.”¹

President Monroe consulted Jefferson on the subject of Spanish-American affairs and the entanglements with European powers likely to arise therefrom. Jefferson replied, June 11, 1823:

Cuba alone seems at present to hold up a speck of war to us. Its possession by Great Britain would indeed be a great calamity to us. Could we induce her to join us in guaranteeing its independence against all the world except Spain, it would be nearly as valuable as if it were our own. But should she take it, I would not immediately go to war for it; because the first war on other accounts will give it to us, or the island will give itself to us when able to do so.²

Jefferson, however, withdrew this suggestion several days later, after receiving information that the inhabitants of the island were not themselves inclined to British supremacy. He says:

I had supposed an English interest there quite as strong as that of the United States, and, therefore, to avoid war and keep the island open to our commerce, it would be best to join that power in mutually guaranteeing its independence. But if there is no danger of its falling into the possession of England, I must retract an opinion founded on an error of fact. We are surely under no obligation to give her gratis an interest which she has not; and the whole inhabitants being averse to her, and the climate mortal to strangers, its continued military occupation by her would be impracticable. It is better, then, to lie still in readiness to receive that interesting incorporation when solicited by herself, for certainly her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanted to round our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest.³

Again, October 24, 1823,⁴ Jefferson advocated the peaceful acquisition of Cuba, but its independence rather than acquisition by war.

Henry Clay had espoused the cause of the South American Republics at an early period of their struggle and labored incessantly for the recognition of their independence, which was acknowledged by the United States in the spring of 1822. The declaration of President Monroe the following year in his annual message to Congress, followed shortly afterwards by the refusal of Canning to take part in a conference to be held at

¹ H. Ex. Doc. No. 121, Thirty-second Congress, first session; also Brit. and For. St. Pap., vol. 44, pp. 114-236.

² 7 Jeff. Works, p. 288.

³ 7 *Ib.*, p. 299.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 316.

Paris by the powers of Europe for the consideration of Spanish-American affairs, put a final check upon the combined action of Europe against the young republics. The fate of Cuba, however, still continued to furnish an interesting topic for newspaper conjectures, and for several years reports of a cession to France or of a temporary occupation by French troops were rife.

What further complicated matters was the determination on the part of the Governments of Mexico and Colombia, in case of a continuance of the war by Spain, to seize the island for purposes of defense. Early in the year 1825 the United States had undertaken to mediate with Spain for recognition of her late colonies, and had requested the principal European powers to advise Spain of the justice and expediency of a speedy termination of hostilities. In order that these efforts might not be thwarted, the United States urged Colombia and Mexico to withhold their attack upon Cuba until sufficient time should have elapsed to ascertain the result of the pacific efforts which the powers of Europe were believed to be making on Spain.¹

Mr. Clay's efforts to secure the mediation of the powers were hopeless, and their success would have been useless, for Spain was determined not to listen to counsels that warned her against her fatal persistency in a ruinous policy. England was greatly interested in the suspension of hostilities, but her relations with Spain were not such as to admit of her offering advice. France had the strongest interest in securing an adjustment, but France was under the influence of the Holy Alliance; while the head of the alliance, the Emperor of Russia, continued to preach to Spain, "not only no recognition of their independence, but active war for their subjugation." To the request of the United States he replied that, out of respect for "the indisputable titles of sovereignty," he could not pre-judge or anticipate the determination of the King of Spain.²

Meanwhile Mr. Clay urged upon Spain the necessity of terminating the war as the only means of preserving her dominion over the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. "If the war should continue," he says, "between Spain and the new republics, and those islands should become the object and the

¹ Mr. Clay to Mr. Salazar, December 20, 1825, Brit. and For. St. Pap., vol. 13.

² Am. St. Pap., For. Rel., vol. 5, 850 ff.

theater of it, their fortunes have such a connection with the prosperity of the United States that they could not be indifferent spectators; and the possible contingencies of such a protracted war might bring upon the Government of the United States duties and obligations which, however painful it should be, they might not be at liberty to decline."¹

During the summer of 1825, while the negotiations above related were in progress, a large French squadron visited the West Indies and hovered for several weeks about the coast of Cuba. This action on the part of the French Government, without explanation, excited the alarm of both England and the United States, and drew forth strong protests from Mr. Canning and from Mr. Clay. Canning wrote to Granville, the British minister at Paris, that he could not consent to the occupation of Havana by France, even as a measure of protection against the Spanish-American republics.² Again, some two months later, he writes:

As to Cuba, you can not too soon, nor too amicably, of course, represent to Villèle the impossibility of our allowing France (or France us, I presume) to meddle in the internal affairs of that colony. We sincerely wish it to remain with the mother country. Next to that I wish it independent, either singly or in connection with Mexico. But what can not or must not be is that any great maritime power should get possession of it. The Americans (Yankees, I mean) think of this matter just as I do.³

The expressions of the United States as to the designs of France were equally emphatic as those of England. Mr. Clay declared "that we could not consent to the occupation of those islands by any other European power than Spain under any contingency whatever."⁴

In this connection Canning wished to bring about the signature, by England, France, and the United States, of "ministerial notes—one between France and the United States and one between France and Great Britain, or one tripartite note signed by all—disclaiming each for themselves any intention to occupy Cuba, and protesting against such occupation by either of the others."⁵ The Government of the

¹ Slidell's Report on Cuba, 1859. Sen. Report, No. 351, Thirty-fifth Congress, second session.

² Official Corresp. of Canning, Vol. I, p. 265.

³ *Ib.*, p. 275.

⁴ Am. St. Pap., For. Rel., vol. 5, 855; also, Wharton's Digest, sec. 60.

⁵ Stapleton, Pol. Life of Canning, vol. 3, p. 154.

United States held this proposal under advisement, but on France declining it was dropped.¹

In 1826, when an attack upon Portugal was feared, Canning advised in case of such an attack the immediate seizure of Cuba by Great Britain as more effective than half a dozen Peninsula campaigns.²

The Cuban question was involved in the long debate on the proposal of the Executive of the United States to send delegates to the congress of Spanish-American republics assembled at Panama in 1826. This debate occupied the attention of Congress during the winter and spring of 1826, and was conducted with great earnestness. One of the chief objections to the proposed mission was the fact that the question of Cuba and Porto Rico would come up and that the United States Government had already committed itself to the foreign powers on that subject. The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations declared that "the very situation of Cuba and Porto Rico furnishes the strongest inducement to the United States not to take a place at the contemplated congress, since, by so doing, they must be considered as changing the attitude in which they hitherto have stood as impartial spectators of the passing scenes, and identifying themselves with the new republics."³

The Southern members were united in their opposition to the Panama mission, and in fact to any closer alliance with the new republics, for the reason that they had adopted the principle of emancipation, and any further extension of their influence would jeopardize the institution of slavery in the United States. For the same reason they were opposed to the transfer of Cuba to any other European power. If a change from its connection with Spain were necessary they favored annexation by the United States, and meantime they were strongly opposed to the Government entering into any engagement with foreign powers or in any way committing itself on the Cuban question.⁴

The declaration of Mr. Clay against the interference of England and France in the affairs of Cuba was consistently adhered to under the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren.

Meanwhile the open violation on the part of Spanish sub-

¹ Mr. Clay to Mr. King, Oct. 25, 1825; Wharton's Digest, sec. 60.

² Canning to Earl of Liverpool, October 6, 1826.

³ American State Papers, For. Rel., vol. 5, 863.

⁴ Benton's Abridgement, vol. 8, 427, 428, and vol. 9, 90-218.

jects of the provisions of the Anglo-Spanish treaty of 1817 for the suppression of the slave trade and the inability or disinclination of the Spanish Government to secure the observance of that treaty afforded the British Government a strong pretext for interference in Cuba. Under the treaty a mixed commission had been organized at Havana to adjudicate upon the claims of the commanders of British cruisers for the condemnation as prizes of vessels taken by them engaged in the illicit traffic. The decisions of this commission were more or less of a farce. As the two commissary judges rarely ever agreed upon the evidence submitted, they usually found it necessary to call in an arbiter. As Spanish arbiters always decided in favor of the Spanish commanders and English arbiters in favor of the English commanders, the judges regularly resorted to the device of choosing by lot the arbiter for each individual case. Thus thousands of slaves fresh from the coast of Africa were yearly exposed for sale on the barracoons of Havana.¹

In 1838-39 the British Government dispatched special commissioners to Cuba and Porto Rico to report on the condition of the slave trade. The presence of these agents in Cuba gave rise to reports that Great Britain contemplated revolutionizing the island, or at least occupying it for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. The United States gave Spain to understand that we would not consent to British control in whatever way it might be brought about. Mr. Forsyth wrote to Mr. Vail, our representative at Madrid, July 15, 1840:

You are authorized to assure the Spanish Government that in case of any attempt, from whatever quarter, to wrest from her this portion of her territory, she may securely depend upon the military and naval resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering it.²

Again, Mr. Webster in January, 1843, wrote to Mr. Campbell, United States consul at Havana:

The Spanish Government has long been in possession of the policy and wishes of this Government in regard to Cuba, which have never changed, and has repeatedly been told that the United States never would permit the occupation of that island by British agents or forces upon any pretext whatever; and that in the event of any attempt to wrest it from her she might securely rely upon the whole naval and military resources of this country to aid her in preserving or recovering it.³

¹Turnbull, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Slave Trade, pp. 40-41, London, 1840.

²H. Ex. Doc. No. 121, Thirty-second Cong., first sess.; also Wharton's Digest, sec. 60.

³Wharton's Digest, sec. 60.

A copy of this letter was also sent to Washington Irving, our representative at Madrid, to make such use of as circumstances might require.¹

In reference to a report that Great Britain was endeavoring to cause the creoles and blacks to unite in the emancipation of slaves and to convert the island into a black military republic under British protection, Mr. Webster wrote:

If this scheme should succeed, the influence of Britain in this quarter, it is remarked, will be unlimited. With 600,000 blacks in Cuba and 800,000 in her West India islands, she will, it is said, strike a death blow at the existence of slavery in the United States.²

II. SCHEMES OF ANNEXATION.

During the first period of our Cuban diplomacy the efforts of this Government were directed toward preventing the acquisition of the island or the establishment of a protectorate over it by Great Britain or France. With the Mexican war, however, and the consciousness of national expansion and the growing conviction of "manifest destiny," our foreign policy assumed a much bolder and more aggressive character, and during the next fifteen years all manner of schemes for the southward extension of our territory were suggested and many of them actually undertaken. Cuba became an object of desire, not only in the eyes of the slaveholding population of the South as an acquisition to slave territory, but of a large part of the nation, by reason of its strategic importance commanding the interoceanic transit routes of Central America, which formed the most available line of communication with our rapidly developing interests in California; consequently various attempts were made to annex the island to the United States, both by purchase from Spain and forcibly by filibustering expeditions.

As early as 1845 meetings were held in Illinois and memorials addressed to Congress urging the expediency of authorizing the President to purchase Cuba with the consent of the white population thereof.³ During the next two years a number of resolutions to this effect were introduced in Congress, and the matter was advocated extensively by the press. In July, 1847,

¹ Mr. Upshur, who succeeded Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Irving to the same effect October 10, 1843.

² Mr. Webster to Mr. Irving, January 17, 1843.

³ Niles's Register, September, 1845.

the *New York Sun* had an editorial in favor of annexation, in which it was stated that Spain would part with Cuba for \$100,000,000, and that the inhabitants of the island were so eager to be received into the American Union that they would raise the entire sum of the purchase money at a week's notice.¹

In 1847 certain members of Parliament openly advocated the seizure of Cuba by Great Britain as a security for the interest on Spanish bonds held in England. This danger was considered another motive for a more aggressive policy on the part of the United States.

In June, 1848, under the administration of President Polk, Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, wrote to our minister at Madrid, directing him to open negotiations with the Spanish Government for the purchase of Cuba. After referring to the dangers of British occupation and to the advantages of an annexation, he says:

Desirable, however, as this island may be to the United States, we would not acquire it except by the free will of Spain. Any acquisition not sanctioned by justice and honor would be too dearly purchased.

He stated that the President would stipulate for the payment of \$100,000,000 as a maximum price.² This offer was rejected by the Spanish Government. The minister of state, after several months' delay, finally replied "that it was more than any minister dare to entertain any such proposition; that he believed such to be the feeling of the country that, sooner than see the island transferred to any power, they would prefer seeing it sunk in the ocean."

Under the Whig Administration of Taylor and Fillmore no effort was made for the purchase of Cuba. August 2, 1849, Mr. Clayton wrote to Mr. Barringer that the Government did not desire to renew the proposition for the purchase of Cuba made by the late Administration, since such proposition had been considered by the Spanish Government as a national indignity; that should Spain desire to part with Cuba the proposition must come from her.

About this time active preparations were going on for the invasion of Cuba by an armed expedition under the Cuban patriot Narciso Lopez, a native of Venezuela, who had served with the rank of major-general in the first Carlist war and as

¹ *Niles's Register*, July, 1847.

² Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders, June 17, 1848. H. Ex. Doc. No. 121, Thirty-second Congress, first session; also, *Brit. and For. St. Pap.*, vol. 26.

governor of Valencia, and had subsequently held offices of honor under Spain in Cuba. On the 11th of August, 1849, President Taylor issued a proclamation warning all citizens of the United States against taking part in such expedition, and saying: "No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct."¹

A few days later the entire force of Lopez was arrested by United States marshals just as it was on the point of leaving New York.

Nothing daunted, Lopez traveled through the Southern and Southwestern States, secretly enlisting men and making arrangements for their transportation to Cuba. Many men of prominence at the South were in open and avowed sympathy with the enterprise. In the spring of 1850 Lopez called upon Gen. John A. Quitman, governor of Mississippi, who had served with great distinction in the Mexican war, and offered him, in the name of his compatriots, the leadership of the revolution and the supreme command of the army.

Quitman's sympathies were thoroughly enlisted in the movement, but he declined the honor on account of the serious aspect of political affairs, particularly what he considered the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the States. He made liberal contributions of money, however, and gave Lopez sound advice about his undertaking, insisting that he must have an advance column of at least 2,000 men to maintain a footing on the island until reinforcements could go to their aid.²

¹ Messages and papers of the Presidents, vol. 5, p. 7.

² Life and Corresp. of John A. Quitman, by J. F. H. Claiborne, vol. 2, pp. 55-56, and Appendix, p. 385.

In June the grand jury of the United States circuit court at New Orleans found a bill against John A. Quitman, John Henderson (governor of Louisiana), and others for setting on foot the invasion of Cuba. Quitman's view of State sovereignty did not admit the right of the United States courts to proceed against the chief executive of a sovereign State. He sought the advice of friends throughout the South as to what course he should pursue. None of them admitted the right of the United States courts to indict him, and several of them advised him that it was his duty to assert the principle of State sovereignty even to the point of calling out the State militia to protect him against arrest. Others advised him to submit under protest, so as to avoid an open breach. This course was finally adopted, and when the United States marshal appeared on the

Unfortunately for Lopez, he did not follow the advice of Quitman. A company of volunteers, altogether inadequate for the successful accomplishment of the enterprise, was collected at New Orleans. There Lopez chartered a steamer, the *Creole*, and two barks, the *Georgiana* and the *Susan Loud*. Three-fourths of the volunteers had served in the Mexican war. The first detachment, comprising 250 men, left New Orleans in the bark *Georgiana* April 25, 1850, under the command of Col. Theodore O'Hara. They proceeded to the island of Contoy, off the coast of Yucatan, in the territory of Mexico. There they were joined three weeks later by Lopez and 450 followers in the *Creole*. The entire command, with the exception of the crews of the two barks and a few others to guard the stores, was embarked in the *Creole* and started for Matanzas, which had been chosen as the first point of attack, but later, fearing that the Spaniards were aware of their intentions, they decided to land at Cardenas instead. The landing was easily effected about midnight, the garrison surprised, and the fort taken by assault. In about three hours the filibusters held the town and the terminus of the railroad connecting it with Matanzas. Then Lopez issued his call for volunteers, but not a native responded.

Meanwhile the alarm had gone forth, the Spaniards were collecting and arming, and the position of the invaders was becoming hourly more critical. After holding the city for twelve hours Lopez reluctantly gave orders to his men to reembark. A council of war was then held and the officers having decided, against the protest of Lopez, that it was inexpedient to attempt another landing, owing to the indecision of the native population, the steamer headed for Key West. Thither they were pursued by the *Pizarro*, a Spanish war vessel, which steamed into the harbor just as they cast anchor. For a few moments the Spaniards seemed to be on the point of preparing to open fire on the *Creole*, but when they saw the United States custom-house officers take possession of her they changed their minds and left the harbor.

The two barks, *Georgiana* and *Susan Loud*, which had been

3d of February, 1851, to take him into custody he yielded, causing at the same time an address to be issued to the people of Mississippi, in which he resigned the office of governor. After proceedings which lasted two months Henderson was acquitted and the charges against Quitman and the others dismissed.

left with a small guard at the island of Contoy, were captured by Spanish war ships, taken to Havana, condemned as prizes, and the men put on trial for participation in the Lopez expedition. As these men had committed no act of hostility against Spain, and had, moreover, been seized on neutral territory, the United States Government at once issued its protest and demanded their release. The Spanish Government replied that these men had been described as pirates by the President of the United States in his proclamation warning citizens against joining the expedition, and were, therefore, beyond the pale of the protection of the United States. After heated negotiations, which lasted several months and seriously threatened the peace of the two countries, the prisoners were released, but it was declared to be an act of grace on the part of the Queen and not a concession to the demands of the United States.¹

Lopez was prosecuted by the United States Government for violation of the neutrality laws, but escaped conviction and at once set about organizing another expedition. On the 3d of August, 1851, the third and last expedition of Lopez, consisting of over 400 men, left New Orleans. Some time before a slight insurrectionary movement, which was soon suppressed, had broken out in the eastern part of the Island of Cuba. The extent of this insurrection had been greatly exaggerated and had led the filibusters to expect upon their arrival a rising of the whole Creole population. After touching at Key West the steamer proceeded to the coast of Cuba and landed the expedition at Bahía Honda on the 12th of August. The main body under Lopez proceeded into the country where they had been led to expect a general uprising of the Cubans. Col. W. S. Crittenden, who had served with bravery in the Mexican war, was left in command of a smaller body to bring up the baggage. This detachment was attacked on the 13th, and after a bloody fight forced to retreat to the place where they had landed, where about 50 of them obtained boats and tried to escape. They were, however, intercepted off the coast, taken to Havana, sentenced before a military court, and executed on the 16th.

The main body under Lopez were overcome and dispersed by Spanish troops on the 24th. Lopez was taken prisoner, tried, and sentenced. The execution was carried out on the

¹ Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 41, Thirty-first Congress, second session.

1st of September. He was strangled by the garrote. Many of his followers were killed or died of hunger and fatigue and the rest made prisoners. Upon receipt of this news Commodore Parker was at once ordered to proceed in a frigate to Havana to inquire into the charges against the prisoners executed, and the circumstances of their capture, trial, and sentence. To these inquiries the captain-general replied that he considered those executed as pirates, that they had been so denounced by the President of the United States in his proclamation, that he was not at liberty to furnish a copy of the court records, but would send them to Madrid and to the Spanish minister at Washington.¹

When the news of the executions at Havana reached New Orleans the excitement was intense. The office of the Spanish consul was broken into, portraits of the Queen and Captain-General of Cuba defaced, the Spanish flag torn in pieces, and the consul burned in effigy in Lafayette Square. The consul had to flee from the city for safety, and the property of certain Spaniards residing in New Orleans was destroyed. A lengthy correspondence ensued between the two Governments. The United States agreed to pay an indemnity for injuries to the public property of Spain, but not for the destruction of property belonging to Spanish residents, who were entitled only to the same protection afforded our own citizens.²

A few weeks after the last Lopez expedition the British and French representatives at Washington notified our Government that orders had been issued to their squadrons in the West Indies to repel by force any attempts at the invasion of Cuba from any quarter. Our Government replied that such action on the part of England and France could "not but be regarded by the United States with grave disapproval, as involving on the part of European sovereigns combined action of protectorship over American waters."³

In order to allay the uneasiness caused by the attempts of filibusters, supposed to be encouraged or at least connived at, by the Government of the United States, the Spanish Govern-

¹ H. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Thirty-second Congress, first session; also second annual message of Fillmore, December 2, 1851, Messages and Papers of the Presidents, vol. 5, p. 113.

² H. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Thirty-second Congress, first session.

³ Mr. Crittenden to Comte de Sartiges, October 22, 1851. See also President Fillmore to Mr. Webster, and Mr. Webster's reply, 2 Curtis's Life of Webster, p. 551.

ment requested Great Britain and France, in January, 1852, to secure the signature by the American Government in conjunction with them of an abnegatory declaration with respect to Cuba.¹ Accordingly, in April, 1852, the British and French ministers at Washington brought the subject to the attention of this Government in notes of the same date, suggesting a tripartite convention for the guarantee of Cuba to Spain, the main article of the proposed draft being as follows:

The high contracting parties, by the present convention, disavow separately and collectively, for the present as for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba; and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance, as far as it shall be in their power, all attempt to that effect on the part of any power or individuals whatever.

The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain, for themselves or for any one of them, any exclusive control over the said island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same.²

In acknowledging the notes of England and France proposing the convention, Mr. Webster replied separately, of course, but to the same effect. In his note to M. de Sartiges he used the following words:

It has been stated and often repeated to the Government of Spain by this Government, under various Administrations, not only that the United States have no design upon Cuba themselves, but that if Spain should refrain from a voluntary cession of the island to any other European power she might rely on the countenance and friendship of the United States to assist her in the defense and preservation of that island. At the same time, it has always been declared to Spain that the Government of the United States could not be expected to acquiesce in the cession of Cuba to an European power. * * * The President will take M. de Sartiges's communication into consideration and give it his best reflections. But the undersigned deems it his duty at the same time to remind M. de Sartiges, and through him his Government, that the policy of the United States has uniformly been to avoid, as far as possible, alliances or agreements with other states, and to keep itself free from national obligations, except such as affect directly the interests of the United States themselves.³

The matter was again urged upon the United States by the British and French Governments in lengthy notes to Mr. Webster, dated July 9, 1852, in which the indefeasibility of the

¹ Brit. and For. St. Pap., vol. 44, Lord Howden to Earl Granville, January 9, 1852.

² Comte de Sartiges to Mr. Webster, April 23, 1852. Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 13, Thirty-second Congress, second session.

³ Mr. Webster to Comte de Sartiges, April 29, 1852. To Mr. Crampton, same date, to same effect.

Spanish title to the island and its bearings upon the neutrality of the proposed Central American canals were dwelt upon. The death of Mr. Webster postponed for some time the answer of the United States to the proposal.

The Government finally set forth its reason for declining to enter into the proposed agreement, in a note written by Mr. Everett, December 1, 1852. He said that, although the President did not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States, at the same time he considered the condition of that island as mainly an American question; that it was doubtful whether the treaty-making power could constitutionally impose a permanent disability upon the Government; that our policy had always been against "entangling alliances;" that the compact, although equal in terms, would be very unequal in substance, as the relations of the United States with the island were much more intimate than those of Europe; and finally, that "no Administration of this Government, however strong in public confidence in other respects, could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great powers of Europe that in no future time, under no change of circumstances," should the inhabitants of this island, like those of the other Spanish possessions on this continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent.¹

Although written in a style somewhat too rhetorical for a State paper, Mr. Everett's letter is nevertheless one of the best statements of the Monroe doctrine that has appeared, and although the question at issue was generally regarded as a Southern question, he dealt with it in an unbiased, patriotic, and statesmanlike manner.

In the event of the refusal of the United States to sign the proposed convention, the Spanish Government had requested that England and France would set forth a declaration to the effect that they would never allow any other power, European or American, to obtain possession of Cuba at any time by cession, conquest, or insurrection. This was suggested as an offset to the declaration made by the United States on former occasions not to allow any European power to obtain possession of the island.²

With the growth of the slavery conflict, which had now become paramount to all other questions, the annexation of

¹ Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 13, Thirty-second Congress, second session; also Wharton's Digest, section 72, p. 562.

² Brit. and For. St. Pap., vol. 44.

Cuba had become a party issue, and the return of the Democratic party to power in 1853 was hailed by the Southern extremists as a signal for the acquisition of the long-coveted prize. This expectation was further heightened by the declaration of President Pierce in his inaugural address, that the policy of his Administration would "not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion," and that the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction was "eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world."

Whatever the personal views of the President on the subject of the foreign policy of the Administration may have been, he placed at the head of the Department of State a very able man, and one well qualified to handle the difficult problems that arose—Mr. William L. Marcy, of New York. He has, nevertheless, been harshly dealt with by the historians of this period, and his conduct of our foreign affairs characterized as "jingoism" and base truckling to the slave interests. An impartial study of the diplomatic correspondence of the period reveals the manifest injustice of such a judgment. Mr. Marcy's utterances on the Cuban question may creditably be compared with those of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, but the student who studies this period with nothing but the slavery conflict in view is easily led to look at them in a different light.

For the mission to Spain the President selected Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, a Frenchman by birth and education, who had been exiled for political reasons. His appointment under the circumstances created unfavorable comment both in this country and in Europe, and his sojourn of several days at Paris on the way to his post at Madrid caused the French Government some annoyance. Louis Napoleon advised the court of Madrid not to receive him, as his views on the Cuban question were well known to be of a radical character.

In his instructions to Mr. Soulé, July 23, 1853, Mr. Marcy emphasized the importance of our relations with Spain in view of the rumors of contemplated changes in the internal affairs of Cuba and of the recent interposition of England and France. In regard to the policy of the Administration with respect to the island, he says:

Nothing will be done on our part to disturb its present connection with Spain, unless the character of that connection should be so changed as to affect our present or prospective security. While the United States would

resist at every hazard the transference of Cuba to any European nation, they would exceedingly regret to see Spain resorting to any power for assistance to uphold her rule over it. Such a dependence on foreign aid would, in effect, invest the auxiliary with the character of a protector, and give it a pretext to interfere in our affairs, and also generally in those of the North American continent.

As to the possibility of purchase, he says:

Under certain conditions the United States might be willing to purchase it; but it is scarcely expected that you will find Spain, should you attempt to ascertain her views upon the subject, at all inclined to enter into such a negotiation. There is reason to believe that she is under obligations to Great Britain and France not to transfer this island to the United States. * * *

In the present aspect of the case the President does not deem it proper to authorize you to make any proposition for the purchase of that island.

He states that the United States would cordially favor the voluntary separation of the island from Spain, and "would be willing to contribute something more substantial than their good will" toward establishing its independence. In conclusion he instructed Mr. Soulé to try to negotiate a commercial treaty with Spain favorable to our trade with Cuba, and pointed out the urgent necessity of allowing a "qualified diplomatic intercourse between the Captain-General of that island and our consul at Havana, in order to prevent difficulties and preserve a good understanding between the two countries."¹ The difficulty of settling disputes arising in Cuba had been the subject of frequent remonstrances on the part of the United States. The Captain-General was clothed with almost "unlimited powers for aggression, but with none for reparation." He exercised no diplomatic functions, and was in no way subject to the authority of the Spanish minister at Washington. The position taken by Mr. Marcy in this letter, and in his letter written a short time before to Mr. Buchanan at the court of London, was in full accord with the views of his predecessors for a generation past.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Soulé in Spain he found that Mr. Calderon, the head of the Cabinet, was strongly opposed to any commercial treaty or agreement which would promote intercourse between the United States and the dependencies of Spain, and also to allowing the Captain-General any diplomatic powers whatever.² Mr. Soulé was by nature hot-headed and

¹ H. Ex. Doc. No. 93, Thirty-third Congress, second session, p. 3.

² Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy, Nov. 10 and Dec. 23, 1853, and Jan. 20, 1854.

impetuous, and could suffer anything sooner than enforced inactivity. Whatever the intentions of the Executive in sending him, he had come to Madrid for the purpose of consummating the long-cherished scheme of acquiring Cuba. Accordingly, on the 23d of February, 1854, he wrote to Mr. Marcy that the affairs of the Spanish Government were about to reach a crisis; that a change of ministry was imminent, and that contingencies involving the fate of Cuba were likely to arise which might be of great interest to the United States. He therefore asked for definite instructions. Relying upon these representations and upon Mr. Soulé's judgment, Mr. Marcy transmitted in due time the necessary powers authorizing him to negotiate with Spain for the purchase of Cuba, or for its independence, if such an arrangement would be more agreeable to Spanish pride, in which event the United States would be willing to contribute substantial aid to the result.

In the meantime, however, the *Black Warrior* affair had strained the relations of the two countries almost to the point of rupture. This case, involving the seizure of an American steamer by Spanish officials at Havana for an unintentional violation or neglect of custom-house regulations, was of an unusually exasperating character. The *Black Warrior*, owned by the New York and Alabama Steamship Company, had been running for over eighteen months between Mobile and New York, stopping twice a month at Havana to let off and receive passengers and mail without breaking cargo. On the 28th of February, 1854, the ship entered the harbor of Havana with over 900 bales of cotton in transitu for New York. The captain delivered to the custom-house officers his manifest in ballast, as had been customary, without mentioning the cotton, according to a form furnished him, he claimed, by one of the officers of the port. In any event, there was no intention of fraud, as no secret had ever been made of cargo of this kind, and the Spanish officials who boarded the steamer twice each month could not plead ignorance. When the ship was ready to leave the harbor and the agent applied for a pass it was refused, on the ground that the cargo had been omitted in the manifest, and he was informed that the cotton was confiscated and the captain fined, according to the custom-house regulations. When the officials demanded of the captain the delivery of the cargo he refused and threatened, in case of the use of force, to abandon the ship. After some delay the Spaniards

returned and began to unload, whereupon the captain hauled down the flag, and with his officers and crew abandoned the ship to the Spanish authorities.

As soon as the Department at Washington was fully informed of this outrage Mr. Marcy forwarded all the documents in the case to Mr. Soulé and directed him to demand of the Spanish Government a prompt disavowal of the act and the payment of an indemnity to the owners of the vessel and of the cargo, the extent of the injury being estimated at \$300,000. On the 8th of April Mr. Soulé presented a formal demand on the part of his Government. No answer to this note having been received, on the 11th he repeated his demands much more emphatically, calling for an indemnity of \$300,000, insisting that all persons, whatever their rank or importance, who were concerned in the perpetration of the wrong be dismissed from Her Majesty's service, and finally declaring that non-compliance with these demands within forty-eight hours would be considered by the Government of the United States as equivalent to a declaration that Her Majesty's Government was determined to uphold the conduct of its officers.

Mr. Calderon replied, on the 12th, that whenever Her Majesty's Government should have before it the authentic and complete data, which it then lacked, a reply would be given to the demand of the United States conformable to justice and right; that the peremptory tone of Mr. Soulé's note suggested to the Government of Her Majesty "a suspicion that it was not so much the manifestation of a lively interest in the defense of pretended injuries as an incomprehensible pretext for exciting estrangement, if not a quarrel, between two friendly powers." To this note Mr. Soulé replied that the suggestion made as to the motives of the United States in seeking redress was "but little creditable to the candor of her Catholic Majesty's Government and comes in very bad grace from one who, like Your Excellency, can not but be aware that the records of this legation, as well as those of her Catholic Majesty's department of state, are loaded with reclamations bearing on grievances most flagrant which have never been earnestly attended to and were met at their inception with precisely the same dilatory excuses through which the present one is sought to be evaded."

Meanwhile the aspects of the case were altogether changed by a private agreement between the Havana officials and the owners of the *Black Warrior*, by which the ship and her cargo

were restored. Mr. Soulé continued, however, according to instructions from Washington, to demand compensation for the damages sustained by the owners and passengers not compensated for by the return of the ship and cargo, and also reparation for the insult to the United States flag.

The Spanish Government, however, refused to recognize any ground for reparation after the restitution of the ship and cargo and persisted in contradicting, without the support of any evidence whatever, the facts as presented by the United States, although they were all certified to in proper legal form.

On the 24th of June Mr. Marcy wrote that the President was far from satisfied with the manner in which our demands were treated by the Spanish Government, but that before resorting to extreme measures he was determined to make a final appeal to Spain for the adjustment of past difficulties and for the guarantee of more friendly relations in the future. Although satisfied with the spirited manner in which Mr. Soulé had performed the duties of his mission, the President was considering the expediency of reinforcing the demands of the United States by the appointment of an extraordinary commission of two distinguished citizens to act in conjunction with him. He instructed him, therefore, not to press the affair of the *Black Warrior*, but to wait until the question of the special commission could be laid before Congress.

During the summer there was a change of ministry in the Spanish Government, which, as was not infrequently the case, was attended with more or less serious disorder. In August Mr. Marcy wrote that, in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in Spain, and for other reasons not stated, the purpose of sending a special mission had, for the present, at least, been abandoned. Without pressing matters, he was, nevertheless, to avail himself of any opportunity which might be presented of settling the affairs in dispute and of negotiating with regard to Cuba.

Under same date (August 16, 1854) he proposed to Mr. Soulé another plan—that of consulting with Mr. Mason and Mr. Buchanan, our ministers at Paris and London. This suggestion, which led to the celebrated meeting at Ostend and the so-called manifesto, is best stated in Mr. Marcy's own words:

I am directed by the President to suggest to you a particular step, from which he anticipates much advantage to the negotiations with which you are charged on the subject of Cuba. * * * It seems desirable that

there should be a full and free interchange of views between yourself, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Mason, in order to secure a concurrence in reference to the general object.

The simplest and only very apparent means of obtaining this end is for the three ministers to meet, as early as may be, at some convenient central point (say Paris) to consult together, to compare opinions as to what may be advisable, and to adopt measures for perfect concert of action in aid of your negotiations at Madrid.

While the President has, as I have before had occasion to state, full confidence in your own intelligence and sagacity, he conceives that it can not be otherwise than agreeable to you and to your colleagues in Great Britain and France to have the consultation suggested, and thus to bring your common wisdom and knowledge to bear simultaneously upon the negotiations at Madrid, London, and Paris.

The explanation of this sudden change of front on the part of the Executive is to be found in the general alarm that was felt throughout the South at the proposed changes in the internal administration of Cuba. These changes, which involved not only the emancipation of slaves, but the inevitable Africanization of the island by the introduction of negroes from the coast of Africa under the name of apprentices, were dictated in whole or in part by Great Britain.

The British Government had long urged upon Spain the expediency of emancipation in the West Indies.

In 1851, just after the Lopez expeditions, Lord Palmerston wrote to the British representative at Madrid:

I have to instruct your lordship to say to the Spanish minister that the slaves form a large portion, and by no means an unimportant one, of the people of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be quite in unison with the recommendation made by Her Majesty's Government that measures should be adopted for contenting the people of Cuba, with a view to secure the connection between the Spanish Crown and the island; and it must be evident that if the negro population of Cuba were rendered free, that fact would create a most powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States, where slavery exists.

In 1853 the British Government went much further and urged its policy upon Spain with even stronger logic. On the 31st of January Lord John Russell wrote to Lord Howden, British ambassador to Spain:

Your lordship may be assured that however friendly the councils of Her Majesty may be to Spain, whatever may be the interest of this country not to see Cuba in the hands of any other power than Spain, yet, in the eyes of the people of this country, the destruction of a trade which conveys the natives of Africa to become slaves in Cuba will furnish a large

compensation for such a transfer. For such an exhibition of public feeling the Government of Spain should be prepared; indeed, fairly speaking, it is impossible to believe that the Government of Spain has been sincere in its efforts to abolish slave trade.

Continuing, he calls attention to the fact that France had abolished the slave trade in 1819, and that in 1820 the United States had declared it piracy, and that as far as these two States were concerned the slave trade had long ceased to exist.¹ This was a clear intimation that Great Britain would see Cuba pass into the hands of the United States or France without raising objection if such a transfer were the only means of putting a stop to the hateful traffic.

Spain protested against the threatening tone of this note, but it had its effect. On the 16th of March Lord Howden wrote to his Government that Spain had promised to give freedom to the emancipados of 1817 before the end of the year.²

The suspicions of the United States as to the extent of British influence upon Spanish policy were not groundless by any means. The action of Great Britain in offering to protect Cuba against invasions from the United States after the Lopez expeditions, and the proposal of the tripartite convention, as well as the fact that a large part of outstanding Spanish bonds were held by British subjects and that Lord Palmerston was pressing for some guarantee, strengthened the conviction that Spain would be compelled to yield to the dictation of British policy in the internal affairs of Cuba. The contemplated changes were never carried out in full, as the attention of England and France was soon diverted to the Eastern question.

In accordance with the instructions of the President, Messrs. Soulé, Mason, and Buchanan proceeded to make arrangements for the proposed conference, which was held at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October, 1854. They then adjourned to Aix la Chapelle for a week, where the reports of their proceedings were prepared.

The greater part of the report is taken up with (1) an enumeration of the advantages that would accrue to the United States from the acquisition of Cuba, and (2) an elaborate exposition of the ways in which the interests of Spain would be promoted by the sale. These arguments were perfectly

¹ Brit. and For. St. Pap., vol. 42, p. 335.

² *Ib.*; see also Ballou, History of Cuba, chap. 4.

familiar to the people of the United States, and had been stated time and time again in the papers, in magazines and books, and on the floor of Congress. The dominant party in the United States needed no convincing on these points, and as for convincing the Spanish nation that it was to their interests to sell Cuba, the arguments of the plenipotentiaries of the United States were perfectly gratuitous. The only specific recommendation of the report was that a proposal should be made through the proper diplomatic channel to the supreme constituent Cortes about to assemble to purchase Cuba from Spain, the maximum price to be \$120,000,000. The report then proceeds to discuss the question, What ought to be the course of the American Government should Spain refuse to sell Cuba? The ministers declared:

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

Whilst pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.¹

The scope of this report went entirely beyond anything outlined in the instructions of Mr. Marcy. The object of the conference was not to discuss the policy of the United States in regard to Cuba. The Administration had already decided

¹ House Ex. Doc. No. 93, p. 127, Thirty-third Congress, second session.

upon that. Mr. Soulé had been directed, whenever in his judgment the circumstances seemed favorable, to open negotiations with the Spanish Government for the purchase of Cuba. For the purpose of furthering these negotiations, he was directed to confer with our representatives at Paris and London, in order to prevent, if possible, the Governments of France and England from throwing any impediments in the way of the transfer. The three ministers seem to have overlooked the fact that they were simply the servants of the Administration, authorized to act in accordance with certain definite instructions, and to have assumed the much more important and agreeable rôle of dictating a policy to their home Government.

The report also recommended that all proceedings in reference to the negotiations with Spain "ought to be open, frank, and public." This recommendation, together with the general character of the report, apparently indicates that its authors were rather bent on making political capital of the affair at home than on seriously furthering negotiations at Madrid.¹

The whole affair was ridiculed at the time, and attributed by a partisan press to the Administration. The objectionable features of the report were politely but firmly repudiated by the State Department in Mr. Marcy's reply to Mr. Soulé, and Mr. Soulé promptly resigned his mission. This fact has been generally overlooked, while the unfortunate publicity given to the proceedings at Ostend has brought endless censure upon President Pierce and his cabinet.

The reply of Mr. Marcy to the report of the Ostend conference, addressed to Mr. Soulé, was dated November 13, 1854. He says:

The measure therein presented—the purchase of Cuba—is probably the only one which would with certainty place the relations of the two countries on the sure basis of enduring friendship. * * * But should you have reason to believe that the men in power are averse to entertaining such a proposition; that the offer of it would be offensive to the national pride of Spain, and that it would find no favor in any considerable class of the people, then it will be but too evident that the time for opening, or attempting to open, such a negotiation, has not arrived. It appears to the President that nothing could be gained, and something might be lost, by an attempt to push on a negotiation against such a general resistance.

¹The correspondence relating to the *Black Warrior* case and to the Ostend conference is contained in House Ex. Doc. No. 93, Thirty third Congress, second session.

In regard to certain portions of the report implying the alternative of cession or seizure, Mr. Marcy says:

To conclude that on the rejection of a proposition to cede seizure should ensue, would be to assume that self-preservation necessitates the acquisition of Cuba by the United States; that Spain has refused, and will persist in refusing, our reclamations for injuries and wrongs inflicted, and that she will make no arrangement for our future security against the recurrence of similar injuries and wrongs.¹

He then directs Mr. Soulé to proceed with the negotiations in the *Black Warrior* case and to try to bring about some understanding between the two Governments in regard to such cases in the future.

That Mr. Soulé regarded this dispatch as a disavowal on the part of the Administration of the Ostend manifesto seems evident from his prompt reply tendering his resignation.

Under date of December 17, 1854, he declares:

Your dispatch of the 13th ultimo, leaving me no alternative but that of continuing to linger here in languid impotence, or of surrendering a trust which, with the difficulties thrown in the way of its execution, I would strive in vain to discharge either to the satisfaction of the Government or to my own credit, you will not be surprised at the course which a sense of dignity has impelled me to adopt. I resign my commission of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States near this court, and beg of the extreme kindness of the President to be relieved from duty, if at all possible, by the end of next January.

While the negotiations in regard to the settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair were pending, the Spanish Government proposed the establishment of a mixed commission to sit at Madrid, on the basis of the convention entered into by the United States with Great Britain on the 3d of February, 1853, for the adjustment of all claims for reparation and indemnity for injuries suffered by private individuals then pending between the Governments of the United States and Spain. The Government of the United States replied that it would be perfectly willing to entertain the proposed arrangement if it were

¹ Mr. Marcy's personal opinion is unmistakably expressed in a private letter to L. B. Shepard, esq., of New York, April 15, 1855:

"The robber doctrine I abhor. If carried out it would degrade us in our own estimation and disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world. Should the Administration commit the fatal folly of acting upon it, it could not hope to be sustained by the country, and would leave a tarnished name to all future times. Cuba would be a very desirable possession if it came to us in the right way, but we can not afford to get it by robbery or theft." Quoted by Prof. J. B. Moore in the *Forum*, May, 1896.

to apply only to such cases as might involve disputable facts or principles of a doubtful import, but that the large majority of the claims it had pressed upon the Government of Spain were not of that character.

In spite of the "jingo" policy attributed to this Administration, the complications arising out of the seizure of the *Black Warrior* were not made a *casus belli*, as might easily have been done. After Mr. Soulé's return to the United States the negotiations were continued by his successor, the conduct of the officials concerned in the seizure was disavowed, and the indemnity claimed by the American citizens concerned was paid. The Administration closed on terms of comparative friendship with Spain, although there were numbers of claims still unadjusted.

The Cuban question figured conspicuously in the campaign of 1856. The platform of the Democratic party was strongly in favor of acquisition, while the new Republican platform stigmatized the Ostend manifesto as the highwayman's plea.

Until the Buchanan Administration all negotiations for the purchase of Cuba had been undertaken under the authority of the Executive alone. An effort was now made to get the two Houses of Congress to concur in an appropriation for this purpose. It was thought that united action on the part of the legislative and executive branches of the Government would produce some impression on Spain. Accordingly, in his second, third, and fourth annual messages, President Buchanan brought the matter to the attention of Congress, but his appeal met with little encouragement.

In January, 1859, Senator Slidell, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill carrying \$30,000,000, to be placed at the disposal of the President as a preliminary sum for the purchase of Cuba.¹ His report was very elaborate, giving all the diplomatic correspondence of importance not hitherto transmitted to Congress and extracts from that already published. After citing historical documents to show that the acquisition of Cuba was always contemplated by the United States Government, he represented that there were but three possible solutions of the question:

- (1) Possession by one of the great European powers.
- (2) Independence, which would be only nominal. It would eventually fall under some protectorate, open or disguised.

¹ Senate Report, No. 351, Thirty-fifth Congress, second session, Vol. I.

(3) Annexation to the United States.

This report created violent opposition, and in February the bill was withdrawn by Mr. Slidell at the urgent request of his friends.

The relations with Spain during this Administration, although not on as precarious a footing as during Pierce's Administration, were nevertheless in a very uneasy condition. There were a large number of claims still outstanding. The most important of these were the Cuban claims for the refunding of duties illegally exacted from American vessels at custom-houses in Cuba as far back as 1844. Whenever these claims were urged upon the Spanish Government, our minister was met with the objection that the claimants in the *Amistad* case¹ had never received satisfaction from our Government, although their claims had been recognized by the State Department. In 1841 Mr. Webster had declared these claims unfounded. The matter was again called to the attention of the Government during President Polk's Administration, when a different view of the case was taken, and the claim was recognized in a letter from the Department of State to the Spanish minister, March 19, 1847. In his annual message of the same year President Polk recommended its payment. The matter was referred to Congress by President Fillmore in a special message, January 17, 1853, though without recommendation. The payment of this claim was again urged upon Congress by President Pierce in his first annual message, December, 1853,

¹The *Amistad* case was a very peculiar one. In August, 1839, two Cubans left Havana in a vessel bound for the eastern part of the island with a cargo of 54 slaves destined for their plantation. These negroes had been recently imported from Africa in violation of Spanish law and sold in Havana. In the course of the voyage the negroes rose in mutiny, murdered the captain and crew, and forced their two owners to steer the vessel toward Africa. This they did during the day when the negroes could tell the direction of the vessel by the sun, but at night they turned the course of the vessel to the west. After several weeks they appeared off the coast of Connecticut and were captured by a United States naval vessel and taken into New London. There the two Cubans sued for the recovery of the negroes. The case presented many novel features, as the negroes had not been forcibly brought into the United States, but had brought their masters. The Supreme Court finally ordered the negroes to be set free. The Spanish Government demanded that the negroes be sent back to Cuba for the case to be tried, but this demand was refused, as the negroes had been brought to Cuba in violation of Spanish law, and no Spanish subject could establish a claim to them.

and President Buchanan, who, as Secretary of State in 1847, had first recognized it, made the same recommendation in all four of his annual messages. An appropriation passed the Senate at one time, but went no farther.

In 1860 the Spanish Government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of the Cuban claims, and a convention to that effect was concluded with our minister at Madrid, March 5, 1860. Under the terms of this convention the Cuban claims, amounting to \$128,635.54, in which more than 100 citizens of the United States were interested, were recognized, and the Spanish Government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount within three months following the exchange of ratifications.¹ The payment of the remaining \$28,635.54 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against the Amistad claim; but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. As the validity of the Cuban claims alone was recognized by this convention and all other claims, including the Amistad claim, were referred to a commission, the Government of the United States objected to the withholding the payment of the \$28,635.54, and the Senate rejected the convention.

III. POLICY OF INTERVENTION.²

The annexationist and filibustering schemes of the decade immediately preceding the war of secession were prompted by two motives. The one was the extension of slave territory, or at least the thwarting of the schemes of emancipation for Cuba which Great Britain was urging upon the Spanish Government. The other was to secure, by the occupation of this strong strategic position, undisputed control over the proposed interoceanic canal routes of Central America, and communication by this means with the new States on the Pacific coast. These motives for annexation were removed, the one by the abolition of slavery in the United States, and the other by the construction of the great transcontinental railroads which established more direct communication with the Pacific States.

¹ Fourth annual message, vol. 5, p. 641, Messages and Papers of the Presidents.

² Certain parts of this section appeared in the *North American Review* for March, 1898, under the title "Intervention of the United States in Cuba."

Since the civil war, therefore, our policy has been mainly concerned in urging upon the Spanish Government the abolition of slavery in Cuba, the establishment of a more liberal form of government through independence or autonomy, and the promotion of more untrammelled commercial intercourse with the United States.

The abolition of slavery in the Southern States left the Spanish Antilles in the enjoyment of a monopoly of slave labor, which, in the production of sugar especially, gave them advantages which overcame all competition. This led to the formation of a strong Spanish party, for whom the cause of slavery and that of Spanish dominion were identical. These were known as Peninsulars or Spanish immigrants. They were the official class, the wealthy planters and slave owners, and the real rulers of Cuba. Their central organization was the Casino Español of Havana, which was copied in all the towns of the island, and through these clubs they controlled the volunteers, who at times numbered 60,000 or 70,000. While enlistment in this body was open to any white citizen, it was practically limited to Peninsulars, who with the pay received from this service could underbid the native Cubans in all the more important governmental and commercial positions. These volunteers never took the field, but held possession of all the cities and towns, and thus were able to defy even the Captain-General, and were obedient to his orders only so long as he was acting in close accord with the wishes of their party.

On the other hand, there was a party composed of creoles, or native Cubans, whose cry was "Cuba for the Cubans!" and who hoped to effect the complete separation of the island from Spain either through their own efforts or through the assistance of the United States. Not infrequently in the same family, the father, born and brought up in the peninsula, was an ardent loyalist, while the son, born in Cuba, was an insurgent at heart, if not actually enlisted in the ranks.¹

The Spanish revolution of September, 1868, was the signal for an uprising of the native or creole party in the eastern part of the island under the leadership of Cespedes. This movement was not at first ostensibly for independence, but for the revolution in Spain, the cries being "Hurrah for Prim!" "Hurrah for the Revolution!" Its real character was, however, apparent from the first, and its supporters continued for a period

¹ Gallenga, *The Pearl of the Antilles*, chapter 1. London, 1873.

of ten years, without regard to the numerous vicissitudes through which the Spanish Government passed—the provisional government, the regency, the elective monarchy, the republic, and the restored Bourbon dynasty—to wage a dogged though desultory warfare against the constituted authorities of the island. This struggle was almost conterminous with President Grant's Administration of eight years.

At an early stage of the contest the Spanish authorities conceived it to be necessary to issue certain decrees contrary to public law, and, in so far as they affected citizens of the United States, in violation of treaty obligations. On the 24th of March, 1869, the Captain-General issued a decree authorizing the capture on the high seas of vessels carrying men, arms, munitions, or effects in aid of the insurgents, and declaring that "all persons captured in such vessels, without regard to their number, will be immediately executed."¹ On the 1st of April another decree came from the Captain-General, prohibiting the alienation of property except with the assent of the Government. This included sales of produce, shares, stocks, etc., as well as real estate.¹ By another decree the estates of American citizens suspected of sympathy with the insurgents were confiscated.¹

Secretary Hamilton Fish protested against these decrees so far as they affected citizens of the United States, as they were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795.

On the 4th of April Count Valmaseda, commanding the district of Santiago de Cuba, issued a proclamation to the effect that every man over 15 years of age found away from home should be shot, and that every unoccupied house and every house not flying a white flag should be burned.¹

July 7, 1869, the Captain-General issued a decree closing certain ports, declaring voyages with arms, ammunition, or crew for the insurgents illegal, and directing cruisers on the high seas to bring into port all vessels found to be enemies.

On the 16th of July Mr. Fish called the attention of Mr. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish minister to the United States, to the foregoing decree, saying that it assumed powers over the commerce of the United States that could be permitted only in time of war; that the United States would not yield the right to carry contraband of war in time of peace, and would not

¹ Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 7, Forty-first Congress, second session.

permit their vessels to be interfered with on the high seas except in time of war; that if Spain was at war she should give notice to the United States to that effect, and that a continuance of the decree or any attempt to enforce it would be regarded as a recognition by Spain of a state of war in Cuba.¹ This declaration produced a prompt modification of the decree of July 7 as to the search of vessels on the high seas.

As our commercial interests at large, as well as the interests of individual citizens, were deeply affected by the condition of the island, President Grant determined at the beginning of his Administration to offer to mediate between Spain and the insurgents. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was appointed minister to Spain, and in his instructions, dated June 29, 1869, he was directed to offer to the cabinet at Madrid the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war then ravaging the Island of Cuba. Mr. Fish instructed General Sickles to explain to the Spanish Government that he used the term civil war advisedly, not as implying any public recognition of belligerent rights, but a condition of affairs that might not justify withholding much longer those rights from the insurgents. The terms upon which the United States proposed to mediate were the following:

1. The independence of Cuba to be acknowledged by Spain.

2. Cuba to pay to Spain a sum, conditions to be agreed upon. In case Cuba was unable to pay the whole sum at once, the future payments to be secured by pledge of export and import duties in a manner to be agreed upon.

3. Abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba.

4. An armistice pending the negotiations for the settlement above referred to.²

General Sickles was told that the United States Government would, subject to the approval of Congress, guarantee the payment of the sum to be paid by Cuba, but he was to avoid such a complication unless it was made a *sine qua non* by the Spanish cabinet.

After several interviews had taken place, on August 13 General Sickles was authorized to state to his Government that its good offices had been accepted, but on a somewhat

¹ Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 7, Forty-first Congress, second session.

² House Ex. Doc. No. 160, Forty-first Congress, second session.

different basis from that proposed by Mr. Fish. The Spanish Government insisted that it was beneath the dignity of the mother country to treat with the insurgents while they were in arms, and that whatever agreement was arrived at must be in the nature of a voluntary concession on the part of Spain, consummated according to strict legal or constitutional forms, and not in the nature of a treaty between armed powers. The Spanish propositions were therefore as follows:

- (1) The insurgents to lay down their arms.
2. Spain to grant simultaneously a full and complete amnesty
3. The people of Cuba to vote by universal suffrage upon the question of their independence.
4. The majority having declared for independence, Spain to grant it, the Cortes consenting; Cuba paying a satisfactory equivalent guaranteed by the United States.¹

These propositions were at once communicated by cable to the Department at Washington. Mr. Fish replied on the 16th, directing General Sickles to urge the acceptance of good offices on the basis proposed by the United States, that the first proposition of Spain, that the insurgents should lay down arms, was incapable of attainment; that the third, to ascertain the will of the Cubans by a vote, was impracticable because of the disorganization of society and the terrorism that prevailed, as a result of the violence and insubordination of the volunteers. In subsequent telegrams on the 24th of August and 1st of September Mr. Fish repeated his directions to General Sickles to negotiate only on the basis proposed by the United States.

While matters were in this state, two unfortunate incidents occurred which so excited public opinion in Spain and in the United States as to render the pending negotiations very difficult, if not altogether impracticable. One was the detention by the United States of some gunboats built for the Spanish Government for use against Cuba. This was done at the request of the minister of Peru, with which country Spain was at war. The Peruvian minister claimed that even if these boats should not be used against Peru, they would take the place of boats in use against Cuba, and the boats so released might be sent against Peru. The Spanish Government claimed that it was not at war with Peru, that hostilities had ceased. This incident caused very bitter feeling in Spain against the United States. The other incident which excited general

¹House Ex. Doc. No. 160, Forty-first Congress, second session.

indignation in the United States was the illegal execution of two American citizens, Speakman and Wyeth, at Santiago de Cuba.

In addition to this the Spanish Government allowed the purport of General Sickles's note tendering the good offices of the United States to get out, and it was accepted by the press as indicating the purpose of the United States to recognize the Cubans as belligerents if its offer of mediation were refused. No Spanish cabinet could possibly endure the odium of having made a concession to the Cubans under a threat from an outside power. The Spanish Government therefore requested the withdrawal of the American note. In accordance with instructions from Washington, General Sickles withdrew, on the 28th of September, the offer of the good offices of the United States. In acknowledging this communication the Spanish minister of state, Mr. Silvela, made the statement that the note was withdrawn. General Sickles at once got him to correct the statement, as the note contained, in addition to the offer of good offices, an exposition of the motives of the President in making the offer, and a statement of the general considerations deemed by him essential to a settlement of the Cuban question. It was also the record of an important transaction, which the administration wished to preserve as the basis for further negotiation if occasion should arise.

Whether during these negotiations General Sickles broached the question of cession to the United States as a possible solution, in case independence were impracticable, can not be determined from the published correspondence. There are, however, one or two portions of the correspondence that suggest it, and it is well known that ever since the civil war our representatives at the court of Madrid have been instructed to keep their ears open for any suggestion or intimation of a willingness on the part of Spain to cede Cuba, and to report the same without delay to the Department of State. In the published correspondence, under date of August 24, 1869, appears the following statement from General Sickles preceded and followed by lines of asterisks:

In general, I find less susceptibility to the idea of a transfer of the island to the United States than to the concession of the independence of Cuba. There is an apprehension that the persons and property of Spaniards in Cuba would not be safe under Cuban control. This impression, I hear, prevails in Catalonia.¹

¹ House Ex. Doc. No. 160, p. 121, Forty-first Congress, second session.

It will have been noted that one of the bases proposed by the United States for the independence of Cuba was the abolition of slavery. After the close of the civil war in the United States the Federal Government was as strenuous in its efforts to effect, through representations to the court of Madrid, the emancipation of slaves in Cuba as it had been before the war to prevent that measure. Such representations, involving in substance the demand that Cuban institutions should conform to those of the United States, were naturally somewhat exasperating to the Spanish Government, especially when they were made in a dictatorial or imperative manner, as they not infrequently were. As early as May 23, 1866, Mr. Seward had written to Mr. Hale, the American representative at Madrid, directing him to urge upon the Spanish Government the propriety of speedy emancipation in Cuba. He referred to the efforts in the past to annex Cuba to the United States in the interests of the slaveholders, and hinted, in view of the unfriendly attitude of the South American republics toward Spain, at the possibility of a combined movement against Cuba with the object of emancipation. After the failure of the plan of the United States for mediation fell through, General Sickles continued to urge upon Spain the necessity for emancipation. Throughout these negotiations the Spanish cabinet insisted that emancipation was a part of the program of the liberal party, through whom the revolution of 1868 had been effected, and that reforms in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of 1869 would have been extended to Cuba already but for the unfortunate insurrection. On the 28th of November, 1869, General Sickles telegraphed to his Government that he was authorized by the minister of the colonies to state that the Government measures for Porto Rico would include local self-government, a free press, public schools, impartial suffrage, gradual but speedy abolition of slavery, civil and political rights without distinction of color, etc. These reforms were to be extended to Cuba as soon as hostilities ceased and deputies were chosen in compliance with article 108 of the constitution,² which is as follows:

ARTICLE 108. The Cortes Constituyentes shall reform the present system of government in the transmarine provinces when the deputies of Cuba or Porto Rico shall have taken their seats, in order to extend to the same, with the modifications which shall be deemed necessary, the privileges set forth in the constitution.²

¹ Senate Ex. Doc. No. 113, Forty-first Congress, second session.

² House Ex. Doc. No. 160, Forty-first Congress, second session.

The Spanish Government had suddenly conceived such a respect for constitutional rights that it refused to grant any reforms for Cuba until the deputies could take their seats for fear of violating this article. During the fall of 1869 Spain gave repeated assurances to the United States of her readiness to effect emancipation in Cuba as soon as hostilities should cease, but the Spanish Government could never be brought to enter into any definite engagement on the subject. In fact, as regarded the slavery question, the cabinet of Madrid found itself unable to choose between the horns of the dilemma. The United States and Great Britain were urging the immediate abolition of slavery, while the most influential upholders of Spanish rule in Porto Rico as well as in Cuba were the slaveholders themselves. The insurgents, on the other hand, had abolished slavery by a decree of the assembly of February 26, 1869, promising indemnity to the owners in due time and providing for the enrollment of liberated slaves in the army.¹ On January 26, 1870, Mr. Fish wrote to General Sickles:

It becomes more apparent every day that this contest can not terminate without the abolition of slavery. This Government regards the Government at Madrid as committed to that result. * * * You will therefore, if it shall appear that the insurrection is regarded as suppressed, frankly state that this Government, relying upon the assurances so often given, will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies.¹

The British representative at Madrid, Mr. Layard, was instructed to second the suggestions of the United States minister in regard to the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies.

In May, 1870, the long-promised reform constitution for Porto Rico was drawn up. The island was made a province of the Spanish monarchy and the Spaniards residing in it were to enjoy the same rights as those laid down in the constitution of Spain. The Captain-General, however, retained his authority uncurtailed, and so far from the constitution providing for the abolition of slavery, it even forbade the public discussion of the subject in the island. A special bill for emancipation of certain classes of slaves in the colonies became law June 23, 1870. This bill, known as the Moret law, from the name of the minister of colonies, Señor Moret y Prendergast, instead

¹ Senate Ex. Doc. No. 113, Forty-first Congress, second session.

of being a bona fide measure, simply relieved the slave owner of the burden of supporting infants and aged slaves and prolonged the institution as to the able-bodied. All slaves born after September 18, 1868, the date of the Spanish revolution, were declared free. All over the age of 66 years and others upon reaching that age were free.¹ The law also provided for the care of the aged by their former masters and for the support of the young until their eighteenth year under a sort of apprenticeship system. But these provisions were not guarded by proper safeguards. This law was enacted for public effect; as far as Cuba was concerned, it not only was not put into operation, but through the all-powerful influence of the peninsulars it was not even allowed to be published in the island for nearly two years after the outside world thought it was in effect.²

Meanwhile the captain-general, following the example of Abraham Lincoln, freed by proclamation, as a war measure, May 14, 1870, the slaves belonging to the insurgents.¹

From the outbreak of the insurrection the Cuban patriots had the sympathy of the great mass of the American people and that of the Administration, although the latter was kept within the bounds of public law and treaty obligations, so as to avoid giving offense to Spain. The Government did all that treaty obligations demanded of it to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws. Numbers of filibustering expeditions did, however, escape from American ports, and those that were arrested at the instance of the Spanish Government, through its representatives in this country, usually escaped conviction in our courts for want of evidence. On the 3d of January, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy issued the following order to Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding in the southern waters:

It is desired that you should keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and south ends of the Island of Cuba, or at such ports as the so-called insurgents should convene for escape from the island. While the Department does not desire that you should seek opportunities to encourage these distressed persons to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse them shelter on board the vessels of your fleet, and when they are once under the protection of the flag their persons and property will be held sacred against the interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up anyone attempting to escape from the island, except by authority from this Department.³

¹ Senate Ex. Doc. No. 113, Forty-first Congress, second session.

² Gallenga, *the Pearl of the Antilles*, p. 17.

³ Senate Ex. Doc. No. 32, Forty-second Congress, second session.

In June, 1870, the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans was brought before Congress in the form of a joint resolution introduced into the House. Personally General Grant sympathized with the Cubans and was disposed to grant them the rights of belligerents, but his judgment was overruled by the counsels of Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State. On the 13th of June, in the heat of the debate on the question of belligerency, General Grant sent to Congress a message embodying the views of the Executive. At Mr. Fish's instance the message took the ground that the facts did not justify the recognition of a state of war, although Mr. Fish himself had made use of the term civil war in his instructions to General Sickles. Mr. Fish had almost to force the President to sign this message, though General Grant was afterwards satisfied as to the wisdom of the measure.¹ The message said in part:

The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies with or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war—flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, etc.—and to justify belligerency there must be, above all, a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations capable of discharging the duties of a State, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its international duties.

Applying the best information which I have been enabled to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including the very exaggerated statements which each party gives of all that may prejudice the opposite or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see, in the present condition of the contest in Cuba, those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law.

The insurgents hold no town or city; have no established seat of government; they have no prize courts; no organization for the receiving and collecting of revenue; no seaport to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory and mountain fastnesses which they occupy. The existence of a legislature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful.

In the uncertainty that hangs around the entire insurrection there is no palpable evidence of an election, of any delegated authority, or of any government outside the limits of the camps occupied from day to day by the roving companies of insurgent troops. There is no commerce; no trade, either international or foreign; no manufactures.

¹ Private journal of Mr. Fish, quoted by Prof. J. B. Moore in the Forum, May, 1896.

This message provoked a long and animated discussion in the House next day, and sharp criticism on the part of the Cuban sympathizers of the President's conduct in thus "intruding himself into the House for the purpose of controlling their deliberations."¹ The debate continued, and on the 16th the resolution passed the House by a vote of 80 to 68.² It was taken up by the Senate, discussed and amended, but finally lost.

Reference has already been made to the sweeping decrees of April, 1869, confiscating the estates and other property of individuals suspected of sympathy with the insurgents. As had been foreseen, many cases of complaint arose from American citizens whose property had been thus taken away from them without legal process, and whose persons in many cases had been placed in confinement. As no redress had been made, on the 9th of June, 1870, Mr. Fish brought this matter to the attention of the Spanish minister at Washington, Mr. Lopez Roberts. Mr. Roberts had been given power to interfere with the Captain-General, who, as a rule, was in no way subject to the authority of the minister at Washington, in case of the violation of treaty rights of American citizens in Cuba, and to have property illegally seized restored and those illegally arrested set free without the delay of referring each case to Madrid. Mr. Roberts said, in reply to Mr. Fish's demand for reclamation, that these special powers had been revoked and that the matter was no longer in his hands.³ The matter was then referred to Madrid, where after some delay General Sickles succeeded in concluding the agreement of February 12, 1871. By the terms of this agreement a mixed commission was organized at Washington to decide all claims presented to it by the Government of the United States for injuries done to citizens of the United States by the Spanish authorities in Cuba since October 1, 1868. The labors of this commission did not terminate until January 1, 1883. There were 130 claims presented to the commission, amounting to \$29,946,183.32. Awards were given in favor of 35 claims, amounting to \$1,293,450.55.⁴

The conclusion of this agreement of February 12, 1871, took

¹ Congressional Globe, Forty-first Congress, second session, p. 4438.

² Ibid., p. 4507.

³ Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 108, Forty-first Congress, second session.

⁴ Treaties of the United States, p. 1388.

away all our pressing grievances against Spain, and for more than two years our diplomatic relations were on a comparatively friendly basis. Good feeling between the two countries was further promoted by the proclamation of the Republic in 1873 and the prompt action of General Sickles in extending to it the recognition of the United States.

After striving in vain for more than two years to reconcile and unite the contending factions of Spain, on the 11th of February, 1873, King Amadeus abdicated the royal authority and returned to the nation the powers with which he had been intrusted. The Cortes at once proclaimed a Republic. General Sickles had on the 30th of January telegraphed to Washington for instructions in case the Republicans should succeed in their efforts. On the 12th of February, the day after the abdication, he received instructions to recognize the Republican Government when it was fully established and in possession of the power of the nation. On the 15th, in the uniform of a general of the United States Army, he was given an audience by the President of the Assembly and formally recognized the Republic.

The recognition of the United States was helpful and opportune, for the proclamation of the Republic was the occasion for the withdrawal of all the European powers, except Switzerland, from diplomatic relations with the new government. On the 6th of March Congress, by joint resolution, in behalf of the American people, tendered its congratulations to the people of Spain. It seemed at last that our relations with Spain were on a good footing. General Sickles urged upon the new Republican Government the abolition of slavery and the concession of self-government to Cuba.

But such happy relations did not long continue. On the 31st of October, 1873, the steamer *Virginus*, sailing under American colors and carrying a United States registry, was captured on the high seas by the *Tornado*, a Spanish war vessel, and on the afternoon of the 1st of November taken into the port of Santiago de Cuba.

General Burriel, the commandant of the city, summoned a court-martial, and, in spite of the protests of the American consul, condemned to death at the first sitting four of the passengers—General W. A. C. Ryan, an Irish patriot, and three Cubans. They were shot on the morning of November 4. On the 7th twelve other passengers were executed, and on the 8th

Captain Fry and his entire crew, numbering thirty-six, making the total number of executions fifty-three.

As soon as news of the capture reached Madrid General Sickles (November 6) called upon President Castelar and represented to him the difficulties that might arise in case the ship had been taken on the high seas bearing United States colors. Upon General Sickles's suggestion the President of the Spanish Republic at once telegraphed to the Captain-General to await orders before taking any steps in regard to the captured vessel and crew. On the 7th Mr. Fish telegraphed to General Sickles that the capture of an American vessel on the high seas presented a very grave question, and that the execution of prisoners with such haste was inhuman and in violation of the civilization of the age—that if American citizens had been unlawfully executed the most ample reparation would be demanded.

This telegram was communicated to the minister of state, who replied that the Spanish Government would spontaneously do all required by public law and treaty obligation.

On the 13th General Sickles had an interview with the minister of state, who informed him of the execution of forty-nine other prisoners on the 7th and 8th, and told him that the telegram of the 6th had not reached Havana until the 7th, and then, owing to interruption of telegraphic communication, could not be transmitted to Santiago de Cuba in time to stay the executions, but that they had now ceased.

In accordance with instructions from Mr. Fish, General Sickles, on the 14th, protested by note against these executions as brutal and barbarous, and stated that ample reparation would be demanded. The next day he received from the minister of state an ill-tempered reply, rejecting the protest as inadmissible when neither the Cabinet of Washington nor that of Madrid had sufficient data upon which to ground a complaint. On the day this reply was received General Sickles, following out telegraphic instructions from Washington, made a formal demand, by note, for the restoration of the *Virginus*, the surrender of the survivors, a salute to the United States flag, and the punishment of the guilty officials. In case of a refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days, General Sickles was instructed by his Government, at the expiration of that period, to close the legation and leave Madrid. On the 15th Mr. Fish telegraphed that more executions were

reported from Cuba, and that if Spain could not redress these outrages the United States would. This report, however, subsequently proved to be erroneous.

The formal reply to General Sickles's demand for reparation was received November 18. The Spanish Government declared (1) that it would make no reparation until satisfied that an offense had been committed against the flag of the United States, and (2) that when so convinced, through its own sources of information, or by the showing of the United States, due reparation would be made. General Sickles telegraphed to Mr. Fish that, regarding this as a refusal, within the sense of his instructions, he proposed, unless otherwise ordered, to close the legation forthwith and leave Madrid. Mr. Fish's instructions had been to wait twelve days after date of the dispatch—that would have been the 26th.

The representations made at Washington by the Spanish minister were of a much more satisfactory character than those made to General Sickles at Madrid. Mr. Fish therefore instructed General Sickles to remain at his post until the 26th, and if no accommodations were reached by that time he could demand his passports. By the time this dispatch reached Madrid General Sickles had already asked for his passports, but had not received the reply of the Spanish Government. On the 26th he received a note from the Spanish minister asking for a postponement to the 25th of December, and promising that if by that time Spain could not show that she had the right on her side—i. e., that the *Virginus* had no right to sail under the United States flag—she would comply with the demands of the United States. General Sickles replied that he could not accept such a proposal, but that he would inform his Government of it, and take the responsibility of deferring his departure.

Meanwhile the Spanish minister at Washington had proposed arbitration, but Mr. Fish declined to submit to arbitration the question of an indignity to the United States flag. The minister then asked for a delay, but Mr. Fish told him that delay was impossible in view of the approaching meeting of Congress; that unless settled beforehand the question would have to be referred to Congress.

On the 27th Mr. Fish, thinking that General Sickles had left Madrid, accepted a proposition made by Admiral Polo.

A protocol of this conference was drawn up and signed on

the 29th November, 1873. By the terms of this agreement Spain stipulated to restore the vessel forthwith, to surrender the survivors of her passengers and crew, and on the 25th of December to salute the flag of the United States. If, however, before that date Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the United States that the *Virginus* was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States the salute should be dispensed with, but in such case the United States would expect a disclaimer of intent of indignity to its flag.

If it should be proved to satisfaction of the United States, on or before 25th of December, that the *Virginus* did not lawfully carry the flag of the United States and was not entitled to American papers, the United States agreed to institute legal proceedings against the vessel and against any persons who might appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith; and Spain, on her part, agreed to investigate the conduct of those of her authorities who had infringed Spanish laws or treaty obligations, and to inflict punishment on those who had offended. Other reclamations were to be the subject of consideration between the two governments.

The time, place, and manner for the surrender of the *Virginus* and the survivors, and for the salute to the flag, were to be arranged between Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo within the next two days.¹

Admiral Polo was unable to carry out this last clause owing to delay on the part of his Government in sending the necessary instructions.

During this delay Congress met and the President in his message, December 1, 1873, said:

I wish to renew the expression of my conviction, that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island.

The embargoing of American estates in Cuba; cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government; the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands; and, finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, have culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war.

He also stated that, pending negotiations with Spain, he had ordered the Secretary of the Navy to put our Navy on a war footing.

¹ Foreign Relations, 1874-75, p. 987.

On the 8th of December an agreement was signed by Mr Fish and Admiral Polo arranging for the surrender of the *Virginus* and the surviving passengers, which was duly carried out.

On the 10th of December Admiral Polo submitted to the State Department a large number of documents and depositions to show that the *Virginus* had no right to sail under the United States flag. These were referred to the Attorney-General, and on the 17th he gave his opinion that the evidence was conclusive that the *Virginus*, although registered in New York on the 26th of September, 1870, in the name of Patterson, who made oath, as required by law, that he was the owner, was in fact the property of certain Cubans and was controlled by them.

In conclusion the Attorney-General said:

Spain, no doubt, has a right to capture a vessel with an American register and carrying the American flag found in her waters assisting, or endeavoring to assist, the insurrection in Cuba, but she has no right to capture such a vessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that, in violation of the neutrality or navigation laws of the United States, she was on her way to assist said rebellion. Spain may defend her territory and people from the hostile attacks of what is, or appears to be, an American vessel; but she has no jurisdiction whatever over the question as to whether or not such vessel is on the high seas in violation of any law of the United States. Spain can not rightfully raise that question as to the *Virginus*, but the United States may, and, as I understand the protocol, they have agreed to do it, and, governed by that agreement and without admitting that Spain would otherwise have any interest in the question, I decide that the *Virginus*, at the time of her capture, was without right and improperly carrying the American flag.

This decision was communicated to the Spanish authorities, and according to the agreement the salute to the United States flag was dispensed with, and on the 3d of January, 1874, Admiral Polo, on behalf of his Government, expressed a disclaimer of an intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

Meanwhile, December 6, General Sickles, by telegraph, offered his resignation, as the result of certain reports that his conduct had been disapproved. Mr. Fish replied that such reports were unauthorized; that no dissatisfaction had been expressed or intimated, and that it was deemed important that he remain at his post. On the 16th General Sickles requested that the telegram tendering his resignation and the reply be published. Mr. Fish declined to do so, as the resignation was

hypothetical. On the 20th General Sickles again tendered his resignation and it was accepted.

The steamship *Virginus* foundered off Cape Fear December 26, 1873, while being conveyed to the United States in charge of an officer of the Navy.

By the protocol of November 29 the question of reciprocal reclamations was left to be decided through the ordinary channel of diplomatic negotiation. On the 30th of December the Spanish minister at Washington presented a claim for indemnity for injuries sustained by the Spanish Government through means of the steamer *Virginus*. These claims were rejected by the State Department, on the ground that the fraudulent registry of the vessel was an offense punishable by the municipal law of the United States, involving no possible question of controversy with any foreign government; that at the time of the departure of the vessel from New York the validity of her papers was not questioned; that there was nothing in her build, equipment, cargo, or destination to excite suspicion or to authorize proceedings against her at law or detention by the President, and that it was a universally admitted doctrine in the law of nations that a neutral or friendly government could not be held responsible for shipments of arms, munitions, or material of war by private individuals at their own risk and peril and as a private speculation.¹

On the 10th of February, 1874, Mr. Fish instructed Mr. Caleb Cushing, who succeeded General Sickles at Madrid, to demand of the Spanish Government indemnity for injuries to the passengers and crew of the *Virginus*, especially for the families of such as were executed at Santiago de Cuba. The demand was to be made irrespective of the nationality of the parties on the general ground of the illegality of the capture. These negotiations were carried on for more than a year before the matter was finally settled.

Great Britain also made reclamations for indemnities for the families of the 19 British subjects executed at Santiago, and an agreement between Great Britain and Spain was reached during the fall of 1874, by which £7,700 was paid to the British Government, to be distributed among the families of the deceased, at the rate of £300 for each of the nine colored men

¹The correspondence relating to the steamer *Virginus* will be found in the Foreign Relations, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

and £500 for each of the ten white men. The English Government was required to render an account and to refund such part of the amount as was not claimed.

The case of the United States was much more complicated, as several of those executed were neither English nor United States citizens. The United States claimed indemnity for all not claimed as subjects by the British Government. This raised many delicate questions of international law, and finally, February 16, 1875, an agreement was arrived at between Mr. Cushing and the Spanish minister of state, by which Spain allowed the United States \$80,000 in full of all indemnity. The allowance was unconditional, the distribution to be made by the United States Government in its discretion, and no accountability was required, as in the case of England. This indemnity was promptly paid by Spain.

One other matter connected with the *Virginus* episode still remained open. By the terms of the protocol Spain promised to bring to trial General Burriel and the other officials concerned in the massacre of Santiago. General Burriel returned to Spain and attempted in the press to justify his conduct. Soon after reaching Spain Mr. Cushing was instructed to demand the fulfillment of this part of the agreement. While these points were in dispute between Mr. Cushing and the Spanish Government, General Burriel was promoted to be a field marshal in the Spanish army. This created great indignation in the United States and the negotiations were pressed at Madrid. For over two years this matter was pressed upon the Spanish Government, but the only satisfaction ever obtained was a statement from the minister of state that the supreme council of war had declared itself competent to try General Burriel, and had begun proceedings by the appointment of a prosecuting officer and a secretary. It is needless to say that Burriel was never brought to justice.

After the settlement of the *Virginus* reclamations the Government of the United States addressed itself once more to the task of forcing a settlement of the Cuban question in general. In his general instructions to Mr. Cushing before his departure for his post, Mr. Fish (February 6, 1874) expressed the policy of the Administration at considerable length. After reviewing the main facts of the insurrection, which had then lasted more than five years, with little or no change in the military situa-

tion, and after referring to the rejection by Spain of the offers of mediation made by the United States at an early day of the trouble, he says:

In these circumstances, the question what decision the United States shall take is a serious and difficult one, not to be determined without careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or in Cuba.

Withal the President can not but regard independence, and emancipation, of course, as the only certain, and even the necessary, solution of the question of Cuba. And, in his mind, all incidental questions are quite subordinate to those, the larger objects of the United States in this respect.

It requires to be borne in mind that, in so far as we may contribute to the solution of these questions, this Government is not actuated by any selfish or interested motive. The President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation into an independent republic of freemen, in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America.¹

For some months Mr. Cushing was, as we have seen, occupied with the negotiations in the *Virginus* case. After nearly two years had elapsed since the instructions to Mr. Cushing above quoted, the Grant administration determined, in view of the unchanged condition of the Cuban struggle, to bring matters to an issue and to force, if need be, the hand of the Spanish Government. On the 5th of November, 1875, Mr. Fish addressed a long letter of instruction to Mr. Cushing. After reviewing the course of the insurrection, the interests of the United States affected thereby, the numerous claims arising therefrom, many of them still unsettled, the persistent refusal of Spain to redress these grievances, and the general neglect on her part of treaty obligations, he concludes:

In the absence of any prospect of a termination of the war or of any change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, he (the President) feels that the time is at hand when it may be the duty of other governments to intervene, solely with a view of bringing to an end a disastrous and destructive conflict and of restoring peace in the island of Cuba. No government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of this island than is that of the United States, and none has suffered as the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the past six or seven years. He will, therefore, feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light, and accompanied by an expression of the views above presented, for the consideration of Congress.

¹ Foreign Relations, 1874-75, p. 859.

Mr. Cushing was instructed to read this note to the Spanish minister of state. At the same time a copy was sent to General Robert C. Schenck, United States minister at London, with instructions to read the same to Lord Derby, and to suggest to him that it would be agreeable to the United States if the British Government would support by its influence the position assumed by the Grant administration.

In the course of a few days copies of this note were sent to our representatives at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon, and St. Petersburg, with instructions to communicate its purport orally, or by reading the note, to the governments to which they were accredited, and to ask their intervention with Spain in the interests of terminating the state of affairs existing in Cuba.

The success of this move depended upon the attitude of the British Government with reference to the position assumed by the United States. If Great Britain acquiesced in the position taken by the Cabinet at Washington and promised her influence in support of that position, the mere expression of her approval of intervention would have forced Spain to whatever terms the two governments might jointly have dictated, or to a settlement of the question by the concession of liberal reforms without waiting for any action on the part of those governments. On the other hand, the refusal of Great Britain to cooperate with the United States would strengthen Spain in the policy she was pursuing. Mr. Fish, therefore, instructed Mr. Cushing to delay the presentation of the note of November 5 until General Schenck could communicate it to the British Government and find out whether Lord Derby would support his position. In other words, the tone in which Mr. Cushing would communicate the American note to the Spanish cabinet would depend entirely upon the attitude of Lord Derby.

An unforeseen event occurred, however, which materially interfered with Mr. Fish's plans. Mr. Cushing's representations at Madrid on the general subject of our differences with Spain met with greater success than was anticipated. On the 16th of November, before the arrival of Mr. Fish's instruction of the 5th, he received a note from the Spanish minister of state, under date of November 15, in answer to his repeated demands, which was eminently friendly in spirit, conceding in substance or effect almost everything demanded by the United

States in the way of special grievances, and repeating the assurances of the trial of General Burriel. The substance of this note was at once communicated by cable to the Department at Washington. This information placed the Administration in a rather awkward position. If Spain had really promised to concede all the specific demands of the United States, the American note would fall rather flat upon the ears of the European cabinets. Still Congress was about to meet, the country was well weary of the condition in Cuba, and was expecting some definite recommendation from the Executive. The full text of the Spanish note of November 15 would not reach Washington before the opening of the session. On the 19th Mr. Fish cabled to General Schenck to delay reading the American note to Lord Derby until further instructions. This, of course, put a check upon Mr. Cushing at Madrid, as he had been instructed to await the outcome of events in London.

The receipt of the American note on the 25th threw Mr. Cushing into a state of intense excitement. He immediately cabled his opinion to Mr. Fish:

If Great Britain cooperates Spain will succumb, in sullen despair, to whatever terms the two governments may jointly dictate; but if Great Britain refuses to cooperate, Spain will conclude that she has the sympathy of all European powers; more especially as she thinks she has now gone, by her note of the 15th, to the ultimate point in satisfaction of each of the particular griefs of the United States.

In other words there will be war, and a popular, though desperate one, on the part of Spain, unless she can be convinced that the real and true object of the contemplated measure is to prevent war, as I understand it to be intended. But to ward off war will exact the steady exercise of all my personal influence here (which my colleagues tell me is great), and will require that influence to be efficiently backed by my Government, both here and at Washington.

He therefore asked for further instructions, provided a negative answer came from Great Britain. Mr. Cushing's position was delicate in the extreme. Upon the tone in which the American note was communicated to the Spanish Government hung the alternative of war or peace. On the 26th he again cabled to Secretary Fish, asking permission to present a copy of the note to the Spanish minister instead of merely reading it, and adding, "will you authorize me, after the Spanish minister is informed (in whatever way) of the contents of the document, to talk to him as a friend and well-wisher regarding what, in my opinion, Spain ought to do and may honorably do in this emergency?"

On the 27th Mr. Fish cabled him not to wait for a reply from Great Britain; that he might speak in the manner indicated in his dispatch of the day before, provided that it did not do away with the object of the instruction; that the note was "not intended as minatory in any sense, but in the spirit of friendship, as a notice of a necessity which may be forced upon the President; but which he hopes to avoid, and desires Spain to aid him in escaping." He also indicated the tone of the forthcoming message to Congress.

In his message to Congress, December 7, 1875, President Grant discountenanced the recognition of either belligerency or independence; referred to the injuries resulting to the United States and to its citizens from the long-continued struggle, which was carried on without regard for the laws of civilized warfare and without prospect of termination; intimated intervention as an ultimate necessity unless satisfactory results could soon be reached, and referred to the pending negotiations with the Spanish Government, with the hope that the proposals of the 15th, not then received in full, would afford the relief required and lead to a satisfactory settlement.¹

When the Spanish proposals were received, the cabinet decided, notwithstanding the concessions on the subject of the specific grievances of the United States, not to back down from the position taken by Mr. Fish in the note of November 5 on the general question of Cuba, and the representatives of the United States abroad were accordingly instructed to continue to press upon the attention of the governments to which they were accredited the question of intervention.

The American note was presented to the Spanish Government on the 30th of November and on the same day General Schenck read it to Lord Derby, who promised to give an answer by the 2d of December. Meanwhile, having heard of the Spanish proposals, Lord Derby, in the promised interview, informed General Schenck that her Majesty's Government preferred not to discuss the American note until the President should have had time to consider the Spanish proposals.

Through Mr. Cushing's friendly representations, and in view of the President's message discountenancing recognition of either independence or belligerency, the Spanish minister, Mr. Calderon, received the communication of November 5 threat-

¹ This message was quoted at length by President McKinley in his first annual message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1897.

ening intervention in good part, and expressed his intention of answering it after he should have had time to consider it carefully.

The reply of Great Britain was given to General Schenck in an interview with Lord Derby on January 25, 1876. It was in substance that he was convinced that Spain would not listen to mediation, and that the British Government was not prepared to bring pressure to bear upon her in case she refused; that the Spanish Government hoped to finish the Carlist war in the spring, and would then be in a position to put forth its whole military strength for the reduction of Cuba. In conclusion, therefore, Lord Derby thought "that if nothing were contemplated beyond an amicable interposition, having peace for its object, the time was ill chosen and the move premature." The answers of the other powers were unsatisfactory or evasive, none of them being willing to bring pressure to bear upon the Government of young Alfonso while the Carlist war was on his hands.

The answer of Spain was finally given in the form of a note dated February 3, 1876, addressed to the representatives of Spain in other countries, including the United States, communicated to Mr. Cushing on the 19th. This answer, written by Mr. Calderon y Collantes, was in good temper. He stated that the insurrection was supported and carried on largely by negroes, mulattoes, Chinese, deserters, and adventurers; that they carried on a guerilla warfare from their mountain retreats; that Spain had sufficient forces on the island to defeat them in the field; that the triumph of Spain would soon be followed by the total abolition of slavery and the introduction of administrative reforms. The number of vessels of war and troops in Cuba was enumerated to show that Spain was putting forth a reasonable effort to bring the rebellion to a close, and statistics were quoted to show that the trade between Cuba and the United States, as well as the general trade of the island, had actually increased largely since the outbreak of the insurrection. Finally he declared that while individual foreigners had suffered, Spain had done justice to all claims presented.

In conversation with Mr. Cushing, Mr. Calderon intimated that Spain, although she would resist to the uttermost armed intervention, might be willing, under certain circumstances, to accept the mediation of the United States in Cuba, and he invited a frank statement of what the United States would

advise or wish Spain to do with regard to Cuba. In reply to this suggestion Mr. Fish, after disclaiming, on the part of the United States, all intention of annexing Cuba, stated the following points as the wish of his Government:

(1) The mutual and reciprocal observance of treaty obligations, and a full, friendly, and liberal understanding and interpretation of all doubtful treaty provisions, wherever doubt or question may exist.

(2) Peace, order, and good government in Cuba, which involves prompt and effective measures to restore peace, and the establishment of a government suited to the spirit and necessities of the age, liberal in its provisions, wherein justice can be meted out to all alike, according to defined and well-established provisions.

(3) Gradual but effectual emancipation of the slaves.

(4) Improvement of commercial facilities and the removal of the obstructions now existing in the way of trade and commerce.

In reply to these suggestions Mr. Calderon handed Mr. Cushing a note, dated April 16, 1876, in which he represented that His Majesty's Government was in full accord with Mr. Fish's suggestions. Taking them up one by one he replied:

(1) The Government of His Majesty is in entire conformity as regards complying, for its part, with all the stipulations of the existing treaties, and giving to them a perfect, friendly, and liberal interpretation in all that which may be the subject of doubt or question.

(2) The Government of the King likewise proposes, because it believes it necessary, to change in a liberal sense the régime hitherto followed in the Island of Cuba, not only in its administrative but also in its political part.

(3) Not merely gradual and genuine but rapid emancipation of the slaves, because the Government of His Majesty recognizes and unreservedly proclaims that slavery neither can nor ought to be maintained in any of its dominions, by reason of its being an anti-Christian institution and opposed to present civilization.

(4) The Government of the King finds itself in complete accord not only as to increasing but as to extending to the furthest possible limit all commercial facilities, and causing the disappearance of all the obstacles which to-day exist, and which hinder the rapid and free course of commercial negotiations.

These promises and assurances of the Spanish Government completely thwarted Mr. Fish's plans, and, together with Lord Derby's reply, put all further attempts at intervention out of the question.

The substance of Mr. Fish's note threatening intervention appeared unofficially in the press of Europe and America in December, 1875, and attracted such general attention that in January the House asked for the correspondence. In reply Mr. Fish submitted to the President for transmission on the 21st the note of November 5, together with a few carefully chosen extracts from the correspondence between himself and Mr. Cushing,¹ but nothing was given that might indicate that the United States had appealed to the powers of Europe to countenance intervention. As rumors to this effect had, however, appeared in the press, the House called the next day for whatever correspondence had taken place with foreign powers in regard to Cuba. Mr. Fish replied that "no correspondence has taken place during the past year with any European government, other than Spain, in regard to the Island of Cuba," but that the note of November 5 had been orally communicated to several European governments by reading the same.² This was putting a very strict and a very unusual construction upon the term "correspondence," to say the least. The dispatches, notes, and telegrams that pass between a government and its representatives abroad are the only recognized means of communicating with foreign powers, and are always spoken of as the correspondence with those powers. The whole affair reveals a curious lack of candor and of courage on the part of Mr. Fish. He was trying to shield either the Administration or himself, and did not wish the American public to know that he had reversed the time-honored policy of the State Department by appealing to the powers of Europe to intervene in what had been uniformly treated, from the days of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, as a purely American question. At any rate, the correspondence was suppressed for twenty years. On the 24th of March, 1896, the Senate called for "copies of all dispatches, notes, and telegrams in the Department of State, from and after the note from Secretary Fish to Mr. Cushing of November 5, 1875, and including that note, until the pacification of Cuba in 1878, which relate to mediation or intervention by the United States in the

¹ House Ex. Doc. No. 90, Forty-fourth Congress, first session.

² House Ex. Doc. No. 100, Forty-fourth Congress, first session.

affairs of that island, together with all correspondence with foreign governments relating to the same topic." On the 15th of April President Cleveland transmitted the "correspondence" called for, which forms a document of 137 pages.¹

When Mr. Fish was approached by a reporter on the subject of his alleged departure from the Monroe doctrine, not only in recognizing the right of European powers to intervene in Cuban affairs, but in a measure inviting such intervention, he adroitly turned the question by asserting that the real author of the principle enunciated in President Monroe's message was neither the President himself nor, as has been frequently stated, his Secretary of State and successor, John Quincy Adams, but Canning. Mr. Cushing also seemed to think that the United States had taken a long stride forward in cutting loose from its tradition in this particular. In a dispatch to Mr. Fish, December 6, 1875, he says:

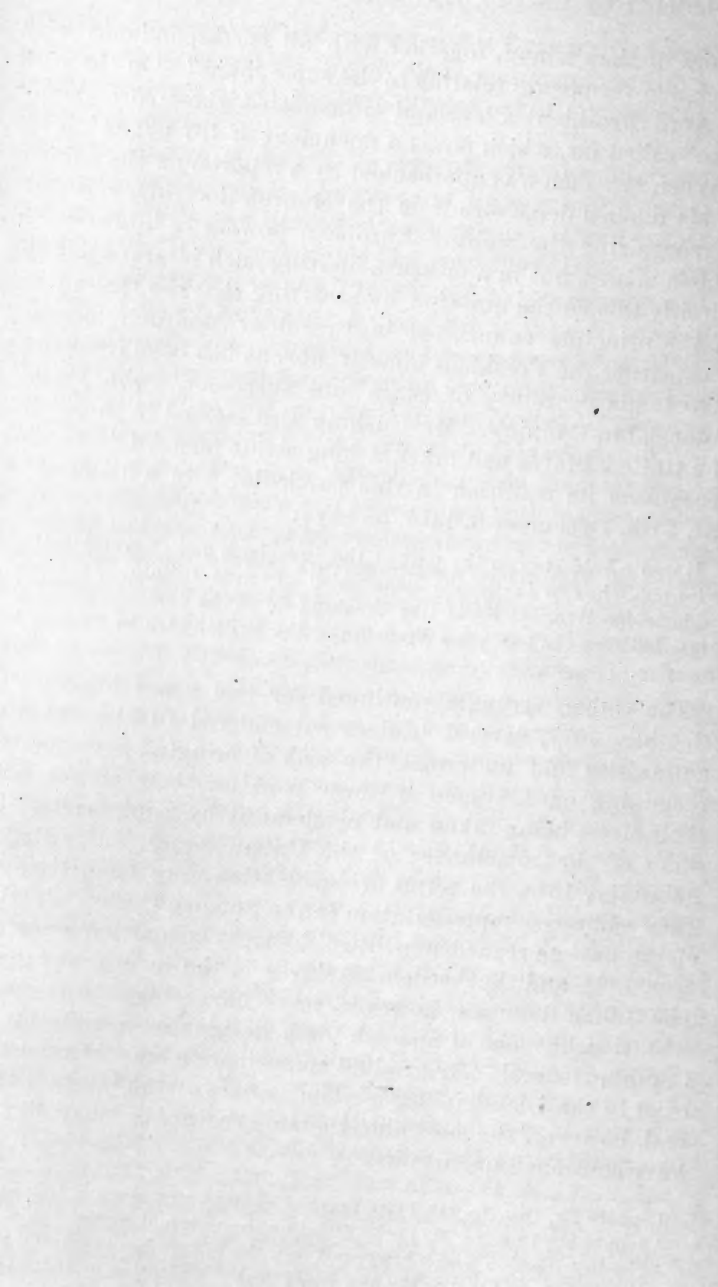
It was a bold step on the part of the President, and it seems to me a wise one, thus to invite the cooperation of Great Britain. It opens a wide perspective. It looks like breaking down the last barrier of distrust between the two great branches of the British race in Europe and America.

The Cuban struggle continued for two years longer. In October, 1877, several leaders surrendered to the Spanish authorities and undertook the task of bringing over the few remaining ones. Some of these paid for their efforts with their lives, being taken and condemned by court-martial by order of the commander of the Cuban forces. Finally, in February, 1878, the terms of pacification were made known. They embraced representation in the Spanish Cortes, oblivion of the past as regarded political offences committed since the year 1868, and the freedom of slaves in the insurgent ranks.² The Cuban deputies, however, have never been truly representative, but men of Spanish birth, designated usually by the Captain-General. By gradual emancipation slavery ceased to exist in the island in 1885. The powers of the Captain-General, however, the most objectionable feature of Spanish rule, have continued uncurtailed.³

¹ Senate Ex. Doc. No. 213, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.

² Senate Ex. Doc. No. 79, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.

³ The insurrection which broke out in Cuba in 1895 has presented in the main the same features as the ten years' war. A solution of the question in the near future seems now certain, but as the correspondence of the last three years is not yet accessible it has not been deemed expedient to attempt to discuss here the more recent aspects of the question.



XVII.—THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND.

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THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND:

By BERNARD C. STEINER.

There is no part of Maryland's provincial history which is more important, or which has been more inexplicable to the earlier writers on Maryland's history, than the Protestant Revolution of 1689. The recent publication of the Maryland archives and the recovery of several volumes of these records which had been lost for many years now render it possible to reconstruct a fairly accurate picture of that movement. This is the intention of this paper, giving a record of the events in the Revolution from day to day.

With regard to the origin of the revolution, two theories have prevailed.¹ The old view voiced by McMahon was that the Province was quiet and peaceful while Charles, Third Lord Baltimore and Second Lord Proprietary, resided there for nearly twenty years; that this was the golden age of Maryland, when it was happy because it had no history. When he returned to England, designing men deluded the people and overthrew his power.

This view was strongly combated by Dr. F. E. Sparks in a monograph written by him on the Causes of the Maryland Revolution of 1689.² Fiske, in his *Old Virginia, and Her Neighbors*, has followed Sparks. According to this position, there had been a long and vexatious series of difficulties between the Proprietary and the Colonists, and the Revolution was the natural result of the differences, complicated with contemporaneous events in Europe. Sparks further shows that family interests were largely responsible for the position of many, and that marriage and pedigree played an important part in the disturbances. These points have been easily proved by him, and need no further discussion. He takes, however, a more hostile position toward the Proprietary than I consider

¹ *History of Maryland*, pp. 223, 228, 232.

² *J. H. U., Studies in Hist. and Pol. Sci.*, 1896.

justified, as will be seen. The movement was engineered by men who were his bitterest enemies, but they could find little to allege against him with any claim of truth.

When he returned to England, he made his infant son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, the nominal governor, and put the government into commission to be administered in the name of his heir.¹ The councilors were made deputy governors. Why no single head was selected we do not know; but, as usual, such a many-headed executive was inefficient. Shortly after Lord Baltimore's return to England James II became king. Though of the same religious faith as the monarch,² Baltimore's character was far different from his, and the position of the nobleman, as Lord Proprietary of a Province with great powers, placed him in a necessary antagonism to the King, whose purpose was to overthrow all the colonial charters. In New England he proceeded rapidly, and Andros, his lieutenant, was in full control for a time, but in the case of Maryland slower methods were used. A quo warranto was not brought against the charter until the spring of 1687, and the legal proceedings had not been prosecuted to completion when the Stuart dynasty fell from the throne. Thus Lord Baltimore is seen to have had no cause for unmixed regret at the transfer of the crown from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant. He might hope still to retain his Province, and would probably have done so if hostility to charters in England had not been aided by successful insurrection in Maryland.

The first session of the assembly in the Province after Lord Baltimore's departure was held at St. Mary's in the fall of 1686, Henry Darnall presiding³ as Keeper of the Great Seal. The bills passed at that session were for paying the public levy, advancing trade, and the like, and were cheerfully assented to by the Proprietary.⁴ The proceedings of the session are not extant, and though we may judge from inference that they were not entirely harmonious, yet the appropriation for the support of the government probably was passed without much difficulty. The appointment of certain persons as officials of the assembly, contrary to Lord Baltimore's objections, was

¹ McMahan, p. 219.

² McMahan, p. 220.

³ Md. Arch. Assembly IV, p. 127.

⁴ Sparks, pp. 94, 96, points out that Baltimore had directed the taking of an oath of fidelity before he left Maryland, and that an unsuccessful attempt was made to have it administered at this session.

severely censured by him,¹ and he writes the council to remember that "I ever took care to continue good men in their places, as an encouragement to such to continue just and faithful." In the future he hopes that they will "encourage good men and, by that means, both I and the people there will be well served, the Province will flourish, and you will all be happy."

For two years after this session of the assembly, matters went on quietly and the loyalty of the people to the Proprietary seemed to have undergone no diminution. Baltimore had originally intended to return to Maryland at the end of this period,² and had he done so the course of affairs would have been far different. A strong man, who knew the people and needed not to wait for authority from home, might have repressed all dissatisfaction. But for some reason, probably to ward off attacks on his charter, he stayed in England and sent over in his stead William Joseph, of London. Of this person we know almost nothing before or after his brief term of office, but from what we there learn of his character³ we feel that Dr. Browne has judged him aright in calling him "a foolish, wordy man, who had given offence by * * * his high notions of prerogative."

Baltimore sent a letter telling the council that he had "soe greate a Carracter and Recommendacon" of Joseph that he made him one of his deputies and president "upon all occasions of business, either in my Council or Provinciall Court." The letter goes on to state that no further change in the government is intended, and that the existing council is to be continued, with a quorum of three members, of whom Mr. Joseph and Colonel Darnall are always to be two.⁴ Mr. Joseph was sworn in as president of the council on October 3, 1688, and then took the helm of state.

Five days previous to this, the council had received the news of the birth of a son to James II. The Privy Council of England had ordered Baltimore on June 10, the day of the infant's birth, "to cause notice thereof to be forthwith given by proclamacon" and to appoint days "for a solemn thanks-

¹ Council IV, 16.

² Council, IV, p. 15.

³ Hist. of Md., p. 149.

⁴ Council, IV, 42. The other councilors were Col. Thos. Taylor, Col. Vincent Low, Col. Wm. Digges, Maj. Nicholas Sewall, Col. Edward Pye, and Clement Hill.

giving to Almighty God for this inestimable Blessing," and "other expressions of publick Rejoyceings, sutable to this greate occasion." They express no doubt of his "ready Compliance herewith;" but he seems to have been in no hurry, waiting until July 14 before he sent to his council a copy of this letter. In the letter inclosing this copy he directs the wishes of the Privy Council to be carried out, and an address "to be signed by the most substantial inhabitants" and "sent by the very first opportunity for me to present to his Ma'ty."¹

On receiving the letters, the council ordered a day to be "set apart for the proclaiming and solemnizing" so great an event,² that all labor cease on that day, all ships and vessels in the Province "spread their flaggs and discharge their guns," and Mr. Francis Pennington, "Preist of the Society," be requested to be at St. Mary's Chapel to "render thanks to the Divine Majesty." The holding of Roman Catholic services of thanksgiving was obviously not a measure to quiet the fears of suspicious Protestants. Proclamations were to be sent throughout the Province,³ and all the militia was to be present at the reading of these, while Capt. Samuel Phillips, his Lordship's Admiral, was directed to carry to all the shipping the glad news and to enjoin on them to show their joy in the prescribed manner. Even those negroes who had been condemned at the last provincial court were now pardoned.⁴

The address which Baltimore recommended was duly drawn up and signed by the council and ninety more "of the best of the inhabitants."⁵ It is sufficiently adulatory to satisfy the most extreme adherent of the King. When the assembly met in November, there was passed, without any apparent protest,⁶ a bill for a "perpetuall comemoration and thanksgiving on every tenth day of June for the birth of the Prince." In addition to the official address, two private ones were prepared, one of which was sent by the inhabitants of St. Clements and Chaptico Hundreds in St. Mary's County.⁷ These were stopped by the council, as they were not intended to go

¹ Council IV, 40, 41.

² Council, 41, 44. Different days for St. Mary's and the other counties. Arrangements not completed until October 5.

³ Council IV, p. 45. Text of proclamation given at p. 58.

⁴ Council IV, 48, 49. Oct. 13.

⁵ Text of it in Council IV, 59.

⁶ Assembly IV, 184, 185, 210; Council IV, 64, 223.

⁷ Council IV, p. 50.

through Baltimore's¹ hands, and were sent to him, that he might do with them as he would.

Now all this rejoicing over the birth of a child who should rivet upon England a Roman Catholic line of monarchs was no more pleasing to the Protestants of Maryland than it was to those of England. The close relation of the colonists to the mother country, and of colonial politics to the course of affairs in England, can not be urged too strongly. Through a forgetfulness of this fact the revolution in Maryland has been described as inexplicable. The people of Maryland were moved by the same motives as those in England; they had the same fear—call it unreasonable if you will—of Popish persecution and domination, and the same devotion to the cause of liberty, as they understood it, and to Protestantism. When we add to this, the facts that the Lord Proprietary had been some years absent; that his locum tenens seems to have been thoroughly incompetent to fill his place; that some of the prominent men of the Province, such as Nehemiah Blakiston, had become enemies of the Proprietary, for one reason or another, and that a crafty demagogue was one of the leaders of the opposition, we find no difficulty in accounting for the Protestant Revolution in Maryland.

So long as James sat on his throne, all was comparatively peaceful and no signs of the storm appeared. Pursuant to Baltimore's command,² the assembly was called together in November, 1688, to pass a law prohibiting the exportation of tobacco in bulk. When the legislature met, the session was opened by Joseph with a most curious and ill-advised speech.³ He was evidently a man who believed most completely in the divine right of kings, and his high prerogative ideas could not be acceptable to many of the provincials. He begins by thanking God that they have met, and tells the assembly that "Divine Providence hath Ordered us thus to meet." This he proves in this way, "that there is no power but of God, and the Power by which we are Assembled here is undoubtedly Derived from God to the King and from the King to his Excellency the Lord Proprietary and from his said Lordship to Us, the power, therefore, whereof I speak being as said: First,

¹ Council IV, p. 64, 223.

² Council IV, 46.

³ Assembly IV, 148 and ff; Council IV, 61 ff and 221 ff give account of this session.

in God and from God; secondly, in the King and from the King; thirdly, in his Lordship and from his Lordship; fourthly, in Us." The assembly should first consider its duty to God, which is to make "Good and wholesome Laws, whereby to punish all publick and Scandalous Offences," and especially drunkenness, adultery, swearing, and Sabbath breaking. He next proceeds to deliver a moral discourse against these sins severally, which, however suitable it might have been from a pulpit, was surely out of place from the governor's chair.

Secondly—for, like the preacher of the day, his discourse was duly divided into heads—he turns to the duty owed to the King, which duty in general is to keep his commands, as he is the "Lord's Anointed," and "by God appointed over us to rule, and in especial to pass an act prohibiting the exportation of bulk tobacco, and a second act providing for a thanksgiving day, annually, on account of the birth of the prince."

Thirdly, the duty to the Proprietary, which is to "provide well for the People, for that by so doing we provide as well for my Lord as my Lord desires." He hopes no one will "endeavour to Divide the hearts of the People from my Lord, or my Lord from the People," and, reciting to them the great benefits received from the Proprietary, urges the assembly to pay "justly and freely * * * what is or ought to be my Lord's dues."

Fourthly, "that you take all Due Care of Yourselves, that is to say of the People, whose Representatives you are, and this you can not better do than by providing * * * good and wholesome Laws." Having thus exhausted his subject, Joseph adds two short paragraphs to his speech; the first a vague threat, "by way of Advice, that before you Begin to make Laws you do not begin to breake Laws;" the second, a definite demand that each member "take the Oath of Fidelity" to the Proprietary. This was not a newly elected assembly, but one which had already, at a previous session, taken the oath of fidelity, and the demand that the oath be repeated naturally caused trouble. The whole speech shows a narrow-minded, pedantic man, little fitted to cope with emergencies, and one who insisted on the form of power, not being content with its substance. The four members present of the upper house took the oath without protest,¹ but the lower house steadfastly refused to follow this example. They first plead that

¹ Joseph was one of them, Assembly IV, 153.

they have already taken the oath, to which the upper house answer that that was at an earlier session and that the oath should be taken whenever the governor appoints.¹ The lower house claim that there is no law that the assembly take such an oath at this time, to which the upper house reply that they are asked to take the oath not as a body, but as individuals resident in the Province.² They add that they "will not proceed to any Business, until Compliance in this Matter." This threat was ill advised, and the lower house rejoin that they hope the upper one will dispatch "the Business for which this Assembly was Convened." They are firm not to take the oath, unless statutory authority therefor be found, and protest that, while they must preserve the privileges of their house as "Representatives of the Freemen," yet their loyalty is complete.³

On receiving this message the upper house ask the lower house for a conference. This they refuse at first, but, finally, consent when told that the Proprietary is "now and at all times present in this his Upper House."⁴ Having come into the upper house, they are lectured by Joseph for their contumacy. This second speech increases our poor opinion of his ability. The lower house are told that even members of Parliament must take such oath to the King, and that failure to take the oath may bring on them "Banishment, fine, and Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Government." "Refusing Allegiance," says Joseph, "implies Rebellion," and "you have no privilege to break, Contemn, or disobey Laws." Having told them that a refusal to take the oath will give "Cause to Suspect your Loyalty" and that no business will be transacted till the oath be taken, Joseph dismisses the lower house, doubtless little pleased at the rating they had received.⁵

Two days later, the upper house having made a conciliatory tender in the meantime,⁶ the lower house send a message stating that as individuals they are willing to take an oath at any time, "not for fear of the Penalties, * * * But as it is Our duty and the natural and direct Result of Our Affection," and that they "highly resent Divers words and Expressions" in Joseph's speech. They next go on to make seven points, among them that they have never refused to take such an oath as is asked of members of Parliament; that there is a difference

¹ Assembly IV, 154, 155.

² Assembly IV, 156.

³ Assembly IV, 157.

⁴ Assembly IV, 158.

⁵ Assembly IV, 159.

⁶ Assembly IV, 160.

between fidelity and allegiance; that they break no law, but demand their rights; and that "the word Rebellion ought not to be in any Message * * * unless accompanied with an Impeachment against the * * * Persons that are guilty."¹

The councilors realized that they were going too far, and seizing hold of the constant statement of the lower house that, as individuals, they were willing to take the oath, they induced Joseph to prorogue the assembly for two days.² Immediately thereafter, the members of the lower house, having, as they thought, saved the privilege of their body, took the oath. The quarrel was a needless one, and it was not one to attach the prominent planters to the Proprietary government.

On the reconvening of the assembly, after a short and flamboyant speech³ from Joseph, the two houses fell to work and passed several useful bills, even though the lower house refused to enact⁴ the desired law against the exportation of bulk tobacco. There was, it is true, a quarrel between the two houses with reference to the appointment of a clerk to the joint committee on accounts,⁵ but this was only one of the differences of opinion which occurred at almost every session.

It was customary at every session for the lower house to appoint a committee on grievances to report their complaints. At this session eight grievances are complained of, but none of them are of great importance, or such as could have had much effect on the coming revolution.⁶ There is no charge of "any design hostile to their religion or their liberties."⁷ The complaints are of the exaction of money instead of tobacco in payment of dues, of excessive and wrongful fees, of need of more naval officers, of the annulling of a law about tobacco without an act of repeal, of the issuance of writs against persons without stating the causes of their apprehension, of wrongful seizure of food in peace by persons pretending power from the militia officers, of the inconvenient time when the Provincial court meets, and of wrongful exaction of a tax on tobacco in some cases.

To all of these complaints the upper house appear to have made satisfactory answer and to have given willing assurance that they would do what they could to remove the causes of

¹ Assembly IV, 162.

⁵ Assembly IV, 187 to 193, 202.

² Assembly IV, 163.

⁶ Assembly IV, 172.

³ Assembly IV, 164.

⁷ McMahan, p. 234.

⁴ Assembly IV, 198.

grievance.¹ The leaders of the Protestant Association, Jowles, Coode,² Cheseldyne, and others, were in the legislature, and the fact that no other grievances are alluded to than those above mentioned, goes far toward proving that there were none such of any importance.

The assembly adjourned on December 8, 1688, and, in a long letter written to Baltimore by the council on January 19, over a month later, they tell him "all things are peaceable and quiet. All that disturbs us is the noise of those troubles with you in England, which doth not altogether dismay us." They congratulate Baltimore for the "greatness of your soul" in "Raising a troop for his Maj'ties service" and express confidence that the Almighty will work all these troubles for good.³ This letter shows there was no long continued and openly expressed discontent in the Province.

There had been more or less trouble with the Indians for some time. In February, 1688, the Nanticokes killed a man and wounded severely another man and a woman on Middle River in Baltimore County.⁴ In March, 1688, a letter was received from Governor Dongan, of New York, telling of the invasion of the Five Nations by the French in the preceding year and asking for help in his warfare against the latter.⁵ This request for money was answered in due time by the council with zealous protestations of willingness to help,⁶ but with nothing else. This fact was later used by the enemies of this body to its prejudice.⁷

In October, the "Empèrour" of the Nanticokes complained of unfriendly acts on the part of some of the settlers towards his tribe,⁸ and in December the "King" of the Chapticos petitioned against encroachments on the part of some of the settlers. To Indian troubles the difficulties connected with the invasion of England by William were soon added.⁹ On

¹ Assembly IV, 203. Council IV, 63.

² Sparks, p. 99, points out that Coode's seat, as well as those of Hawkins and Clark, was contested, and that the upper house attempted to interfere with the lower one's right to manage such contests. This, of course, was a wrongful and tactless act.

³ Council IV, p. 65.

⁴ Council IV, pp. 5, 6, 10, 11, 18, 19, 31, 35.

⁵ Council IV, 26.

⁶ Council IV, 29.

⁷ Council IV, 124.

⁸ Council IV, 49.

⁹ Council IV, 56, 65, 223.

January 19, 1689, a proclamation was made by Joseph, that all the public arms be brought to the militia officers and by them to the sheriffs¹ and by them sent to St. Marys, or Mattapan, ² that smiths may repair them and return them to the militia companies. The commanders of the forces in each county are directed to send in a list of their commissioned officers and give notice of what vacancies there are in such positions that they may be filled. All this activity is caused by the "present juncture of Affaires in England and the Invasion thereof threatened by the Dutch" and is intended to put the Province in "good posture of defence." Alas! it was then over two months since William of Orange had landed at Torbay and only a month before the meeting of that Convention Parliament,³ which took the crown from the Stuarts forever. Had there been rapid communication between the colonies and England, or had Baltimore or some able man been at the head of affairs in Maryland, all might yet have gone well, but nothing was done. Week after week passed, the news of James's flight and William's success reached Maryland, and yet its government made no sign of yielding to the new power, or of proclaiming the new king. The council not only would not take the responsibility of making any movement themselves in that direction, but they endeavored to prevent the people from disturbing the existing order of things by proroguing the assembly until October.⁴

James II was still king in the Province of Maryland, though repudiated by the mother country. It is no wonder that men, seeing this strange delay in proclaiming the new monarch, should come to the conclusion that the Proprietary and his agents intended to remain faithful to the old dynasty and to make Maryland cast her lot with James and Roman Catholic France instead of with William and Protestant England. Why was the delay? On the part of Baltimore, there was no remissness. He was summoned before the Privy Council on February 20, 1689, and told that he should have William and Mary proclaimed in his Province, and this he promised to do.

¹ This was used against the Proprietary Government, it being said he wished to disarm the Protestants.

² The Proprietary's manor house.

³ The Maryland revolutionists thought they were imitating those in England. Council IV, 161.

⁴ Council IV, p. 67.

Six days later he was sent the form of a proclamation¹ and of the oaths to be taken by the colonists. The next day Baltimore sent these papers to his council, with orders to have the new monarchs proclaimed.² The messenger died at Plymouth, and the message never reached America. Paralyzed by the failure to receive orders from the Proprietary, and not wishing, or not daring, to take the responsibility of proclaiming the new monarchs without such instructions, the council did nothing in the matter. While men in Maryland were thus waiting in suspense, the rumor came of an Indian war, and that not an ordinary one, for in this rumor prominent members of the Proprietary party were associated with the Indians in the intention of ravaging the country.³ About the middle of March such rumors were heard from Indians in Stafford County, Va., and the commission of the county ordered the Indians to be examined. They then declared that Colonel Darnall, Colonel Pye,⁴ and Mr. Boarman, "the great men of Maryland," had "hired the Seneca Indians to kill the Protestants;"⁵ that Boarman told the Indians that the English would kill first the "Papists" and then all the Indians, and that, if they would escape this fate, "they must make haste and kill the protestants before the shippes come."⁶ The Indian witnesses added that the Eastern Shore Indians were hired for this purpose.⁷ All sorts of rumors were prevalent—that Colonel Pye had said he hoped before Easter to wash his hands in Protestants' blood; that the Englishmen in England had cut off their King's head, and that there were abundance of Dutchmen coming over to Maryland. The Stafford County people seem to have believed that there was an Indian plot and sent over a copy of the examination to the Eastern branch of the Potomac, where it was spread abroad amongst the people. John Addison got hold of it on the 21st and sent it at once to Colonel Pye, asking him to tell Darnall of it and to send up some men to quiet the people. He does not believe in the story, yet fears that something more than ordinary is

¹ Council IV, 67, 68.

² Council IV, 114.

³ Council IV, 70, 224.

⁴ Both of the Council.

⁵ The Indian Wawoostough, who gave this information, was declared by his Emperour to be "a runaway" and "an Idle person."—Council IV, 91.

⁶ Council IV, 77.

⁷ Council IV, 85.

brewing amongst the Indians, and that, if aid is not sent, the Virginians, wanting "but small inviting," will come over. He therefore asks the council to have armed men "range in these upper parts" and to send up arms and ammunition, "for these parts is soe very naked and lives at soe great a distance."¹ Addison's letter was opened by the bearer and read publicly at Port Tobacco, where it fell into the hands of Robert Doyne on the 23d. The latter at once forwarded it to the council, by whom it was received on the next day.²

Other news of the same sort had come to the council. On the 22d the council of Virginia sent information about the Indian rising, which they had received from Stafford County on the preceding day.³ They further state that great number of Indians have flocked from Maryland into Virginia, and ask that the Maryland authorities order them to return and not to cross the Potomac River in future.

From still another source came the news. Col. Henry Jowles, who was to be one of the insurrectionary leaders, and who may have been plotting already against the Proprietary Government, took the affidavit of two men on March 21, that they had heard a third man say that he heard the Indians of the Eastern Shore, when drunk, boasting that they were hired by Colonel Darnall to fight the English, which boast they denied when sober.⁴ This testimony is so flimsy that even the worst terrorist scarcely dared to use it until corroborated by the news which came from Stafford County some time later. This news, seconded as it was "with Rumours of all shapes and Colours,"⁵ alarmed the people of Charles and Calvert counties on the 23d. On the morning of Sunday, the 24th, Jowles wrote⁶ to Colonel Digges, at St. Mary's, sending on the affidavits, and told him that the people were in a "greate uproar and Tumult."⁷ Jowles evidently believed, or pretended to believe, in the story of the plot, and says that "wee are sold and betrayed to the heathen, by those whose interest it ought to have beene to protect and defend us from

¹ Council IV, 78.

² Council IV, 76. They return a letter of thanks.

³ Council IV, 82.

⁴ Council IV, 71.

⁵ Council IV, 83.

⁶ Council IV, 70.

⁷ Bertrand says that his family, with many others, abandoned their houses from fear. Council IV, 116.

them. And the Enemy, to whom they have betrayed us, begins to appear already and to infort themselves at the head of our River." Digges is written to, because he is not thought to be in the plot, but Jowles has not waited to write for aid. Major Beale has been ordered to have his company in readiness and, with a part of it, to go to the Indian fort and learn their designs. All the rest of the regiment of the county is in readiness at an hour's warning, and ten horsemen are to be sent to surprise and apprehend Major Boarman at once. A boat bearing a letter for the council has also been sent to Mattapony for the country arms and ammunition. Jowles asks Digges's opinion as to what should be done about the "greate men" who are accused, and urges upon him "sodaine and expeditious" action. Digges is urged to "espouse the Protestant interest," and assured of the support of the whole country, if he will. Jowles does not feel certain that Darnall and Pye are guilty, and promises "ready obdience to them, * * * provided they show themselves ready to defend the Country against the Common Enemy." Digges answers this letter the same afternoon by a short note, stating that he is on his way to the council, and hopes soon to be with Jowles in person.¹

The council met that evening, Joseph, Darnall, Digges, Hill, and Sewall being present.² Jowles's letter to them was read, and it was found to contain a request that arms and ammunition be sent up by the boat, and that a commission be given someone to raise men for the defense of the country.³

The council answer this letter, stating that they send, under care of Colonel Digges, arms and ammunition to Jowles direct, having "no man in whome wee would confide more or sooner than yourselfe, whose fidelity to this Government has soe often been experienced."⁴ They advise him to avoid rashness and to get full details first. He may find the Indians peaceful; but if not, they order him, "by vertue of the Comission you already beare," to "suppresse them and their Adherents." Lastly, they thus finely assure him of their integrity and support: "For that wee doe thereby solemnly protest and unanimously declare by all that is sacred in heaven, or on Earth, wee will stand by you and all the English and good people of and within this province with our lives and fortunes and upon

¹ Council IV, 71.

² Council IV, 70.

³ Council IV, 72.

⁴ Council IV, 73.

all occasions shall freely expose our persons and Estates to preserve, protect, and defend all and every the Inhabitants thereof, without Exception, from any Enemies whatsoever that shall offer to disturb the peace and quiet of the people of this province." With the letter went Colonel Darnall himself to act against the enemy, as he shall see fit. No fuller refutation of the absurd charges could have been made than this.¹ They wished to avoid a needless war, but mostly feared² that "this noise is occasioned by ill-minded men of desperate fortunes, whose designs may be first to fright and confuse and then to pillage and plunder the people."

The next day a letter was received, written by Major Ninian Beall to Colonel Darnall, stating he had sent a previous letter through Jowles telling of the uproar, but now writes that, with ten or twelve men, he goes to the Piscataway fort to ask the Indians to remain there until things are settled, and then will go up towards the Eastern Branch, to prevent the Virginians from having a "just cause" for coming over. Beall seems an honest, straightforward man, and he writes: "There is a bad report of yo'r hon'r, * * * but I hope it is all false. Your hon'rs Company would be acceptable among the people."³

The council answer Beall at once,⁴ telling him what they had done, and highly approving of his conduct, which they promise to reward. They tell him that what is most feared is that some peaceable Indians may be killed,⁵ which will "give occasion to the heathen to revenge the same upon the English, whereby we shall be imprudently be involved into war."

As to Darnall, he is gone "to Justify his Innocency from that base and scandalous Expression * * * by Exposing his life and his fortunes in the defence of the people and their Interests from the Incursions of any enemy Indian or papist. To those Papists, if any, who may be found in arms against the people, no mercy shall be shown."

On Monday, the 25th, five men of Anne Arundel County write to Digges, who seems to have been regarded as the leading Protestant.⁶ They have heard all the preceding rumors and others that Beall has gone to join the Piscataway Indians.

¹ Council IV, 74.

² Council IV, 77.

³ Council IV, 74.

⁴ Council IV, 75.

⁵ Apparently the Indians were molested but little. Council IV, 90.

⁶ Council IV, 79.

They now ask what they shall do, and state that in the meantime they will "stand upon our owne defence against all that oppose or disturb us in our peaceable possessions." Digges answers this letter from Jowles's house at Patuxent on the next day. He tells them that Jowles, Darnall, who came "yesterday at noone,"¹ Mr. Richard Smith, jr., and others, are planning to cross into Charles County and thence to the freshes of the Patuxent to meet Beall and range the woods for Indians; and that they will give the Anne Arundel people a vessel. Digges does not wonder that his correspondents were so alarmed, but assures them there is no occasion of fear, that the rumor has been traced to Virginia, and that it has no truth in it. So he gives them the sensible advice to endeavor "to satisfy that people that, as wee have lived happily and quietly, soe may wee doe still."

He further issued a proclamation, stating that the reports had been discovered to be false, and urging "all good people" not to be troubled, but "quietly goe home." "All things here," he adds, "are now in their former station of peace. The minds of the good people satisfied."²

That had not been the condition of affairs found by Darnall when he arrived at Jowles's on the noon of Monday, the 25th. Terror and consternation then reigned.³ Families in outlying districts had deserted their homes and come together for protection. False rumors had come that 3,000 or, according to another account, 10,000 Seneca Indians were at the head of the Patuxent. Other rumors said that 9,000 Indians were at Matapany and the mouth of the Patuxent, and had cut off Captain Bourne's family, while 900 more had landed at Chaptico and killed several. A messenger had been sent to Virginia to obtain help. Darnall at once sent to have him stopped. Digges came up later in the afternoon, and the two councilors finally got the people to become quiet and disperse to their homes. Then Digges and Jowles wrote to the Virginia authorities, telling them the truth of the matter. The coming of the Virginians was feared by the council more than that of the Indians, and in the letter which they immediately sent Darnall, approving of his conduct, they say they "have greate reason to believe that the designe of the Virginians to come over was purely for love of the plunder."⁴

¹ Council IV, 80, 153.

² Council IV, 79.

³ Council IV, 115, 153, 155, 81, 84, 86, 93.

⁴The council wrote to Virginia telling the story and urging that none come over. Council IV, 82, 84.

So much had matters quieted, through Darnall's and Digges's efforts, that, on Wednesday, the 27th, a proclamation was issued,¹ signed by Jowles, Richard Smith, jr., Digges's, Cheseldyne, Beall, and eleven others, stating that the plot was "groundless and imaginary," the alarm a "slevelesse fear and imaginacōn, fomented by the Artifice of some ill minded persons" and the rumors "notorious, false, and evil." As Jowles was one of the chief men in starting the alarm, his heading the list of signers of this document is good proof that there was no truth in the report. Jowles's position is difficult to determine. The Proprietary party claimed afterwards that he fomented the alarm to attempt to overthrow the Government thereby,² and his subsequent conduct seems to favor that opinion, though there is no direct evidence in the matter. Darnall, anxious to establish his innocence and to assure every one that there was no cause for fear, went to Addison's on the Potomac, thence to the Patuxent, and over into Anne Arundel County, and home by way of the Cliffs.³ He directed Beall to range the woods between the Patuxent and Potomac, until the meeting of the Provincial Court, and to "have an Eye to the Virginians."⁴ Beall soon reported that he saw "noe foote of any Seneca Indian," and that he "appeased severall litle uproars occasioned by Idle reports."⁵

The Virginia authorities appeased the tumult on their side of the river, on receiving the letter from the council. In their reply, however, they send copies of letters from Messrs. John Addison and John Courts, which had borne tidings of the most exaggerated rumors. This "inconsiderate and over hasty intelligence of some of your province" was partly the cause, say the Virginia authorities, "of our Inhabitants being violently carried into ruinous imaginacōns."⁴

The messenger,⁶ Mr. Gilbert Clarke, who carried the letter from the Maryland council to the Virginia one says in his report that, when he received the letter and understood "upon what accompt it was, I got boate and hands and went over in the night." He found that "the Virginians were actually in Armes, horse and foote," having a "greate deale reason of feare" from the Maryland letters and from the fact that Courts had even "left his house and Run to Virginy." This "sillynesse, in comeing and writing to Virg'a * * * without better

¹Council IV, 86.³Council IV, 87.⁵Council IV, 89.²Council IV, 153.⁴Council IV, 92.⁶Council IV, 93.

assurances," vexed the Virginia council, we are told by Clarke, and gave them some difficulty in preventing the Stafford County men "from their intent to kill, robb, and burne what Capt Brent had;" for in some manner Capt. Brent had fallen under suspicion of being in the plot with the Indians. The council ordered Brent to go to Colonel Fitzhugh's house and "to justify his innocency * * * ordered his house to be searched for Armes and Amunicōn," which they found "not sufficiently necessary for his owne defence."

We have seen what Darnall did, to show he was not implicated in any conspiracy against the Protestants. Edward Pye, another of those accused, on Wednesday the 27th, called together at his house most of the justices and chief men "of Charles and St. Mary's Counties¹ to meet the Emperour of our Indians with all his great men * * * in order to dispossess the whole country * * * of the beliefe of soe dangerous and incredible report." Through some mistake, "the Emperour with his greate men" did not appear, and Pye and six of his friends went to find them at Zachiah fort the next day, when the Indians fully freed him from the charge of conspiring with them.² Eight of his neighbors testified in his favor and signed a paper stating that Pye was at his house in Port Tobacco during the past three weeks, when it was claimed he had been absent, plotting with the Indians.³ As one of the signers was John Courts, who had written to Virginia, we see the document was not one gotten up by Pye's party.

These documents in vindication of himself Pye sent at once to the council,⁴ and he asked in the letter whether it be not better for him, instead of coming to the council, to remain at home and have a company or two of his regiment in readiness to repel any attack from Virginia, whence he hears daily "the beating of drums and vollyes of shott."

The council answer Pye that they are assured of his innocence; that all is now quiet on both sides of the Potomac, and that he can let "things rest as they are."²

In Anne Arundel County Darnall found all quiet, and at the Cliffs he obtained from seven of the prominent men a statement that the rumors were utterly false and "there was, nor is, noe designe of any plott." They go further and express the hope that the authors of these rumors may be found and meet

¹ Council IV, 88.

² Council IV, 90.

³ Council IV, 91.

⁴ Council IV, 89.

their just reward.¹ So the alarm passed away, whether it were a scheme of Jowles and his friends to overthrow the government, and foiled by that government's activity, or one of the many terrors from Indian attacks, proceeding from the dread of the unknown and of the wilderness.

From this time all was quiet in Maryland for several months, but a storm was brewing against the Proprietary's interests. In England, where the Earl of Shrewsbury gave Lord Baltimore notice in April that war would soon be declared against the French, and that vessels should sail from Maryland in fleets only,² the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations were in that and the next month urging William to request Parliament to take into consideration the present state of Maryland and to bring it "under a nearer dependence on the Crown."³ It did not seem as if Baltimore would gain by the change of monarchs. The first outbreak of hostility, however, came from the Province itself.

Week after week passed by in Maryland and still there was no proclamation of William and Mary. No message had been received from the Proprietary, and the local government dreaded to take the responsibility. The Protestants became more and more impatient and "rageingly earnest for the Proclaiming their present Majestys and will not believe but orders have come to Maryland, as well as to Virginia, but have been concealed by the government of the former," writes Colonel Spencer, secretary of Virginia, on June 10. They are "sometimes very positive they will proclaime their Majestys' without the order of the Government," he adds, "which, if so, will unhinge the whole constitution of that government and dissolve the whole frame of it."⁴

Just that thing happened a month later. On the night of the 16th of July a messenger announced to Darnall that "John Coode⁵ was raising men up Potowmack." The council were summoned at once and a messenger sent by them to learn the truth of the news.⁶ This messenger was seized by Coode as a spy, and so no news came for two days. Then the council

¹ Council IV, 94.

² Council IV, 99.

³ Council IV, 100.

⁴ Council IV, 112.

⁵ Coode had been concerned in a rebellion with Fendall a few years previous to this.

⁶ Council IV, 156.

learned that, in addition to the men "raised up Potomack," others had joined Coode from Charles County, and Maj. John Campbell, with his men, had also united with the other insurgents. Coode had formerly been a clergyman, but having abandoned his profession he had been for some years a planter and a captain of militia in St. Marys County. Campbell was a prominent man in St. Marys County. Other leaders of the revolt¹ were Henry Jowles, of Charles County; Nehemiah Blakiston, collector of the royal customs on the Potomac and an old enemy of Lord Baltimore; Kenelm Cheseldyne, speaker of the last assembly; Humphrey Warren, of Charles County; Richard Clouds, of St. Marys County, and William Purling.²

Digges, though a most prominent Protestant, refused to join them, but getting together eighty or a hundred men, threw himself into the State house at St. Marys. Thither came the insurgents on the 27th, having rather a larger number³ of men and to them Digges was forced to surrender, as his men would not fight. By this Coode and his party came into possession of the provincial records and the capital.⁴ Two days before this the leaders of the insurrection had issued a statement of their position in the document called "The Declaration⁵ of the reason and motive for the prest. appearing in arms of His Maj'ty's Protestant Subjects in the Province of Maryland." This is quite a long document,⁶ filling six octavo printed pages. As the leaders were prominent men and this statement of grievances was declared by them to cover the reasons inducing them to "take up Arms," let us see of what they complain and what they intend. The declaration begins by stating that "the injustice and tyranny under which we groan" is so well known, that it is hardly necessary for them to state their wrongs; yet they do so "for general satisfaccōn and particularly to undeceive those that may have a sinister account of our proceedings," and to disclose the "contrivances" of Lord Baltimore and his ministers, by which their ill government is "palliated" and "shrowded from the eyes of observacōn and

¹ Parson mentioned Council IV, 124.

² Council IV, 116; Kurling, Council IV, 108; Thurling, IV, 124.

³ Coode says about 250, though badly armed; Council IV, 227.

⁴ Council IV, 116, 156.

⁵ Council IV, 101. There is a brief account of the uprising from a Proprietary point of view in Council IV, 255.

⁶ It is said to have been the first paper printed in Maryland.—Brown's Maryland, p. 151.

the hand of redress." This is a contradiction, even in the preamble. In hypocritical tone, they state "we could mourn and lament onely in silence" over the government of the Province, did our duty to God and the King, and "the care and welfare of ourselves and posterity permit us."

In the first place, they charge the Proprietary with disloyalty;¹ that the King's officers of the customs receive "ill-usage and affronts," and "the owning of that Sovereign power is sometimes crime enough to incur the frownes of our superiors." They complain that the recent assembly was forced to swear both fidelity and allegiance to the Proprietary, which oath had no intimation or reservation of duty to the King, while the Proprietary exercises absolute authority over the people. The second complaint is that churches, instead of being erected and consecrated according to the laws of the Anglican Church, are erected and converted to "the use of popish Idolatry." The richest land is set aside for Roman Catholic priests, while the land intended for the Protestant ministry becomes escheat. Thirdly, the complaint is made that good laws have been made null and void by proclamation, and that, though writs for the first assembly under the present Proprietary called for the election of four men from each county, yet, when the election had been made, but two were summoned out of each four.² The fourth grievance is that not only are laws nullified and suspended by proclamation, but certain laws are disregarded in practice, especially if they make against Romanism, while "those laws that enhance the grandeur and income of his said Lordship are severely imposed."

They next complain of excessive and unjust fees, a common complaint in Maryland's provincial history, of frequent and unnecessary pressing of men and their property into service of the government, and of seizing of Protestants by "armed force consisting of Papists" without warrant, and confining them long without trial.

The religious element³ is put forward as prominently as pos-

¹ Council IV, 101. They refer to the case of Rousby who was killed and Badcock who was "detained by his Lordship from going home to make his just complaints, and died in confinement."

² Coode later said this had caused an insurrection at the Cliffs in Anne Arundel County, and that two men were hung for refusing to pay the taxes levied by this legislature. Council IV, 225.

³ Dec. 22, 1690, Coode said, "the Church of England have had the least encouragement and respect" of all "perswasions there." Council IV, 225.

sible. We are told that private and public outrages and murders, "done by papists upon protestants," go "without redress," being "conived at * * * by the cheifs in authority," who are "guided by the Councils" * * * of the Jesuits, from which "great inundation of Slavery and Popery" they hoped to be delivered by the accession of William and Mary. Contrary, however, to their expectations, they find that Lord Baltimore's deputies endeavor to prevent them from enjoying the benefits arising from this change. Solemn masses are said in the Roman Catholic Oratories for the success of the French.¹ Everywhere there is public protestation against their Majesties' rights and vilification of them "with the worst and most trayterous expressions of obloquie and detraction."² Nay more, the Protestants are "every day threatened with the loss of our lives, libertys and Estates * * * by the practises and machinacōns that are on foot to betray us to the French, Northern and other Indians."

In addition to all these grounds for rising, the Proprietary's agents have striven to "inflame differences" in Virginia and have not proclaimed William and Mary as King and Queen. Therefore, the signers have risen in arms, feeling that "as it would not be safe for us," so duty "will not suffer us to be silent in soe great and general a Jubilee," and as they are "free from all manner of duty, obligacōn or fidelity to the Deputy Gov'rs * * * they having departed from their Allegiance (upon which alone our said duty and fidelity to them depends) and by their Complices and Agents aforesaid endeavored the destruccōn of our religion, lives, libertys, and propertys all which they are bound to protect."

For the purposes of insurrection, the insurgents intend to "assert the sovereign Dominion and right of King William and Queen Mary to this Province; to defend the Protest^t religion among us and to protect and chelter the Inhabitants from all manner of violence, oppression, and destruccōn that is plotted and designed against them." To carry out these plans, they intend to have a free assembly called, by which the condition of the Province may be represented to the King and Queen. As a result of this proceeding, they hope for deliverance from the yoke of "arbitrary government, of tyranny and popery," and for security "under a just and legall Administracōn."

¹ Vide Council IV, 225, 226.

² Vide Council IV, 226.

In conclusion, the leaders promise that no peaceable person shall be harmed and that all provisions and other necessities taken by their followers shall be paid for, while they call upon all Protestants "to ayd and assist us in this our undertaking."

We have not forgotten the report of the committee of grievances in the last assembly,¹ and may well be astonished that, if things were at such a sorry pass, so little mention should then have been made of it. The animus of the declaration is too clear. The leaders of the revolt worked on the fear of the French and Indians, the dread of Romish aggression, and the disquiet caused by the delay to acknowledge the new monarch, and so aroused the common people, who here, as in Virginia in Bacon's Rebellion twenty years earlier, followed their leaders without much serious thought. As for the leaders themselves, the four most prominent men were Coode, Jowles, Blakiston, and Cheseldyn. Coode was a braggart and swashbuckler, always eager for a fight, and swelling with a sense of his own importance. It is my impression that he was put forward by the others as a figurehead, and when he had accomplished what they desired was quietly put aside. He was a demagogue and doubtless possessed considerable influence over the people. He had been a member of the last assembly. The spirit with which he went into the movement was probably the same as that which induced him later to declare, when arrested for atheism and blasphemy, "that as he had pulled down one government he would pull down another."²

Jowles was a prominent man, colonel of militia for his county, and possessed of considerable ability. He had been a member of the recent assembly.

Blakiston, as officer of the customs, had long been unfriendly to Baltimore, and Cheseldyn, as speaker of the late assembly, had naturally little kindly feeling toward Governor Joseph.

Taking it all in all, there is little doubt that Dr. Browne is right in calling the revolution "the work of a few malcontents and fishers in troubled waters * * * who played upon the credulity, the fears and the ignorance of the people." Had there been an able governor to oppose them, the whole matter might have blown over, but Joseph was so incapable that here, as in the Indian alarm, we scarcely hear of him. It is true

¹ Three of the leaders had been members of that body.

² McMahon, p. 239.

that he was comparatively a stranger in the Province, but a man of any ability would have been more visible in the conflict.

The plot had probably been on foot for some time. Digges told Bertrand that he had read a letter from a London merchant, Gerard Sly, to Cheseldyn, strongly dissuading the latter from carrying out the design against the Papists and giving him many reasons for such advice.¹ The advice had not been taken. Rumors had been spread among those fearful of the Indians that there would be an attack "about the latter end of August, when roasting ears were in season," and that good Protestants should rise and seize arms and ammunition to defend themselves therefrom. Others were induced to rise with the pretext that the new monarchs must be proclaimed.²

In Calvert County, Taney, the sheriff, endeavored to "persuade all people, but chiefly Col. Jowles * * * to lye still * * * untill their Majestys pleasure should be knowne." He told them that it was rebellion to arise against the Proprietary without orders from England, and prevailed with some; but Jowles was not to be moved from his purpose.³ In the same county, Capt. Richard Smith, jr., when ordered to raise his company in opposition to Coode, was told by his men that "they were willing to march with him upon any other occasion,⁴ but not to fight for the Papists against themselves." He told them the affair was not thus, but that he called upon them to preserve from encroachment the "settled peace, Government, and Lawes of the Land." Many went so far as to say they thought Coode's party had "power from England." Smith tried to reason them out of this idea by telling them that if Coode had such power he would produce it, and then they need not take up arms, for "all Maryland will not afford one man to oppose the King's authority." Finally, he induced about forty men, all of whom were Protestants save four, to follow him "to preserve the Government and peace of the Country."

These instances might be multiplied, doubtless, did we have more documents preserved, for we are told "several hundreds" of Protestants, "who abhor the Actions" of Coode, "no sooner received notice" of William and Mary's accession to the crown,⁵ but "that they shewed themselves with all pos-

¹ Council IV, 116.

² Council IV, 153.

³ Council IV, 119.

⁴ Council IV, 148.

⁵ Council IV, 213.

sible Demonstrations of Joys," and only awaited orders from England for the proclamation of the new monarchs. These Protestants, however, were not strong enough to make head against the tide.¹

Coode gave his side of the story over a year later.² He stated that there had been difficulty in preventing the people from rising before and that "the people of Virginia did often threaten us and wereready (in great numbers) to come over into Maryland to reduce us, alleadging wee were Rebels for not Proclaimeing their Majesties." According to him, some of the Protestants had fled to Virginia for fear and others stood on their guard lest they should be destroyed by foreign enemies, or forced to own allegiance to King James and to deny their faith to William and Mary. According to Coode, the spark which kindled the flame was the report that the deputy governors³ were fortifying the court-house at St. Mary's and the Mattapany garrison and "raising men to keep the same." He gives the immediate reason for the uprising as a desire "to know the truth of the aforesaid report and to desire the Deputy Governors to call an Assembly." This latter thing should have been done immediately after the Indian alarm in March previous.⁴ These reasons of Coode in 1690 are not those of the Protestant Association in 1689. He represents that the Protestants merely demanded that the new monarchs be proclaimed, and, when this was refused, forced the garrison to surrender, but in this also his memory seems to be inaccurate.

While Digges had gone to defend St. Marys, Sewall⁵ and Darnall had ascended the Patuxent to raise men. They found the officers of militia ready to join them, but the common people, "possessed with the belief that Coode only rose to preserve the Country from the Indians and Papists⁶ and to pro-

¹ It is only fair to quote Hawk's statement that, "it is utterly incredible that in a formal document setting forth twelve distinct *facts* as furnishing motives to a certain course of conduct, not one of the facts should have an existence." Hawks goes on to state that we know Baltimore's representatives were "indiscreet" and may have given some ground for some of the charges. (Eccles. Contribs., II, 67.)

² Council IV, 226, 227.

³ Though they had been superseded by Joseph, every one seems to forget him.

⁴ Vide Assembly IV, 240, Council IV, 226.

⁵ Council IV, 156. Sewall was stepson of Lord Baltimore. Council IV, 171.

⁶ Vide Council IV, 192.

claim the King and Queen, and would do them noe harm," so they "would not stir to run themselves into danger." With difficulty did they get together some men, less in number than half of Coode's army.¹ The council, now determined to give the people convincing proof that the charges against them were false, wrote to Jowles, offering to give him the command of all the provincial forces. Jowles, according to Darnall, answered this offer, giving hopes of its acceptance; but, on the contrary, continued with the rebels. The council next sent a proclamation of pardon to those in arms on condition that they would return to their homes. This was an open confession of weakness, and, if we believe Darnall, was made to act to the disadvantage of the council, for Coode, instead of reading it, substituted a "defyance," which further enraged the people.²

Mattapany Fort, the residence of Sewall, was only 8 miles from St. Marys, and Coode and his men marched against it on August 1. Mattapany was Lord Baltimore's residence while in Maryland, and thither had gathered the council and many of the Proprietary party with their families.³ Joseph⁴ was lying sick there, which partly accounts for his silence. It was probably not fortified with more than a log stockade. Two "great guns," borrowed from a merchantman² and under the charge of Richard Brightwell, went with the insurrectionists, to whose numbers Ninian Beall had added himself. On coming to Mattapany, Coode sent forth a trumpeter to summon the place to surrender. A year later he represented that he merely demanded that surrender be "to the use of" William and Mary.⁵ This demand was answered by a request "for a parley and personal Treaty in the hearing of the People." Coode refused this request, Darnall says, because he knew if it were granted "we should be able to disabuse" the people and "clear ourselves." Instead of this, all artifices were used to exasperate the people while they waited—as, for instance, a man was secured to ride up in haste with the false report that the Indians had broken out in war and slain an Englishman, and urged the council to

¹ Bertrand says Coode had 800 men; Darnall says over 700, and that he had 160; Coode gives Darnall 400. Council IV, 117, 156, 227. Barbara Smith says Darnall had as many Protestants as Papists with him. Council IV, 153.

² Council IV, 157.

³ Council IV, 117.

⁴ Assembly IV, 323.

⁵ Council IV, 227.

surrender. Taney and Markham went to both forces as "an instrument of peace."¹ This being the case, and the summons for surrender² promising the Proprietary party safe-conduct to their homes, protection in their rights "equal with the rest of their Majesties' subjects," and the only requirement being that all Papists be debarred from office,³ the council accepted⁴ the articles. There was no hope of quieting or conquering the enraged people, and the council wished to avoid useless shedding of blood.⁵

The Protestant Association was now supreme and, to secure themselves in their supremacy, they felt it essential that they should be able to get the news of their victory to England before the council could. So they gladly received the account of the transactions from the captain of a ship, in whose hands the council had placed it for transport to England, and they doubtless had some share in inducing the same captain to refuse to carry Sewall and Darnall to England.⁶ On August 3 the revolutionists drew up an address to William and Mary. They congratulate them in the most fulsome terms on their accession to the throne and on England's happiness in being ruled by such monarchs. In Maryland they say the government had not only concealed orders for proclaiming the King and Queen, but had tried, "by all the sinister ways and means possible," to "divert" the Protestants from their allegiance, and had even "threatened and menaced with ruin and destruction such as should but dare to acknowledge the same."⁷ At length, "the overruling hand of Divine Providence" had caused the Protestants to take up arms and, "without the expense of one drop of blood," the government, "rescued" from hostile hands, will now be reserved "for your Majesties Service," until the monarchs see fit to settle it in their "princely Wisdom." When the people of the Province thus threw the

¹ Council IV, 119.

² Coode, Jowles, Chiseldyne, Kurling, Campbell, Bell, and Warren signed articles of surrender.

³ Council IV, 107.

⁴ Joseph, Darnall, Sewall, Pye, and Hill signed surrender.

⁵ Council IV, 157. Some dispute arose about these terms in 1694, and they were then verified (McMahon, p. 237). His note, *loc. cit.*, shows how meager were the sources of knowledge of the period then, as compared with now.

⁶ Council IV, 157, 153.

⁷ Council IV, 109.

government at the king's feet, he could hardly help picking it up. Having dispatched this document, Coode, who has now taken the title of General, in the name of the monarch calls an assembly of four delegates from each county to meet on August 22.¹ Another paper was sent to all the sheriffs, directing all officers, save Papists and such as had declared against the monarchs, to continue in their places for the present. These papers aroused some opposition. In Calvert County,² when Jowles showed them to Nicholas Taney,³ the sheriff of the county, he endeavored to excuse himself from executing them, saying that by the surrender of the government he had been discharged from his office, and Jowles, after³ Mr. Clegatt, the coroner refused to do it, called the election himself, riding about to give notice.⁴

On the day appointed for the election,⁵ August 20, the majority of the people "argued against choosing" delegates, as Taney tells us. "Amongst which discourse, Coll. Jowles threatened that, if we would not choose representatives freely, he would fetch them downe with the long sword." Taney had resolved "not to choose, nor consent that any should be chose;" however, "being modest, forbore rayleing or speaking grossly of what was done." But when Jowles ordered the deputy clerk to read some papers he had, Taney asked "whether those papers were their Majestys authority." If so, he said he himself would read them; if not, they should not be read. When Jowles insisted on having them read, Taney tells us he said to the clerk: "If the Lord Proprietary have any authority heere, I command you, in the name of the Lord Proprietary, to read no papers heere." Seeing that Taney was backed by many of the people, Jowles "went away in great rage, saying he would choose none."

Later in the day, however, Taney tells us, Jowles "got some of his souldiers in drinke," and these made what "they called a free choyce."¹ Jowles, Beall, Henry Mitchell, and James Keech, four of Coode's officers, were returned as delegates, and the number of those participating in the election⁶ was claimed

¹ Council IV, 117.

² Council IV, 119.

³ A Protestant council IV, 154.

⁴ Council IV, 154.

⁵ Council IV, 120.

⁶ Anonymous writer on Proprietary side, Council IV, 255, says few in the Province took part in elections but military men.

by the Proprietary party to be not over 20, of which not over 10 were electors.¹

Taney was not content to allow this to go on without a protest, and, "with many more of the better sort of the people," signed a declaration "that exprest modestly and loyally some reasons why we were not willing to choose any representatives."² This paper is signed by 68 persons,³ of whom 13 made their mark. The paper states that the signers expect orders will shortly come from England to have an assembly called; that they are not willing to go to the expense of two assemblies so near to one another, and that they see no immediate need of an assembly, as they are satisfied no one will disturb "those persons" who have possession of the magazine of arms and the records. To show how false was the assertion of Coode that his party represented the Protestants, we may point to the action of Anne Arundel County, the home of the Maryland Puritan, which unanimously refused to choose delegates to the assembly, though there were not five Roman Catholics in the county.⁴

In Talbot County, we have an account of this "tragick comedy of rebellion" from Peter Sayer, the sheriff. He tells us that when the rumor came that "Masinella" Coode had risen, "Griff" Jones sent a note to Clayland, who was then preaching, that he and "his auditory" should come at once to the court-house. There "this villainous rascal persuaded the poor silly mobile" that if they did not sign a paper he had they would lose their estates. This, says Sayer, so alarmed the people, "who were before as quiet as lambs," that they feared that "all their throats should be cut by the Papists," and in this condition of terror they continued⁵ till news came, on August 11, of Coode's success. Four days later Nicholas Lowe, county clerk, summoned the people to hear Coode's declaration. At that time Col. William Coursey,⁶ who had been asked to be present, advised Mr. George Robotham and other leading men "to lett no papers be read that came from any of the rebels, except they would permit him" or Robotham to "paraphrase" them and "lett the people know what damned falsities were contained in 'em." Robotham answered that the people

¹ Council IV, 154.

² Council IV, 110, 117, 120.

³ Geo. Lingan, one of the signers, was in the last legislature.

⁴ Council IV, 119, 153. "One papist family."

⁵ Council IV, 158.

⁶ A Protestant. Council IV, 161.

in their present humor would knock out the brains of any one who should contradict them. This reply caused Coursey to flare forth again with "What did you send for me for, if you won't take my advice; would you have me hear a company of lyes tould against My Lord Baltimore, to whom I have sworn fidelity, and so have you; if your conscience will, mine wont permitt me to doe itt." Wherewith he and the "other colonels" went away, and the clerk read Coode's orders.

Robotham now made a speech "without mentioning the goodness or badness of the things read," asking how the county arms should be disposed of and who should act as militia officers, and, without referring to any duty or faithfulness owed to Lord Baltimore or his substitutes, he remarked that he hoped "none of 'em * * * would act anything" against the Proprietary or the country, and that if they would be "quiet and peaceable" all would soon be well.

All the counties¹ save Anne Arundel and Somerset were represented at the assembly, which convened at St. Marys City on August 22, and Somerset's delegates came over on the last day of the session, excusing themselves for not coming before.² Upon the State House door was affixed a proclamation that "no Papist should come into the city dureing the Assembly." The session lasted until September 5, and though no journal was preserved, if one was ever kept; still, from various sources, we are able to obtain a fair idea of the proceedings.

After a speaker was chosen, Coode and his council gave up to the assembly "that supreme power wch they usurped att first."³ A "committee of secrecy" was appointed, consisting of Blakiston, Jowles, Gilbert, Clark, and one or two others, to investigate the stories of Darnall's and Sewall's conspiracy with the Northern Indians.

On August 25 the assembly adopted an address to the King,⁴ protesting that they had risen in his interest and would hold the government for him, against all opposition whatsoever. They entreat⁵ him, in his "princely wisdom," to deliver

¹ Cecil had only two delegates. Brief account by Coode Council IV, 228.

² Council IV, 160. Sayer's account came from Llewellen, clerk of the assembly, and is therefore reliable. Council IV, 118.

³ Council IV, 161.

⁴ Queen Mary forgotten apparently.

⁵ Assembly IV, 232 (same address), 239. McMahon, p. 240, says this address "was admirably adapted for the purposes at which it was aimed," and notes that the grievances complained of were not referred to by the legislature.

his "suffering people" from their previous "great grievances and oppressions," and to secure "our religion, rights, and Liberties * * * under a Protestant Government, by your Majestyes gracious direction especially to be appointed." In other words, they ask to be made a royal province.

The committee of secrecy¹ reported that they found, by "severall substantial evidences," that the Proprietary's officials had tampered "with the Northern Indians to come in and cut off the Protestants." As a result of this report, on August 28, the house² sent forth a paper to the colonies of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, telling them that such conspiracy had been discovered, and that some of the principals had absconded. They add that due proclamation of William and Mary has been made in Maryland, and "court your friendly and neighbourly correspondency upon all occasions, by imparting * * * to us * * * all matters of import * * * also by suppressing, seizing, and securing all such suspicious and suspected persons as * * * flye or goe from here into your Government."

Anne Arundel County must next be reduced or conciliated. In the effort to accomplish the latter, on August 31, a letter³ is sent to Mr. Richard Johns, of Calvert County. They tell him that they understand "malitious and evill reports" have been spread in Anne Arundel and Calvert counties; that the Assembly intend to seize "several persons of note." Therefore an assurance is given him, that there is no truth in these reports, and that there is no "designe or intent to trouble, molest, or prejudice" any one. Smith, Taney, and Butler, of whom more anon, have indeed been arrested; but they are "the only delinquents" against whom there are charges. All others have "free liberty and safe conduct * * * to make their applications to this House * * *, or otherwise to travail and pass to and fro about their lawfull occasions, without lett, hindrance, or molestation." To convince people of this, Johns is appointed to "make publick the same," and also is asked to find out and report, as soon as possible, why Anne Arundel sends no delegates.

On September 2 the assembly,⁴ thinking it has found one

¹ Council IV, 161; Assembly IV, 234, 240.

² Assembly IV, 233.

³ Assembly IV, 235.

⁴ Assembly IV, 237.

reason why Anne Arundel sends no delegates, issues a proclamation against Capt. Richard Hill, of that county, who, with his accomplices, has "blinded and misled" the people. Those who desert Hill are now promised "their royal Majesties gracious clemency and pardon." There has been complaint that this session will cause heavy taxes. The assembly denies this and assures the people that the levy will be the least ever known, though larger than it would have been but for Anne Arundel's refractoriness. The proclamation ends by declaring all "opposers, gainsayers, and enemies * * * that shall * * * still hereafter persist in their opposition as "Rebells and Traytors to our said Sovereigne Lord and Lady," and as such to be "proceeded against."

Though the attempt to conciliate or overawe Anne Arundel was not successful at once, this county was included in the "Ordinance for regulating of Officers Military and Civill and other necessary affairs for the present settlement of this Province," which was passed on September 4, just before the final adjournment.¹ This act was to remain in force "till their Majesties' further pleasure be made knowne." Appointment was made in each county, of militia captains, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and clerks, all chosen from those thought well affected toward the new government and all to be sworn to allegiance to the King and Queen, instead of to the Proprietary. Naval officers are also appointed, the continuance of the courts provided for, and temporary acts continued. A committee "for the allotting, laying, and assessing the publick leavy" is appointed, consisting of Kenelm Cheseldyn, John Coode, Nehemiah Blakistone, Henry Jowles, Gilbert Clark, John Addison, and John Courts. This is the only regulation concerning a central authority. It is said that Coode proposed "to have a standing Committee to receive all appeals and be as the Grand Councill of the Countrey." The assembly refused to accept this, as they "would be all alike in power,"² so the county officers were left to "give definitive sentences in all matters whatsoever, till further orders out of England." This was really a sort of anarchy, for Sayer truly writes "that Coode and his adherents now have no more power out of their county than we cashiered officers."

The ordinance continued, by stating that the question of

¹ Assembly IV, 241 and ff.

² Council IV, 161.

Baltimore's right to the Province was left to the Crown to decide, and by voting a gratuity of 10,000 pounds of tobacco to the soldiers of Coode, Jowles, and Warren. The assembly then adjourned and all waited for news from England.¹

News traveled slowly in those days, and over five months were to pass ere Maryland should hear anything definite from England. In England, when the previously mentioned letter from Virginia came, Lord Baltimore was summoned to appear in the Council Chamber on August 30. He had then lost the Province a month ago, but no one knew it in England. The Proprietary told them he had sent orders to have the new monarchs proclaimed in his Province, and, on the next day, he is directed to send a duplicate of such orders in a vessel, the expense of whose voyage should be divided between him and William Penn.² These orders did not leave England until the middle of September, while on the 10th of that month, we are told by Bertrand,³ the King was proclaimed with great demonstration of joy; though less, he thinks, than would have been the case if done lawfully. Baltimore's message was six months too late, though many leading Protestants, such as Coursey, Codd, and Wells, still stood up "stify" for his interests. It was scarcely a safe thing to do this. Peter Sayer, whose letter is the most vivid of the sources of our information, places the troubles of those loyal to the Proprietary in a clear light.⁴ On August 24 between 30 and 40 men, under command of Sweatnam, came to Sayer's house and Madam Lloyd's with a warrant in William's and Mary's names from three prominent men of Talbot County,⁵ directing them "to take what arms and ammunition they could for the country's use." The reason assigned for this was that the neighboring Indians had cut up their corn, fled from their town, and now only waited to attack the whites till Sewall and Darnall came from the North. As these men had left Sayer's house only the day before, he determined "to find out who was the Inventor of those falsities," and rode to Oxford. There he found the burgesses setting sail for St. Marys, and "a great Company of

¹Sayer says "impeachments were drawn up against severall," but kept until the King's orders be received, instead of sent to England. Council IV, 161.

²Council IV, 112, 113.

³Council IV, 118.

⁴Council IV, 159.

⁵Edward Man, William Combes, John Edmondson.

people" filled with the idea that Sewall and Darnall were at the Indian town. Sayer at once met this story with the statement that the suspected men were last night at Col. Nicholas Lowe's, and had since gone home, and he asked the burgesses to send people to the Indians to inquire why they deserted their town and took to the swamp. The people answered that it would be folly to go without Colonel Coursey, for the Indians would not come out. Sayer said a "Jackahick" or token from him would do, and that he would "frame one." Finally he induced them to pick out several men to find the Indians and inquire into the matter. Their report¹ convinced the people that there was no truth in this rumor, for they found the Indians very "civil and kind." But other rumors speedily were spread among the people. On September 1 a justice of the peace and three others of Sayer's friends came to him and asked where he was the previous Saturday. "'Where?' says I, 'here.' They answer with an oath, 'What lyes goes abroad?'" When Sayer asked the cause for their astonishment, the justice, with another oath, "Dick Sweatnam had much adoe to keep Captain Hatfield and his company from comeing to take you." "Take me," answered Sayer, "For what?" "'Why,' says he, 'there's two men att old Watts' will swear that last Saturday they see you over against the Indian towne, where you shot of two pistols, and three or four cannows of Indians came over to you, to whom you tould that within ten days you would be with 'em at the head of a thousand other Indians.'" Sayer found out the names of these men, and took the advice of his friends to go to Maj. William Combes, whither Sweatnam had gone with the tale. Sayer did this on the next day, and met Mrs. Combes² at the door. "O Lord," cried she, "Coll: I was always glad to see you, but now am ten times gladder than ever I was." "Why?" asked Sayer. "Why, there's a parcell of lying devills would persuade the people that you were att the Indian Towne last Saturday; butt that I tould 'em you were a Thursday att our house, they would all come to your house. My husband's gone to the Indian Towne to know the certainty." "Well," says Sayer, "I'll stay till he comes back, and he shan't be hanged for your sake." "Nay gad," answers Mrs. Combes, "if I knew this would have excused him, I had

¹ Wrongfully printed in assembly, Vol. IV, 231.

² Combes, though a revolutionist, seems to have continued friendly to Sayer, who had spent two days at his house during the previous week.

not spoke a word." So Sayer remained until Combes's return with the news that the men who spread the rumor admitted it was on hearsay evidence. As a result, Sayer writes to the Proprietary, the people say "(being deceived so many times by these sham reports) that if I should really deal with the Indians against the Protestants (which God forbid I should be so wicked) they would never believe itt, yett those damned malicious stories was in a fair way to pull my house down about my ears." Such stories, he thinks, have overthrown the Proprietary Government, and from such rumors, though false, Sewall and Darnall will not easily escape.

In Calvert County the sheriff, Michael Taney, and Capt. Richard Smith, jr., did not so easily escape. On August 25 Taney was arrested at his house by seven armed men, at the command of the assembly.¹ Two or three days after the surrender,² Capt. Richard Smith, jr., of Calvert County, had been arrested in his own house, contrary to the terms of surrender, on the pretext that he was going to England on a ship then in the colony. The ship having sailed, he was released, but shortly afterwards was again taken into custody. He tells us that the cause was the advice he gave to several of his Protestant neighbors and friends, who asked what should be done as to the elections for the assembly. He told them the design was to have an assembly approve of the actions of Coode's party; but, "for his part, he was for choosing no Burgesses, but declaring under his hand against all choice, untill a Lawfull power from England and they that had taken the records and Magazine to look to the safe keeping and delivering them to a lawful power when it came." Cecilius Butler was also arrested, and all were kept close prisoners³ "with great severity" for ten days, during which time many of the burgesses endeavored to get the prisoners to own their power. In this they failed, and on September 3 the prisoners were brought before the assembly. Smith was first called, and Coode, "in a large speech, sett forth that to endeavor to hinder them in their proceedings was no less than rebellious, for that they seized and took the Country for their Majesties Service." To quote his own words, Smith replied that his "faith and Allegiance would not admitt him to submitt to any other power in

¹ Council IV, 120.

² Council IV, 148.

³ Council IV, 149. Not allowed to see their wives nor read.

this place, than what is lawfully decended from the Crown of England, if you have any such, I honor and obey." The speaker told him, "We are satisfied in our power." Smith persisted: "I have heard you have a proclamation, which you say gives you power to do what you have done, I have often desired to see it, I never could, I now desire that I may hear it read." To this speech the sole response was, "Take him away, sheriff."¹

Taney was next called in and accused of rebellion against the monarchs. Coode told him that if he would submit to a trial they would assign him counsel. He answered that "I was a free borne and loyall subject to their Majestyes of England and, therefore, expected the benefitt of all those laws of England, that were made for the preservation of lives and Estates of all such persons and, therefore, should not submitt myself to any such unlawful authority, as I take yours to be."² On being asked, "Who was their Majestys lawful authority heere?" Taney replied, "I was, as being an Officer under the Lord Baltimore, until their Majestys pleasure should be otherwise lawfully made knowne." This bold defiance caused Coode to break out¹ with "What! this is like King Charles and you are King Taney, take him away."

The assembly consulted together and, fearing to take overt steps against its prisoners before news from England, it ordered all three to be brought in together. They were then told that "it was the Order of the House" that they must find good and sufficient security to be bound for them to "answer before their Majestys Comissioners lawful authority what should be objected against them" and, "in the meantime, be of good behaviour."² The prisoners promptly responded: "their authorities we lookt upon not lawfull to force us to give any bonds & that we had Estates in this Countrey sufficient to oblige our staying to answer what any lawful authority could object against us."

On this refusal the prisoners were again put under guard and taken away. They considered the matter and informed the assembly, "that we would give them what bonds they pleased for our answering what should be objected against us by any lawfull authority, leaveing out the clause of good behaviour, for,³ if at any time in discourse (we) shall say you

¹ Council IV, 154.

³ Council IV, 149.

² Council IV, 121.

had noe lawfull power, it shall be esteemed no good behaviour and soe hurried to prison again." Smith added the question: "By what power am I thus taken and kept a Prisoner, and what Law of England or this Country have I broken?" and received this curt answer: "Take them away, guard;" for their proposal was not satisfactory to the assembly. The three men continued prisoners, and Smith tells us that "they use all the means to persuade their friends to bear it with patience, till a Lawfull power come to release them." He prepared a paper to be presented to the assembly, demanding his rights, which document is calm, virile, and well expressed.¹

From his place of detention at Charlestown, in Charles County, Smith and Taney write on September 10 to Col. P. Bertrand.² They tell him that they are more convinced than ever of the falsity of the rumors concerning a Popish conspiracy and that they feel sure that, had they submitted, "many more had been prisoners now." Richard Smith's wife, Barbara, they write, intends to go to England to plead their cause before the King, and they ask Bertrand to write to the Bishop of London about the Maryland troubles and ask him to aid Mrs. Smith in her efforts.³

Mrs. Smith went to England, with Colonel Darnall, late in September, carrying also with her a statement of his case, made by her husband.⁴ All of these papers were read before the commissioners of plantations on December 16, and on the 30th she presented her own narrative of the troubles and a petition for the release of her husband and Taney,⁵ who were still held as prisoners. We have no record as to her success or failure, but Taney and Smith were probably liberated before June, 1690.⁶

Darnall and Sewall, as we have seen, were in Maryland after the middle of August. They then went to Pennsylvania to

¹ Council IV, 149-151.

² Council IV, 114.

³ Two days later, Bertrand writes a long letter (Council IV, 114) in French to the bishop, and sends it to Mrs. Smith. That she might be fully supplied with a knowledge of the facts in the case, two days thereafter Taney writes her a long letter (Council IV, 118), and from these two letters we get much information as to the progress of the revolution.

⁴ Council IV, 126-147-151.

⁵ Butler seems to have been released. Council IV, 153-155.

⁶ Council IV, 188.

endeavor to get a passage to England,¹ and, failing therein, next returned to Anne Arundel County, which was still so far from submitting to Coode that he summoned Protestant servants and freemen to meet at Chaptico in the latter part of September and march against the stubborn county.² On September 26th Darnall managed to sail for England,³ but was forced to leave Sewall behind sick. In October Sewall, with several others, managed to get away to Virginia, and remained there three months.⁴ His companions in that flight were the ex-governor, William Joseph, John Woodcocke, and two Roman Catholic priests, Cannon and Hubbard.⁵ In Virginia they found accommodation with Digges in his Virginia plantation. On November 16 Coode wrote to Bacon, acting governor of Virginia, telling him of this flight, and asking that the fugitives be secured and returned to Maryland. Coode says that arms and ammunition belonging to the public magazine were carried off by the fugitives, and informs him that it is reported in Maryland, Coode trusts falsely, that Joseph had received from Bacon several letters "in Diminution of the Honour of his present Majestie and his proceedings in the Reducing of Ireland. . . That you invited and promised our Popish Fugitives protection in Virginia and will assist with force to resettle them in their former authority." The Virginian authorities vouchsafed no answer to this letter, but gave a safe asylum to the fugitives.⁶

During September we find several letters extant: One from the proscribed Richard Hill to Lord Baltimore;⁷ a second from Charles Carroll,⁸ and a third from Peter Sayer, to the same; a fourth from Richard Johns,⁹ whom the assembly tried to win over, to Samuel Groome. Hill complains of the "late fatall mischiefs," depriving himself "and thousands more" of the previous happiness, free religious liberty, benefit of the laws of England, and "all other rights and properties that a free Englishman could desire." This change is due to the "unlice, pride, and ambition of some restless spirits here," who have

¹ Council IV, 157. Slightly different story in Council IV, 256.

² Council IV, 121.

³ His narrative to Board of Trade was delivered December 31, 1689. Council IV, 155-157.

⁴ Council IV, 307.

⁷ Council IV, 122.

⁵ Council IV, 127, 176.

⁸ Council IV, 124, 158.

⁶ Council IV, 163.

⁹ Council IV, 126.

"disjointed and unsettled the whole frame and order of this your Lordship's Government." Hill thinks the majority is really on the Proprietary side. "Some few people here, out of each County only, sideing and making part with them, soe that they might with ease have been subdued, but that for a handful of people to take armes one against another & other reasons, which induces us rather to suffer that with patience which could not be prevented, but by making the case worse." He fears blood will yet be spilt, and begs Baltimore to come over to his Province.

Carroll is more bitter than Hill.¹ He recounts the illegal acts of the insurrectionists, and tells the Proprietary that "neither Catholique nor honest Protestant can well call his life or estate his own." He begs Baltimore to obtain orders against Coode's party from the King, otherwise the Proprietary party "will be reduced to a miserable condition; for dayly their cattle are killed, their horses prest, and all the injury imaginable done to them and to noe other." "Certainly," he cries out, "your Lordship's charter is not such a trifle, as to be annulled by the bare allegations of such profligate wretches and men of scandalous lives as Coode, Thurling Jowles, and such fooles, as they have poysoned by the most absurd lyes that ever were invented." He asserts the participants in the revolt are guilty of high treason, and advises Baltimore that a grant of indemnity to all, save a few of "the most notorious transgressors, would prove a great meanes to reduce the people to their obedience; tho' the heads of them are so arrogant as to declare that in case the King should send them orders not to their likeinge," they would not obey them.

We have already quoted from Sayer's letter, as giving us most lively glimpses of the progress of the revolution. In spite of his grief at the turn matters had taken, Baltimore must have been amused at the quaint expressions of his faithful sheriff, whose attack of the gout was needlessly urged as an excuse "for all faults committed in this relation."

Johns, who was a Quaker, tells his friend that "it is difficult to send, or receive any leter, for feare of its being opened." Private letters are opened by the authorities ere they reach their owners. He has evidently not been attracted by the favors the assembly offered him, and writes that "the

¹ Letter dated at St. Mary's and sent by Darnall.

long soard in the Rables hands is our masters. * * * I am confident that the least scrip of order or Command from King William would be gladly received and readily acknowledged with a general submission from the Freeholders of this Province."

Coode also wrote a letter on September 22, that he might strengthen his position in England. He has gotten hold of the instructions from Lord Shrewsbury¹ that the French be resisted and writes an answer, styling himself "Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in this Province by the order and appointment of the representative body of the whole Province in a generall Assembly."²

He refers to the declaration of the Protestant Association and the address of the assembly, both of which had been sent to England, as showing "the generall heads of our complaine and caus of flyeing to arms" and assures Shrewsbury that "all possible and convenient care has been taken * * * by takeinge up arnes against our late popish Gov'rs here in defence of their Majestyes soveraigne right and title to this Province, the protestant religion, and the lives and libertyes of His Majestyes subjects here, which we had sufficient reason to thinke in danger of being undermined and betrayed by the hopes and encouragement the papists here * * * have from the French." After repeating this old slander, Coode goes on to say that "It is noe small advantage to His Majestie's Service that your Lordship's letter came noe sooner into this Province, whereby it might happen into the hands of the late Governours, who have, upon all occasions, expressed their dependance and hopes in the French, disclaimed His Majestye and have publiquely owned and declared for the late Kinge James, who would, therefore, in all probability, improve the same * * * to the greate prejudice of His Majesty's interests." So he goes on with falsehood and false innuendo. For the future he promises strict obedience to the letter's instructions.

After this, for three months, we know nothing of what happened in Maryland except that Coode's party continued supreme, and that both parties circulated memorials³ for sig-

¹ Council IV, 99.

² Council IV, 123.

³ Dr. Browne's account of these addresses is very inaccurate. Hist. of Md., p. 151.

nature among the several counties. Many of these are extant, and give us some idea of the approximate strength of the two sides. No memorial is preserved from Anne Arundel County, but we know it was opposed to the revolutionists. Calvert County's proprietary party was not disheartened by the imprisonment of three of its leading men. The address, entreating the restoration of the Proprietary, had the signatures of 29 of the men who protested against the election of delegates¹ and of 75 others, a remarkable list, when we consider the proscription under which the leaders lay. The list is headed by George Lingan.

Though Jowles himself heads the counter-memorial² he can get but 16 to join with him, of which number 3 had signed the election protest. St. Mary's County sends no address from the Proprietary party, but one from the revolutionists with 86 signatures, including most of its leaders—Cheseldyn, Coode, Blakiston, Truling, Clouds.³ Charles County sends only one memorial, that of the revolutionary party, signed by 68 names, of which Humphrey Warren's stands first.⁴ Baltimore County also sends no memorial, save that of the revolutionists, to which 33 men, headed by George Wells, attach their names.⁵

On the Eastern Shore, from Cecil County we had only an address from the Proprietary party, headed by St. Leger Codd and Caspar Augustine Herman, and signed by 19 people.⁶ Kent County sends the King a memorial⁷ in favor of Coode's party, signed by the new justices of the peace and one from the Proprietary party, signed by 17 men, headed by William Frisby and Henry Coursey.⁸

In Talbot County is the only duplication of names I have discovered. For some reason, three persons' names are found on both the petitions from that county. Coode's partisans have 28 signers of their petition,⁹ Man, Combes, and Robotham heading the list, while the Proprietary party¹⁰ secured 49 signers. It may be remarked here that the wording of the

¹ Council IV, 128. Three of these names may be identical with those of three more signers of the protest.

² Council IV, 144. Seven of the signers held official position.

³ Council IV, 145.

⁷ Council IV, 142.

⁴ Council IV, 137.

⁸ Council IV, 128.

⁵ Council IV, 135.

⁹ Council IV, 143.

⁶ Council IV, 131.

¹⁰ Council IV, 133.

Talbot Proprietary petition is the same as the Kent¹ County one, while all the other memorials differ from each other.

Somerset County was a stronghold of Presbyterianism, and as such men would naturally be opposed to any Roman Catholics, like the Proprietary, we are not surprised to see that the only petition from this county is one in favor of the so-called Protestant party, signed by no less than 238 names.²

The language of these petitions is most quaint, as may be judged from the only two quotations for which we have space. The Calvert County adherents of the Proprietary address the monarchs thus:³ "Dread Sovereignes. We have, at this distance, to our great comfort and felicity, beheld and admired your Maj^{ties}, like the Sunne in the Firmament, not only dispersing all malicious and threatening Clouds of Popery, but also nourished and cherrished the Church of England, the which we hope will prove a sweete smelling flower to your Majesties and your posterity forever." The counter petition from the same county⁴ states its signers will "adore the Divine goodness for the great deliverance by your sacred persons to all your Protestant subjects and humbly pray continuance of the same to yourselves and Royall Progenie, that there never be wanting of your Illustrious Race one to succeed in your Royall vertues and dignity, when yourselves shall be Translated into an Immortal Inheritance of a never fading Crown of Glory."

No news came from England,⁵ and after waiting until December 17, Coode wrote to the English authorities again, sending further copies of various documents, in case any had miscarried, and inclosing the Protestant Association's memorials above referred to. He claims that pressure of time prevented more numerous signatures, and that three more addresses were to follow.⁶

The flight of Joseph and Sewall is referred to, and, in evident anxiety, Coode begs that "His Majestie's pleasure relating to us be known," and that there be a settlement amongst us under a "Protestant Government." It was to be

¹The two counties were adjoining.

²Council IV, 139. Some duplicated.

³Council IV, 130.

⁴Council IV, 145.

⁵Council IV, 151.

⁶No trace of them extant.

some time yet ere that be done. After considering the matters in Maryland during the month of December, on January 7, 1690, the committee for trade and plantations¹ place a memorandum on their entry book, that, as they are consulting the attorney-general "touching the Powers granted by Charter to the Lord Baltimore," and probably can not get affairs settled ere the ships go to Virginia, they advise that the King write "to those in the Present Administration of the Government in Maryland, approving of their having proclaimed their Majesties and, ordering them to preserve the Peace and to take care that no spoile or violence be committed."² All matters, in fact, should remain in statu quo till it be determined whether the Crown could wrest Maryland from Baltimore on some technicality.

Baltimore could not go to his Province and leave matters in such a dangerous condition in England, and so he stayed. On the same day as the decision of the board of trade he begs them to call before them³ the "Inhabitants, Traders, and Merchants, as have lived and dealt to my Province this five and twenty Years and upwards," and incloses a list of nine such men. The board of trade put him off⁴ and refused him a hearing from day to day until on the 14th he made them these proposals: That the previous deputy governor, council, and justices of the peace in Maryland be removed; that Henry Coursey, a prominent Protestant of the Eastern Shore, be commissioned deputy governor; that a council be named of Protestants "of good repute, credit, and estate," and to them be committed the investigation of Coode's charges; that Baltimore agrees not to punish Coode and his adherents; and that he give good security and remain as a pledge here that His Majesty's commands be obeyed. These proposals, Baltimore writes, he is "fully assured will give all the satisfaction the Inhabitants in general there can desire," and will satisfy the merchants and traders thither. They did not satisfy the board of trade, who kept the Proprietary waiting long without a reply.

¹ Council IV, 162.

² Letter dated February 1, "To the Governor of Maryland," Council IV, 167, sent by Nicholson, who received it February 18, and says it was addressed "to such as for the time being take care for preserving the seall and administrating the Laws in his Majesty's Province of Maryland in America." Council IV, 169.

³ Council IV, 162.

⁴ Council IV, 165.

Meantime more trouble had arisen in Maryland.¹ Sewall, on December 28, returned from York River secretly to his Maryland plantation in a small vessel of his own "in order to take some Provisions for his Support in Virginia." He remained several days with his wife and family, and news of his return came to John Payne, collector of customs and a prominent associator, he having been one of Coode's captains of foot.² He, therefore, on the night³ of January 3, 1690, came with two boats to seize Sewall's vessel riding at anchor in the Patuxent River, Sewall himself being away at his house. The men⁴ Sewall had left on board refused to let Payne and his armed men come on board, though they offered to let four or five of his company to come, "provided they came thither with no other Design than to search as a Collector or Comptrolar ought to doe." They further offered to show him a pass or permit from one of the collectors in Virginia, but he was resolved to seize the vessel. "Soe they fell to words of passion and Oaths, and, Mr. Payne and his men persisting in their attempt to board them. Guns were fired immediately on both sides."⁵ Payne was killed and George Mason and John Woodcock, of Sewall's party, dangerously wounded. Upon this, news was brought to Sewall,⁶ and he, with the rest of his company, fled once more to Virginia.⁷ Coode soon hears of this, and, on January 10, writes to Bacon,⁸ president of the Virginia council, complaining that no notice had been taken of his previous request for the return of the fugitives, and telling him of the "barbarous murder" of Payne, merely because he would come on board Sewall's⁹ yacht and demand "the reason of the said yacht's going and coming from and to this Province without due Entrys and cleareing." Contrary to the statement in Sewall's narrative given above, Coode writes that Payne¹⁰

¹ Council IV, 307, 163.

² Council IV, 174.

³ Council IV, 176.

⁴ In the party were John Woodcock, Cecilius Butler, George Mason, Wm. Ayleworth, Wm. Burleigh, George Joseph Freeman, and other Papists Council IV, 163.

⁵ Confirmatory account of Sewall's story. Council IV, 256.

⁶ Sewall and family expected to leave the next day. Council IV, 256.

⁷ Council IV, 163.

⁸ Letter dated then; Bacon says not written until later. Council IV, 166.

⁹ Coode calls Sewall Richard. His name was Nicolas. Coode implies it was all done in the daytime. Council IV, 177.

¹⁰ Proprietary party said Payne was under the influence of liquor. Council IV, 258.

"had only four men with him * * * and came on board * * * without any violence expressed or offered to any of the said murderers." Coode makes it a cowardly assassination. "While he was discoursing with them as above with his hand on the tafferell of the said yacht, he was shott dead, the rest in the boat had much adoe to escape with their lives, being persued to the very shore, where they saved themselves by the shoaleing of water and some defence they made in their flight by some Firelocks they had in the boat." He admits that Sewall and Butler too were on the shore, but asserts that they stood near enough to see what was done, and "gave particular orders" for it. In addition to asking for the return of Sewall's party and boat, Coode makes request for the rendition of "one Gulick, a Jesuit, likewise fled for treasonable words against their Majtys."

Bacon answers this letter¹ on the 29th, stating that John Woodcock and George Mason have been arrested and warrants are out for William Ayleworth and "Brother Will."² This letter does not at all satisfy Coode, and on February 8 he writes again,³ complaining against Virginia and hoping that "the King's Enemies, or the Toleration of Popery, or popish priests, will have noe countenance for your Honours in Virginia." He reminds Bacon of the services done him and other Virginians during the rebellion in that colony by Coode and his friends, and entreats that the fugitives may be returned to Maryland. Not only those arrested, but Sewall, Joseph, Hubbard (a priest), and others, for whom requisition has been made, are still permitted to go at large in Virginia. Coode evidently feels that the Virginians are distrustful of the legality of his government and writes, "if it be pretended that here is noe lawfull Government, then there is not nor can be any other at present in this Province, the late governing authority being disabled, * * * being Papists, by the King's Proclamation to America." He closes with this tart sentence: "I write this, not to inform your Honors; but to desire you would be pleased to apprehend that wee know our duty, which has obliged our lives and fortunes for the service of King William and Queen Mary." Ten days later, Coode writes to the secretary of state

¹ Bacon says he has that day received Coode's letter.

² Council IV, 166. Same letter IV, 231.

³ Council IV, 168. He signs himself commander of the military affairs in Maryland.

about the murder of Payne.¹ Over a month after this, Coode writes to England.² He has not as yet heard from England, though it is seven months since he has been at the head of government. After recounting that he has sent dispatches by various packets, he goes on to say, in his customary identification of his party's interest with that of King William, "Since these, wee have been much disquieted and disturbed by the Papists and the discontents of that faction against their Majesties known interest and the public safety." So does he magnify the affray on the Patuxent. He reproachfully narrates Virginia's neglect to return fugitives and her permission to them "to have frequent returns into this Province with men and Armes." He then tells the story of Payne's death, much as he did to Bacon, adding that he "can prove, by sufficient evidence," that Sewall "menaced the said Payne's death before the fact, that he gave particular Orders for what was done, and that, after his return to Virginia, he owred and justified the doeing of it." In other words, instead of a sudden manslaughter, Payne's death was a premeditated murder. Coode blames Virginia's present noncompliance with his request; for, instead of sending the murderers, they have "apprehended and imprisoned and we heare putt in irons" "one of their Majesties evidences with the said Paine when the murder" was committed. Reference is made, of course, to the killing of Rousby, another revenue officer, by Talbot, deputy governor under the Proprietary, some years previously, and the inference is clearly intended to be drawn, that the Proprietary party will make the collection of customs dangerous, if in their power. Coode now protests emphatically that Payne "is the onely person that hath received any corporall harme since our first appearing and declaring for King William, the souldiers being verry carefully and industriously prevented from committing any outrage upon the perpetrating of the murder, nor any papist plundered by any person whatsoever." Surely such good conduct, which sounds quite differently from the pens of other writers, as we have seen, demands that the King accept the "dutifull endeavours for His Majesty's service, which have been managed without any sort of Selfe Interest or Cruelty towards our Enemies or Oppressors, against whom wee are and shall be ready to make good our just complaint, when thereunto

¹ Council IV, 169.

² March 24, 1690. Council IV, 170 ff.

required." The cant and hypocrisy of the wretch disgust us, and we know he grossly exaggerates when he speaks of the "dissability and povertie of a distressed people under a long tirannack arbitrary Government." In his endeavor to show the government his industry, Coode gives, at the end of his letter, all the news he can about the war with the French and adds that the provisional government have made preparations for any attack, though they lack arms and ammunition, finding but little in the public magazine, when they took possession of it.¹

In this letter Coode announces that the Provincial Convention is to come together again during the month of April. The convention² at this meeting took some uncertain action against Col. St. Leger Codd, of Cecil. Probably other business was there transacted,³ for Coode, in June and before any other session of the convention, writes that he, in conjunction with a committee of two from each county, govern the Province in the interval between meetings of the convention⁴ and this committee was assuredly not appointed at the meeting in the summer of 1689. News of Payne's death came to England in due time⁵ and, on April 17, the committee for trade and plantations received a petition from Rev. William Payne, D. D., praying that his brother's murderers be punished. Coode's and Bacon's letters were also in the committee's hands, and

¹ They accused the Proprietary party of preparing for the massacre of the Protestants, and yet there was an insufficient supply of arms.

² Assembly, 360.

³ It would seem that this convention adopted resolutions about holding the county courts. An ordinance with reference to this was sent to the various counties. In Cecil several of the justices would not sit, and James Frisby, of the Proprietary party, urged them to sit by their old commission from the Proprietary, for the power was still good. Those that refused to accept the new oaths took this advice. Among these were Edward Jones and George Warner, but Casparus Herman steadily refused to enter the plan, saying "he had an estate & was not minded to lose it and his life too, for he took it to be no less than open rebellion." Frisby's taunts could not move him, so the rest of the justices held court without him. Shortly after this Frisby went to England and remained there a year. On his return he told Herman that Copley would come as governor, but would meet with many obstructions; that the country was not so far lost as people imagined, and that it would be well for Herman not to sit in court under the provisional government until such time as heard further. (Assembly, 318, 364.)

⁴ Council IV, 191.

⁵ Council IV, 173-174.

they advise the King, on the strength of these, to send instructions to the "Lieutenant Governor and Council of Virginia & to Mr. Coode & such as may be in the administration of the Government of Maryland, that the malefactors may be brought to a speedy tryall * * * and that Justice may be done as to Law shall appertaine."¹ This recommendation was accepted by the King, and we have such a letter² dated April 26.

During the month of May the English authorities received a report from Nathaniel Bacon about affairs in Maryland. There was no question of the Protestantism of Virginia's administration, and its refusal to recognize Coode's government weighs heavily against it. Bacon evidently believes Coode is exaggerating matters and putting a false color on the killing of Payne. He says Payne is represented³ both by Sewall's companions and by John Reeveley, who was with Payne, as coming, not as a revenue officer, but as "a Captain appointed by Mr. Coode, to take them and the yatch with armed men."⁴ The Virginians have secured Reeveley and Sewall's men, but do not intend to give them up to "One Coode, who is the Chief Actr in the management of affaires in Maryland, * * * untill wee receive his Majesties Commands."

On May 14 Coode writes again.⁵ He has as yet no news from Gayland and is getting more uneasy. He endeavors to show great energy, and tells of sending delegates to Leisler's Albany Congress of the Colonies. He evidently fears that the lack of news from England is due to the influence of the Proprietary party there, who are working against him. Especially does he fear Darnall, "a person," as Coode writes, "the Lord Baltimore raised from the meanest condition to be keeper of his great seale and one of the most criminall of any of his deputies, for the many treasonable endeavors and expressions against their Majesties and the many cruelties and oppressions committed upon their subjects of this Province."⁶ Coode

¹Council IV, 175.

²The English authorities did not know whether Payne was killed in Maryland or Virginia. Council IV, 176.

³Council IV, 177.

⁴Same statement, Council IV, 255-256, where we are told Payne and Edward Greenhalgh had warrant to seize Sewall, issued by Coode on October 8, 1689.

⁵Council IV, 177.

⁶He refers to three captains of vessels as witnesses of this.

asserts that the Protestant Association can prove all the allegations in their declaration, and begs that "any false insinuations and reports" from the Proprietary party, "whereby they have endeavored to create a prepossession of greate Plunders and rapins committed by the Protestants upon the Papists here, may have no Credit, * * * which is as false, as wee shall allways be readie to answeare our Proceedings before God and the King." He concludes with the hope that Payne's murderers may be speedily punished. By the middle of May, Captain Francis Nicholson, the new governor of Virginia, had arrived, and Coode hastens to pay court to him and try to obtain from him an acknowledgment of his position.¹ Coode asks if Nicholson bears any commands for Maryland, and hopes that at least he has orders for the punishment of those "conscious and profligate papists" who killed Payne. Inclosure is made of a statement of the facts in the case, and Nicholson is warned against "their Majesties Enemies, who will omitt noe sort of artifice to appear innocent." Especially should he beware of Digges, who now lives in Virginia, and is a "profestemie and lately in armes with the rest and has given the others great encouragement * * * against the regalitye of his Majestic." Proofs of this Coode has not only from Digges's late words and acting, but also from "his own treasonable letter under his owne hand." This letter Nicholson failed to answer, and, a week or so later,² Coode writes again to know why no response has been received and to transmit news about the Indian war³ in the North. On June 6 Nicholson answers Coode's letter, addressing his reply "to those that for the time being take care to execute the Laws, etc., in the Province of Maryland."⁴ He assures Coode and his associates that all proper steps will be taken against those who killed Payne, but makes no offer to deliver them up. Coode's accusation of Digges receives a sharp rebuke. Nicholson will have him arrested if disloyal, but, "for what I can finde, (Digges) hath carryed himself all the time he hath been in this Government with all submission and obedience to their Majesties" and mere charges "in a letter without prooffe can be noe accusation of

¹ Letter dated May 19. Council IV, 179.

² May 28. Council IV, 180.

³ Jacob Young sends Coode news about Indians' movements on May 30. Council IV, 181.

⁴ Council IV, 188.

any man." Nicholson then speaks of the French and Indian war, and of the precautions therefore necessary. He does not recognize Coode's authority from his mere assertion of it, but writes he is willing to give notice of all important matters to the proper authority. Nicholson wishes the names of those who govern Maryland and those to whom they wish correspondence directed.

Before this letter was sent, more trouble had arisen in Maryland. Richard Hill, as we have seen, was a bitter opponent of the Protestant Association, and probably also a Jacobite, if we believe the affidavit¹ of John Hammond as to words spoken by Hill in August and September, 1689. He had kept himself quiet for some time after that and apparently occupied himself with building a ship, which cost him about £700. When the ship was nearly finished and Hill was about to load it, that it might sail with the convoy on May 30, "near forty men in armes, in a most violent rage against me," he writes, came to his house, rifled it, "turned their horses into my cornfields and distroyed it all," while Hill himself "was forced to lye in the wilderness in danger of my life." He quaintly writes, "I should think myselfe happy and att liberty, tho' a Prisoner to that raging tyrant of France, to what I am now." The men had "a comission to bring me before their Generall, alive or dead;" but made no specific charges against him, so he cries out, "My crimes I am not worthy to know, although I offer five thousand pounds Bond to answer their charge, be it what it will." His ship was seized and kept possession of "on purpose to ruine me merely out of spight," his "men dispersed," his children "almost all distracted," and himself a refugee in the wilderness. He was truly in hard circumstances. So he writes, on June 1, to Samuel Philips, John Browne, and Edward Burford, who were then in Anne Arundel County, telling of his woes and asking for help.² They at once send him a letter to Nicholson, recommending Hill as "a good commonwealth man and of good fame, a Protestant and a loyall subject to their Majesties."³ They tell Nicholson that, on receiving the letter, although "unwilling to mingle with the disorders already in the Government," they took the trouble to go to Hill's house and found his letter to contain true statements. This made them the "more willing

¹ Council IV, 196. Hill denies any disloyalty. Council IV, 181.

² Council IV, 181.

³ Council IV, 184.

to know his crimes which might occasion this severity." The commander, a highlander and a "fitt person to execute" the "bloody warrant" against Hill, was asked by the three men why this "strange and unusual method" was used, and "what the crimes were, for which such violence was used." The commander, whom they had had "much trouble" in seeing, gruffly replied "if he could not see Captain Hill, he had nothing to say." The three men then left the house and shortly after found Captain Hill in his hiding place in the woods. They write Nicholson that "Hill is a person that has undergone several credible offices in this Province, was by those now in power turned out of all, which he doth not kindly resent, soe that his greatest crime is, he is apt to talk what others, tho' of his opinion, dare hardly think." This is probably the full extent of his crime. Armed with this letter, Hill escaped to Virginia, whither Coode writes,¹ on June 24, accusing him "for treasonable words against their Majesties and for raising of men and being in actual arms here against the present Government since their Majesties Proclamation." Before the letter came, Hill, who had made to Nicholson "great complaints of hard usage by Captain Coode,"² had gone to England, having given bonds to appear before the Earl of Shrewsbury to answer any charges of treason.

Another difficulty had arisen. In the loyal letter to Maryland's rulers, they were directed³ "to suffer the Proprietor, or his agents, to collect the Revenues arising there, and that such part only of the said Revenue be applied by you for the support of the Government as hath usually been allowed and applied by the said Proprietor to that purpose." William might be willing to deprive Baltimore of the rule of his Province, but would not steal from him the revenues derived thence.⁴

Encouraged by this direction, James Heath, the Proprietary's agent, was sent to the Province, and, on June 2, demanded⁵ of the Maryland government that they deliver to him "all the Bills and Bonds remaining in the Land Office⁶ or

¹ Council IV, 191.

² Aug. 1 date of Nicholson's letter. Council IV, 197-208. Coode, on Aug. 8, expresses regret for Hill's escape. Council IV, 198.

³ Council IV, 167.

⁴ Letter received May 30; Council IV, 193.

⁵ Council IV, 182, 211.

⁶ The land office was closed April 18, 1689, until May 23, 1691. McMahon, 247, who gives good discussion of revenue question.

elsewhere and belonging to his Lordsp, being taken for Lands or otherwayes relateing to his private Estate;" also "Matapany House, Plantation, and Stock, with an Account of the disposall of the latter, and his Lordsp's Mill, with an Account of the profitts thereof," also "an Account of all shipping entred or cleared since the first of August last, and the Bills of Exchange or money rece'd for the same;" and any other private papers of Lord Baltimore. For the future, Heath requests that the collection of revenue be left to himself and his deputies. These requests are perfectly in accordance with the King's commands; but, after waiting sixteen days, Heath received an unsatisfactory answer from the committee, meeting at Talbot Court-House.¹ They offer to hand over the land office and other private papers and to permit Heath to collect half of the dues from ships yet to arrive for Baltimore, the other half being collected by the convention's officers to defray its expenses. Mattapany House is not to be delivered until the King's pleasure be known, as it was "a Garrison inforted and * * * surrendered upon articles," but the stock will be turned over to Heath. None of this has been "expended" save what was used "in the reduccing of the said late Government," or may have been consumed by Mrs. Darnall or Mrs. Sewall. Heath may have the use of the plantation; but the present crop must not be disturbed by him. No account of the shipping is to be given him.

This does not suit² Heath at all, and the next day he writes a formal protest, beginning with a statement that "it might be reasonably expected from John Coode and others his Associates, who out of a pretence of a more than ordinary Zeale for their Majesties service * * * have overturned this the late most peaceable and quiet Government," that they would have most readily complied "with the least intimation they should know of his Majesty's pleasure in any case whatsoever." This has not been the fact. Not only have they acted wrongly "in the rifleing and pillageing of severall of the most eminent protestant's Houses, the imprisoning of the persons of some, and sending armed men in persute of others from place to place with warrants to ffetch them Dead or alive;" but they

¹ Council IV, 183.—Of committee, ten members present: Coode, Robotham, and John Edmunson, of Talbot; Hy. Tripp and Dr. Brooke, of Dorchester; Ninion Beall, of Calvert; Mich. Miller and Wm. Harris, of Kent; Robt. King, of Somerset; Edward Jones, of Cecil.

² Council IV, 188.

have disregarded the royal missive. Heath has applied "to such persons, as assumed to themselves to be those to whome his Majestie's said letter was directed," and they have "contemned and not regarded to comply" with the King's directions. They will not give Heath any account of what has already been collected from the shipping, "which is the principall Revenue of this province, or to suffer him to collect anything ffrom the Shippes now in the province (which will be the Shipping revenue of this yeare)." "Soe," writes Heath, "it is apparent their designes are to embezell and apply to their own private uses the aforesaid Revenue." "To forwarne all persons from making undue and illegal payments of any part of the Revenue arising here," Heath, in his confused style, "doth declare and protest, as well against the aforesaid John Coode and his Associates, who hath denyed to render an accompt, or permitted him to collect as aforesaid, as against all other person or persons whatsoever that have already, or that shall make payment of any of the Revenues ariseing in this province * * * to the aforesaid John Coode, or his Associates, * * * or to any other person whatsoever, then to the said Agent or his deputyes.¹" The Provincial Convention, in the next month, said Heath, "endeavored to impose upon us * * * contrary to your Majesty's direction" and "hath used his utmost diligence and endeavors to raise disturbances;" but apparently they continued to collect the revenue, and Heath, with frantic protests on his lips, fades from our sight.²

Another of Coode's victims appears during this month of June.³ Thomas Smithson, of Talbot County, whose name strangely enough is on both the Proprietary and the revolutionary memorial from his county, writes from prison a tearful letter⁴ to the Bishop of London. He tells us that "all people are openly threatened and severall (for endeavoringe a public petition to set forth the state of this province) imprisoned." To give the "true character" of Coode and many of his associates would seem "like revilinge." There did not appear to Smithson, nor to many other Protestants, "any necessity to

¹ In case of Heath's absence from the Province, he appoints Michael Taney and Richard Smith, jr., as his successors.

² Council IV, 195.—He returned to England; Council IV, 211.

³ Council IV, 192.

⁴ Dated June 30.

justify risinge in armes" and they followed the Anglican Church, "which teaches us to abhorre the traiterous position of taking armes on pretence of their Majesties' service against those comissionated by them or their progenetors, and to pray against conspiracy and sedition." But, because they do not adhere to Coode, they are threatened with worse treatment than "the papists." Smithson entreats the Bishop to intercede for him with the King and Queen and that, if a royal governor be sent, that those like himself may not, "for our peaceableness, be accounted wanting in duty;" but "may be vindicated from the unjust aspersions of disloyalty and papistry" and permitted to return to their former positions. So he fades from view, a nebulous man like so many of our characters and yet giving another testimony to Coode's misrule.

Coode writes again to Nicholson¹ on June 30, giving news from the North, assuring him that the Maryland vessels will be sent in the convoy from Virginia, telling who are the revenue collectors,² and announcing that fuller information would be given after the meeting of the executive committee on the 8th of July. This committee, which was probably appointed at a Provincial convention during the preceding April, consisted of Coode³ as "Chief," Cheseldyn and Blakiston, from St. Mary's; Michael Miller and William Harris, from Kent; Nicholas Gassaway and Maj. Nicholas Greenbury, of Anne Arundel;⁴ Jowles and Beall, of Calvert; John Addison and John Courts, of Charles; John Thomas and Thomas Staley, of Baltimore; George Robotham and John Edmondson, of Talbot; David Browne and Robert King, of Somerset; John Brook and Henry Tripp, of Dorchester; Edward Jones and Charles James, of Cecil. Seven of these county delegates were a quorum⁵ and were empowered "to receive any message or address relating to the publick, as also to make and issue such fitt and necessary orders and Instructions, as shall be requisite and convenient for the Publick comodietie, upon all emergency of affaires in the intervalls of Assembly." Their power was to continue

¹ Council IV, 191.

² Blakiston for Potomac, Geo. Leyfield for the Pocomoke, Andrew Abington for the bay and the Patuxent (appointed by provisional government in place of Payne).

³ Council IV, 199.

⁴ When Anne Arundel County acceded to the Provisional Government is unknown.

⁵ Coode had casting vote in case of a tie.

until the next convention, or the arrival of a governor from England. This was the provisional government, which had succeeded to the previous nine months anarchy.

The grand committee met as announced and drew up an address to the King.¹ It seemed best that some personal representation be made to the King, and so it was decided that three of the committee—Coode, Cheseldyn, and King²—be sent to present the address, as agents of the whole body.³ After reciting the receipt of the royal letter, the committee state that while they are willing to permit the agent of Lord Baltimore to collect the revenue for the future, they do not understand the royal instructions as retroactive, and, even if they were, Lord Baltimore has failed in the past to fulfill his duty, in applying half of the revenue “for defraying the publick charges and provideing of publick and private Magazines,” and thus is really “considerably in arrears to us your Majties subjects here.” They, therefore, send to the receiver-general an account of the receipts and the money in question, to be kept by him until a determination of the dispute between Baltimore and the committee. They say they do not presume to determine the Proprietary’s right, until they know the royal pleasure, and assure William that they “have acted nothing by any unjust restraint of persons, or injury to property.”⁴

The remainder of the address is occupied with a statement of their zeal to assist New York against the Indians, a complaint against Heath’s conduct, and a petition that the men who killed Payne be returned to Maryland for punishment.

Nicholson answered Coode’s July letter on the 1st of August,⁵ asking for news about Indians; giving directions as to the sailing of ships from Maryland; requesting all accusations against Hill, who has already gone, be sent down at once, that they may be forwarded to England; and complaining he has not yet received a list of members of the provisional government.

On the 8th Coode replies⁶ to Nicholson’s letter, inclosing an undated statement of the constitution of the provisional government,⁷ from the clerk of the convention. Coode asks that all letters be directed to him, gives rumors of the war, assures

¹ Dated July 11. Council IV, 193.

² Does not seem to have gone.

³ Seventeen were present.

⁴ Council IV, 194.

⁵ Council IV, 197.

⁶ Council IV, 198.

⁷ Council IV, 199.

Nicholson that the directions as to the fleet will be observed, and regrets Hill should have escaped. He boldly proclaims that the authority of the grand committee was confirmed by the royal letter and says he will soon send the proofs of Hill's guilt. Coode and his fellows of the deputation to England embarked about the end of August, on a vessel bound for Plymouth, leaving Nehemiah Blakiston, his successor, as the "President of the Committee for the present Government of this Province."¹

When on shipboard,² Coode found there Edward Burford, one of Hill's friends, and Simon Emberly, both seafaring men, and, on their arrival in England, they made affidavit as to Coode's rash language. According to their statement, when one of them asked Coode, "for what reason hee had overturned and assumed to himselfe and his associates the Government of Mariland," he answered with an oath, "What I did was in prejudice or revenge to the Lord Baltimore." At another time he turned to Burford, saying, "If I went for Ireland or France, I could do better than you, because that I could make a popish Mass." Ah! where now is Coode's great zeal for the rightful monarchs, the Protestant faith, and the liberties of the people. Stripped of his cant and hypocrisy, the false demagogue and selfish trickster stands confessed.

After Coode left Maryland the shrewd Blakiston, whom I suspect, together with Jowles, to have furnished the Protestant Association with its brains, writes³ to Nicholson, announcing the change in the executive of the province. Blakiston hopes that friendly correspondence with Virginia will continue, and incloses a letter he has just received from Courts,⁴ concerning another Indian alarm. He informs Nicholson that the convention is summoned to meet at St. Mary's on September 29, and that at that time messengers from the Seneca and Susquehanna Indians are expected "to confirme the former League of Friendship." Nicholson is asked to communicate any desires he has relative to these Indians and is begged to excuse the confused brevity in the letter as due to "some imbecillities and Indisposition of Body, through a violent Feavour."

¹ Council IV, 206.

² Council IV, 210.

³ Dated September 17. Council IV, 206.

⁴ Council IV, 206. Courts asks for aid for the Piscataqua Indians and that Blakiston come to see the Emperor, to whom and his tribe "the late government has been unkind."

Nicholson has evidently no sympathy with the provisional government. His own overthrow, as Andros's lieutenant, doubtless was fresh in his mind and made him disinclined to look with favor on those who had overturned an established government. On September 21 he writes a short note to Maryland, announcing merely that ships were shortly ready to sail for England,¹ and on October 27 he addresses a longer letter, not to Blakiston, but "to those that take upon them to preserve the Peace and administer the Laws in their Maj^{ties} Province of Maryland." The whole tone of this letter is unfriendly. Owing to Blakiston's letter, Nicholson says he sent out soldiers to range to the head of the Potomac, and found the Indian alarm was false. This gives him an opportunity to blame the provisional government for countenancing baseless alarms, and to remark that he has proclaimed a reward for true news and a punishment for "those Divulgers of false news." In the last paragraph of his letter, Nicholson censures a letter written by Blakiston to a ship captain, some months previously, ordering him to seize any vessels cleared by the Pocomoke revenue officer, and urges the provisional government to "take care the Acts of Parliament are duely performed."

The convention met in September and, according to Bacon's Laws, was in session at least a week, with George Robotham as its chairman. It passed an ordinance prohibiting the exportation of Indian corn for the next nine months; but apparently did nothing toward a permanent settlement of the government, and, indeed, definitely rejected a bill to repeal certain acts then in force, as "not within the cognizance of this house."

Of what happened in Maryland during the last months of 1690 we know nothing. The scene of our drama shifts to England.

If King William had been friendly disposed toward the Proprietary interest, the provisional government would have had small success. Suspected by Virginia, opposed by many Marylanders, it would soon have fallen under the royal displeasure. But the English Government did not want it to fall, and sought for opportunity, decently, to accept the offer of the Protestant Association, and make Maryland a royal Province.

Chief Justice Holt was consulted in the matter, and his sagacious legal intellect saw that no forfeiture of the Proprietary Charter had occurred; but he knew the King wished

¹ Council IV, 208.

another answer, and he strove to stifle his consciousness of what was right, in his desire to please the King. So, on June 3, he wrote to the president of the Privy Council a shuffling and ignoble letter: "I think it had been better if an inquisition had been taken and the forfeitures committed by the Lord Baltimore had been therein founde before any grant be made to a new governor, yet since there is none and it being a case of necessity I thinke the King may, by his commission, constitute a governor, whose authority will be legall, though he must be responsible to the Lord Baltimore for the profits, if an agreement can be made with the Lord Baltimore, it will be convenient and easy for the governor that the King shall appoint, an inquisition may at any time be taken, if the forfeiture be not pardoned, of which there is some doubt." This is the letter of a man who knows that he has the power and not the law on his side.¹

There seems to have been some reluctance to proceed against Baltimore. He was summoned before the board of trade in the latter part of June,² but not until August 21 was it ordered that the attorney-general proceed by scire facias against the Maryland charter.³ At the same time, Col. Lionel Copley, who it had been suggested should be nominated by the Crown to receive commission as governor from Baltimore, said he would accept such commission if as full as those of other governors and if it be given for the lives of the monarchs and be revocable only by them. In addition, he insists on Baltimore's lending him a residence and that he have "half of the 2s. per hogshead and quitrents, with all the perquisitts."⁴ A draught of a commission for him as governor was presented at the same time and referred to the attorney-general for his opinion.⁵

This opinion⁶ was given on September 1. It states that the author understands "the seizure of this Government to be for necessity, as being the onely meanes of preserving the Province," and that "the nature of the seizure is onely to take the Government out of the hands that neglected and endangered

¹ McMahan, p. 242, condemns the opinion in strong terms.

² Council IV, 190.

³ Council IV, 190. Probably these proceedings were never pushed.

⁴ Council IV, 200.

⁵ Council IV, 201.

⁶ Council IV, 202.

it, into the King's hands." There is no special regard for truth here. Baltimore's rule had surely not been characterized by neglect of his Province, and the only necessity of the seizure was to preserve the Province from returning into his hands. If the Crown had desired Baltimore to resume his rule, that would easily have been accomplished. But that was just what it did not desire. The attorney-general, with lawyer-like caution, does not intend to indorse an extended commission, like the one referred to him, for he did not know "how farr the particulars in this Draught are agreeable to the Lawes, or manner of Government, which have been settled there, or may be prejudiciall to the Interest of the Inhabitants." Instead of going into such minuteness, he suggests "a commission generall, reciteing the confusion that was there and the danger of loosing the Province to the Ennemyes and the necessity of takeing it into their Majesties' hands and there-upon constituting a Governor there to govern according to the Laws of the Place * * * and to defend the Province and take and apply the Public Revenue to that purpose."

So the matter was allowed to drop for the time, though the board of trade took care to ascertain what Maryland's revenue from shipping was¹ during the previous year, that they might know what financial gain would accrue from making the Province a royal one.

On October 9 Baltimore² came before the Privy Council and promised to send copies of the Proprietary governors' commissions to be perused by the law officers of the Crown. With these as a basis, a commission should be drafted for a governor of the King's appointment.

While now matters hung in the balance, Coode and Cheseldyn come to Plymouth in England.³ As soon as this comes to Baltimore's ears, he sends a petition to the King that they be sent for to prove their charges against him and answer his "just Complaints." At this time he especially complains that he has not been allowed to collect the revenue, according to the royal order of February, and prays that he may receive what revenue is not already in the hands of the provisional government, as "the only support" of himself and family.⁴

¹ Council IV, 205.

² Council IV, 207.

³ Council IV, 211.

⁴ Another petition about revenue is in Council IV, 214.

The revenue already paid to Coode and Cheseldyn, as Baltimore hears, they are "embezzeling and spending" in England.

On receipt of this petition the Marylanders are ordered¹ to appear before the council on November 20, at which time they obtained a postponement of their case for two days.¹ Meantime a second petition² against Coode and Cheseldyn had been presented³ by eleven Protestant members of the Proprietary party, who were in England. Among the names of the signers we find George Lingan, Henry Coursey, and Richard Hill. They petition, on "behalf of themselves and most of the Inhabitants of Maryland," and state that they have, "for many years, enjoy'd the blessing of Peace, under the mild Government" of the Proprietaries, which showed no discrimination against a man because of his religion; but that they have been recently, "by the malicious designs and wicked Practices" of Coode and "his Accomplices, disturbed and deprived of their long continued happiness." The petitioners complain of barbarous and inhuman treatment, not only by seizure of the government in "a Tumultuous manner; but also by reposing the public records, wherein is the security" of all estates, in the hands of unfitt persons, that arbitrarily seized and plundered your Pet'rs estates and imprisoned their Persons, to the ruine of themselves and families." Further, the revolutionists have "violently perverted the Laws of the Province," have covered "their Actions with the pretence of Zeale for your Majties service," have disregarded the royal letter, and have unjustly styled "those who will not join with them Traytors." The declaration of the so-called Protestant Association is false, say the petitioners, and the taxes levied by the provisional government have been illegal."

On November 22 Coode and Cheseldyn presented the charges against Lord Baltimore and his officers, which had been framed by the "Grand Committee" in the previous July.⁴ The charges are in many cases obviously false. Twenty-three charges are brought against Lord Baltimore, nineteen against his officers, and ten additional ones against both.

Baltimore is charged with "appointing none but Irish Papists and his owne relacōns for the most part" to high office;

¹ Council IV, 212.

² Council IV, 213.

³ Dated November 13, Council IV, 214.

⁴ Council IV, 215-220.

with supporting the Roman Catholic Church to "the subversion of the Protestant religion," and not providing for support of the Protestant clergy; with causing Protestants to be arrested by "armed Papists in time of Peace without warrant" and confined a long time before trial; with making the council an upper house of assembly contrary to the charter, with violating the freedom of elections, and with preventing those from sitting in the assembly who were elected. He made laws without consent of assembly, assumed greater power of veto than he had by charter, repealed laws by proclamation, dispensed with laws, and inflicted "illegal insult and cruell punishments." Not only did he place unqualified persons on criminal juries, but he extorted special bail in criminal cases, and "unreasonable and excessive fines," which were granted to judges even before accusation or imprisonment. He endeavored "to obstruct justice upon persons accused for supposed murders," prosecuted "before the Council for matters only cognizable at Comon Law," established a "Court of Delegates," assumed the "royall stile dignity authority and prerogative," governed "by creuel, sanguinary, unjust, unreasonable, illegal, tyrannical Acts of Assembly craftily obtayned from the unwary Representatives of the Province," and failed to provide proper public magazines of arms. We note how many of these grievances have been discovered since the Protestant Association's declaration and how almost all have come to light, since the report of the assembly's committee of grievances.

The complaints against the officers are more real, though there is much exaggeration about these. The officers are "all papists and popishly affected;" they receive illegal fees of various kinds; they arrest the people of distant parts of the Province and drag them to St. Mary's City to the Provincial court, to their "greate grieve, burthen, and hazard;" they compel persons to come like journeys to the probate office; they suffer military officers in time of peace to press provisions, and, assuming to be judges of fact, they give "unjust, arbitrary, and cruel sentences in Criminall Cases." They imposed on the lower house of assembly in 1688 the oath of fidelity, contrary to law and the charter; they condemned all brought before the Provincial court in 1688, that they might pardon more "to honour and solemnize the pretended Prince of Wales his Festival," and they endeavored to fortify the Province against the

Prince of Orange, "disarming the Protestants to that end." Confederacy with the Indians and the French is charged against them, as are "useing scandalous, resolute, and treasonable Invectives" and taking up arms against the monarchs. Baltimore's officers menaced the Protestants of Maryland "with death, ruine, and extirpation," and all these nefarious designs they endeavored "to obscure and smother by cunning, unjust wayes and contrivances."

The charges against Baltimore and his officers allege the selling places of trust, "giveing away of Lands as Escheats before found to be so by inquisition," setting up new offices and exacting various unlawful fees, keeping court records carelessly, and not observing laws as to holding courts. They object to the chief court being composed of the same persons as the upper house of assembly, and that these persons arbitrarily grant or refuse writs of error.

There was just enough of truth in many of these charges to make the erroneous impression the greater.

No decision was made at that hearing, nor at a subsequent one,¹ at which Coode's and Cheseldyn's answer to the Marylanders' petition was read. It denied all the allegations against them and gave an account of the progress of matters in Maryland from the point of view of the Protestant Association. The same day, Darnall petitions² to be released from bail and permitted to return home, as Coode's charge against him has not been proven.

The board of trade deliberated on the various papers and reports, heard counsel for each side, and then dodged any decision in the matter. They merely advise the King to send a governor to Maryland to look into matters there and to report, and that Darnall and Hill, having given bond for future good behavior, should be released from bail. Doubtless it was difficult to decide such a case across the ocean; but that there was not a decision against Baltimore, is a proof that the board of trade did not consider the charges of Coode to be well supported.³

On January 1, 1691, the Privy Council adopted the report of their committee, Hill and Darnall were freed from custody, and instructions³ are ordered prepared for Maryland's first

¹ On December 22, Council IV, 225.

² Council IV, 224.

³ Council IV, 229.

royal governor. The affair is now pushed rapidly, the draft of a governor's commission¹ was ready two days later and was at once referred to Baltimore. He considered it for twelve days and then returned it with objections, that several of its provisions were "very prejudicial and utterly destructive" of his chartered rights. He offers on his part to appoint a Protestant governor and councilors and to place the command of the militia and the control of the magazines in the hands of the Protestants.²

This proposal was rejected at once and a royal commission for Copley as governor of Maryland was directed to be drawn up.² Against this action Baltimore petitioned and asked for a hearing,³ which was granted him; but to no effect, for, on February 12, the commission, as drawn up, was directed to be prepared for the royal signature. As we have seen, it was not intended to deprive Baltimore of anything more than his control of the Province, and so, on February 27, it was definitely ordered⁴ that one-half of the impost of two shillings per hogs-head on all tobacco exported from Maryland and the fourteen pence per ton on vessels should be paid to Baltimore and the other half applied to the expenses of government, as had been the case in Proprietary times. This order was made retroactive, so Lord Baltimore should receive his revenue during the supremacy of the provisional government.

It took a long time to transact colonial business then. On March 12 a royal letter with the customary vague formula of address⁵ was sent to the provisional government, announcing Copley's appointment as governor, ordering them to dispose of the revenue as decided above, and acknowledging their letter of the preceding July. The delay in so doing was doubtless partly due to the fact that the English Government did not wish to commit itself by any rash steps. As to Payne's death, the letter says that the Virginia authorities are directed to do all in their power to bring the offenders to justice.

Copley was still to be several months in England. On April 2 the Commissioners of the Privy Seal are ordered⁶ to send the

¹ Council IV, 230.

² Council IV, 231.

³ Petition granted January 29. Hearing appointed for February 5. Council IV, 232, 233.

⁴ Council IV, 234. Account of the revenue is given. Council IV, 236.

⁵ Council IV, 235.

⁶ Council IV, 240.

commission, but it is the 27th of June ere the great seal is affixed to the commission of this first royal governor of Maryland.¹ The commission states that, "by reason of great neglects and miscarriages in the Government" of Maryland, the Province "is fallen into disorder and confusion" and that the Province and "the Inhabitants thereof can not be defended and secured by any other means than by our taking the Government thereof into our hands and into our immediate Care."² We can not blame William for so thinking. The Province was torn by intestine contention. There was danger of bloodshed and further confusion, whether the Proprietary was restored or the provisional government was suffered to continue. A large part of the people of the Province wished³ to come under direct royal government. Why not solve the question by taking the Province under the royal authority, even though such line of conduct be not strictly legal, while the pecuniary rights of the Proprietary are strictly observed?⁴ So the English authorities reasoned and so they acted.

The commission was signed, but the governor had not yet sailed. He was first told to be ready to go with the September convoy of vessels,⁵ and on August 26 received his instructions. There was considerable difficulty in securing a satisfactory council to act with the new governor.⁶ Lists of names were proposed by Baltimore, Copley, and the various merchants trading to the Province. It was finally decided to send out from England Sir Thomas Lawrence as secretary of the Province, and to appoint as councilors Henry Jowles, Nehemiah Blakiston, Nicholas Greenbury, Charles Hutchins, George Robotham, David Browne, Thomas Tench, John Addison, John Coates, James Frisby, and Thomas Brooks.

Of these men, Jowles, Blakiston, Coates,⁷ and Robotham had been leaders in the Protestant Association; Greenbury and

¹ Council IV, 270.

² Council IV, 263.

³ May 10, 1691, letter from Blakiston to England, asking for the King's immediate protection under a Protestant constitution of government. Council IV, 263.

⁴ November 3, 1691, Baltimore's petition that Daruall might collect the revenues as his agent was granted. Council IV, 288. Vide, pp. 290, 291, 295, 299, 310, 312.

⁵ Council IV, 271.

⁶ Council IV, 271, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284.

⁷ Same as Courts.

Tench were Anne Arundel County men, who, though originally opposed to the revolution, had joined in the provisional government; Browne and Addison had signed addresses opposing the Proprietary government; Hutchins was an Eastern Shore man, who seems to have preserved a neutral position, and Frisby¹ and Brooke were proposed by Baltimore, and so were doubtless moderate partisans of the Proprietary. There seems to have been an attempt to please all parties in the construction of the council, doubtless in the interests of harmony.

The council was appointed, but the new government was not yet to go into operation, though in October Copley is again ordered to sail.² One cause of his delay was an attempt to obtain more money, "in consideration of his long attendance and great expense." This was granted³ him and it was also ordered that he take with him powder and muskets for the defense of the Province.

Lawrence also became worried about his emoluments, and, on November 15, he sent a communication to the board of trade asking⁴ if his fees and perquisites as secretary would be the same as under the Proprietary government. The board of trade at once ask Copley⁵ if he intends to lessen the profits of the secretary's office, and are told by him⁶ that such apprehensions are groundless, and that Lawrence is merely showing "his temper by raising disputes with me upon these imaginary suggestions." These early disputes spoke ill for the harmony of the new government.

It must not be forgotten that part of Copley's functions was to examine into the case against Lord Baltimore, and the failure to prepare articles against the Proprietary delayed Copley still longer, as did the preparation⁷ of a Provincial seal, which last was not ready until some time in January, 1692. It was next thought necessary to prepare commissions for other persons to act as governor, in case of Copley's death,⁸ and so Nicholson, of Virginia, was commissioned as

¹ The rest of the council objected to him, vide Council IV, 331, Ass. 318, 364.

² Council IV, 285.

³ Council IV, 286, 287.

⁴ Council IV, 289.

⁵ Council IV, 290.

⁶ Council IV, 291, vide 293, 294, 295, 297.

⁷ Council IV, 296.

⁸ Council IV, 299.

lieutenant-governor of Maryland, and Sir Edmund Andros as commander-in-chief, in case of the failure of both of the others.¹ I imagine, too, that Copley was not anxious to start. With all these delays he did not arrive in Maryland before March, 1692, nearly three years after the Proprietary government had been overthrown.

We have not very full account of what had happened in Maryland in the meantime. What occurred during the winter of 1690-91 is entirely unknown.

This is probably because matters remained in statu quo. In April, the fourth² Provincial convention met, and, on considering the royal letter of the preceding year, they resolved³ to appoint a "Provinciall or Superior Court of Justice," for the trial of those charged with killing Payne and "for the holding, hearing, and determining of all pleas relating to the conservation" of the peace and "together with all other pleas formerly used⁴ * * * to be held in the sd. Provinciall Court." As justices of this court, the following are appointed: Nehemiah Blakiston, chief justice; Henry Jowles, George Robotham, Nicholas Greenbury, Thomas Tench, Robert King, John Brooke, Nicholas Gassaway, John Edmondson, John Addison and Robert Mason. As, of these eleven justices, nine were members of the grand committee, which was for the provisional what the council was for the Proprietary government, one of the grievances of the revolutionists, that the same men were both executive and judiciary, seems to have produced little effect on their actions. Of this court,⁵ Blakiston, Jowles, Tench, Brooke, Addison, and Mason were assigned to try Nicholas Sewall, John Woodcock, George Mason, William Burleigh, and William Ayleward, "together with other popish Confederates * * * unknowne," for the murder of John Payne.⁶ The court assembled on April 21, and on the next day⁷ the grand jury presented the accused men for murder. Sewall was out of reach, but the other four were in custody, having been delivered over by the Virginians. They were

¹ Council IV, 300.

² Probably fourth.

³ On April 16, Council IV, 242.

⁴ Matters relating to wills, things in sphere of [county courts and titles to lands excepted.

⁵ Council IV, 243.

⁶ Council IV, 245.

⁷ Council IV, 246.

arraigned on the 23d of April and pleaded not guilty.¹ The jury were impaneled on the same day, the case was quickly heard, and on the next day a verdict was rendered of guilty with respect to all but Ayleward, who was acquitted.² The court then sentenced the three found guilty to be hung and set Ayleward free under bond for good behavior. The next day an address was adopted by the convention and sent to the King. It is signed³ by Blakiston, speaker, and twenty-one others, and states that the trial has been duly carried on in obedience to the royal letters of April, 1690. They think the conviction of three of the accused will have a salutary effect in the Province, though they cannot "forbear to complain * * * of the Insolent, rude carriage and behaviour of that party, their continued, repeated, and indefatigable paines, industry, and endeavour to disturb the peace." Especially, are the members of the convention vexed by the conduct of some of the Proprietary party, who have been in England and are returned "loaden with most notorious false pamphletts * * * which they scatter and disperse abroad on purpose to disturb, amuse, and terrify" the people "with a prospect and more than seeming probability of being againe brought under the same Tyrannical, popish, arbitrary Government as formerly." Professing the utmost devotion to the reigning monarchs, the convention accuse the Proprietary party of "confidently assumeing that they doubt not in a short time but that the late abdicated King James will soon be restored to his throne." Against such a consummation the convention will ever pray, and for the future they have no other wish than "to be firmly settled under a protestant Government." This is the side of the provisional government.

Now let us hear the case from the side of the Proprietary party. We have a long account⁴ of the trial of those accused of killing Payne, written by a lawyer of the Proprietary party in the Province, sent by him to Baltimore, and presented by him to the board of trade. Its statements bear every air

¹ Woodcock at first pleaded to the jurisdiction, Council IV, 248, until told that on so pleading thrice he would be punished with death without mercy. Council IV, 260.

² Council IV, 247, 248.

³ Council IV, 249. Twelve of these, a majority, were of the grand committee.

⁴ Council IV, 251 & ff.

of truth and show the arbitrary action of the provisional government quite clearly. The writer himself, with Mr. Charles Carroll, were in custody of the sheriff of St. Mary's for opposition to the provisional government¹ when they received letters from the accused men, asking for advice on points of law, that they might be able to defend themselves when brought to trial. He found that the killing of Payne, "w'ch was agruated by the Gent. here, with all the Circumstances Imaginable to render it a horrid Wilfull Murder," was not thought so in Virginia, where after examination the prisoners had been let out on bail. In consideration of the case, he points out that by the charter, Baltimore alone has power of life and death, and therefore he framed a plea to the jurisdiction of any court the provisional government might establish, for the charter was still in force. In case this plea was overruled, their adviser proposed to the accused that they plead that the commission by which the court sat was insufficient, as it was merely a royal letter under the Privy signet and "not a Commission of Oyer and Terminer under the Great Seale and not directed to persons particularly named, as is usual in such cases." He quotes several legal authorities in support of this, and says that, even if the letter were sufficient commission, the convention being chosen by an election "far from free and due," were not the proper authority to establish such court, whose judges, if the court were thus established, would lack the necessary qualities of judges of assize: "Integrity, Indifferency, skill, and knowledge." The lawyer has heard that "there were some more Considerable men in the house that were unwilling to meddle with that Tryall, till a Governor came in," and he advises the prisoners to try for a postponement until that event. The above pleas were meant for delay until the government be settled, and, in case such delay had been granted, the lawyer tells us the pleas he had prepared to be used by the accused at the trial before regularly constituted authorities. First, they were to challenge the array, or the poll of the jury, because part of the jury were from Calvert County, where the alleged crime had been committed, instead of the whole jury being taken from other counties of the Province, as was customary in the Provincial court. The sheriff of Calvert County, furthermore, who returned the jury, was administrator to Payne's estate and had been his

¹Council IV, 251.

“Deputy Collector and Gossep * * and his great friend, at whose house he lays buried;” while the foreman had before the trial “spoken hard words against the Prisoners in prejudice of their lives.”

They were next in their pleading to make a recital of the course of events during the revolution, showing the illegal conduct of the members of the Protestant Association. Following this they were to state the circumstances of the killing of Payne, and that he and Greenhalgh had some months before that event been given warrants by Coode to seize Sewall, and had been searching for him since that date. When Payne tried to seize the yacht, he did so, not as a revenue officer, but as an officer of Coode. As collector, he could not “press an armed Power to assist him in seizing ships; * * * but he ought, upon resistance, to apply himselfe to the Governor or Sea Commander and they * * * are to send them their assistance,” without which “he could not use force.” Collectors, as civil officers, ought not to come on board merchant ships, “at the first outset,” with armed force, “Espetially in the dead time of the night.” Because of such conduct, which “lookt like Pirasy,” the men in Sewall’s yacht had a right to resist Payne. So if Payne came as collector his conduct was illegal; but if he did not come as a collector, but as one of Coode’s officers, he could not protect himself by his collector’s office and came at his peril. In either case the killing would be not murder, but manslaughter. However, the lawyer goes on to say Payne was not legally an officer. His commission was from King James, and the proclamation of William and Mary that continued the commissions of officers in America was not issued until over a month after Payne’s death.

The provisional government,¹ however, prevented the prisoners from having the benefit of these counsels. They were “kept Close prisoners that none could come and converse with them, without the hearing of the Guard, and that not permitted neither to anything might be for their advice and defence.” Furthermore, their papers were taken from them, though all this was contrary to the Provincial usage. Not only this, but “all, as well as prisoners, were overawed by an armed force of horse and foot attending all that court of Tryall.”² When the prisoners were brought to St. Mary’s for trial, their counsel obtained, “with much adoe,” an interview with them in the

¹ Council IV, 254.

² Council IV, 258.

presence of a guard. He advised them to apply for more time (the trial was to be the next week) to summon further witnesses, and that they pray to have allowed them as counsel Charles Carroll, George Thomson, William Dent,¹ and our anonymous friend. The petition was drawn up to that effect and presented to the clerk of the convention. He told our narrator that as Carroll and Dent were prisoners themselves they could not serve as counsel, but that Thomson and the narrator probably would be permitted so to do. The same evening the narrator met Blakiston and was told by him that "the prisoners should have all the faire Dealeing Imaginable for theire lives." The next day, Saturday, the writer was told that no counsel would be permitted the prisoners, and that the trial would be on the following Tuesday. The lawyer went to carry this news to the prisoners, but was seized, and his "Private noates and the Prisoners papers" taken from him, while he was detained until Monday without cause being given. Then they gave him a copy of his commitment "for mutenous Rebellious Treasonable Practices." He was kept prisoner at several places until sentence was pronounced on the convicted men on Friday, when he was admitted to bail. Mr. Thomson having handed to some members of the convention a paper advising them not to proceed with the trial, was also committed to custody "for a seditious and Treasonable Pamphlet." Thus carrying matters with a high hand the provisional government had deprived the prisoners of their papers and their counsel.

On Tuesday a messenger from a vessel in the Patuxent, which had just arrived from England, brought letters from Coode and Cheseldyn, stating that the King approved the conduct of the provisional government and was about to send over Copley as royal governor. This news encouraged the convention, and on Thursday² the trial was begun. The whole affair seems to be the most disgraceful act of the revolutionary party. Our narrator tells us that the prisoners were overawed by the soldiers, the severity of the judges, and the refusal to allow them counsel. The witnesses against them were chiefly Payne's companions in the boat.³ John

¹ Formerly the Proprietary's solicitor general.

² April 23.

³ Asquith, Payne's lieutenant, swore that he heard Payne invited to come on board alone, which showed there was no resistance to him as collector. Council IV, 262.

Kenealy was the most important of these, testifying that Payne told Sewall's men that he came as collector and told his companions that "he had prest them to goe along with him to seize the yacht as coll(ector) for that the Master did trade between V. & M. and made no entry and soe defrauded the K(ing) of his dues." He also testified that he thought Woodcock was the man who shot Payne.¹ The prisoners objected to the reception of his evidence, as he had formerly been convicted of manslaughter. They also objected to receiving the evidence of Thomas Price, "another material evidence," who had been convicted of housebreaking; but, when they wished to produce the record of these convictions, it was not to be found, and the court would not permit the testimony of any witness to be taken as to the facts of these convictions, though "hundreds knew them both to be certainly true." Blakiston's conduct, as chief of the court, is severely blamed by the narrator, and his charge is said to have "highly agravated" all things against them. For instance, speaking of their plea that Payne came in the night, he said it "was the morning of the day," being "after twelve att night."

Conviction was on Friday, sentence on Saturday, and Woodcock "dyed piously and couragiously" on the next Tuesday. The travesty of justice allotted to him did not prevent his death being a murder. Mason and Burley were reprieved until further orders.

On April 6, 1692, Lionel Copley, royal governor of Maryland, first met with his council and gave them the oath of office. He found Mason and Burley still in prison,² and it was decided to leave them so until Sewall be brought to trial. During the previous autumn, Sewall had petitioned for the pardon of the two prisoners and that he might receive the King's protection³ and so "may be assured to live quietly with his Wife and Family" in Maryland. This petition was by the Privy Council referred⁴ to Copley and his council and was read by them on April 8. They determine to continue to keep Sewall in custody at his own house under guard of one person, as had been done for some time past, and to examine into the whole matter.⁵ The next day the council receives a second petition from Sewall,

¹ See Council IV, 177. He told a different story then, if he be the same man as the one mentioned there.

² Council IV, 306.

³ Council IV, 307.

⁴ On November 19, 1691. Council IV, 308.

⁵ Council IV, 309.

stating that "his Concerns both at home and abroad" are "in much Disorder and Confusion," owing to "his long Absence," and praying to be admitted to bail, as in "his present Confinement" he can not better his affairs. If this be granted, he promises to keep "due Order and Decorum."¹ The council granted this request.²

Sewall was very anxious to have the matter settled, and, becoming weary of delay, on July 9, he petitions³ for a speedy trial. Doubtless he feels that with Copley at the head of affairs he may expect fair treatment. The council, accepting his petition, orders him to be tried in September and decides to ask William what shall be done with the other prisoners.⁴ We hear nothing more of the matter and doubtless Sewall was freed.

On April 9, according to Bacon's Laws,⁵ Copley called together the convention for the last time and finally dissolved it, and on May 10 the first assembly under the new form of government met. Our old friend Cheseldyn⁶ was chosen speaker. With its session the new administration of affairs was fully begun and the Protestant Revolution in Maryland had completed its work. Though McMahan had much less material to build his conclusions than we, his deductions are generally correct, and I thoroughly agree with him in the opinion that, if Lord Baltimore had "been personally present in the Province his energy and sagacity, added to the general respect for his character, would easily have surmounted the difficulties of the crisis. His timid deputies lost him his government by shrinking in a moment of emergency above the ordinary restrictions of law from the exercise of powers not nominated in their commission."⁷ The most probable theory is that the revolution was the work of a small cabal of ambitious men, of whom Blakiston and Jowles were the real leaders, though Coode and Cheseldyn were put more in the front to capture certain of the common people among whom they had influence, and, it may be, to permit the more subtle instigators

¹ Council IV, 311.

² Council IV, 314.

³ Council IV, 329.

⁴ Council IV, 330, 333.

⁵ Vide Assembly IV, 311.

⁶ He was made commissary general, but dismissed in August, 1697, "for carelessness and negligence in office." McMahan, p. 238.

⁷ McMahan, p. 236.

of the plot to screen themselves, if necessary, behind the more avowed leaders. This group of men, all of whom resided in Charles and St. Mary's counties, used the popular fear of Indians and distrust of Roman Catholics to their advantage, by the "imputation of a popish plot, at least as plausible as that of Oates, which, in a period of less excitement, had shaken all England to its centre." There were Indian wars in the north; the Proprietary was a Roman Catholic; no orders had been given out by the Provincial government for the proclamation of the new sovereigns. These were the facts, it was easy in the scattered population to link these together and start the walk of rumor, which grows as it moves. The leaders of the Protestant Association rightly counted on the success which a swift move would bring them and on the support which, when successful, they could count on from the Protestant Eastern Shore. Doubtless they calculated that Anne Arundel, which was no less Protestant, could not long hold out against their influence. A rapid movement, such as they made, gave no chance for a denial of the rumor to be spread. When successful, the Protestant Association had no opponent they need fear. Virginia and Pennsylvania would not disturb them, Joseph and the council could not, and Baltimore was too far away and in too great difficulties. The grievances they pretended against Lord Baltimore they came eventually by dint of iteration to believe in as true, and to make the people believe in them also. The arguments they used were such as to keep many of the people at their side. The Roman Catholics dared not take steps against the provisional government, and the Protestants' inactive opposition felt the weight of governmental displeasure. The death of Payne gave a good excuse for the convention and its grand committee to raise a cry that not only was the monarchs' authority denied, but their servants were also slain in the discharge of their duty. Then Coode and Cheseldyn, who were rather in the way, were removed by being sent to England to petition the king, and Blakiston and Jowles took the reins of government. The King may not have needed "very urgent reasons to induce him to sustain the associators,"¹ but had he needed them they were at hand. "His interests and inclinations both prompted him to place the powers of government throughout his dominions in the exclusive possession of the Protestants. It gave security to him on his throne, which

¹ McMahan, 241.

he prized quite as highly as security to the Protestant religion.”¹ He wished to draw to closer dependence on the Crown those Provinces which his predecessor had so lavishly bestowed. He could see that the strong hand of loyal government could restore order to the troubled Province, easier than the weaker one of the Proprietary. He could solace his conscience with the thought that he would not deprive Baltimore of his revenues, but only of the cares and anxieties of government. He need not take away the charter, but merely nullify some of its troublesome provisions. So the revolutionary party was sustained and the royal governor was sent to rule over the Province of Maryland.²

¹ Dr. Browne (p. 154) says: “William can hardly be blamed for taking the people’s franchises, when they seemed so eager to deliver them.”

² The process of the accomplishment of the revolution was rather a mystery to earlier writers (vide Hawk’s Ecclesiastical Contributions, Vol. II, p. 60), but I think the recently published papers in the Maryland Archives give us sufficient material to justify such an explanation as that given above. I may add that Doyle’s account in his *English in America* seems to me exceedingly inaccurate and misleading.

XVIII.—EUROPEAN BLUE LAWS.

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EUROPEAN BLUE LAWS.

By JOHN MARTIN VINCENT.

In undertaking to describe a certain kind of legislation found in various countries of Europe, I use the term "Blue Law," not because the makers or their descendants called them such, but because it limits the scope of what I have to say better than other expressions. If I should name this paper, "The Police Powers of the State as understood between the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Centuries," I should have a very long and learned title, but one which included too many things to treat in the space allotted me. Hence I shall limit myself to a brief inquiry into some of those ordinances passed by civil authorities on the continent which attempted to regulate personal conduct in a way which is now no longer considered practicable.

Laws regulating dress and expenditures are not the peculiar product of Puritanism or even of the Reformation. Not to go back too far in the history of Europe, we may find conspicuous examples at the beginning of the fourteenth century. In France the ordinance of Philip the Fair in 1294 prescribed very strict rules for the clothing of his subjects. For instance, no common citizen might wear fur, precious stones or gold, nor coronets of gold or silver. The duke, count, or baron who had six thousand livres a year or more might have four robes a year and no more. The ladies of that rank might have a single gown during the year. No knight should give more than two suits a year to his squire, nor should any knight himself have more than two suits a year either by gift or by purchase unless he happened to have 3,000 livres a year, in which case he might have three robes. If any one gave a dinner, there were to be only two courses besides the soup, while a small dinner must be content with one course and the

entremet. Further regulations were made in great detail for the clothing of the clergy, and the amount which any subject might spend upon dress was exactly fixed. Common citizens who possessed 2,000 livres a year and above might use cloth which cost $12\frac{1}{2}$ sous a yard; their wives might spend 16 sous a yard. Common citizens who possessed less than this must make their garments of cheaper cloth. Ten sous a yard for the men and 12 sous a yard for the women would have to do, unless they wished to pay a heavy fine for disobedience.

Under King John, in 1350, very strict regulations were placed also upon the tailors, furriers, and shoemakers. Luxury was to be prevented by keeping prices for garments at a very low point. Dealers were to be fined for selling cloths at a higher rate than that established by law. The exact money value of these things it is not necessary for us to figure out—only their relative value is significant. The important fact is that such ordinances were thought necessary, and the particularity with which such things were regulated is the curious side to be noted.

In Italy, for another instance, we find at Florence, in 1323 and 1330, severe ordinances against the excessive dress of women. They are forbidden to wear any sort of a crown headdress, even of painted paper. Combination dresses, made with figures either painted or embroidered, are forbidden, although woven figures might be allowed. All stripes and bias patterns are condemned, except simple ones of not more than two colors. The wearing of more than two finger rings was an evil not to be tolerated in a well regulated community.¹

A little earlier than this we find the code of the Republic of Zürich endeavoring to suppress the evils connected with wedding feasts. In 1304 it is ordained that the bridegroom and his friends shall not have more than ten guests, and the bride and her friends shall not have more than ten ladies, beyond the bridesmaids and children who come with them. Moreover, the guests shall not have more than one chance at the table, and no other citizens shall be invited in to the feast. It was required that wedding presents should be limited to one gift from each giver, nor should this rule be evaded by exchanging gifts with the bride or the bridegroom. No wedding procession was to be drawn out with a long list of musicians or other entertainers. Only two singers, two fiddlers, and two trump-

¹ Viilani. Lib. IX, cap. 249.

eters should furnish the music for the wedding march from the house to the church.¹

Attempts to regulate extravagance on such occasions reappear frequently in the statutes of this city. It seems to have been a difficult matter to suppress the desire for ostentation or to eradicate the public opinion which required the happy bridegroom to treat, not only his friends, but the rest of the community, if they happened to drop in.

Turning again to Switzerland for an early example, we find the Republic of Zürich in 1370 warring upon luxury with still greater particularity, even going so far as to name the garments which are prohibited. Here are some examples of the regulations to be followed: No married woman, or widow, or, in fact, any kind of a woman, should wear any cloth, either as a veil or in any other form, whether made of silk or of wool, on which they have set a hem of another color, but they shall wear it and leave it as it was first woven. Hoods and head-dresses made of silk, or decorated with gold and silver or precious stones of any kind, must be given up, though, we are gratified to observe, young maidens are excepted from this rule, "for to them these things are not forbidden." No woman, whether married or unmarried, was to wear any dress in which the opening for the neck was so large that it did not lie at least two inches wide upon the shoulders, and this same garment was not to be buttoned or laced up in front or at the side, or to be ornamented with gold, silver, or jewels, though unmarried daughters might have such ornaments as before. No woman was to make a hood to her coat longer than one ell (something less than a yard), nor should that coat consist of cloth of more than one color. Neither married women, nor widows, nor maidens young or old, might wear a girdle costing more than five pounds;² and as to shoes, distinct war was declared upon the habit of wearing long pointed toes.

The reader has observed in the illustrated books on costume that in this period great extravagance was shown in the front of shoes, going so far sometimes that the long points had to be attached to the knee by chains to allow locomotion. Against this evil, which perhaps was not so far developed as this among common people, it was declared that neither

¹ Der Richtebrief der Bürger von Zürich. Buch IV, cap. 17-20. Printed in Archiv für Schweizerische Geschichte. Bd. V, p. 207.

² About fifteen dollars. Purchasing power of that amount much more.

man, woman, boy, or girl should wear a shoe with a point extending beyond the foot enough to allow anything to be inserted in it, nor, in future, should any woman or girl wear laced shoes.

Contemporary drawings and miniatures of this period show the men dressed in close-fitting garments, in fact so close fitting that, in our day, they would be tolerated only on the stage or as bathing suits. In order that the human form might be properly covered, it was decreed that every man and boy, whether he be rich or poor, should have his overgarment or coat made so long that it should reach the knee. The men's caps of that day were Neapolitan, or after the pattern of Harlequin's, and in order that there might not be any wild extravagance in this article, it was ordained that the point or tail of the cap should be no longer than the bottom of the coat. Garments must cease to be slashed so as to show more colors or more stuffs, and trousers must be less conspicuous, for these must not in future be made with loud stripes, and both legs must be of the same color.¹

To show that even rural democracy was also subject to invasions of fashion, let me call attention to a sumptuary law of 1470 in the little canton of Unterwalden. We see here, a hundred years after the law last quoted, that pointed shoes are still a burning question, "for," said they, in council assembled, "we have determined in regard to pointed shoes and boots that no one shall hereafter make a point, either on the shoe or the boot, which shall be longer than one joint of the finger. Whatever shoemaker shall make them longer shall forfeit one pound, and whoever wears them longer shall also forfeit one pound." In the course of the century the standard for length of coats for men seems to have been reduced. In the case first mentioned the fashion had only recently departed from the mediæval long mantle, so that in 1370 it was considered improper to have anything shorter than a garment reaching to the knees. At the middle of the fifteenth century the sack suit does not seem to have been in favor in this rural republic, for it was decreed "no one shall make a short garment, either coat or mantle, in the way they are now made, for every one shall order the coats and mantles so made that they shall cover his shame, unless he wished to be fined one

¹ Kleidermandat um 1370. Reprinted in Oechsli, Quellenbuch zur Schweizergeschichte II, 313.

pound." We see, however, an especially thrifty and thoughtful provision in the clause which states that "shoes and boots which have been made before these ordinances, may be worn until they are worn out."¹

I might call attention to numerous sumptuary laws passed in England, beginning particularly with Edward III, but all of these have a motive clearly to be seen outside the repression of extravagance and luxury. They were enacted also for the encouragement of home industries, and subjects of the realm were required to use materials which were produced in the British Isles. Hence I pass these over, as not falling so much within the scope of this paper. I might, however, bring forward an interesting act of James II of Scotland which was passed in 1457. This is not the Scotland of John Knox and the Reformation, but Catholic Scotland attempting to repress extravagance.

"That sin the realme in ilk estate is gretumly purit throw sumptuous cleithing, baith of men and women, and in special wethen burrowis, the lords think is speedful that restriction be made in this manner; That no man within burgh that lives be merchandice bot giff he be a personne constitute in dignitie, as alderman, baillie or ather gude worthy men, that are of the counsal of the towne and their wyfis, wair claths of silk nor costly scarlettes in gownis or furrings with mertrikis. And that they mak their wyfis and dotchters in like manner be abilzeet ganand and corespondant for thair estate; that is to say, on thair haidis schort couchis with lytil hudis as are usit in Flanders, England and other countries. And as to their gownis that na wemen weir mertrikis, nor letties, tailis unfitten lenth, nor furrit under, bot on the haly day."

I will cite one more instance from the close of the mediæval period. We see from the laws of Zürich in 1488 that the evils which they have been fighting for nearly two centuries have not yet disappeared, but it does not occur to the city fathers to change the method of warfare. Weddings and christenings are still occasions for extravagance; hence it is provided that no citizen in future shall extend his wedding over more than one day. If he is a member of the aristocratic guild of the city, he may invite the ladies of that society to his wedding dinner; otherwise no one except the near relations shall be invited and no one shall come without an invitation. A new

¹ Oechsli, Quellenbuch II, 400.

custom seems to have crept in since the laws first cited, namely, the giving gifts to the guests. It is provided that guests shall not receive more than one gift apiece, to wit: The nearest friends not over 5 shillings each, though to the father and mother they may give whatever they please. No one shall give anything to the bride, either for the wedding feast or by way of a morning gift, nor shall this be evaded by exchanging presents.

It had formerly been the custom in the various cities of Switzerland for the newly wedded pair to go down to the guild-house after the ceremony. The bridegroom gave the steward a sum of money and this was spent in a feast for the guild brothers. Whoever came threw in a couple of coppers, and out of this collection a present was made to the bride. This was a well-established custom in Basel and seems to have prevailed also in Zürich, but now it comes under the ban, for it is provided that "no one shall in future give gifts to the bridegroom at any place, as for instance, in the guildhall to which he belongs, and no one shall visit him at the guild-hall, except those who belong to his society and the related friends of the new pair who come from outside the city." For such persons food might be provided. Similar regulations were made for the country districts in respect to weddings, with this local provision, that the bridegroom should invite no one to his wedding ceremony except those who lived in the parish. Persons residing in the city should not be found guilty of going out to country weddings.

Christenings were made the occasions of great festivity, and this often became burdensome, because people desired to return the favors given them by others. To prevent extravagance, it was provided that 5 shillings should be the limit of expense for a gift of clothing to a new-born child. Women were not to hold "cake feasts" on the day of purification, nor give to the ladies who came to the baptism anything to eat or drink, other than the wine of honor. Carnival festivities were also strictly limited and ladies might not invite each other to a particular kind of party called "Schlegel," which might be translated "kettle-drum" or "tea fight," had tea been common in those days.

At the same time the council "viewed with alarm" the disorder begun in the city among the common people on account of the costly clothing which their wives and daughters wore.

So they proceeded to ordain that no woman or girl should wear any sort of silver or gold pins, rings or buckles, or any silk garment, or silk trimmings on coats, shoes, or neck ornaments, except the women of the two aristocratic guilds. No woman in the country might wear an ornamented girdle unless her husband possessed 1,000 gulden or over. Such persons might have one such girdle and no more, the value of which was not to exceed 12 gulden. They might have modest silk trimmings on their bodices, but without any silver or gold hooks or buckles, under pain of confiscation. Whoever had any such ornaments on hand at the time of the passing of the ordinance must sell the same, or allow their husbands to sell them and to use the proceeds for his business or necessities.¹

I have given examples enough to show that strict inquiry into the habits and customs of people in their private capacities was looked upon as the duty of city and State authorities long before the Reformation. It will be remembered that this is a period when the penalties for ordinary crimes were very severe. Enormous numbers of people suffered the death penalty for stealing, for vagabondage, or for other offenses many of which would not be treated now as crimes. It was also a period when the guilds exercised a very close control over the personal conduct of their own members, as well as over the commercial and trade necessities of their respective cities. In other words, it was a time when the constituted authorities looked very narrowly into all forms of activity, whether political, religious, or social.

The Reformation brought about a marked change in the moral sentiments and the social customs of the people wherever it was introduced. For a considerable time, at least, religion seemed to weigh much heavier on men's minds, and the moral law affected the daily habits and practices of the people in a way hitherto unknown. In order to bring this about more speedily, the reformers used not only the persuasions and threats of religion, but invoked the arm of the law to keep citizens in healthy moral condition. The machinery for this was already at hand; the old ordinances were renewed, amplified, extended, and the penalties for disobedience made more severe, and, in consequence, many communities which had hitherto exhibited more or less trifling in their manners, became staid and even somber.

¹Oechsti, Quellenbuch I, 209.

The responsibility for this is largely laid at Calvin's door. The story of this period is well known. We are told how, in all the walks of life, the consistory, or the senate, or the ruling elders appeared to keep guard against any missteps. All gayeties, dancing, drinking, almost all sports, were banished from Geneva and the citizens were given over to soberness and piety. Infractions of the new moral code were harshly punished, and anecdotes about these judgments have become the staple of writers who make fun of Calvin and the Calvinists. But I call attention again to the fact that it is not only Calvin and his apostle John Knox who introduced these regulations into their communities, but that in other parts of reformed Switzerland the same methods of dealing with society were adopted and maintained. The disciples of Zwingli in Zürich, in Berne, and the other states which followed their example, established similar moral codes, not only in the form of ecclesiastical rules and warnings from the pulpit, but also through the ordinances of city governments.

Under the exaltation of a reforming spirit we may expect such phenomena to happen. What is more to the point for us is that the desire to regulate private conduct continued on for more than two centuries, and that during and after the time that such strict laws were in operation in the American colonies they had the same sort of thing on the continent. Take for example the ordinances of Zürich in 1628.¹ They were enacted by the burgomaster and two councils of the city. They begin with these words, "Since all mankind ought to seek the Kingdom of God." Think of a statement like this coming from a board of aldermen! But this is the preamble to an ordinance which provides for the observance of Sunday. Every person, male or female, in the city, unless hindered by sickness or some good excuse, was obliged to be present at church every Sunday before the third bell rang, and, what is more, should remain until the close of the service. Children and servants should be sent to the Sunday school and the other exercises for religious instruction. There seems to have been a midweek service in those days on Tuesday. This was to be attended with the same regularity as was the service on Sunday, and

¹ Mandat und Ordnungen, etc. Published separately in pamphlet form "in these last troublous times in order to promote a penitent Christian life and honorable conduct." 1628. Citations from a contemporary copy in possession of the writer.

for the further peace and quiet it was ordained that no one should wash out clothes and hang them out to dry on that day. Persons who persisted in washing on Tuesday might even be expelled from their guild or from the community in which they lived. There were also daily religious services which had to be attended by at least one member of every household. Furthermore, in order to keep the faithful in the proper path, it was ordained that they should avoid the heretical sect of Baptists, and that the citizens should not go into any church or assembly except "where our reformed Christian religion is practised."

The way in which the Sabbath should otherwise be kept is carefully prescribed. In view of the fact that intemperate and superfluous eating and drinking particularly desecrates the Sabbath, not only were the taverns and guild houses to be closed on Sundays, except to strangers, but the giving of dinners, walking in the fields, and the holding of weddings were also things prohibited. For the country districts the holding of weddings even on Monday was forbidden, since great desecration of the Sabbath was caused by the preparations for a Monday wedding. It was ordered that they should take place on Tuesday or any other day of the week except Saturday.

There is also a chapter in this ordinance on the bringing up of children. Parents are warned that when the "bed bell" rings, children must go home and should not be seen on the streets after that, or they will be punished by their parents or the schoolmaster. If parents or masters are neglectful, they will be visited and given pointed advice as to how their children should be brought up. Other regulations in regard to conducting business, the working of mills, hunting, and fishing do not seem so much out of the ordinary.

Certain customs at carnival time were forbidden because they were heathen superstitions. So likewise were the practices of conjuring and prophesying, telling fortunes, and things of that nature. As in the early laws of Massachusetts there is a prohibition against jugglers, acrobats, and vagabonds. In this ordinance of Zürich the clause reads almost word for word like the New England law, but pauses to give a theoretical reason for itself. Said they of Zürich "Jugglers, maskers, jumpers and such like are forbidden, because they do things which God did not intend the human race to perform and are not allowed by the Christian religion." Gambling we

may expect to find prohibited, but the council goes further and forbids the sale of playing cards. "Since, however, it is necessary for youth to have some pastime, we permit shooting at the mark, ninepins, ball playing and stone hitting as honorable man's exercises." With all this severity we note, however, that these pastimes may be enjoyed on Sunday between the morning service and the afternoon preaching.

The regulations for taverns are strict, as we may suppose, but the council goes further and regulates the habits of the private citizen who desires to drink, in these words: "Since honorable persons, especially elderly people, during the week desire to go out to take wine, and for their pleasure enjoy an evening drink, a thing which indeed can not be prohibited to them, nevertheless, they must do this with moderation, and in future hold to this regulation, as follows: In the city at an evening drink, in summer as well as in winter, the courses must be called for about 5 o'clock, or just before, and persons must not sit together longer than till about 6, and at that time they must leave, and must not stop at any other place on the way home to sit down and drink again, but every one must betake himself to his own house and when at home all further evening drinks and 'night caps' are forbidden. In the country when honest people come together for some good reason, such as a blood-letting, and sit together to drink, they must observe moderation and remain at the longest until 6 in the evening; and when out at an evening supper they must separate and go home by 9 o'clock." The drinking of brandy and strong liquors before noon was forbidden except to strangers from outside the city. No tavern keeper in the country or a village might sell even wine before noon. No person should compel another to drink, and treating should not be allowed. The council also set the seal of its displeasure upon banquets given by, or to, officials newly elected to office.

The old trouble about weddings continue. To prevent expense, it was ordained, among other things, that not more than six or eight tables full might be invited as guests at the wedding feasts. They recommended fewer. For the country, they ordered that the inviting of whole communities should be stopped. Another clause attempts to repress idle curiosity, and perhaps the begging of gratuities. "Hereafter no one shall stand about the churchyard to look at a wedding procession."

The law attempted to reduce the extravagance of mourning by saying that no one in the household should put on mourning beyond the older children and the nephews and nieces. It would appear also that there was trouble from funeral feasting, for it was required that all other persons, whether males or females, whether related by marriage or not, and those who are not at all related, should remain at home, leaving the mourners in their grief in peace. Let them restrain their mourning until the time for the funeral procession. The council speaks out against extravagance and ostentation in clothing, but does not enter into the details of dress more than to say that every one should clothe himself befitting his rank.

In 1650 this same council inserted a prohibition against swearing and profanity, and sharpened its other ordinances in detail. For instance: For the better observance of the Sabbath, work should be finished, as far as possible, on Saturday night. Going to taverns for eating and drinking on Saturday afternoon was forbidden, so that the evening service on Saturday night might be attended as far as possible. Walking on Sunday was to be done only between Sunday school and afternoon service. So far as ostentation in clothing is concerned, we find at this date a long list of forbidden garments for men and women. The clothing of servants was exactly prescribed. Everybody was ordered to wear smooth plain collars except officials, whom we may picture to ourselves in ancient ruffs. Women were to wear black to church, with no jewelry. Laces and embroidery on hoods, if worn, were to be placed out of sight on going to church. A little before this the city of Berne was prescribing the number of lacings a man might wear on his coat and breeches and how long his hair was to be worn.

From Berne in 1688 we have a long and detailed ordinance for the suppression of pride and superfluity. This gives very exhaustive regulations for the clothing, the eating and drinking, and the amusements of that community. It shows particular animosity against velvet, satin, silks, gold, and silver, but distinctly says that certain garments of silk may be permitted. For instance, silk vests may be allowed for men on working days if the price or expense is not extravagant, but it is altogether forbidden to dress children in expensive goods. Wedding rings shall be of plain gold, without jewels. We see an economic feature in the rule that all foreign linen

made outside of the confederation shall be forbidden. In regard to the dress of male persons, it is forbidden to men under 20 years of age to wear wigs, except in cases of necessity, which the "Chamber of Reformation" will determine. High wigs, long wigs, buttoned or braided wigs, are entirely forbidden under penalty of ten pounds. Furthermore, it is forbidden to sprinkle wigs and clothing with too much powder, for this is a cause of extravagance. Clergymen and students, if they must make use of wigs in order to be distinguished from other citizens, shall wear small round wigs which reach only to the collar and no farther. The proper garment for the church was the mantle, but men should not appear in cravats.

The clauses which regulate the clothing of females are so full of technical terms, known only to dressmakers of that day, that it would be quite difficult to quote them with understanding. Not only was general modesty in clothing desired, but the name of every garment that was prohibited or permitted was given in full, and sometimes directions were added for making permissible things. The distinction between classes was sharply marked in dress, for it was not desired that servants should wear as good clothing as their masters. The regulations for eating and drinking are quite similar to some we have already heard.

Sleigh riding was looked upon as a very great evil in those days. A special grievance was the fact that young men and women rode out together, and sometimes till late at night, "a practice," said they, "which even by daylight does not accord with the good manners of women." Therefore the council forbade women to go sleigh riding at all, except when they went with the father of the family; and as for men, they must get out of the streets with their sleighs as soon as night fell. Boys and girls were not to walk about the streets together. The girls should keep out of the streets after night and not be seen without a light or lantern. The running into houses and visiting by young persons except among blood relations was forbidden as an improper thing except for those who were promised in marriage. Dancing and masquerades were things which no well-ordered government could permit. The council included under masquerades a peculiar form of sport which seemed to be in favor about that time, namely, the running about the streets at night in night shirts. The

amount and method of giving wedding presents was regulated in Berne with even more exactness and nicety at this time than at any other place we have considered.

Sumptuary laws continue in France through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the motive does not seem so distinctly religious as in some which we have been considering. The Renaissance brought in a great desire for luxury, which was, indeed, regarded by the authorities as an evil, but one of the most powerful motives of legislation was the desire to maintain distinctions between classes. Strong emphasis was laid upon the use of gold and silver and of cloth woven with these materials. The government desired by this to prevent the diversion of the precious metals from currency into manufactured articles, but the courts of kings did not hesitate to use these fineries themselves. It seems as though the more extravagant the kings became the more they desired to stop luxury among the lower classes. For instance, we have strong laws against the use of cloth of gold under Francis I, and ordinances continue to be uttered against all forms of rich clothing down to the eighteenth century.

Louis XIV, who was one of the most luxurious and extravagant monarchs ever on the throne of France, made more laws against luxury than any of his predecessors, but apparently with as little success, for he was obliged to reenact them no less than sixteen times inside of thirty years. We ought not to be surprised, however, to find laws of this kind under Louis XIV, for this absolute monarch made his absolutism felt not only in politics but in the minutest details of commerce. He prescribed by ordinance not only what cloths should be worn but how those cloths should be woven, the method of dyeing, and perhaps how they should be sewed. Fashion, however, he could not control, for he tried sixteen times and failed. It was during the reign of this Catholic Majesty that the so-called blue laws of the American colonies were flourishing in their early vigor.

I will bring forward but two more examples. The dates and the place are significant. A sumptuary ordinance of the protestant city of Zürich was enacted in the year 1755. We find in this law many familiar things which we have seen in the former ordinances. The significant fact is that at this date the specifications are more exact and the prohibitions more decisive. People must not only go to church, but it is still

found necessary to put in the ordinance that they shall remain in the church to the end of the service, and shall refrain from unmannerly conversation and unnecessary going out. No one might leave the city on Sunday, either on horseback, in carriage, or on foot, without permission of the so-called president of the Reformation. "The new custom of giving dinners and making visits before and during the afternoon service is forbidden." The gates of the city were not to be opened to anybody before the close of the afternoon service, except for travelers. Anybody found loitering about the streets during the service might be taken up and fined. The Tuesday preaching must not be disturbed by the washing out of clothes, as we have seen before, but a new evil seems to have come in. The splitting of wood during that service is positively prohibited. On Wednesday and Saturday nights the guild houses and taverns must be closed, so that there may be no hindrances to attendance on evening prayer.

The city council is still much concerned with the clothing of the people. It is desired that all classes shall confine themselves to the clothing proper to their rank, especially at church services. The authorities do not confine themselves to generalities, but prescribe a list of prohibited articles, which reads like the Christmas advertisement of a department store, entering into the particulars of women's wardrobes in a way quite startling. The taste of the council in some respects was not bad, for they inveighed severely against the new-fashioned hoop skirts of that period, and made the wearing of them a ten-pound offense. The use of expensive neck-clothes, and the immodest curling and powdering of the hair were put under the same penalty. The ordinance is not only prohibitive, but also prescriptive, for it says distinctly that all men shall appear in church and civil assemblies in black mantles and smooth collars, and on their heads wear what were called "mourning hats." Magistrates might still wear thick collars or ruffs.

Going farther than Berne, sleigh riding was absolutely forbidden, except for necessary journeys and business. Dancing at weddings and on public occasions lay under twenty pounds' fine, and strict limits were still set to wedding feasts and banquets. At the time now under consideration the use of tobacco had been known in Switzerland for more than a hundred years. In the seventeenth century numerous cantons and cities had attempted to prohibit the use of it, but that

was when the weed was new. One might have thought that they would have given up the struggle against it by 1775, but we find in the ordinances that whoever smokes tobacco "in the streets or alleys or in public houses, by open windows or in front of the shops in the city, whether it may be townsman or countryman, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment."

At anniversary dinners in the guild houses the number of guests was limited. Game, confectionery, and foreign wines were forbidden, as well as the drinking of tea and coffee and the smoking of tobacco on such occasions. "Especially is it our earnest command that the guests of honor, as well as the other guests, shall in future abstain from extraordinary long sitting at table, as customary hitherto, and that ungentlemanly shouting and howling shall be entirely restrained." Numerous other prohibitions with which we have already become familiar were continued.

Thirty years later, in 1785, the council of Zürich thought best to permit dancing at weddings, fairs, musters, on May days and St. Martins, but on all other days it was forbidden. Dangers still lurked in evening gatherings, and apparently nothing less than a quilting bee was tolerated at night. The ordinance declares that assemblies in rooms which were arranged for common work and economy of light might be allowed until 8 o'clock, but such of these as gave cause for trifling would be subject to five pounds fine.

Weddings must be limited to one day, and other guests invited except parents, brothers and sisters, bridesmaids and groomsmen, and relatives by marriage. Shooting and the accompaniment of players during the procession to the church is forbidden. Christenings and funeral feasts still occupied the attention of the authorities, and they were perhaps justified in ordaining that such celebrations should not be held in taverns, but their anxieties were increased by the presence of new abuses. It would seem that even the celebrations of the church needed regulation at their hands, for they were obliged to forbid extravagant invitations for the ordination of country parsons. Strict rules for the clothing of men and women still appeared to be necessary, though there is possibly less particularity as to the names of garments, which in the course of centuries have changed. Laces and gold fringes remained under the ban, and jewelry was limited to the plainest sorts of ornaments. This was in 1785, after the American colonists

had finished their revolution, and were taking a larger outlook into the field of politics and social organization.

The ordinances I have cited are not fanciful, nor were they lying idle in the books at the dates mentioned, but were fresh reenactments with vigorous penalties. Many of them were printed in pamphlet form so that they might be read in the churches and spread among the people. They exemplify the statement made earlier in this paper that the American colonies were not singular in their strictness nor the last to give up the enactment of vigorous social laws.¹

¹ Numerous contemporary prints, from 1539, in the possession of the writer illustrate still more the state of law and show the form of dissemination.

XIX.—THE FOUNDING OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH IN
AMERICA BY THE DUTCH.

By JAMES I. GOOD, D. D.,
READING, PA.

THE FOUNDING OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA BY THE DUTCH.

By JAMES I. GOOD.

The German Reformed Church is in some respects unique in its origin. The early churches of America are the lineal descendants of foreign churches, as their children settled on our shores. But she is different in her origin, in that she was founded by another denomination—that is, she was not founded by the mother church, but by another church. This is exceptional in church history. Her parent churches were the Reformed Churches of the Palatinate and of Switzerland. From them most of her members came. But the Palatinate Church had passed through such awful wars and such severe persecutions¹ that she was not able to care for herself fully, much less to care for the thousands of her children far away from her across the wide Atlantic. The Palatinate Church could not care for them, the Swiss would not. Although many of her children settled in America, yet Switzerland had so exhausted herself caring for the thousands of refugees who had already come to her, especially from France, that she could not follow her children who sought refuge in this New World. Then it was, when neither of them would attempt it and the Pennsylvania Germans were left orphans, that the Reformed Church of Holland took up their cause and became a foster mother to them. It is true this church was also a Reformed Church and allied to them. Still we must also remember that there were quite a number of differences between them—a difference of race, of language, and of nationality—any one of which were quite sufficient to have hindered and prevented them from caring for her. And yet this action of the Holland Church was quite in harmony with her spirit. The Reformed

¹ See *History of the Reformed Church of Germany*, by Rev. James I. Good, D. D., p. 9-144, 225-307.

Church of the Netherlands was the patron saint of the Reformed everywhere. What the Great Elector of Germany had been to the Reformed during the previous century—their protector and friend—this church was in the last century. Was there a poor or persecuted Reformed congregation in Bohemia, Poland, South Africa, East India, or anywhere, her sympathy and money went out to it. The minutes of her synods reveal wonderful liberality to foreign churches. She was the great international home missionary society of the last century, and foreign missionary as well, for she had sent missionaries to the East Indies long before Carey. It was this large-heartedness of hers that led her to care for the Germans of Pennsylvania. And yet, in some respects, it was very remarkable, as they were not only different in race and language, but also in nationality, for they were subjects of England, her rival on the seas, and there might have arisen political complications.

We have said she was a different denomination from the Germans whom she fostered. This is true; but there is another phase of the matter. For the various Reformed Churches, though of different organizations, yet had an inherent unity. They were interrelated. A member of one became by mere change of residence a member of another. Their creeds were on the same plane and considered equivalent. Hence the Swiss and German ministers who came to America had no difficulty in accepting the Dutch creeds. They did so as a matter of course, because those creeds were on a par with their Heidelberg Catechism or Second Helvetic Confession. The Reformed Churches, though separated outwardly in organization, yet inwardly were the same.

Two events happened about the same time to call the attention of the Holland Synods to the German Reformed of Pennsylvania. In 1728 the Consistory of the Palatinate—the head of that Church—appealed to the Reformed Church of Holland to do something for the Germans who were emigrating in such large numbers to Pennsylvania. About the same time that the mother church of the Palatinate appealed to the Dutch, the child in America sent an appeal to Holland for the ordination of Mr. Boehm. Now, it is quite a remarkable fact that the founder of the German Reformed Church in America was a layman, a pious school teacher, John Philip Boehm. The Reformed about Falkner Swamp, Skippach, and White Marsh urged him to become their pastor. He held back at first

because he had never been ordained. But as there were no Reformed ministers to do the work, he finally made a virtue of necessity, "protesting before God that he could not justify his refusal of so necessary a work." He at once thoroughly organized those churches on a presbyterial basis by forming a consistory of elders and deacons. In doing this he became the founder of the denomination, especially as his constitution was afterwards adopted by the Coetus. But in 1727 a regularly ordained minister came to Pennsylvania, Rev. George Michael Weiss, who founded the Reformed Church in Philadelphia. Some of Mr. Boehm's members at Skippach preferred Mr. Weiss to Mr. Boehm because the former was regularly ordained. So Boehm's consistories in 1728 applied to the Dutch ministers of New York to ordain him. They in turn recommended him to the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland, who replied in 1729, authorizing that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Mr. Boehm's ministerial acts should be declared valid, but that he must submit to ordination. He was therefore ordained in New York by the Dutch ministers November 23, 1729.

These two events, the appeal from the Palatinate and the appeal of Boehm from Pennsylvania; coming about the same time, called the attention of the Holland Church to the destitution of the Reformed in Pennsylvania. The next year occurred another event that led them to take active measures to aid them. Two persons, Rev. Mr. Weiss and his elder, Jacob Reiff, of Skippach, arrived at Holland from Pennsylvania, commissioned by the churches of Philadelphia and Skippach to collect moneys for them. Their visit aroused great interest and enthusiasm. They reported that there were 30,000 Reformed in Pennsylvania with only two or three preachers to minister to them. The Synod of South Holland took action at its meeting at Breda in 1730 and went so far as to adopt a plan for organizing the Germans of Pennsylvania.¹

Weiss and Reiff raised considerable money (2,131 florins), but the church here never received any benefit from it until fifteen years later, owing to the complications with Reiff. An affecting scene occurred at the next meeting of the South Holland Synod, at Dort in July, 1731, which still further enlisted the sympathies of the Dutch. While this Synod was in session a shipload of Germans passed through on their way to

¹ This was published with the following title: *Berigt en Onderrigtinge nopens en aan de Colonie en Kerke van Pensylvanien, Amsterdam, 1730.*

Pennsylvania. The Synod visited them in a body, prayed with them, gave them medicines and a promise to look after them in their new home. The Synod at once took active measures. Its deputy of foreign affairs addressed a number of letters to ministers, congregations, and individuals in Philadelphia, New York, and London, so as to learn more fully the circumstances of these Germans, in order that the Holland Church might intelligently aid them. And here the Hollanders met their first difficulty, the difficulty of correspondence. The answers to the letters were slow, sometimes two or three years elapsing, long enough for them to lose their interest in the Germans across the Atlantic. Having at length received replies sufficient to warrant their going ahead, they took another step. In 1737 they sent their first minister to Pennsylvania, P. H. Dorsius. He was a Dutchman, and was to be pastor of the only Dutch Reformed congregation in Pennsylvania, at Neshaminy, Bucks County, and also to be inspector over the German churches. He ordered Mr. Boehm to report to him the number of congregations, of officers and communicants among the Germans, and Dorsius reported them to Holland. Thus the Holland Church was put into direct communication with the Pennsylvania churches. But soon, however, another difficulty appeared—namely, the want of harmony among the Reformed themselves. They were evidently four kinds, High and Low Calvinists, and also Pietistic and Nonpietistic. Boehm and Dorsius were both High Calvinists, but Dorsius was Pietistic and affiliated with Freylinghuysen, while Boehm did not. This difference appeared in their first great controversy.

In 1742 Count Zinzendorf, the head of the Moravian Church, attempted to form a union of all the Germans on the Moravian plan of tropes, by which each might remain in their respective denominations, but still be linked together under Moravian supervision. The Pietistic Reformed entered heartily into Zinzendorf's plans, as did the Low Calvinists, especially as Zinzendorf claimed to represent the Low Calvinism of the Reformed Church of Brandenburg, whose head minister, Jablonsky, had ordained him to the office of Moravian bishop. The Zinzendorf movement began to acquire large influence, especially as there were so few Reformed ministers, and by the ordination of Bechtel and Lischy he offered to supply them with ministers. The Reformed Church at Germantown and all

the Reformed congregations west of the Schuylkill, with two exceptions, were carried into this union movement. Two Reformed ministers, however, rose up against it. Guldin, the first Reformed minister in Pennsylvania, wrote his "Unpartisan Witness" in 1743, and Boehm wrote two pamphlets, "Letter of True Warning," in 1742, and "Another Letter of Warning," in 1743. As a result, the congregations remained true to their old Reformed faith, although a number of individuals went over to the Moravians. In this controversy the Holland Church was in entire sympathy with Boehm, its deputy, Kulenkamp, having previously published a book against the Moravians, entitled: "De naakt ontdekte Enthusiastery Geestdryvery en Bedorvene Mystery der zo genaamde Heernhuters," Amsterdam, 1729. This book had been sent to Boehm, and he utilized it in his attack on the Moravians.

In 1743 the Holland Fathers, perhaps discouraged by the difficulties we have mentioned, seem to have felt like giving up the work. For in that year they addressed a letter to all the Dutch and German congregations urging them to unite with the Presbyterians. They commissioned their inspector, Dorsius, to lay this matter before the Presbyterian Synod at Philadelphia. This he did, and the Synod approved of it. This proposition to unite all the Calvinistic elements in America who were presbyterial in government would have been the most important religious movement of that century. Had it been accomplished, it would have had a far-reaching effect both politically as well as religiously. But in it the peculiar individuality of the German would have been lost or absorbed in the predominant Presbyterian element. The Germans, however, under Boehm refused to join the Presbyterians, because they said they did not understand English, and besides they wanted to hold on to their Heidelberg Catechism. So the Holland Fathers found themselves compelled to continue their support.

Matters now seem to have come to a climax. Either the languid support of the Pennsylvania churches must be given up altogether, or a determined effort must be made to put the work on a firm basis, so as to insure success. The Holland Fathers chose the latter. They correspond with the Palatinate Consistory, offering to send ministers to Pennsylvania if the Consistory would recommend the men to them. This the Consistory agreed to do. The first man to apply was Rev.

Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland. They at once appointed him as superintendent of the work in Pennsylvania, as Dorsius was no longer satisfactory in that office. The truth was, the Dutch were finding out a third difficulty—namely, of race and language. The Germans did not take kindly to Dorsius, partly because he was Dutch. The Holland Fathers wisely saw that a German was needed to supervise the Germans. Mr. Schlatter had certain advantages which would make him acceptable to the Pennsylvania Germans. He was a German-Swiss, but had lived for a time in Holland. They gave him his instructions: To visit the German congregations, find out what they would give to the support of a minister, and organize them into a Coetus or Synod. He arrived in Pennsylvania September, 1746, and with wonderful energy and persistent travel (he traveled 8,000 miles in five years) he soon organized the Germans, so that by 1751 there were 16 charges consisting of 46 congregations. On September 29, 1747, he had the honor of organizing the first Synod or Coetus at Philadelphia, whose sesquicentennial was observed this year. Twelve charges were represented by 31 delegates, only four of whom, however, were ministers. They approved his instructions from Holland and also his visitation of the Pennsylvania congregations, and then authorized him to report their proceedings to Holland. They thus at the first Coetus formally placed themselves under the care of the Holland Church. The next Coetus, in 1748, completed the organization by adopting as its creeds those of the Dutch Church—the Heidelberg Catechism and the Canons of Dort. The Coetus met yearly after that, with the exception of two years during the Revolution (1778 and 1780) and sent its minutes to Holland for approval, together with a Coetal letter explaining them more fully. They would also send up cases of appeal to the Holland Fathers and recommend to them young men for ordination. They did not ordain without the approval of the Holland Fathers except in what they considered extraordinary cases.

The mother church at once began to show more interest by sending over ministers for the destitute congregations. Three came in 1748 and one in 1749. But by 1750 the number of ministers was still so insufficient, and the Pennsylvania affairs were in a state of confusion owing to difficulties between Schlatter and Steiner, so the Coetus ordered Mr. Schlatter to go to Hol-

land in 1751 to lay matters personally before the Holland churches. He did so with most signal success. He traveled through Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, and succeeded in raising a fund of \$60,000, which the Holland synods invested so that the interest might be given to the support of the work in Pennsylvania. Nor did the influence of his effort stop there, for Mr. Thompson, pastor of the English Reformed Church at Amsterdam, became so interested that he went at his own expense to England and Scotland and caused the raising of a fund of \$100,000 (of which the King of England gave \$5,000), the interest of which was to be used in establishing charity schools among the Germans of Pennsylvania. Mr. Schlatter afterwards became the superintendent of these schools.

Thus the work in Pennsylvania was put on a firm financial basis. The money sent by Holland was used to supplement the salaries of ministers and school teachers. The Holland Fathers also sent ministers, paying all the traveling expenses of their families. In 1752 Mr. Schlatter returned to Pennsylvania, bringing with him six young ministers. The Holland Church continued sending over ministers from time to time up to 1787. In 1760 the Holland synods seemed to tire of the work and incline to give it up. Perhaps the lack of unity among the Pennsylvania churches was the cause of this. The Coetus had been involved in 1753 in a controversy between the Schlatter and the Weiss party. Both sides appealed to the Holland Fathers. They patiently heard their complaints and rendered their decisions. These quarrels, however, passed away about 1756, after Schlatter and Rubel left the Coetus. The Holland Fathers may also have felt that they had been helping the Pennsylvania churches long enough, and they ought now to be strong enough to help themselves. So they suggested to the Coetus that they will cease sending any more money donations. The Coetus plead with them to continue. In 1764, however, they order that if any congregation wants a pastor from Holland it must first send over the money for his passage to America. The members of the Coetus then generously offered to give up their share in the Holland donations, so that the money could be used to pay the traveling expenses of ministers for the destitute congregations. This act of self-denial touched the hearts of the Holland Fathers. Another event also made them again deal more cordially with the Pennsylvania churches. The Dutch Reformed of New York had split

into a Classis independent of Holland, and a Conferentie under the control of Holland. The former body began coquetting with the Pennsylvania Coetus. They sent delegates to the Coetus in 1767 and 1768 to ask it to form a union with them, or at least to unite in founding a seminary, but the Germans courteously refused, and so tenaciously clung to the Holland Church that the latter was touched by their affection and again continued sending them money and men.

The War of the Revolution, however, interfered very greatly with the intercourse between the two churches. The Holland Church sent donations which were most acceptable to them in their scarcity of money. But during the war the Holland Church was able to send only one minister, Samuel Dubendorf, and made a mistake in the manner of sending him, for they sent him over along with the Hessians. This exposed him here to the suspicion of being a Tory and he had to leave Germantown and take a frontier charge in Lykens Valley, Pennsylvania, where he labored in poverty and often in great danger from the Indians. After the war the fact that both Holland and the United States were republics was a new tie between them.

After the Revolution, however, events gradually arranged themselves to prepare for a separation between the two churches, which took place in 1792. The Holland Fathers had never given to the Pennsylvania churches the right of ordination except in extraordinary cases. This was found very inconvenient by the Coetus, because of the difficulty of communicating with Holland. Sometimes the cases of the young applicants for the ministry would hang fire for several years before an answer came; sometimes no reply would come, and the Coetus, having shown a due respect for the Holland Church by waiting so long, would go ahead and ordain them. Besides the Pennsylvania churches were beginning to feel their own strength and with it desired more power. Several events happened which helped to widen the breach between them. In 1785 the Holland Fathers sent over three ministers, natives of the Canton of the Grisons, Switzerland. They caused a terrible scandal by their lives. The Holland Fathers meant well in sending them, but as they had to take Germans who came to them from foreign lands on the recommendation of others, they were themselves often deceived. Still this unfortunate circumstance led many in the Coetus to feel that they could

raise up ministers out of their own congregations in Pennsylvania better suited for work here than those who came from abroad. They began to long for an institution in which they could train their own ministers, such as the Presbyterians had at Princeton and the Dutch at New Brunswick. The founding of Franklin College at Lancaster in 1787 strengthened this desire in their minds. The sending of Rev. Mr. Pick in 1788 still further widened the breach with Holland. The Coetus could not find a place for him, although he was sent by the Holland Synods. He became angry and tried to make trouble between the Coetus and the Holland Church. So finally the Coetus in 1791 took the position that it had the right to ordain candidates for the ministry "without asking or waiting for permission from the Fathers in Holland." It also ordered that it would hereafter only send a report of its proceedings to Holland and not the proceedings themselves. In 1792 they completed the separation by appointing a committee to draft a new constitution. In 1793 the Coetus assembled as a Synod independent of the Church of Holland.

The cause of this separation was not any quarrel between the Pennsylvania Church and the Fathers in Holland. Nor was it owing to any difference in doctrine, for the church here declared its Calvinism to the last. The two churches seem to have fallen apart by force of circumstances. Two reasons in the main produced it. The one was the difficulty of communication with Holland. The other was the desire on the part of the church here to educate and ordain her own ministers.

But although the two churches separated, it should never be forgotten how munificently and kindly the Holland Church fostered the Pennsylvania Church for a period of sixty-eight years (1728-1792). During that time she sent over (as nearly as we can learn from an almost complete set of Synodical Registers of Dutch Ministers' Names for that period) about forty ministers, as follows:

1737. P. H. Dorsius.	1752. John Waldschmidt.
1746. Michael Schlatter.	Theodore Frankenfeld.
1748. John Philip Leydich.	John Jacob Wissler.
John Jacob Hochreutiner.	John Casper Rubel.
Dominicus Bartholomaeus.	1751. John Christopher Muntz. ¹
1749. John Conrad Steiner.	1757. John Christopher Alsentz.
1752. Philip William Otterbein.	Casper Michael Stapel.
Henry William Stoy.	Casper Deitrich Weyberg.

¹ He died before entering active service here.

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| 1757. N. Hengstenberg. ¹ | 1771. John Henry Hellfrich. |
| 1764. John William Hendel. | Albert Conrad Helffeustein |
| 1765. Frederick Julius Berger. | John Gabriel Gebhard. |
| Nicolaus Pomp. | 1774. John William Ingold. |
| John Jacob Zufall. | 1777. Samuel Dubendorf. |
| Frederick Lewis Henop. | 1785. Peter Paul Pernisius. |
| 1766. Charles Lang. | Andrew Loretz. |
| John George Wittner. | Bernhard Willy. |
| John Theobald Faber. | 1786. Lebrecht F. Herman. |
| 1767. Frederick Daliker. | George Troldenier. |
| 1771. Lewis Charles Boehme. | 1787. Dietrich Christian A. Pick. |
| Abraham Blumer. | |

These ministers were kept on the roll of the Holland Synods and the Church of Pennsylvania was thus an integral part of the Holland Church.

Not only did she supply the church here with most of her ministers (about twice as many as the Coetus raised up herself), but she also spent thousands of dollars to found the German Church. The data for this have not sufficiently come to hand as yet, but there is enough to show that the amount was large. Thus the States-General of Holland from 1751-1759 gave 2,000 gulden (\$800) a year. Suffice it to say that a Dutch writer of authority, Broes (in his work: *De Kerk en De Staat in Wederzy-dsche Betrekkinge*), says that "the contributions from the Netherlands will not be computed too high were we to estimate the average of 2,500 to 3,000 gulden (\$1,000 to \$1,200) a year for the period of sixty years." This would make the total amount to be about \$60,000.

It is very proper that the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States at the centennial of the organization of its Synod, which was held in 1893, appointed its officers to forward to the Classis of Amsterdam a memorial presenting Christian greetings, and also expressing its appreciation of what the Dutch had done for the church during the past century.

¹ Seems never to have come to this country.

XX.—FIRST SUGGESTIONS OF A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, 1825.

AN ORIGINAL INQUIRY BY PROF. JAMES C. COURTENAY, OF CHARLES
TON, S. C., 1827, WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND MEMOIR BY
HON. WILLIAM A. COURTENAY—"INNISFALLEN"—
NEWRY P. O., S. C.

XX.—FIRST SUGGESTIONS OF A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, 1825.

An original inquiry by Prof. JAMES C. COURTENAY, of Charleston, S. C., 1827, with an introduction and memoir by Hon. WILLIAM A. COURTENAY—"Innisfallen"—Newry P. O., S. C.

At the sixth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held in Washington, D. C., from December 28 to 31, 1889, Dr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, read an ample and most interesting paper on "The origin and early history of our national scientific institutions." It has been published in permanent form in the volume of the Association for that year. On page 102, Dr. Goode alludes to this early publication of Professor Courtenay as an "urgent plea for the establishment of an observatory"—a copy of the pamphlet having been sent him for his information. It has occurred to me that the republication of this early "Inquiry" would be appreciated by the members of the Association, and for this purpose this publication is now made.

At the close of the century, the public mind is so far removed from the ignorance of scientific affairs which marked its early years that the perusal of Dr. Goode's narrative of events—the Congressional opposition to the founding of a National Observatory—is almost incredible. Science was clearly considered then as altogether superfluous, and such essential matters as the survey of our coast, continuous astronomical observations, securing data for our nautical almanac, were evidently regarded as an unnecessary waste of time and money. To indicate briefly the state of public opinion in the 1825-1844 period, I make the following extracts from Dr. Goode's article, which demonstrates that very few in public or private life had given a thought to this important subject of astronomical observations, which this self-taught

young citizen of twenty-four years of age showed himself entirely familiar with at that early day:

“The sixth President, John Quincy Adams, a man of culture broad and deep, found the presidency of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences so congenial to his tastes and sympathies that he did not hesitate to say that he prized it more highly than the chief magistracy of the nation.”¹ In his inaugural address he reviewed President Washington’s National University project, and made battle valiantly for an astronomical observatory. In his first message to Congress, in 1825, he said:

Connected with the establishment of a university, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observance upon the phenomena of the heavens, and for the periodical publications of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made that, on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upward of 130 of these light-houses of the skies, while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is but one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries which in the last four centuries have been made in the physical constitution of the universe by the means of these buildings and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads, without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

This appeal was received with shouts of ridicule; and the proposal “to establish a light house in the skies” became a common byword which has scarcely yet ceased to be familiar. So strong was public feeling that, in the year 1832, in reviving an act for the continuance of the survey of the coast, Congress made a proviso that “nothing in the act should be construed to authorise the construction or maintenance of a permanent astronomical observatory.”

Nothing daunted, Ex-President Adams subsequently, as a member of the United States House of Representatives, continued the struggle and “battled for the observatory continually and furiously.” An oration delivered by him in 1843 closed with these words:

Is there one tower erected to enable the keen-eyed observer of the heavenly vault to watch from night to night through the circling year the

¹ Dr. G. Brown Goode.

movement of the starry heavens and their unnumbered worlds? Look around you; look from the St. John to the Sabine; look from the mouth of the Neversink to the mouth of the Columbia, and you will find not one! or if one, not of our creation.

It was under such conditions that this essay, believed to be the first public appeal from a private citizen for the erection of an astronomical observatory in the Union, was printed and circulated.

An inquiry into the propriety of establishing a national observatory, by Prof. James C. Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C., 1827.

A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

The subject announced in the title of this pamphlet has never been fairly laid before the American public; indeed, in this country it has received but little attention, except from a few individuals who were immediately connected with astronomical pursuits, and they perhaps regarded it more as a medium through which general science might be disseminated than as a means of extending our national resources. We propose to advance one step farther and examine the subject in various lights, and endeavor to present it in a bolder point of view—one from which the impartial reader may gather such information as will enable him to judge whether it deserves that neglect which it has hitherto met, or may justly claim the patronage of the nation. However disparaging the charge may be that the American Government has done comparatively nothing for the cause of science, we may still plead in extenuation the caution with which all new and even useful projects ought to be admitted, and more especially those which must be supported by annual appropriations. These always meet with more or less opposition, founded on the peculiar views entertained by the contending parties relative to the powers of the general government, or perhaps on the ground of maintaining that economy for which our administration has always been remarkable. The latter is a peculiar and admirable feature in the conduct of our public institutions; it is the thread which leads us in safety through the difficulties which now oppress the British people.

The lines of demarcation between the want of liberality, economy, and extravagance, when viewed as affecting the interests of a nation, are too finely drawn to admit of a ready discernment. They may be compared to the colors of the spectrum. The eye, though sensible of a decided difference between them, does not perceive the precise point where one terminates and another commences; hence, the difficulty of ascertaining how far we should proceed in accomplishing public improvements. But assuming as data the benefit arising from any public establishment, with the means for carrying it into successful operation, we can not fall under the imputation of extravagance if we give to it a support commensurate with its usefulness. On the other hand, however, we are rendered liable to the charge of a withering indifference to the wants of the community at large.

We now beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the immediate subject of discussion—the establishment of a fixed astronomical observatory.

The British Government, since the erection of the Greenwich observatory, in 1675, have continued their patronage to that institution with increasing liberality. This spirit, however, has not been exercised without a corresponding regard to the advantages which they expected would be derived from such appropriations; and while they have rewarded the successful efforts of scientific men, they have not been disappointed in finding that the talent which they have elicited has been more than an adequate compensation for all the expense that has been bestowed on such objects.

Newton presented to mankind the great outlines of physical law, and left his successors to develop those of a subordinate character, which were left untouched by him. A glance at the discoveries of the philosophers of the last century, will at once show the rapid advances that have been made toward a completion of this philosophy. It is not intended, however, at this time to discuss the principles of any branch of that system, but merely to refer to such of the discoveries and laws as the nature of our subject may require. The labors of the Greenwich astronomers alone have added enough to their favorite science to render conspicuous throughout after ages their own country's names. It will not be contended that the same results would have happened if these individuals had been confined to the ordinary occupations of life, instead of bestowing their undivided attention on the investigation of the laws of the universe. Individual effort can rarely accomplish any decided astronomical improvement or make any new discoveries which might owe their origin either to a long series or extreme accuracy of observation. It requires a happy combination of circumstances that are rarely united in the same person. But if we allow that many are to be found possessing the requisite aptitude for such studies, still the difficulty of obtaining proper instruments and proper places for their use must ever operate effectually against them. The truth of this position will be readily admitted when we examine the origin of the discoveries for which the last century has been so preeminently distinguished; indeed, we think that it can be satisfactorily proved from such an examination that nearly the whole mass of this knowledge has been derived from sources which are connected with or supported by public authority. To confirm our assertion it is only necessary to refer to the works of Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, Herschel, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding. This, though but a limited catalogue, compared with what might be exhibited, is sufficiently full to sustain our position.

We now come to inquire whether it would not be expedient to have an observatory erected in the United States, to be supported at the expense of the General Government? This question naturally resolves itself into several parts, each of which is worthy of a separate consideration; but as the want of leisure will prevent our going as fully into the investigation as might be deemed sufficient for a complete exposition, we will dismiss the subject after a brief examination of its most prominent points.

To a nation possessed, as the United States are, of a large and increasing navy, and a maritime intercourse of almost unlimited extent, the nautical calculations used in navigation are indispensably requisite; and as they can not be profitably afforded by private means they should be furnished by public authority. We find, however, that this is not the

case; but a servile dependence on the reprint of the British Almanac is made to answer the same end, which, when it is considered how intimately the safety of every mariner is concerned in the truth of these computations, reflects but little credit on the liberality of American policy, although it may add something to the score of its economy. The excuse that we are yet in our infancy can be no longer urged, and, indeed, if it could, with any degree of plausibility, the necessity of having such resources within our own grasp is more than an adequate reason for setting aside any such frivolous objection. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson a sufficient appropriation was made for the purchase of astronomical instruments, which were procured from an artist whose name deservedly ranks among the first of those that have contributed so much to the astronomical fame of England. These instruments, instead of being set up and applied to their proper uses, have, until lately, lain in one of the offices of the War Department as so much useless lumber. By an act passed at the last session of Congress, they were to have been sent to West Point, and we are glad to see that something is to be done with them; but it is extremely doubtful whether West Point is the place best adapted to their usefulness, and we hope to offer in another part of this article some substantial reasons for that opinion.

The practice of other nations in their notice of astronomy deserves our attention next, as it shows the value of such institutions upon a broader scale than could be exhibited by any abstract argument on the subject. To Europe alone we will confine ourselves, and say nothing of similar works of oriental origin that were intended to cultivate the subject for the illegitimate purposes of astrological imposition. The following list of more than one hundred observatories is presented as resulting from a careful inquiry into the best authorities as far as the year 1813. A bare inspection of the names of the places in which they are situated will show that great attention has been paid to the subject, even by those who, from the nature of their situations, do not want the nautical advantages which are the principal objects of the modern observatory.

In Paris there are ten, in Toulouse three, in Vienna, Nuremberg, Wilna, Dantzic, Lisbon, Florence, Turin, and Blackheath in England, each two; and in the following places each one: Marseilles, Lyons, Dijon, Montpellier, Béziers, Avignon, Strasburg, Bordeaux, Brest, Rouen, Montauban, Kremsmünster, Berlin, Göttingen, Cassel, Giessen, Würzburg, Leipsic, Mannheim, Laibach, Polling, Prague, Grätz, Bremen, Lilienthal, Seeberg, Brunswick, Buda, Tyrnau, Erlau, Greifswalde, Munich, Cracow, Wilna, Stockholm, Upsala, Copenhagen, Norway, Iceland, Greenland, Utrecht, Cadiz, Madrid, Seville, Carthagena, St. Anthony College, Coimbra, Petersburg, Moscow, Rome, Pisa, Milan, Venice, Parma, Brescia, Verona, Padua, Malta, Sicily, Palermo, Greenwich, Slough, Richmond Gardens, Oxford, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Christ's Hospital, Somerset House, Highbury House, Harefield, Shuckburgh, Milford, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dublin, Armagh, and twenty others belonging to private gentlemen.

This list embraces as correct a view as could be given by the authorities in our possession, and although it may not be rigidly accurate, it is abundantly so to answer the purpose for which it was drawn up. We can not pass over the notice of private observatories without uttering our warmest sentiments in commendation of the men who have set up in the

field of science such noble monuments of their taste; and while we thus offer to them the tribute of unqualified praise, we sincerely lament that they have not the power of transferring to their heirs the spirit and genius by which the value and usefulness of their works might be prolonged beyond the brief period allotted to human existence.

[A description of the celebrated observatory at Greenwich, England, follows in the original, but is omitted here as unnecessary.]

We take up the consideration of the advantages to be derived from a national observatory as the point next in the order of our subject, though perhaps it may be properly ranked first in the order of importance, as it will in a great measure depend upon this consideration whether such an establishment would be a useful and, consequently, a desirable acquisition to the United States. An allusion has already been made to one of its chief advantages, viz, the publication of a nautical ephemeris. The necessity of such a work is obvious when it is considered that the whole American marine are indebted for their nautical astronomy to Mr. Blunt, of New York, whose services in every department of navigation are well known and justly appreciated. But although his exertions have been unremitting, errors crept into his edition of the Nautical Almanac, and rendered it for several years a book of doubtful authority. The successive editions of 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, and we think some of the later numbers, were distinguished by these defects.

[A lengthy controversy between Mr. Blunt and Prof. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, Mass., pointing out serious errors in the Nautical Almanac then in use, is also omitted here.]

As all human calculations are liable to error, the publication of an original American ephemeris would serve to detect such as might exist in England, and vice versa, so that no mistake could pass unobserved, thus imparting a certainty to those calculations, which is now a desideratum. We are fully convinced that the present astronomer royal, Mr. Pond, exerts every means of preserving that degree of correctness in the Nautical Almanac for which it was remarkable during the time of its projector, Dr. Maskelyne, and we are persuaded that the computations in that work are now made with a scrupulous regard to extreme accuracy. Still, however, in the first years of his superintendence at the Greenwich Observatory, they were defective in this particular. We select the following from "Prescott's Motion of the Sun in the Ecliptic," a work of no astronomical authority, but good for our quotation:

"When Mr. Secretary Croker, on the 6th of March, 1818, declared to the House of Commons that the Nautical Almanac, from its notorious errors and defects, was become a byword among the literati of Europe, I confess I felt some astonishment, and so did others who at that time gave the matter any consideration, for a feeling of surprise was natural when it is considered that this little annual publication of 160 pages is carried on under the direction of a board of longitude, their secretary, an astronomer royal, and three or four assistants."

The locality of an observatory is a more important point than it appears to be at first view. We have before adverted to the order of Congress for having the astronomical instruments at Washington transferred to West Point. We do not precisely understand what the intention of Congress

was in ordering the transfer made, as we saw no accompanying order directing the erection of suitable buildings for their reception, without which they can answer no useful purpose. But if the order implied the power to prepare suitable rooms, or in other words to build an observatory, we think that West Point is by no means a suitable place, inasmuch as a more eligible situation can be had for the same purpose. The proper site for an observatory should, if possible, embrace the following natural advantages, and it will be obvious that such neither are nor can be furnished either by West Point or any other portion of the State of New York. The situation should be nearer the equator, where, first, the field of view would be greater; secondly, the temperature would be more equable; thirdly, the observations would not be interrupted by excessive cold or the continuance of snow; fourthly, we believe that the number of clear days in the southern section of our country is greater than in northern latitudes. Perhaps one of the most important requisitions is the field of view, which we explain thus: An observer at either of the poles can never see but one-half of the celestial sphere, which to him is perpetually visible, but an observer at the equator, although he can behold but one half of it at any given time, sees the whole in the course of twenty-four hours; therefore it is evident that the equatorial observer enjoys a field of view twice as great as he at the pole. Hence the nearer the equator the greater the field. From the properties of the sphere we can readily infer that in theory the fittest place for an observatory would be at the equator, but in practice many insuperable obstacles present themselves. But one will be mentioned—that is, the rainy seasons of all places situated within the tropical regions. As the equator is thus proved to be an improper situation, it remains to examine others of better adaptation. After a diligent search, we are of the opinion that the location should be fixed somewhere in South Carolina, Georgia, or east Florida. Charleston, perhaps, possesses as many natural advantages as can be united in either of the Southern States, besides the addition of an excellent scientific library. In this place the thermometer rarely descends 5 degrees below the freezing point, and never rises above 98 degrees, the range being 20 degrees less than in the Northern States. From accurate experiments lately made in England relative to the size of astronomical instruments, it has been decided that no instrument used in measuring angles should be made with a greater radius than 30 inches, as the effects of opposite temperatures in unequally expanding and contracting the metal produced errors that could not be rectified, and these errors increased or diminished with the size of the instrument. According to the new theory they are made of small dimensions, exquisitely wrought, and the component parts of the metal equally distributed in the casting, so that the expansion shall be equal in all its parts, and consequently produce an indefinitely small error. With regard to pendulum timekeepers, we are clearly of opinion that in the Southern States they would go with all the accuracy that can be expected from human mechanism.

These conclusions, relative to angular instruments and clocks, can be fairly drawn from the limited range of the mercury, both in the thermometer and barometer, and especially the latter, which in a southern climate exhibits a remarkable equality in the atmospheric pressure. In the

southern parts of the Atlantic States the atmosphere is at times so clear that sensible shadows are cast from objects in the open air by the planets Jupiter and Venus, and the milky way is depicted with a vividness difficult to be described. Foreign travelers assert that the sunset scenes are fully as rich and magnificent as those of Italy, and that the moonlight evenings are equally charming, all indicating a softness in the air peculiar to mild climates, and highly conducive to correct celestial observations. From an examination of the southern locality we find it possesses, above the northern, the following advantages: A more equable temperature, a larger field of view, a warmer climate, freedom of snow, and a clearer atmosphere, all of which are advantages of primary importance, and peculiar to the Southern States alone. After having proved the natural superiority of the southern climate, it would not be difficult to show that we can prosecute our astronomical researches with the same success as our English friends, for if Herschel could make his vast discoveries in the smoky atmosphere of England, we see no reason why other discoveries commensurate with our superior advantages could not be made in America.

The President in his message to Congress of 1826 warmly recommended an appropriation for the establishment of a National Observatory. His expression, "light-houses of the sky," seems to have afforded some amusement to his political opponents, but it must have been the expression only and not the subject. The erection and support of an institution of the kind by the United States do not, in our opinion, involve any of the knotty and conflicting principles of State rights; for however forcible may be these arguments when urged against the right of the General Government to construct roads and canals, their manifest inapplicability to the subject now under consideration is obvious when the local advantages of the former are compared with the universal benefits resulting from the latter. Moreover, we do not see why that power which authorizes the erection and support of light-houses is not the power to erect another under a different name, which shall impart to all the others a double value, or, to speak more philosophically, one which shall be the light-house of light-houses. It may perhaps be said that many of our ships have been, and still continue to be, navigated without the help of observatories or prospective astronomy; therefore, such aids not being indispensably necessary, are not of sufficient importance to call forth in their behalf the special attention of the Government; besides which, those seamen who feel disposed to avail themselves of the lights of science may do so by means of the British Almanac, as well as they could by one of American production. But we may be allowed to ask, What has produced the revolution that within our recollection has been effected in navigation? Surely it is not to be attributed wholly to the improvements in the art of shipbuilding. No; a very large proportion of the success is unquestionably owing to the improvements of charts, astronomical instruments, and the publication of such treatises as the justly celebrated work of Dr. Bowditch. Indeed, if we examine the history of navigation, and compare it with that of astronomy, we shall find that its progress has always corresponded with the advancement of the various branches of that science.

We could introduce other interesting points not so immediately connected with the subject as those discussed in the preceding pages, but we

presume that enough has been said directly relating to it to impress the reader with a just conception of its usefulness and to awaken his interest in its behalf. If, however, we have not convinced him of its importance, the failure must be attributed to the inadequacy of the advocate and not the want of merit in the subject itself. It is hoped, therefore, that the matter may be viewed with a spirit of liberality. We do not mean by this expression that we are desirous of evading a thorough examination of every essential particular; on the contrary, we think that the strictest scrutiny will not only sustain what we have advanced in its favor, but lend additional strength to many portions that we have perhaps feebly supported. We will not pretend to dwell on the good consequences which would ensue from the proposed establishment of a National Observatory, because we may be carried away by the rush of feeling, particularly when it emanates, as this does, from a source so fully capable of directing its course and supporting its duration; moreover, we have not enlisted ourselves in the ranks of those who see a thousand imaginary glories springing up from newly contemplated schemes and spreading their equally visionary blessings around the nation.

Prof. James C. Courtenay was the youngest son of Edward Courtenay, jr., and Lydia Smith, his wife, of Charleston, S. C., and was born in that city on the 14th of January, 1803. His father's death in 1807 left the family in straitened circumstances, and to his mother, a lady of education and force of character, he was indebted for his rudimentary instruction. In the early years of the century Charleston was a small community, with very meager educational advantages. No public schools were then in existence. When a mere youth, the subject of this brief memoir took employment with a surveyor, carrying rod and chain through adjacent country districts in a service of some years. By reading and the pursuit of such studies at night as he could undertake, he was, before coming of age, a skillful surveyor, and enjoyed a fair income by that avocation. He attracted the notice, in 1820, of Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D. (Harvard, 1811), who advised his course of reading and aided him in many ways, and so helped his rapid advance in learning. His private English school was for several years the best in the city, and later he was in charge of the younger English classes in the early years of the Charleston College. His inclination led him to the studies of the higher mathematics and astronomy, and when only twenty-four years of age he wrote this "Inquiry into the propriety of establishing a national observatory."

EXTRACTS FROM PROFESSOR COURTENAY'S REMARKS ON
THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN OF NOVEMBER, 1834, IN THE
CHARLESTON COURIER.

“Having completed our arrangements, the critical moment drew near, and the first contact was observed with all the precision that could be desired. The interest in the scene increased with every minute. We were in a few minutes to witness one of the most uncommon spectacles of the celestial world—one that we shall never behold again in Carolina. We were to witness the verification of a prediction foretold years before and behold in it one of the highest triumphs of human intellect. These, added to the gloomy and almost shadowless appearance of surrounding objects and the hurried and novel train of ideas which the whole scene drew forth, pressed strangely on our minds. In another instant total darkness came on, and it was not until that imposing period of time that we realized the scene in all its strength. It was awful! Burke would have recollected it as one of the most glorious instances of the sublime. For ourselves, we felt the ennobling fire of the poet rather than the cool precision of the astronomer; and it was with infinite regret that we checked this feeling to come down to the matter-of-fact detail of minutes and seconds.

“There is something about this total darkness which has never been described. The accounts of it are vague and unsatisfactory. This fact, acknowledged by all, is of the most extraordinary character. Some suppose the atmosphere to have changed its character, and feel persuaded that the sound of the human voice at this particular time is conducted in a different tone. Others suppose it to exist simply in the few remaining rays of light, and see everything in the ghastly hues of a modified moonlight. The latter opinion may be correct. The circle of white light surrounding the sun at the time of total darkness closely resembled a silver border, though not so refulgent or glittering. Its breadth appeared to us to be about one-third the sun's diameter. For a considerable period before the total darkness began Venus appeared, and shortly after Antares, well known to seamen as the ‘scorpion's head,’ shone brightly forth, although within six degrees of the sun. Mercury is said to have appeared, but we were not fortunate enough to perceive him. Other stars were visible at the same time, but the period of total darkness was too short to allow to note them particularly.”

**XXI.—SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS
COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.**

DECEMBER 30, 1897.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS
COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

*To the Executive Council of the
American Historical Association:*

The Historical Manuscripts Commission begs leave to submit the following report:

Though the commission believes itself to have made, during the year which has intervened since its last report, an amount of substantial progress which may fairly be reckoned as a year's work, it of necessity makes a much briefer report than was presented last year. Much the greater part of the work done during the past year will not have its fruit, in the form of material prepared for publication, until the time of our next report. At present the commission presents, in the appendixes ensuing, three pieces of work which it hopes may be regarded as possessing substantial value and importance. First, it presents, for the greater part of the American colonies, a tabular statement respecting the sessions of the popular branches of the colonial assemblies and of their legislative journals, so composed as to indicate to historical investigators the dates of beginning and ending of the sessions and the nature of the original materials for their history. These sources so largely remain in manuscript, and are marked by so many gaps, that the preparation of such a list, indicating for what sessions there are printed journals, for what sessions there are manuscript journals, and for what sessions materials of this sort are lacking, according to our present means of information, seems to be a necessary preliminary to all thorough and careful study of the legislative history of the colonial period. A fuller description of the material contained in these appendixes will be found prefaced to the lists.

Upon this appendix follows one which is devoted to the continuation and, so far as present purposes are concerned, the

conclusion, of the letters of Phineas Bond to the British Foreign Office. The installment thus presented extends from the beginning of the year 1790 to the end of the year 1794, the first letter being dated January 3, 1790, and the last November 23, 1794. The series, when combined with that published with the first report of this commission, thus extends from the beginning of Bond's service as consul at Philadelphia, in 1787, to a date almost exactly coeval with that of the conclusion of the Jay treaty. The interest of the present installment is, it is confessed, somewhat inferior to that presented a year ago; for by reason of the large mass of matter relating to the operations of the present Federal Government published in the "American State Papers," the knowledge which we already possessed of the commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain from 1789 to 1794 was far more ample than that which we had for the years 1787, 1788, and 1789. Yet this continuation of the Bond letters will, it is thought, be found to contain much valuable and interesting matter relating to the industrial and commercial history of the United States and to those important negotiations which preceded and paved the way to the conclusion of the treaty negotiated by Jay. The same course has been followed with respect to those documents as was followed with respect to their predecessors. Whole letters have sometimes been omitted when unimportant; but if a letter is printed at all, it is printed entire, with no other gaps than those which, in a few cases, have resulted from illegibility of the text arising from the manner in which the letters have been bound, or from other causes.

The third appendix contains a body of documents edited by Professor Turner, and containing in a sense the continuation of that series of documents which he edited for last year's report, relating to the intrigue carried on by Genet, George Rogers Clark, and others, with a view to a French expedition against Louisiana in 1793. That collection of documents related to the expedition intended to set forth from the regions of the Ohio Valley. The present collection relates to a project which was the complement of the former in the schemes of Genet and of the Committee of Public Safety at Paris. It relates, in other words, to the expedition which was simultaneously to be directed against Louisiana and Florida from the Southern States, and which was organized in South Caro-

lina and Georgia. This expedition has hitherto chiefly been known under the name of Elijah Clarke. Its purposes and details are now abundantly illustrated by a collection of documents hitherto unprinted, of which the most important portion consists of the correspondence of Mangourit, French consul at Charleston, with Genet and with the authorities at Paris.

The other labors of the commission during the past year must for the present remain unrepresented by printed materials, although they have been considerable in quantity, and, it is believed, important in character. In the first place, unfortunate circumstances have prevented the chairman of the committee from being able to present with the present report, as he had intended to do, a collection of data derived from the replies received in response to the circulars which the commission sent out, and which have been fully described in the former report. This matter must now be deferred until the third report of the commission. In that report it may be expected that an ampler collection of facts may be embodied than could be put forth at the present time.

But the most important portion of the efforts of the commission during the past year has related to a project which they believe to be of great interest and importance—that of collecting for publication in satisfactory shape the correspondence of John C. Calhoun. In view of the eminence of that statesman, his long public career and varied services, and the relation in which he stands to some of the most vital and dramatic struggles of our national history, the members of the commission were early convinced that they could perform no service to American history more important or more interesting than that which has been mentioned. It is not necessary to present a detailed history of the extended correspondence by means of which this project has been furthered. It will be sufficient to say that while much remains to be done, and it is impossible at the time of making the present report to put forth any of these materials in a shape approximating finality, nevertheless the main portion of the necessary material has been collected, and success in the general project has been assured. What is supposed to be the main mass of the correspondence left behind him by Mr. Calhoun has for several years been in the possession of the Clemson State Agricultural College, which is situated at Fort Hill, formerly the estate of Mr. Calhoun. Through

the kind offices of the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman, United States Senator from South Carolina, the Hon. W. H. Ellerbe, governor of that State, and of other gentlemen of prominence in South Carolina, the permission to use these papers has been, with great kindness and cordiality, accorded by the trustees of that college. The trustees have, with great liberality, and without other restrictions than those dictated by obvious prudence, permitted the whole mass of the Calhoun papers in their possession to be transferred to the custody of the chairman of the commission, and they are now stored, under proper insurance and other safeguards, in the library building of Brown University at Providence, a building supposed to be fireproof. They constitute a mass of material of extraordinary extent and value for the history of South Carolina and of the United States during a long period. They embrace about 400 letters written by Mr. Calhoun and somewhat more than 3,000 to him. The members of the commission, however, are far from intending to rest content with this collection of material. They propose to regard it simply as an invaluable nucleus and foundation. They will make exhaustive efforts in South Carolina and wherever else the possibility of success may be indicated, to collect all other portions or fragments of the correspondence of Mr. Calhoun which are extant, and which the public spirit of their owners may persuade them to place at the disposal of the commission. In this endeavor they bespeak the kind cooperation of all the members of the American Historical Association and of all under whose eyes these pages may fall. They urge all persons who may possess letters of Mr. Calhoun, or who may know of the existence of such letters, to remember that, as no collection of his correspondence has been made during the forty-eight years since his death, so no other may be made for many years to come; that the excellence of such an edition as they propose depends directly and obviously upon the amplitude of the materials with which they are provided; that regard for the memory of Mr. Calhoun and patriotic interest in the history of the United States ought alike to inspire everyone who can do so to contribute toward the perfection of such a memorial of him, and such a record of his connection with public affairs; that even a single letter, though taken by itself it may seem to be of slight importance, may, when combined with other letters obtained from other sources, prove to be a con-

necting link which aids in an important degree in the explaining of Mr. Calhoun's career, or of his relation to specific transactions. The commission is fully conscious of the responsibility resting upon it in connection with this endeavor, and gives its assurance that it will make every effort not only for completeness, but for all the other qualities which should attach to a scientific and definitive edition of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun. It may be added that since the acquisition of the main mass of papers, assurances of supplementary aid, by the loan of additional letters, have been received from several descendants of important correspondents of Mr. Calhoun. Persons possessing or having knowledge of letters from or to Mr. Calhoun are requested to communicate with the chairman of the commission, whose address is 196 Bowen street, Providence, R. I., or with other members. If possessors are so kind as to lend these letters, they may be sure of their being scrupulously guarded and safely returned.

The Calhoun correspondence will evidently form the bulk of the material presented with the third report of the commission. But its members have not lost sight of other desirable fields of labor, nor of the general objects for which the commission was instituted. They engage throughout the ensuing year to pursue these objects as intently as their more regular and constant employments may permit.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Chairman.*
TALCOTT WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM P. TRENT.
FREDERICK J. TURNER.
JAMES BAIN, Jr.

THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLIES AND THEIR LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.

Satisfactory researches into the political and especially into the constitutional history of the Colonies and States is impracticable until American historical students have a more perfect control of the sources for a knowledge of their laws and legislative proceedings. Fundamental as the journals of the popular branches in the colonial assemblies are, they are seldom systematically used. Some of them exist only in manuscript. In the case of some a complete series is only to be obtained by using now manuscripts, now early and rare printed

copies, now modern reprints. To facilitate their use, the commission has caused the following list to be prepared and prints the data for certain colonies without regard to the fact that other colonies are not represented in the following lists. In the cases of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, the proceedings of the legislatures are presented in printed volumes, in chronological order, and in such a form as to make consultation easy, and therefore they are here omitted. In the case of a few other legislatures existing before 1800—Prince Edward Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, the Northwest Territory, and Kentucky—complete data have not yet been brought together. Nor do the data herewith presented extend uniformly to the year 1800; some of them are purely colonial. But it is believed that trustworthy lists of legislative sessions for the periods involved in each case will be useful to scholars, furnishing a solid skeleton for all future studies having anything to do with legislative proceedings. No pains have been spared to insure accuracy. The attempt has been made to indicate by Roman numerals in the middle of the line the beginnings of newly-elected assemblies, chosen after dissolutions. The Arabic numerals at the beginning of each line are intended to indicate the successive sessions of the same assembly. The form in which the journal of the session may be found, when its existence is known, is indicated in the right-hand column. In cases where a definite numbering of the assemblies seems impossible, by reason of the incompleteness of the record, capital letters are substituted for the Roman numerals. As a rule, prorogation has been taken as the proper criterion for determining that a new sitting of an assembly is technically a new session, while the effect of adjournment has been noted in another and self-explanatory form. No account has been made of Revolutionary conventions or provincial congresses, but only of legally constituted sessions of the legislative assembly. The years are computed as beginning on January 1.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

NOVA SCOTIA.¹

I.

1. Oct. 2, 1758–Apr. 17, 1759. MS., Legislative Library, Halifax, pp. 1–74.
2. Aug. 1, 1759–Aug. 13. MS., *ibidem*, pp. 75–84.

II.

1. Dec. 4, 1759–Mar. 29, 1760. MS., *ibidem*, pp. 87–114.
2. Sept. 8, 1760–Sept. 27. MS., *ibidem*, pp. 117–133.

III.

1. July 1, 1761–Aug. 15. Printed [Halifax], pp. 45.
2. Mar. 17, 1762–Aug. 28. Printed [Halifax], pp. 71.
3. Apr. 25, 1763–July 21. Printed [Halifax], pp. 24.
4. Oct. 19, 1763–Nov. 26. Printed [Halifax], pp. 37.
5. Mar. 22, 1764–Apr. 9. Printed [Halifax], pp. 17.
6. Oct. 12, 1764–Nov. 3. "Printed at Halifax, by Anthony Henry," pp. 34.²

IV.

1. May 28, 1765–June 17. Printed, Anthony Henry, Halifax, 1765, pp. 33.
2. June 3, 1766–Aug. 1. Printed, Anthony Henry, Halifax, pp. 47.
3. Oct. 23, 1766–Nov. 22. Printed, Anthony Henry, Halifax, pp. 62.
4. July 1, 1767–Aug. 1. Printed, Anthony Henry, Halifax, pp. 52.
5. Oct. 17, 1767–Oct. 19. Printed, Anthony Henry, Halifax, pp. 4.
6. June 18, 1768–July 9. MS., Legislative Library,³ Halifax.
7. Oct. 22, 1768–Feb. 6, 1769. MS., Legislative Library, Halifax.
8. Oct. 10, 1769–Nov. 9. Public Record Office, London; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; pp. 48.⁴
9. –Apr. 2, 1770.

V.

1. June 6, 1770–July 2. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 36 fs.
2. June 5, 1771–July 6. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 22 fs.
3. June 9, 1772–July 8. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 24 fs.

¹ These data have been most kindly furnished by Mr. Harry Piers, assistant librarian of the Legislative Library at Halifax, and by Miss Ethel Sainsbury, of London, England.

² The journal of this sixth session is the first that bears a title-page. Its pp. 21–24 are a duplicate of pp. 17–20 (or, pp. 215–218 a duplicate of pp. 211–214 of the continuous pagination which has been given in manuscript to the pages of the volume at Halifax containing the six printed journals of this assembly). These journals, and that of the first session of the fourth assembly, are also to be found, in original manuscript, in the Legislative Library, in the same volume with the preceding journals, and bear the paging 135–344 and 347–367, respectively.

³ These two journals are found at Halifax only in a MS. copy made in 1854, apparently from printed journals then in the library.

⁴ Copies in the Public Record Office are mentioned only in default of copies at Halifax. These are printed copies.

4. Apr. 20, 1773-Apr. 24. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 8 fs.
5. Oct. 12, 1773-Nov. 12. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 28 fs.
6. Oct. 6, 1774-Dec. 13. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 53 fs.
7. June 12, 1775-July 20. Public Record Office; B. T., Nova Scotia, 52; 58 fs.
8. Oct. 20, 1775-Nov. 18. Printed [Halifax], pp. 22.
9. June 15, 1776-June 29. Printed [Halifax], pp. 18.
10. June 6, 1777-June 25. Printed [Halifax], pp. 19.
11. June 6, 1778-June 25. Printed [Halifax], pp. 23.
12. June 7, 1779-June 28. Printed [Halifax], pp. 23.¹
13. Oct. 9, 1780-Nov. 3. Printed [Halifax], pp. 20.
14. June 11, 1781-July 5. Printed [Halifax], pp. 28.
15. June 11, 1782-July 4. Printed [Halifax], pp. 29.
16. Oct. 6, 1783-Dec. 2. Printed [Halifax], pp. 56.
17. Nov. 1, 1784-Dec. 8. Printed [Halifax], pp. 41.

VI.

1. Dec. 5, 1785-Dec. 28. Printed [Halifax], pp. 35.
2. June 8, 1786-July 11. Printed [Halifax], pp. 37.
3. Oct. 25, 1787-Dec. 12. Printed [Halifax], pp. 43.
4. Mar. 5, 1789-Apr. 9. Printed [Halifax], pp. 52.
5. Feb. 25, 1790-Apr. 21. Printed, pp. 88.
6. June 6, 1791-July 5. Printed, pp. 89-127.
7. June 6, 1792-July 11. Printed, pp. 129-190.

VII.

1. Mar. 20, 1793-Apr. 27. Printed, pp. 1-68.
2. June 6, 1794-July 9. Printed, pp. 71-127.
3. Mar. 12, 1795-Apr. 13. Printed, pp. 131-173.
4. Mar. 3, 1796-Apr. 11. Printed, pp. 175-230.
5. June 6, 1797-July 8 [10?]. Printed, pp. [233]-275.
6. June 8, 1798-July 7. Printed, pp. [277]-309.
7. June 7, 1799-July 31. Printed, pp. [311]-382.

VIII.

1. Feb. 20, 1800-May 2. Printed, pp. 108.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

I.

1. Jan. 3, 1786- . Printed, St. John [1786], pp. 1-74.
2. Feb. 13, 1787-Mar. 8. Printed, St. John [1787], pp. 75-100. AAS, MHS.²

¹ The library of Harvard University appears to contain the printed journals from this session to that of 1797.

² Of these there are copies in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

3. July 15, 1788–Aug. 2. Printed, St. John, pp. 101–141.
- 4.
5. Feb. 3, 1791–Mar. 5. Printed, St. John, 1791, pp. 143–224.
6. Feb. , 1792–

II.

1. Feb. 12, 1793–Mar. 12. Printed, St. John, 1793, pp. 225–340.
2. Feb. 4, 1794–Feb. 27. Printed, Brookville, 1794, pp. 341–384.
3. Feb. 3, 1795–Mar. 5. Printed, Fredericton, 1795, pp. 385–448.

III.

1. Feb. 9, 1796–Mar. 12. Printed, Fredericton, 1796, pp. 449–525.
2. Jan. 17, 1797–Feb. 18.
3. Jan. 16, 1798–Feb. 9.
4. Jan. 18, 1799–Feb. 8.

LOWER CANADA.

[All the following journals were printed in English and French, on alternate pages. Copies are to be found in the legislative libraries of Quebec and Ottawa, and in the public library of Toronto. A copy of the first is in the library of Harvard University. The data for Lower Canada are supplied by Mr. James Bain, jr., a member of the commission.]

I.

1. Dec. 17, 1792–May 9, 1793. Printed, Quebec, 1793, pp. 528.
2. Nov. 11, 1793–May 31, 1794. Printed, Quebec, 1794.
3. Jan. 5, 1795–May 7. Printed, Quebec, 1795.
4. Nov. 20, 1795–May 7, 1796. Printed, Quebec, 1796.

II.

1. Jan. 24, 1797–May 2. Printed, Quebec, 1797.
2. Feb. 20, 1798–May 11. Printed, Quebec, 1798.
3. Mar. 28, 1799–June 3. Printed, Quebec, 1799.
4. Mar. 5, 1800–May 29. Printed, Quebec, 1800.

UPPER CANADA.

[The following data have been supplied by Mr. James Bain, jr., of the commission. Attention may be called to the fact that the indications given in the *Statutes of Upper Canada*, York, 1811, are incorrect. The session of May 16, 1796, should be the fifth of the first assembly instead of the first of the second assembly. The originals of the journals of the house of assembly of Upper Canada were destroyed in the war of 1812. Copies had been sent annually to the Colonial Office in London. Of these some have been lost. Typewritten copies of those preserved were made in 1886, and deposited in the Departmental Offices, Public Library, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and the Archives at Ottawa.]

I.

1. Sept. 17, 1792–Oct. 15. MS., Colonial Office, London.
2. May 31, 1793–July 9, 1793. MS., Colonial Office, London.
3. June 2, 1794–July 9. Journal lost.
4. July 6, 1795–Aug. 10. Journal lost.

II.

1. May 16, 1796-June 3. Journal lost.
2. June 1, 1797-July 3. Journal lost.
3. June 5, 1798-July 5. MS., Colonial Office, London.
4. June 12, 1799-June 29. MS., Colonial Office, London.

III.

1. June 2, 1800-July 4. MS., Colonial Office, London.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[The data for Massachusetts, 1692-1788, have been supplied by Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, who contributes the following note:

"A perfectly uniform method of numbering the sessions of the Massachusetts legislatures is hardly possible, for the reason that the sessions are not always numbered in the records, and a clear distinction seems not to have been kept between adjournment and prorogation. In preparing this list, the numbers given in the records, when any are given, have been followed; in supplying deficiencies, the effort has been made to follow the method practiced at the time. The method is not the same, however, for the entire period. Down to the Revolution the practice was pretty consistently followed of regarding a new session as beginning only after a prorogation, and down to 1738 it was also the practice, in the printed journals, to page the journals of each session separately. From 1775 adjournments were more common than prorogations, and were usually regarded as terminating the session. Why it was not always so is not clear. The numbering given from 1775 is that of the records."]

I.

1. June 8, 1692-July 2. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Oct. 12, 1692-Dec. 16. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Feb. 8, 1693-Feb. 18. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Mar. 8, 1693-Mar. 17. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

II.

1. May 31, 1693-June 17. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. July 6, 1693-July 15. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

III.

1. Nov. 8, 1693-Dec. 13. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Feb. 14, 1694-Mar. 3. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

IV.

1. May 30, 1694-June 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Sept. 5, 1694-Sept. 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Oct. 16, 1694–Nov. 3. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Feb. 27, 1695–Mar. 16. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

V.

1. May 29, 1695–June 28. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Aug. 14, 1695–Aug. 17. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Nov. 20, 1695–Dec. 14. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Feb. 26, 1696–Mar. 7. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

VI.

1. May 27, 1696–June 17. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Sept. 16, 1696–Oct. 3. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Nov. 18, 1696–Dec. 19. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Mar. 17, 1697–Mar. 31. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

VII.

1. May 26, 1697–June 19. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Sept. 8, 1697–Sept. 10. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Oct. 13, 1697–Oct. 30. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Dec. 15, 1697–Dec. 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

VIII.

1. May 25, 1698–June 27. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Nov. 15, 1698–Dec. 10. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

IX.

1. May 31, 1699–July 20. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Mar. 13, 1700–Mar. 23. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

X.

1. May 29, 1700–July 13. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Feb. 12, 1701–Mar. 15. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Apr. 16, 1701–Apr. 19. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XI.

1. May 28, 1701–June 30. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. July 30, 1701–Aug. 8. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Sept. 3, 1701–Sept. 6. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Oct. 15, 1701–Oct. 18. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
5. Feb. 18, 1702–Feb. 28. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XII.

1. May 27, 1702–June 27. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Oct. 15, 1702–Nov. 21. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XIII.

1. Mar. 10, 1703–Mar. 27. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XIV.

1. May 26, 1703–June 8; June 30–July 31. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Sept. 1, 1703–Sept. 8. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Oct. 27, 1703–Dec. 2. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Mar. 8, 1704–Mar. 25; Apr. 18, 1704–Apr. 21. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XV.

1. May 31, 1704–June 30. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Aug. 16, 1704–Aug. 19. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Oct. 25, 1704–Nov. 18. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Dec. 27, 1704–Jan. 6, 1705. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
5. Feb. 21, 1705–Mar. 3. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XVI.

1. May 30, 1705–June 30. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Sept. 5, 1705–Sept. 15. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Oct. 24, 1705–Dec. 5. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Apr. 10, 1706–Apr. 12. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XVII.

1. May 29, 1706–July 13. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Aug. 7, 1706–Sept. 4. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Oct. 23, 1706–Dec. 7. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Mar. 5, 1707–Mar. 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
5. Apr. 15, 1707–Apr. 17. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XVIII.

1. May 28, 1707–June 13. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Aug. 13, 1707–Aug. 16. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Oct. 29, 1707–Dec. 6. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XIX.

1. May 26, 1708–July 6. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Oct. 20, 1708–Nov. 6. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Feb. 16, 1709–Feb. 26. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XX.

1. May 25, 1709–June 18. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. July 13, 1709–July 16. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Aug. 24, 1709–Aug. 27. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Sept. 14, 1709–Sept. 21. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
5. Oct. 26, 1709–Nov. 18. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
6. Feb. 1, 1710–Feb. 18. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXI.

1. May 31, 1710–June 30. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. July 19, 1710–July 29. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Aug. 22, 1710–Aug. 24. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Oct. 11, 1710–Oct. 12; Oct. 24–Nov. 11. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

5. Mar. 14, 1711-Mar. 17. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

6. Apr. 25, 1711-Apr. 26. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXII.

1. May 30, 1711-June 14. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. July 5, 1711-July 7. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. July 18, 1711-July 24. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Aug. 22, 1711-Aug. 25. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

5. Oct. 17, 1711-Nov. 10. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

6. Mar. 12, 1712-Mar. 21. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXIII.

1. May 28, 1712-June 14. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Aug. 20, 1712-Aug. 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Oct. 22, 1712-Nov. 8. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Dec. 31, 1712-Jan. 6, 1713. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

5. Mar. 18, 1713-Mar. 26. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXIV.

1. May 27, 1713-June 20. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Aug. 5, 1713-Aug. 8. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Oct. 14, 1713-Nov. 10. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

4. Feb. 10, 1714-Feb. 24. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXV.

1. May 26, 1714-June 25. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

2. Sept. 29, 1714-Oct. 2. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

3. Oct. 20, 1714-Nov. 5. (15⁹) Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXVI.

1. May 25, 1715-June 21. Boston, 1715, pp. 1-34.

2. July 20, 1715-Aug. 1. Boston, 1715, pp. 35-50.

3. Aug. 24, 1715-Aug. 27. Boston, 1715, pp. 51-56.

4. Nov. 23, 1715-Dec. 27. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXVII.

1. May 30, 1716–June 27. Boston, 1716, pp. 1–28.
2. Aug. 1, 1716–Aug. 3. Boston, 1716, pp. 29–32.
3. Nov. 7, 1716–Dec. 4. Boston, 1716, pp. 33–55.
4. Apr. 10, 1717–Apr. 12. Boston, 1717, pp. 57–60.

XXVIII.

1. May 29, 1717–June 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Oct. 23, 1717–Nov. 22. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Feb. 6, 1718–Feb. 14. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXIX.

1. May 28, 1718–July 5. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Oct. 29, 1718–Dec. 4. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Mar. 11, 1719–Mar. 12. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXX.

1. May 27, 1719–July 30. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Nov. 4, 1719–Dec. 10. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXXI.

1. May 25, 1720–May 30. Boston, 1720, pp. 1–4.

XXXII.

1. July 13, 1720–July 23. Boston, 1720, pp. 1–27.
2. Nov. 2, 1720–Dec. 17. Boston, 1720, pp. 1–86.
3. Mar. 15, 1721–Mar. 31. Boston, 1721, pp. 1–32.

XXXIII.

1. { May 31, 1721–June 1. Boston, 1721, pp. 1–3.
June 6, –July 20. Boston, 1721, pp. 5–75.

XXXIV.

1. Aug. 23, 1721–Sept. 9. Boston, 1721, pp. 1–48.
2. Nov. 3, 7, 1721–Nov. 17. Boston, 1721, pp. 1–24.
3. Mar. 2, 1722–Mar. 27.¹ Boston, 1722, pp. 1–6.¹

XXXV.

1. May 30, 1722–July 7. Boston, 1722, pp. 1–64.
2. Aug. 8, 1722–Aug. 18. Boston, 1722, pp. 1–18.
3. Nov. 15, 1722–Jan. 19, 1723. Boston, 1722–23, pp. 1–88.

¹Journal missing after Mar. 7. Date taken from Records of General Court.

XXXVI.

1. May 29, 1723–July 2. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
2. Aug. 7, 1723–Sept. 21. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
3. Oct. 23, 1723–Dec. 27. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.
4. Apr. 22, 1724–Apr. 23. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

XXXVII.

1. May 27, 1724–June 20. Boston, 1724, pp. 1–61.
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4. Nov. 19, 1729–Dec. 20. Records of General Court, Office Secretary of State.

¹Journal missing after Dec. 22. Date taken from Records of General Court.

²Journal missing before June 3 (except a fragment in Massachusetts State Library).

³Journal missing after Jan. 15.

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¹Journal missing after Nov. 5. Dates taken from Records of General Court.

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2. Sept. 12, 1781–Nov. 2. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.
3. Jan. 16, 1782–Mar. 9. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.
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2. Oct. 19, 1785–Dec. 1. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.
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¹ Small part of Journal missing.

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1. May 31, 1786–July 8. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.
2. Sept. 27, 1786–Nov. 18. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.
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2. Oct. 29, 1788–Nov. 24. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.
3. Dec. 31, 1788–Feb. 17, 1789. MS. Journals, Office Secretary of State.

NEW JERSEY.

[All the data relating to New Jersey have been supplied by the kindness of William Nelson, esq., corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society and chairman of the Record Commission of that State.]

The proceedings of the various legislative bodies of New Jersey during the proprietary or colonial period appear in all sorts of out-of-the-way places—in the records of the Middletown town meeting; in the records of the Monmouth County Court of Common Right; in the records of the courts at Cape May, Salem, Burlington, and Woodbury; in the records of the Supreme Court, at Trenton; in the books of patents and deeds in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, and perhaps elsewhere. In none of these records, however, is there a systematic series of minutes, detailing step by step the progress of legislation. They are merely fragmentary records, giving conclusions—what was done, rather than details of how the business was transacted. I have made diligent and extended search and inquiry for any orderly and systematic record of the daily doings of any of these legislative bodies, but without success. The assembly of East Jersey held several meetings between 1665 and 1698, the results of which we have in the form of the acts passed at those sessions. The West Jersey assembly similarly met from time to time and enacted various acts for the government of that division. There seems to have been some sort of legislative body for Fenwick's colony, also, as appears by the records of the courts at Salem, and by sundry papers which have come down to us from Fenwick's time. The people of the Monmouth patent legislated for themselves in town meeting, and their proceedings have been preserved in the ancient Town Book, which was printed in full in a local newspaper a few years ago. Their independence of the East Jersey government was significantly asserted on one occasion, in 1698, when one of Capt. William Kidd's crew was arraigned for trial before the Supreme Court of the Colony of East Jersey, at Monmouth. The accused admitted that he "had sailed" with Captain Kidd, but when the

court proposed to punish him, the populace hastily assembled and locked up the supreme court, the governor, and his council, and kept them imprisoned for three days, by way of showing their contempt for the pretended authority of the East Jersey government. Their own title had been derived from Governor Andros, of New York, and when it suited their interest they were wont to base their rights not only of property but of local government upon this title. But what has become of the minutes of the assemblies of East Jersey and West Jersey? Were they sent home by some of the proprietaries? Were they carried off by some of the early governors or clerks? Did Governor Andros take possession of them when he asserted his title to the government of New Jersey, after the reconquest or surrender of the Dutch, in 1674? Careful search in the records at Albany has failed to disclose the existence there of any of the New Jersey assembly minutes. From various references in the early volumes of the New Jersey Archives, it is quite clear that considerable quantities of papers relating to the proprietary or colonial government were delivered into the possession of Lord Cornbury, when or after he assumed the reins of government over the united Province of East and West Jersey, in 1702. From the accounts we have of his habits, it would not be strange to find that such records, if they did come into his hands, have disappeared—in all probability beyond recovery. A careful examination of the papers of the present Earl of Clarendon, which he kindly permitted to be made a few years ago, at my request, failed to disclose anything of the kind. However, the possibility of such records being discovered is illustrated by the fact that in 1871 there came to light the original manuscript Journal of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, 1682–1703, which had been preserved in private hands for no one knows how long.

The minutes of the assembly or house of representatives of the Province of New Jersey, from the accession of Lord Cornbury, are preserved in the original manuscript volumes in the State Library, at Trenton. They are in stout folio volumes, substantially bound, and lettered on the back A, B, C, D, E, F, G, with the period covered by each. The first volume, 1703–1710, was recovered at the same time and from the same hands as the Journal of the Governor and Council, above referred to. I have not been able to make a minute examination of these manuscript volumes, but my impression is, from what examination I have been able to make at odd times during many years past, that they are complete and practically without a break.

The Journals of the Governor and Council were never printed in colonial nor in provincial times. The Journal of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, 1682–1702, when recovered in 1871, was ordered by the Legislature to be printed, but it was placed in inexpert hands, and was carelessly and inaccurately done. It was reprinted with great care and accuracy in 1890 as Volume XIII of the New Jersey Archives. The original manuscript Journals of the Governor and Council of the Province of New Jersey, 1702–1776, have disappeared, and are supposed to have been carried off by or under the direction of Gov. William Franklin, when he was arrested in 1776 by order of the Continental Congress. Contemporary copies were required to be made, by the instructions to the several governors from time to time, and sent to the home government, in England. From these contemporary copies, now in the Public Record Office in Lon-

don, the State of New Jersey caused copies to be made in 1872-1873, under the direction of the New Jersey Historical Society, and they have been printed as Volumes XIII (part), XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the New Jersey Archives.

The assembly always asserted its absolute control over its own minutes or votes, and ordered them printed from time to time by its own printer. No printed Votes are known to exist, however, prior to 1710, although it is probable that they were printed. Nor is there known to exist anywhere a complete set or series of the printed votes of the assembly. The only series at all approaching completion, or even worth mentioning, is in the State Library, at Trenton. For these we are mainly indebted to the intelligent and well-directed zeal of David Brearley, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1779-1789, who collected them with great zeal, carefully collated them and had them bound in order, so far as he was able to gather them together. He supplied many missing pages in manuscript and numbered the series to correspond with the successive sittings of the Assembly, noting the missing numbers also. He did the same service in collecting and arranging a very full series of the printed Acts of the Legislature likewise. After his death his collection of Votes and Acts was acquired by the State, supplementing those already in hand. There are a few copies of the Votes of odd sittings of the assembly in public libraries and in private hands, but so far as I have been able to locate them, they are very few. Under the instructions to the governors of New Jersey, they were required to send to the home government the printed Votes of the assembly as issued. Hence, there is a very fair set in the Public Record Office in London, which, though not nearly as full as the set in the State Library, contains several copies lacking in the latter set. It does not appear, from the examination thus far made, that a perfect set of the Votes could be made up from all those known to exist.

The votes of the assembly were all printed in folio, and usually after each session. William Bradford, of New York, was the printer until about 1733; then Andrew Bradford, of Philadelphia, for a short time; then John Peter Zenger printed them in 1738. Benjamin Franklin secured the appointment for 1740-1742. The printing then went to William Bradford, of Philadelphia, who retained it until 1754, when the job was secured by James Parker, who had just set up his press at Woodbridge. Bradford again did the printing from the latter part of 1755 until the summer of 1756, when James Parker again resumed the printing, which he retained until his death in 1770. He was succeeded by Isaac Collins, at Burlington, who retained the position for twenty years.

In the following list I have noted the number of the assembly in the center of the line in Roman numerals; the number of the session of each assembly in Arabic numerals at the side. With the fourth session of the twenty-first assembly a confusing plan was adopted of numbering each sitting of each session, the fourth session of the last two assemblies under the provincial government having two or three distinct sittings, and so designated on the title page of the printed Votes. I have also indicated the printer and place of printing, and number of pages in each copy of the Votes in the State Library at Trenton. Also, by marginal reference, the copies preserved in the English Record office. The date of the beginning and ending of each

session is given as printed on the title page, except in a few instances, where it is not so printed, and is supplied from the contents, and indicated in brackets.

WILLIAM NELSON.

PATERSON, N. J., *December 1, 1897.*

I.

1. Nov. 10, 1703–Dec. 13.
2. Sept. 1, 1704–Sept. 28.

II.

1. Nov. 13, 1704–Dec. 12.
2. Oct. 15, 1705–Nov. 8.
3. Oct. 25, 1706– ———, p. 76.

III.

1. Apr. 5, 1707–May 16.
2. Oct. 16, 1707–Oct. 31.
3. May 5, 1708–May 12.

IV.

1. Mar. 3, 1709–Apr. 4.
2. May 25, 1709–June 30.

V.

1. Nov. 21, 1709–Jan. 31, 1710.

NOTE.—“I to V,” inclusive, printed in 1872 in one volume from the original manuscript.

VI.

1. Dec. 6, 1710–Feb. 10, 1711.¹ (Imperfect; only one leaf.)
2. July 6, 1711–July 16.¹
3. Dec. 7, 1713–Mar. 17, 1714.

VII.

1. Apr. 4, 1716–Apr. 28. Wm. Bradford, New York, 1716, pp. 20.
2. May 21, 1716–June 1. [Wm. Bradford, New York, 1716], pp. 28.
3. Nov. 27, 1716–Jan. 26.
4. Apr. 8, 1718–Apr. 12.
5. Jan. 13, 1719–Mar. 28.

VIII.

1. Mar. 7, 1722–May 5.
2. Sept. 27, 1723–Nov. 30. [Wm. Bradford, N. Y., 1723], pp. 23.
3. May 25, 1725–Aug. 23.¹

IX.

1. Dec. 9, 1727–Feb. 10, 1728.¹
2. Dec. 12, 1728–Jan. 9.

X.

1. May 7, 1730–July 8.¹
2. Apr. 26, 1733–Aug. 17. Andrew Bradford [Phila., 1733], pp. 41.

¹Printed copies also in the Public Record Office, London.

XI.

1. Oct. 27, 1738—Mar. 15. John Peter Zenger, N. Y. [1738], pp. 72.

XII.

1. Apr. 10, 1740—July 31. B. Franklin, Phila., 1740, pp. 80.
2. Oct. 2, 1741—Nov. 4. B. Franklin, Phila., 1741 (imp.), pp. 32+.
3. Oct. 16, 1742—Nov. 25.¹ B. Franklin, Phila., 1742, pp. 22.

XIII.

1. October 10, 1743—Dec. 10.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1743 (imp.), pp. 59.
2. June 22, 1744—July 3.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1744, pp. 28.

XIV.

1. Aug. 18, 1744—Dec. 8.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1744, pp. 10.
2. Oct. 4, 1744— ———.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1744, pp. 110.

XV.

1. Apr. 4, 1745—Aug. 24.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1745, pp. 73.
2. Sept. 24, 1745—Oct. 28.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1745, pp. 26.

XVI.

1. Feb. 26, 1745—May 8.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1746, pp. 46 [47].
2. May 9, 1746—June 28.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1746, pp. 46.
3. Oct. 9, 1746—Nov. 1.¹
4. May 4, 1747—May 9.¹
5. Aug. 20, 1747—Aug. 25.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1747, pp. 108.
6. Nov. 17, 1747—Feb. 18.¹
7. July 6, 1748—July 8.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1748, pp. 60.
8. Oct. 21, 1748—Dec. 16.¹

XVII.

1. Feb. 20, 1749—Mar. 28.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1749, pp. 90.
2. Sept. 25, 1749—Oct. 20.¹
3. Feb. 13, 1750—Feb. 27.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 18.
4. Sept. 20, 1750—Oct. 8.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 18.
5. Jan. 24, 1751—Feb. 22.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 58.

XVIII.

1. May 20, 1751—June 7.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 25.
2. Sept. 10, 1751—Oct. 23.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 48.
3. Jan. 25, 1752—Feb. 12.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 12.
4. Dec. 14, 1752—Dec. 22.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 12.
5. May 16, 1753—June 8.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 52.
6. Apr. 17, 1754—April 29.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1754, pp. 40.
7. June 3, 1754—June 21.¹

XIX.

1. Oct. 1, 1754–Oct. 21.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1754, pp. 27.
2. Feb. 24, 1755–Mar. 3.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1755, pp. 13.
3. Apr. 7, 1755–Apr. 22.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1755, pp. 22.
4. Apr. 24, 1755–Apr. 26.¹
5. July 31, 1755–Aug. 20.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1755, pp. 33.
6. Nov. 12, 1755–Nov. 14.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., 1755, pp. 9.
7. Dec. 15, 1755–Dec. 24.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 20.
8. Mar. 9, 1756–Mar. 16.¹ Wm. Bradford, Phila., —, pp. 15.
9. May 20, 1756–June 2.¹ [MS. copy.]
10. July 22, 1756–July 27.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1756, pp. 11.
11. Oct. 12, 1756–Oct. 15.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1756, pp. 7.
12. Dec. 17, 1756–Dec. 24.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1756, pp. 8.
13. Mar. 15, 1757–Mar. 31.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1757, pp. 27.
14. May 24, 1757–June 3.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1757, pp. 19.
15. Aug. 19, 1757–Sept. 13.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1757, pp. 17.
16. Oct. 10, 1757–Oct. 22.¹ [MS. copy,] pp. 15.
17. Mar. 23, 1758–Apr. 18.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1758, pp. 28.
18. July 25, 1758–Aug. 12.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1759, pp. 38.
19. Mar. 8, 1759–Mar. 17.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1759, pp. 23.
20. Mar. 11, 1760–Mar. 26.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1760, pp. 15.
21. Oct. 29, 1760–Dec. 5. James Parker, Woodbridge, 1760, pp. 67.

XX.

1. Mar. 27, 1761–Apr. 7.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1761, pp. 19.
2. July 4, 1761–July 8.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1761, pp. 8.
3. Nov. 30, 1761–Dec. 12.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1761, pp. 28.
4. Mar. 3, 1762–Mar. 10.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1762, pp. 20.
5. Apr. 26, 1762–Apr. 28.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1762, pp. 8.
6. Sept. 14, 1762–Sept. 25.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1762, pp. 24.
7. May 25, 1763–June 3.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1763, pp. 7.
8. Nov. 15, 1763–Dec. 7.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1764, pp. 38.
- 9 and 10. Feb. 14, 1764–Feb. 23.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1764, pp. 22.
11. May 21, 1765–June 20.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1765, pp. 74.
12. Nov. 26, 1765–Nov. 30.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1765, pp. 11.
13. June 11, 1766–June 28. James Parker, Woodbridge, 1766, pp. 54.
14. June 9, 1767–June 24. James Parker, Woodbridge, 1767, pp. 34.
15. Apr. 12, 1768–May 10.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1768, pp. 43.

XXI.

1. Oct. 10, 1769–Dec. 6.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1769, pp. 94.
2. Mar. 14, 1770–Mar. 27.¹ James Parker, Woodbridge, 1770, pp. 25.
3. Sept. 26, 1770–Oct. 27.¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1770, pp. 53.
4. 1st. April 17, 1771–[April 29.]¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1771, pp. 39.
4. 2d. April 17, 1771–Dec. 21 [May 28, 1771–June 1].¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1771, pp. 79.
4. 3d. Nov. 20, 1771–Dec. 21.¹

¹ Printed copies also in the Public Record Office, London

XXII.

1. Aug. 19, 1772–Sept. 26.¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1772, pp. 105.
2. Nov. 10, 1773–Mar. 11.¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1774, pp. 215.
3. Jan. 11, 1775–Feb. 13.¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1775, pp. 62.
4. 1st. May 15, 1775–May 20.¹ Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1775, pp. 31.
4. 2d. Nov. 15, 1776–Dec. 6. Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1775, pp. 39.

MARYLAND.

[For the portions of this list subsequent to 1692 the commission have had the kind aid of Mr. St. George L. Sioussat, of the Johns-Hopkins University. In the case of the printed journals, the letter M. indicates the presence of a copy in the library of the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore (which is also at present, by arrangement with the State, the custodian of the manuscript journals); E., in the Episcopal Library at Baltimore; H., in the library of Harvard College; Mass., in that of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The printer was Jonas Green.]

- Jan. 25, 1638–Mar. 24. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Feb. 25, 1639–Mar. 19. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Oct. 12, 1640–Oct. 24. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Aug. 2, 1641–Aug. 12. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Mar. 21, 1642–Mar. 23. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 July 18, 1642–Aug. 1. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Sept. 5, 1642–Sept. 13. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Feb. 11, 1645. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Dec. 29, 1646–Jan. 2, 1647. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Jan. 7, 1648–Mar. 4. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Apr. 2, 1649–Apr. 21. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Apr. 6, 1650–Apr. 29. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Mar. 11, 1651. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Oct. 20, 1654. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Sept. 24, 1657. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Apr. 27, 1658. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Feb. 28, 1660–Mar. 14. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Apr. 17, 1661–May 2. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Apr. 1, 1662–Apr. 12. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Sept. 15, 1663–Oct. 3. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Sept. 13, 1664–Sept. 21. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. I.
 Apr. 10, 1666–May 3. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. II.
 Apr. 13, 1669–May 8. Journal wanting.
 Mar. 7, 1671–Mar. 27. Journal wanting.
 Oct. 10, 1671–Oct. 19. Journal wanting.
 May 19, 1674–June 6. Journal wanting.
 Feb. 12, 1675–Feb. 23. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. II.
 May 15, 1676–June 15. Journal wanting.
 Oct. 20, 1678–Nov. 14. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. VII.
 Aug. 16, 1681–Sept. 17. Journal wanting.
 Nov. 1, 1681–Nov. 12. Journal wanting.
 Apr. 25, 1682–May 13. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. VII.
 Oct. 26, 1682–Nov. 17. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. VII.

¹ Printed copies also in the Public Record Office, London.

- Oct. 2, 1683–Nov. 6. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. VII.
 Apr. 1, 1684–Apr. 26. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. XIII.
 Oct. 26, 1686–Nov. 19. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. XIII.
 Nov. 14, 1688–Dec. 8. Journal wanting.
 May 10, 1692–June 9. Journal printed in Md. Archives, Vol. XIII.
 Sept. 20, 1693–Sept. 26. Journal wanting.
 Sept. 21, 1694–Oct. 18. Journal wanting.
 Feb. 28, 1695–Mar. 1. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
 May 8, 1695–May 22. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
 Oct. 3, 1695–Oct. 19. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
 Apr. 30, 1696–May 5, May 6, 1696–May 14. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
 July 1, 1696–July 10. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
 Sept. 16, 1696–Oct. 2. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
 May 26, 1697–June 11. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

A.

1. Mar. 10, 1698–Apr. 4. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Oct. 20, 1698–Nov. 12. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. June 29, 1699–July 22. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. Apr. 26, 1700–May 9. Journal wanting.

B.

1. May 8, 1701–May 17. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Mar. 16, 1702–Mar. 25. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. June 25, 1702–June 27. Journal wanting.
4. Oct. 26, 1703–Oct. 29. Journal wanting.
5. Apr. 26, 1704–May 3. Journal wanting.

C.

1. Sept. 5, 1704–Oct. 3. Journal wanting.
2. Dec. 5, 1704–Dec. 9. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. May 17, 1705–May 25. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. Apr. 2, 1706–Apr. 19. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
5. Mar. 26, 1707–Apr. 15. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

D.

1. Sept. 27, 1708–Oct. 5. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

E.

1. Nov. 29, 1708–Dec. 17. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Oct. 26, 1709–Nov. 11. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Oct. 24, 1710–Nov. 4. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. Oct. 23, 1711–Nov. 3. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
5. Oct. 28, 1712–Nov. 15. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
6. Oct. 27, 1713–Nov. 14. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
7. June 22, 1714–July 3. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
8. Oct. 5, 1714–Oct. 9. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

F.

1. Apr. 26, 1715–June 3. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

G.

1. Apr. 23, 1716; Apr. 24, 1716; July 17, 1716-Aug. 10. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. May 28, 1717-June 8. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Apr. 22, 1718-May 10. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

H.

1. May 14, 1719-June 6. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Apr. 5, 1720-Apr. 22. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Oct. 11, 1720-Oct. 27. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. July 18, 1721-Aug. 5. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
5. Feb. 20, 1722-Feb. 28. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

I.

1. Oct. 10, 1722-Nov. 3. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Sept. 23, 1723-Oct. 26. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Oct. 6, 1724-Nov. 4. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

J.

1. Oct. 5, 1725-Nov. 6. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Mar. 15, 1726-Mar. 23. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. July 12, 1726-July 25. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. Oct. 10, 1727-Oct. 30. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

K.

1. Oct. 3, 1728-Nov. 2. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. July 10, 1729-Aug. 8. Printed, Annapolis [1729], pp. 58 (British Museum).
3. May 21, 1730-June 16. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. July 13, 1731-July 29. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
5. Aug. 19, 1731-Sept. 6. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

L.

1. July 11, 1732-Aug. 8. Printed, Annapolis [1732], pp. 57. E.
2. Mar. 13, 1733-Apr. 12. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Mar. 19, 1734-Mar. 25. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

M.

1. Mar. 20, 1735-Apr. 24. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Mar. 19, 1736-Apr. 10, Apr. 20-May 6. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Apr. 26, 1737-May 28. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. Aug. 11, 1737-Aug. 16. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

N.

1. May 3, 1738-May 23. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

O.

1. May 1, 1739-June 12. Printed, Annapolis [1739], pp. 197. M.
2. Apr. 23, 1740-June 5. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 199-341. M.
3. July 7, 1740-July 29. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 343-410. M.
4. May 26, 1741-June 22. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 411-474. M¹.

¹Subsequent pages (June 3-22) wanting.

P.

1. Sept. 21, 1742–Oct. 29. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 88+. M.
2. May 1, 1744–June 4. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

Q.

1. Aug. 5, 1745–Sept. 28. Printed, Annapolis [1745], pp. 93. E.

R.

1. Mar. 12, 1746–Mar. 29. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. June 17, 1746–July 8. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. Nov. 6, 1746–Nov. 12. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
4. May 16, 1747–July 11. Printed, Annapolis [1747], pp. 65. M.
5. Dec. 22, 1747–Dec. 23. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
6. May 10, 1748–June 11. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

S.

1. May 9, 1749–May 11, May 24–June 24. Printed, Annapolis [1749], pp. 56. E.
2. May 8, 1750–June 2. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 56. M. E.
3. May 15, 1751–June 8. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 52. M.

T.

1. Dec. 7, 1751–Dec. 14. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 18. M.
2. June 3, 1752–June 23. Printed, Annapolis, 1752, pp. 40. M.
3. Oct. 2, 1753–Nov. 17. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 82. M. H.
4. Feb. 26, 1754–Mar. 9. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 21. M.
5. May 8, 1754–May 30. Printed, Annapolis, 1754, pp. 40. M. H.
6. July 17, 1754–July 25. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 14. M. H.

U.

1. Dec. 12, 1754–Dec. 24. Printed, Annapolis, 1755, pp. 22. E. H. Mass.
2. Feb. 22, 1755–Mar. 26. Printed, Annapolis, 1755, pp. 46. M. H.
3. June 23, 1755–July 8. Printed, Annapolis, 1755, pp. 44. M. H.
4. Feb. 23, 1756–May 22. Printed, Annapolis, 1757, pp. 97. M. E. H.
5. Sept. 14, 1756–Oct. 9. Printed, Annapolis, 1757, pp. 37. M. H.
6. Apr. 8, 1757–May 9. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 52. M. E.

V.

1. Sept. 28, 1757–Dec. 16. Printed, Annapolis, 1758, pp. 106. M. H.¹
2. Feb. 13, 1758–Mar. 9. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 24. M. H.
3. Mar. 28, 1758–May 13. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 104. M. H.

W.

1. Oct. 23, 1758–Nov. 4. Printed, Annapolis, 1758, pp. 1–15. M. H.
2. Nov. 22, 1758–Dec. 23. Printed, Annapolis, 1759, pp. 17–53. M. H.
3. Apr. 4, 1759–Apr. 17. Printed, Annapolis, 1759, pp. 57–76. H.
4. Mar. 22, 1760–Apr. 11. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

¹ And a fragment (Dec. 1–16) in E.

5. Sept. 26, 1760–Oct. 15. Printed, Annapolis, 1760, pp. 105–125. M.
6. Apr. 13, 1761–May 6. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 127–163. M. E.

X.

1. Mar. 17, 1762–Apr. 24. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Oct. 4, 1763–Nov. 26. Printed, Annapolis, 1764, pp. 57–127. M. E.

Y.

1. Sept. 23, 1765–Sept. 28. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 86. M. E.
2. Nov. 1, 1765–Dec. 20. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
3. May 9, 1766–May 27. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 87–106. M.
4. Nov. 1, 1766–Dec. 6. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

Z.

1. May 24, 1768–June 22. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Nov. 17, 1769–Dec. 20. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 207–253. E.

AA.

1. Sept. 25, 1770–Nov. 2. Printed, Annapolis, pp. 255–338. E.
2. Nov. 5, 1770–Nov. 21. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

BB.

1. Oct. 2, 1771–Nov. 30. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

CC.

1. June 15, 1773–July 3. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.
2. Nov. 16, 1773–Dec. 23. Journal wanting.
3. Mar. 23, 1774–Apr. 19. MS., Library Md. Hist. Soc.

VIRGINIA.

[The journals of the House of Burgesses began to be printed in 1732. In the following list, the data extending from June, 1680, when the council began to sit apart from the assembly, down to the year 1732, have been prepared for the commission by Miss E. B. Sainsbury, at the Public Record Office in London, for, with one exception, none of these journals are to be found at Richmond. The indications which follow the dates in the case of each session are a statement of the MS. volume or volumes at the Public Record Office in which the journal of that session is to be found, and of the number of folios of which that journal consists. From 1732 to the Revolution the data have been derived by the chairman of the commission from personal inspection of the rare printed journals. Where copies of these are to be found in public repositories, the fact is indicated by the capital letters which follow at the end of the line, C. signifying that a copy is in the Library of Congress at Washington; V., that one is in the library of the State of Virginia at Richmond; P., that one is in the possession of the Philadelphia Library Company; M., that one is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society; N., that one is in the New York State Library at Albany; P. R. O., that one is in the Public Record Office at London. For the sessions of the House of Delegates from 1776 to 1790, the data as to printed journals are given with reference to the Richmond reprint of 1827–1828; for the remaining sessions with reference to the original printed journals.]

I.

1. June 8, 1680–July 7. Col. Ent. Bk. 86, 42 fs.
2. Apr. 18, 1682–Apr. 25. Col. Ent. Bk. 86, 19 fs.

II.

1. Nov. 10, 1682.¹

III.

1. Apr. 16, 1684–May 24. Col. Ent. Bk. 85, 115 fs.

IV.

1. Oct. 20, 1686–Nov. 17. Col. Ent. Bk. 85, 40 fs.

V.

1. Apr. 16, 1691–May 22. Col. Ent. Bk. 85, 94 fs.; A. W. I. 637, 98 fs.
2. Apr. 1, 1692.²

VI.

1. Mar. 2, 1693–Apr. 3. Col. Ent. Bk. 85, 60 fs.; A. W. I. 637, 60 fs.³
2. Oct. 10, 1693–Nov. 18. Col. Ent. Bk. 85, 81 fs.

VII.

1. Apr. 18, 1695–May 18. Col. Ent. Bk. 85, 66 fs.; A. W. I. 638, 66 fs.
2. Apr. 23, 1696–Apr. 30. A. W. I. 638, 20 fs.; B. T. Vir. 52, 19 fs.

VIII.

1. Sept. 24, 1696–Oct. 31. B. T. Vir. 52, 84 fs.
2. Apr. 29, 1697–Apr. 30. B. T. Vir. 52, 4 fs.
3. Oct. 21, 1697–Nov. 3. B. T. Vir. 52, 26 fs.

IX.

1. Sept. 28, 1698–Oct. 6. B. T. Vir. 52, 16 fs.

X.

1. Apr. 27, 1699–June 8. B. T. Vir. 52, 124 fs.

XI.

1. Dec. 5, 1700–Dec. 27. B. T. Vir. 54, 101 fs.
2. Aug. 6, 1701–Oct. 2. B. T. Vir. 54, 219 fs.
3. May 13, 1702–May 29. B. T. Vir. 54, 61 fs.
4. June 18, 1702–June 25. B. T. Vir. 54, 13 fs.
5. Aug. 14, 1702–Aug. 28. B. T. Vir. 54, 39 fs.

XII.

1. Mar. 17, 1703–Apr. 10. B. T. Vir. 57, 58 fs.
2. Apr. 20, 1704–May 12. B. T. Vir. 57, 90 fs.
3. Apr. 18, 1705–May 12. B. T. Vir. 57, 71 fs.; A. W. I. 639, 65 fs.

XIII.

1. Oct. 23, 1705–Nov. 30. B. T. Vir. 57, 95 fs.; A. W. I. 639, 68 fs.
2. Apr. 24, 1706–June 22. B. T. Vir. 57, 102 fs.

¹ Hening, II. 490–504.

² Hening, III. 98.

³ A MS. journal of this session is in the Virginia State Library.

XIV.

1. Oct. 25, 1710–Dec. 9. B. T. Vir. 59, 106 fs.; A. W. I. 640, 110 fs.
2. Nov. 7, 1711–Dec. 24. B. T. Vir. 59, 91 fs.; A. W. I. 641, 98 fs.
3. Jan. 24, 1712–Jan. 31. A. W. I. 641, 13 fs.

XV.

1. Oct. 22, 1712–Nov. 29. B. T. Vir. 59, 51 fs.; A. W. I. 641, 57 fs.
2. Nov. 5, 1713–Dec. 12. B. T. Vir. 59, 62 fs.; A. W. I. 642, 52 fs.
3. Nov. 16, 1714–Dec. 24. B. T. Vir. 59, 64 fs.; A. W. I. 642, 68 fs.

XVI.

1. Aug. 3, 1715–Sept. 7. B. T. Vir. 60, 115 fs.; A. W. I. 643, 112 fs.

XVII.

1. Apr. 23, 1718–July 10. B. T. Vir. 60, 62 fs.; A. W. I. 644, 58 fs.
2. Nov. 11, 1718–Dec. 1. B. T. Vir. 60, 39 fs.; A. W. I. 644, 38 fs.

XVIII.

1. Nov. 2, 1720–Dec. 23. B. T. Vir. 61, 101 fs.
2. May 9, 1722–June 7. B. T. Vir. 61, 34 fs.; A. W. I. 645, 45 fs.

XIX.

1. May 9, 1723–June 20. B. T. Vir. 61, 63 fs.; A. W. I. 647, 46 fs.
2. May 12, 1726–June 7. B. T. Vir. 62, 40 fs.; A. W. I. 648, 37 fs.

XX.

1. Feb. 1, 1728–Mar. 30. B. T. Vir. 63, 99 fs.; A. W. I. 651, 99 fs.
 2. May 21, 1730–July 9. B. T. Vir. 65, 96 fs.; A. W. I. 653, 102 fs.
- (The following were printed, unless the contrary is stated).
3. May 18, 1732–July 1. Williamsburg, William Parks, 1732, pp. 60.
 4. Aug. 22, 1734–Oct. 4. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 73.

XXI.

1. Aug. 5, 1736–Sept. 23. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 86.
2. Nov. 1, 1738–Dec. 21. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 78.
3. May 22, 1740–June 17. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 51. C.
4. Aug. 21, 1740–Aug. 28. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 7.

XXII.

1. May 6, 1742–June 19. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 78. C.¹
2. Sept. 4, 1744–Oct. 25. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 82. V.
3. Feb. 20, 1746–Apr. 12. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 82. V.
4. July 11, 1746–July 16. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 8.
5. Mar. 30, 1747–Apr. 18. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 19.

¹The copy in the Library of Congress is defective, lacking pp. 1–8.

XXIII.

Oct. 27, 1748–May 11, 1749. Williamsburg, William Parks, pp. 181. C.¹

XXIV.

1. Feb. 27, 1752–Apr. 20. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 124. C. V. N.
2. Nov. 1, 1753–Dec. 19. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 88. C. V. N.
3. Feb. 14, 1754–Feb. 23. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 14. V.
4. Aug. 22, 1754–Sept. 5. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 22. C.
5. Oct. 17, 1754–Nov. 2. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 24. C. V.
6. May 1, 1755–July 9. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 83. C. V.
7. Aug. 5, 1755–Aug. 23. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 24. C. V.
8. Oct. 27, 1755–Nov. 8. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 16. C. V.

XXV.

1. Mar. 25, 1756–May 5. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 78. C. V.
2. Sept. 20, 1756–Sept. 28. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 12. C.
3. Apr. 14, 1757–June 8. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 101. C. V.
4. Mar. 30, 1758–Apr. 12. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 15. C. V.

XXVI.

1. Sept. 14, 1758–Oct. 12. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 57. C.² PRO.
2. Nov. 9, 1758–Nov. 11. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 4.
3. Feb. 22, 1759–Apr. 14. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 94. C.
4. Nov. 1, 1759–Nov. 21. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 26. C.
5. Mar. 4, 1760–Mar. 11. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 11.
6. May 19, 1760–May 24. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 13.
7. { Oct. 6, 1760–Oct. 20.
Dec. 11, 1760.
Mar. 5, 1761–Apr. 10. Williamsburg, William Hunter, pp. 99. C. PRO.

XXVII.

1. Nov. 3, 1761–Nov. 14. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 25. V. PRO.
2. Jan. 14, 1762–Jan. 21. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 11. C. V. PRO.
3. Mar. 30, 1762–Apr. 7. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 13. V.
4. Nov. 2, 1762–Dec. 23. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 113. V. PRO.
5. May 19, 1763–May 31. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 31. C. V. PRO.
6. Jan. 12, 1764–Jan. 21. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 20. V.
7. { Oct. 30, 1764–Dec. 13.
May 1, 1765–June 1. Williamsburg, Joseph Royle, pp. 151. C.³ V. PRO.

XXVIII.

1. Nov. 6, 1766.
2. Mar. 31, 1768.

¹ The copy in the Library of Congress is defective, lacking pp. 89–181.

² The Library of Congress has only pp. 23–30.

³ The copy in the Library of Congress is defective, lacking pp. 91–151 (May 1–June 1, 1765).

XXIX.

1. May 8, 1769–May 17. Williamsburg, William Rind, pp. 42. C.

XXX.

- { Nov. 7, 1769–Dec. 21.
1. { May 21, 1770–June 28: Williamsburg, William Rind, pp. 271. C. V.¹ P.
 { PRO.
2. July 11, 1771–July 20. Williamsburg, William Rind, pp. 24. V.

XXXI.

1. Feb. 10, 1772–Apr. 11. Williamsburg, William Rind, pp. 164. C. V.²
2. Mar. 4, 1773–Mar. 15. Williamsburg, William Rind, pp. 31. C. M.³
3. May 5, 1774–May 26. Williamsburg, Clementina Rind, pp. 75. C. V.⁴

XXXII.

- { June 1, 1775–June 24.
{ Oct. 12, 1775.
{ Mar. 7, 1776.
{ May 6, 1776. MS. Va. State Library, pp. 48.⁵

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.⁶

- Oct. 7, 1776–Dec. 21. Richmond, 1828, pp. 108.
May 5, 1777–June 28. Richmond, 1827, pp. 112.
Oct. 20, 1777–Jan. 24, 1778. Richmond, 1827, pp. 137.
May 4, 1778–June 1. Richmond, 1827, pp. 35.
Oct. 5, 1778–Dec. 19. Richmond, 1827, pp. 129.
May 3, 1779–June 26. Richmond, 1827, pp. 70.
Oct. 4, 1779–Dec. 24. Richmond, 1827, pp. 108.
May 1, 1780–July 14. Richmond, 1827, pp. 89.
Oct. 16, 1780–Jan. 2, 1781. Richmond, 1827, pp. 81.
Mar. 1, 1781².
May 7, 1781–June 23. Richmond, 1828, pp. 32.
Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1781. Nov. 5, 1781–Jan. 5, 1782. Richmond, 1828, pp. 74.

¹The Virginia State Library has three copies of the journal of this session.

²The Virginia State Library has two copies of this journal.

³M. imperfect.

⁴Manuscript in the Virginia State Library; imperfect printed copy, lacking pp. 61–75, in Library of Congress.

⁵The British Museum has a pamphlet the title page of which runs as follows: "The Proceedings of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, Convened in General Assembly on Thursday, the first day of June, 1775, will fully appear in their journals, printed at large; but as it was judged necessary that the most material transactions should be seen in one connected and distinct point of view, the House ordered that these should be published in a pamphlet, and they are contained in the following sheets. Williamsburg, Printed by Alexander Purdie." 48 pp.

⁶It has been thought most convenient to refer (down to 1790, inclusive) to the reprints of these journals, which are in a considerable number of libraries, rather than to the originals, which are rare.

- May 6, 1782-June 14 (†).¹
 Oct. 21, 1782-Dec. 28. Richmond, 1828, pp. 91.
 May 5, 1783-June 28. Richmond, 1828, pp. 99.
 Oct. 20, 1783-Dec. 22. Richmond, 1828, pp. 83.
 May 3, 1784-June 30. Richmond, 1828, pp. 89.
 Oct. 18, 1784-Jan. 7, 1785. Richmond, 1828, pp. 110.
 Oct. 17, 1785-Jan. 21, 1786. Richmond, 1828, pp. 154.
 Oct. 16, 1786-Jan. 11, 1787. Richmond, 1828, pp. 157.
 Oct. 15, 1787-Jan. 8, 1788. Richmond, 1828, pp. 1-144.
 June 23, 1788-June 30. Richmond, 1828, pp. 145-152.
 Oct. 20, 1788-Dec. 30. Richmond, 1828, pp. 131.
 Oct. 19, 1789-Dec. 19. Richmond, 1828, pp. 141.
 Oct. 18, 1790-Dec. 29. Richmond, 1828, pp. 168.
 Oct. 17, 1791-Dec. 20 (†). Richmond, pp.
 Oct. 1, 1792-Dec. 28 (†). Richmond, pp.
 Oct. 21, 1793-Dec. 12 (†). Richmond, pp.
 Nov. 11, 1794-Dec. 27. Richmond, Augustine Davis, 1794, pp. 127.
 Nov. 10, 1795-Dec. 29. Richmond, Augustine Davis, 1795, pp. 128.
 Nov. 8, 1796-Dec. 27. Richmond, Augustine Davis, 1796, pp. 102.
 Dec. 4, 1797-Jan. 25, 1798. Richmond, Augustine Davis, 1797, pp. 115.
 Dec. 3, 1798-Jan. 26, 1799. Richmond, Meriwether Jones and John Dixon,
 1798, pp. 104.
 Dec. 2, 1799-Jan. 28, 1800. (†)
 Dec. 1, 1800-Jan. 23, 1801. (†)

NORTH CAROLINA.

[For the following data the commission are indebted to Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, of Brown University; to Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, of the United States Bureau of Education, and to Hon. Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina. The imperfections of the early records have been supplemented by reference to Iredell's Laws and to Martin's History.]

- Nov. 17, 1715-Jan. 19, 1716. Journal in N. C. Col. Records, III, 180-189.
 Aug. 2, 1720-Aug. 20. Iredell.
 Oct. 2, 1722-Oct. 29. N. C. Col. Records, II, 462, 463.
 — 1723-Nov. 23. Iredell; cf. Martin, I, 294.
 Apr. 2, 1724-Apr. 17. N. C. Col. Recs., II, 520-530.
 1. Nov. 1, 1725-Nov. 2. N. C. Col. Recs., II, 575-578.
 2. Apr. 5, 1726-Apr. 13. N. C. Col. Recs., II, 608-624.
 — 1727-Nov. 6. Iredell; cf. Martin, I, 298.
 — 1729-Nov. 27. N. C. Col. Recs., III, 175-179; cf. IV, 154, and Iredell.
 1. Apr. 13, 1731-May 17. N. C. Col. Records, III, 285-325.
 Nov. 3, 1731. N. C. Col. Records, III, 253-254.
 1. July 3, 1733-July 18. N. C. Col. Records, III, 561-611.
 1. Nov. 5, 1733-Nov. 8. N. C. Col. Records, III, 612-622.
 1. Nov. 6, 1734-Nov. 13. N. C. Col. Records, III, 634-643.
 1. Jan. 15, 1735-Mar. 1. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 115-155.
 Sept. 21, 1736-Oct. 12. (Upper House) N. C. Col. Records, IV, 225-241.

¹ No journals of these sessions are known to exist, either in print or in manuscript. The session which began on May 6, 1782, continued at least until June 14 (Henry's Patrick Henry, II, 177). That which began March 1, 1781, lasted but a few days.

A.

1. Feb. 6, 1739–Mar. 6. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 382–408.
2. Mar. 7, 1739–Mar. 8. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 408–414.
3. Nov. 15, 1739–Nov. 15. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 414.

B.

1. Feb. 5, 1740–Feb. 27. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 492–534.
2. July 31, 1740–Aug. 22. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 552–575.
- Mar. 6 (?), 1741–Apr. 4. See Council Journal, N. C. Col. Recs., IV, 588–593; Iredell, p. 67; Martin, II, 36.
- Sept. 21, 1741–Oct. 2 (?). See Council Journal, N. C. Col. Recs., IV, 597–603; Iredell, p. 97.

C.

1. Mar. 15, 1743–Apr. 2. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 651; Iredell, p. 99; Martin, II, 42.
2. July 22, 1743–July 27. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 651–655.
3. Nov. 10, 1743–Nov. 18. (Council) N. C. Col. Records, IV, 639–651.
4. Feb. 23, 1744–Mar. 8. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 719–732.

D.

1. Nov. 15, 1744–Dec. 4. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 732–752.
2. Apr. 8, 1745–Apr. 20. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 770–791.

E.

1. June 12, 1746–June 28. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 814–834.
2. Nov. 21, 1746–Dec. 5. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 838–843.

F.

1. Feb. 25, 1747–Mar. 7. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 855–862.
2. Oct. 2, 1747–Oct. 10. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 863–868.
3. Mar. 18, 1748–Apr. 6. (Upper House) N. C. Col. Records, IV, 898–917.
4. Sept. 29, 1748–Oct. 15. (Council) N. C. Col. Records, IV, 887–898; cf. 944, and Iredell.
5. ["6"] Mar. 28, 1749–Apr. 14. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 984–999.
6. [7] Sept. 26, 1749–Oct. 18. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 1010–1027.
7. [8] Mar. 28,¹ 1750–Apr. 9. (Upper House) N. C. Col. Records, IV, 1051–1064. See Martin, II, 54, and Iredell, p. 137.
8. [9] July 5, 1750–July 10. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 1068–1073.
9. [10] Sept. 26, 1751–Oct. 12. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 1274–1300.
10. [11] Mar. 31, 1752–Apr. 15. N. C. Col. Records, IV, 1329–1348.
11. [12] Mar. 28, 1753–Apr. 12. N. C. Col. Records, V, 53–77.
12. [13] Feb. 19, 1754–Mar. 9. N. C. Col. Records, V, 191–212.

G.

1. Dec. 12, 1754–Jan. 15, 1755. N. C. Col. Records, V, 231–262, 281–312.
2. Sept. 25, 1755–Oct. 15. N. C. Col. Records, V, 520–559.

¹ Iredell has March 17.

3. Sept. 20, 1756–Oct. 26. N. C. Col. Records, V, 688–738.
4. May 16, 1757–May 28. N. C. Col. Records, V, 843–868.
5. Nov. 21, 1757–Dec. 14. N. C. Col. Records, V, 889–925.
6. Apr. 28, 1758–May 24. N. C. Col. Records, V, 998–1012.
7. Nov. 23, 1758–Dec. 23. N. C. Col. Records, V, 1039–1101.
8. May 8, 1759–May 18. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 95–114.
9. Nov. 23, 1759–Jan. 9, 1760. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 132–171, 184–200.

H.

1. Apr. 24, 1760–May 23. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 362–420.
2. May 26, 1760–May 27. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 427–438.
3. June 30,¹ 1760–July 14. (Upper House) N. C. Col. Records, VI, 438–446.
4. Nov. 7, 1760–Dec. 3. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 469–511.
5. Dec. 5, 1760–Dec. 6. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 513–520.

I.

1. Mar. 31, 1761–Apr. 23. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 661–697.

J.

1. Apr. 13, 1762–Apr. 29. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 800–837.

K.

1. Nov. 3, 1762–Dec. 11. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 893–965.

L.

1. Feb. 3, 1764–Mar. 10. N. C. Col. Records, VI, 1150–1218.
2. Oct. 25, 1764–Nov. 28.² N. C. Col. Records, VI, 1257–1318.
3. May 3, 1765–May 18. N. C. Col. Records, VII, 61–88.

M.

1. Nov. 3, 1766–Dec. 2. N. C. Col. Records, VII, 342–423.
2. Dec. 5, 1767–Jan. 16, 1768. N. C. Col. Records, VII, 565–594, 624–670.
3. Nov. 7, 1768–Dec. 5. N. C. Col. Records, VII, 924–986.

N.

1. Oct. 23, 1769–Nov. 6. N. C. Col. Records, VIII, 105–141.

O.

1. Dec. 5, 1770–Jan. 26, 1771. N. C. Col. Records, VIII, 302–346, 385–479.
2. Nov. 19, 1771–Dec. 23. N. C. Col. Records, IX, 136–225.

P.

1. Jan. 25, 1773–Mar. 6. N. C. Col. Records, IX, 447–591.

¹ Iredell has Apr. 26.

² Date from Upper House Journals. Last date of Lower House, Nov. 27. Portions of both journals apparently wanting.

Q.

1. Dec. 4, 1773-Dec. 21. N. C. Col. Records, IX, 733-788.
2. Mar. 2, 1774-Mar. 25. N. C. Col. Records, IX, 874-953.

R.

1. Apr. 4, 1775-Apr. 8. N. C. Col. Records, IX, 1187-1205; Force, Archives, 4th ser., II, 255-266.

I.

1. Apr. 7, 1777-May 9. (Senate.) N. C. State Records, XII, 1-113.
2. Nov. 15, 1777-Dec. 24. N. C. State Records, XII, 265-452.

II.

1. Apr. 14, 1778-May 2. N. C. State Records, XII, 665-764.
2. Aug. 8, 1778-Aug. 19. N. C. State Records, XII, 816-879.
3. Jan. 19, 1779-Feb. 13. N. C. State Records, XIII, 625-734*a*.

III.

1. May 3, 1779-May 12. N. C. State Records, XIII, 784-824.
2. Oct. 18, 1779-Nov. 20. N. C. State Records, XIII, 913-1000.

IV.

1. Apr. 17, 1780-May 10 (?). MS., State Archives.
2. Sept. 5, 1780-Sept. 13 (?). MS., State Archives.
3. Jan. 18, 1781-Feb. 14. MS., State Archives.

V.

1. June —, 1781-July 14. Journal wanting.

VI.

1. Apr. 13, 1782-May 12. MS., State Archives.

VII.

1. Apr. 18, 1783-May 17. Journal wanting.

VIII.

1. Apr. 19, 1784-June 2. Journal wanting.

IX.

1. Oct. 22, 1784-Nov. 25. Journal wanting.

X.

1. Nov. 19, 1785-Dec. 29. MS., State Archives.

XI.

1. Nov. 18, 1786-Jan. 6, 1787. Printed, Fayetteville (?) [1787], pp. 56.

XII.

1. Nov. 18, 1787-Dec. 22. MS., State Archives.

XIII.

1. Nov. 3, 1788-Dec. 6. Printed, Edenton, 1788, pp. 56.

XIV.

1. Nov. 2, 1789-Dec. 22. Edenton, 1789, pp. 72.

XV.

1. Nov. 1, 1790-Dec. 15. Edenton, pp. 88+.

XVI.

1. Dec. 5, 1791-Jan. 19, 1792. Edenton, pp. 66.

XVII.

1. Nov. 15, 1792-Dec. 31. Halifax, pp. 63.

XVIII.

1. Dec. 2, 1793-Jan. 11, 1794. Halifax, pp. 67.
2. July 7, 1794-July 18. MS., State Archives.

XIX.

1. Dec. 30, 1794-Feb. 7, 1795. Edenton, pp. 60.

XX.

1. Nov. 2, 1795-Dec. 9. N. t. p., pp. 57.

XXI.

1. Nov. 21, 1796-Dec. 29. Edenton, pp. 59.

XXII.

1. Nov. 20, 1797-Dec. 23. Halifax, pp. 56.

XXIII.

1. Nov. 19, 1798-Dec. 29. N. t. p., pp. 80.

XXIV.

1. Nov. 18, 1799-Dec. 23. Raleigh, pp. 68.

XXV.

1. Nov. 17, 1800-Dec. 20. Raleigh, pp. —.

SOUTH CAROLINA.¹

[The oldest journal extant of the "Commons House of Assembly" of South Carolina is that of the assembly which met in Charles Town, September 20, 1692.]

May 26, 1682—
 June 8, 1682—
 Sept. 25, 1683—
 Nov. 7, 1683—
 Apr. 11, 1685—
 Nov. 23, 1685—
 Oct. 15, 1686—
 Jan. 22, 1687—
 Feb. 28, 1687—
 Apr. 9, 1687—
 July 23, 1687—
 Dec. 22, 1690—
 Feb. 7, 1691—
 Mar. 5, 1691—
 Mar. 25, 1691—
 Apr. 29, 1691—
 May 1, 1691—
 Sept. 26, 1691—
 Dec. 11, 1691—

A.

1. Sept. 20, 1692—Oct. 15. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Jan. 9, 1693—Jan. 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Mar. 14, 1693—Mar. 16. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. May 8, 1693—May 20. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Sept. 12, 1693—Sept. 20. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. Mar. 5, 1694—Mar. 14. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
7. May 8, 1694—May 11. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. June 12, 1694— . MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
 (Ten pp. lost from MSS. journal, June 1694 to November 1695.)
 Jan., 1695.
 July, 1695.
- Nov. 20, 1695—Nov. 28. MS., Sec. State's office, Columbia.

B.

1. Jan. 30, 1696—Mar. 17. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 24, 1696—Dec. 5. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Feb. 23, 1697—Mar. 10. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Nov. 11, 1697—Nov. 12. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
 (Chasm in journal from December 1697 to September 1698.)

¹ These data have been kindly supplied by Mr. A. S. Salley, jr., of Orangeburg, S. C. and by Wilberforce Eames, esq., librarian of the Lenox Library. Much uncertainty remains as to adjournments and prorogations.

C.

1. Sept. 13, 1698–Oct. 8. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 9, 1698–Nov. 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Feb. 8, 1699–Feb. 9. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Aug. 22, 1699–
(Chasm in journal from August, 1699, to February, 1700.)
Oct., 1699.
–Mar. 1, 1700. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

D.

1. Oct. 30, 1700–Nov. 16. (Part of proceedings of session missing from journal.) MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Feb., 1701– (Journal so mutilated that it is impossible to tell when session began or ended; probably March 1.) MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Aug. 13, 1701– (Chasm in journal from August 13 to August 28, and from August 29 to January following.) MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Jan. 8, 1702–Feb. 3.

E.

1. Apr. 1, 1702–Apr. 6. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. May 13, 1702–May 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Without any notice of prorogation or adjournment, the next session is given by the MS. journal. Proceedings from May 19 to August 6 not entered or recorded, nor those for August 7, 1702.)
3. Aug. 19, 1702–Sept. 10. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Jan. 13, 1703–Feb. 24. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Apr. 15, 1703–May 8. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. Sept. 1, 1703–Sept. 17. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
7. Dec. 7, 1703–Dec. 23. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. Apr. 26, 1704–May 6. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(As there is no record of an early session in 1704, it is possible that a new assembly was convened in that year.)
9. Oct. 4, 1704–Nov. 6. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
10. Jan. 31, 1705–Feb. 15. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

F.

1. Mar. 6, 1706–Apr. 9. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 20, 1706–Dec. 21. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Jan. 27, 1707–Feb. 17. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Mar. 28, 1707–Apr. 24. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

G.

1. June 5, 1707–July 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Oct. 22, 1707–Nov. 28. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Feb. 6, 1708–Feb. 11. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. 1708–Apr. 24.

H.

1. Nov. 24, 1708–Dec. 17. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Proceedings of 1708 omitted.)
2. Feb. 1, 1709–Feb. 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Apr. 20, 1709–May 7. (Chasm from May 6.)
4. Oct. 19, 1709–Nov. 5. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(There were sessions ending January 14, 1710, and April 8, 1710.)

I.

1. Oct. 10, 1710–Oct. 27. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Proceedings for first of year apparently omitted.)
2. Dec. 5, 1710–Dec. 6. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Jan. 9, 1711–Mar. 1. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

J.

1. May 15, 1711–May 16. MS. Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. June 12, 1711–June 28. MS. Office Sec. State, Columbia (Chasm from
June 22.)
3. Oct. 9, 1711–Oct. 12. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Oct. 26, 1711–Nov. 10. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Apr. 2, 1712–Apr. 11. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. May 13, 1712–June 7. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
7. Aug. 5, 1712–Aug. 9. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. Nov. 18, 1712–Dec. 12. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

K.

1. Sept. 24, 1713–Sept. 25. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Chasm from March to September, 1713.)
2. Nov. 17, 1713–Dec. 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. May 4, 1714–May 14. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. June 1, 1714–June 12. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Nov. 9, 1714–Dec. 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. Feb. 8, 1715–Feb. 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
7. May 6, 1715–May 13. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. Aug. 2, 1715–Aug. 27. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

L.

1. Feb. 28, 1716–Mar. 24. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Apr. 17, 1716–May 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. June 5, 1716–June 30. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. July 31, 1716–Aug. 4. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Nov. 14, 1716–Dec. 30. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. Jan. 16, 1717–Feb. 16. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
7. Apr. 9, 1717–June 29. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. Oct. 29, 1717–Dec. 11. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia
(From 1717 to 1720 there are no journals to be found, but there were sessions ending July 5 and October 17, 1718; February 20, March 20, and December 23, 1719, and January 30, 1720, and perhaps others.)

M.

1. Feb. 3, 1720-Feb. 13. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Mar. 8, 1720-June 17. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. July 12, 1720-Sept. 3. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Nov. 22, 1720-Apr. 28. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

N.

1. July 27, 1721-Sept. 21. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Chasm from July 15, 1721. A session apparently ended March 10, 1722.)
2. (?) -June 23, 1722. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Chasm before May 25, 1722.)
3. Nov. 6, 1722-Dec. 15. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Jan. 15, 1723-Feb. 23. MS., Office State Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Mar. 23, 1723- . MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Proceedings omitted.)
6. May 8, 1723-May 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Perhaps the same session, and perhaps extending to June 23.)
7. Oct. 1, 1723-Dec. 20. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. Jan. 13, 1724-Feb. 15. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
9. Mar. 12, 1724-Mar. 28. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
10. June 2, 1724-June 16. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

O.

1. Feb. 23, 1725-Mar. 24. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Apr. 6, 1725-May 11. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. May. 11, 1725-June 1. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Nov. 1, 1725-Dec. 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Feb. 1, 1726-Feb. 4. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. Apr. 25, 1726-Apr. 30 (May 21). MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
7. Nov. 15, 1726-Mar. 11, 1727. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
8. Aug. 1, 1727-Aug. 4. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

P.

1. Aug. 23, 1727-Sept. 30. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Journals up to February, 1734, missing, but there were sessions ending August 20 and November 20, 1731; March 17, 1732; April 13, May 4, June 9, September 22, 1733, and probably others; also one which began November 15, 1733.)

Q.

1. Feb. 7, 1734-May 31. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 6, 1734-June 7, 1735. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Nov. 25, 1735-May 29, 1736. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

R.

1. June 23, 1736-June 26. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. July 13, 1736. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

S.

1. Nov. 10, 1736-Mar. 5, 1737. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Chasm from March 5, 1737, to March 15, 1738. Sessions ended October 8, 1737; March 25 and September 18, 1738.)
2. Jan. 16, 1739-June 7.

T.

1. Sept. 12, 1739- MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

U.

1. Nov. 6, 1739-May 10, 1740.
2. July 15, 1740-Nov. 16. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Nov. 18, 1740-Mar. 26, 1741. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. May 18, 1741-July 3. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. Oct. 20, 1741-Dec. 1. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

V.

1. Dec. 1, 1741-Mar. 8, 1742. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. May 17, 1742-July 10. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

W.

1. Sept. 14, 1742-May 7, 1743. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Oct. 4, 1743-May 29, 1744. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. June 26, 1744-July 7. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Special session.)
(Some records of 1744 and 1745 are missing. Sessions ended March 22 and May 25, 1745.)

X.

1. Sept. 10, 1745-June 17, 1746. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

Y.

1. Sept. 10, 1746-June 13, 1747. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

Z.

1. Jan. 19, 1748-June 29. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Mar. 28, 1749-June 1. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Nov. 21, 1749-May 31, 1750. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Nov. 13, 1750-May 18, 1751. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
5. June 4, 1751-June 15. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
6. Aug. 16, 1751-Aug. 31. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

AA.

1. Nov. 14, 1751-Nov. 15, 1752. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 21, 1752-Apr. 21, 1753. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Aug. 20, 1753-Aug. 25. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
4. Jan. 8, 1754-Sept. 6. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

BB.

1. Nov. 12, 1754–Sept. 23, 1755. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 20, 1755–July 6, 1756. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

CC.

1. Nov. 2, 1756–July 6, 1757. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

DD.

1. Oct. 6, 1757–May 19, 1758. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Oct. 28, 1758–Apr. 7, 1759. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. July 2, 1759–Aug. 19, 1760. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

EE.

1. Oct. 6, 1760–Jan. 24, 1761. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

FF.

1. May 26, 1761–Dec. 26. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

GG.

1. Feb. 6, 1762–Sept. 13. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(The end of the journal, Sept. 13, 1762, states that that was the end of the second session. If that statement was correct, then there is a journal missing. I think it a mistake, however.)

HH.

1. Oct. 25, 1762–Dec. 28. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Jan. 24, 1763–Oct. 6, 1764. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Some records for 1763 and 1764 are missing.)
3. Jan. 8, 1765–Aug. 9. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

II.

1. Oct. 28, 1765–Apr. 12, 1768. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 15, 1768–Nov. 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

KK.

1. June 26, 1769–Aug. 23. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia. ✓
2. Nov. 28, 1769–Sept. 8, 1770. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Jan. 15, 1771–Dec. 5. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

LL.

1. –Apr. 10, 1772. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(Chasm which precludes the possibility of finding the day of meeting.)
2. Oct. 8, 1772–Nov. 10. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

MM.

1. Jan. 17, 1773–Sept. 15, 1775. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(The last assembly under the Royal Government—a most extraordinary assembly in many respects, not the least of which was its length. The

Revolutionary journals are lost up to August, 1779. There were sessions which ended Oct. 19 and Dec. 23, 1776, Feb. 14 and Aug. 23, 1777, Mar. 28 and Oct. 17, 1778, and Feb. 20, 1779.)

NN.

1. Aug. 31, 1779–Feb. 12, 1780. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

OO.

1. Jan. 8, 1782–Feb. 26. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

PP.

1. Jan. 6, 1783–Mar. 17. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. July 7, 1783–Aug. 13. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
(No journals for 1784. A session ended Mar. 26.)

QQ.

1. Jan. 3, 1785–Mar. 25. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Sept. 20, 1785–Oct. 12. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Jan. 10, 1786–Mar. 22. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

RR.

1. Jan. 1, 1787–Mar. 28. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Jan. 8, 1788–Feb. 29. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Oct. 7, 1788–Nov. 4. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

SS.

1. Jan. 5, 1789–Mar. 13. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Jan. 1, 1790–Jan. 20 (Feb.). MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

TT.

1. Jan. 3, 1791–Feb. 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 28, 1791–Dec. 25. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

(By a change in the constitution of 1790, the time of convening the legislature was changed from January, following November elections, to the end of November, following autumn elections.)

UU.

1. Nov. 26, 1792–Dec. 21. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 25, 1793–Dec. 21. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
3. Apr. 23, 1794–May 12. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

VV.

1. Nov. 24, 1794–Dec. 20. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 9, 1795–Dec. 19. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

WW.

1. (No journal for 1796.)
2. Nov. 20, 1797–Dec. 16. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

XX.

1. Nov. 26, 1798-Dec. 21. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 18, 1799-Dec. 21. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

YY.

1. Nov. 28, 1800-Dec. 20. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.
2. Nov. 24, 1801-Dec. 18. MS., Office Sec. State, Columbia.

GEORGIA.

[It has not been possible to obtain complete data respecting the beginning and ending of the sessions of the lower house of the assembly of Georgia, especially during the period of the Revolution. The sources for the list have been the manuscript journals of the house (of which only portions are to be found in the office of the secretary of state at Atlanta), the copies of journals of the Public Record Office, the manuscript journals of the Executive Council, the letters and proclamations of the governors found among the colonial documents in the office of the secretary of state, the official law books, and the histories of Georgia. The chief acknowledgments for the preparation of the list are due to Mr. Charles McCarthy, of the University of Georgia, Miss Sainsbury, of London, and Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, of Brown University.]

Jan. 15, 1751-Feb. 8.

I.

1. Jan. 7, 1755-Feb. 21. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 35; 57 fs.
2. Feb. 26, 1755-Mar. 7. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 35; 14 fs.
3. Feb. 2, 1756-Feb. 19. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 35; 17 fs.

II.

1. Nov. 1, 1756-Dec. 15.
2. Jan. 10, 1757-Feb. 17. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 37; 45 fs.
3. June 16, 1757-July 28. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 37; 80 fs.
4. Jan. 11, 1758-June 30. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 37; 55 fs.
5. Nov. 13, 1758-Dec. 13. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 37; 26 fs.
6. Jan. 16, 1759-Mar. 27. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 37; 60 fs.
7. Oct. 22, 1759-Nov. 24.
8. Jan. (?) —, —Apr. 24.
9. { , 1760-May 1.
 { ? June 13, 1760-July 15.

III.

1. Aug. 18, 1760-Jan. 12, 1761. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 39; 39 fs.

IV.

1. Mar. 24, 1761-June 9. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 41; 91 fs.
2. Nov. 10, 1761-Mar. 4, 1762. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 41; 80 fs.
3. Oct. 8, 1762-Apr. 7, 1763. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 41; 122 fs.

4. Nov. 21, 1763–Feb. 29, 1764. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 41; 75 fs.
5. —, 1764–May 29.
6. June 26, 1764–Sept. 24.

V.

1. Nov. 20, 1764–Mar. 25, 1765. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 41; 101 fs.
2. Oct. 22, 1765–Mar. 6, 1766. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 41; 87 fs.
3. June 16, 1766–June 18. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 45; 5 fs.
4. July 15, 1766–July 22. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 45; 11 fs.
5. Nov. 10, 1766–Mar. 26, 1767. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 45; 69 fs.
6. Oct. 26, 1767–Apr. 11, 1768. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 45; 113 fs.

VI.

1. Nov. 17, 1768–Dec. 24. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 45; 91 fs.

VII.

1. Oct. 30, 1769–May 10, 1770. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 48; 224 fs. Printed, pp. 52.¹
2. Oct. 22, 1770–Feb. 22, 1771. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 48; 106 fs.

VIII.

1. Apr. 23, 1771–Apr. 26. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia; 48, 20 fs., and A. W. I., 233; 20 fs.

IX.

1. Apr. 21, 1772–Apr. 25. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 48; 20 and A. W. I., 233; 20 fs.

X.

1. Dec. 9, 1772–Sept. 29, 1773. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 48; 244 fs.
2. † Jan. —, 1774–Mar. 12.
3. —, 1774–June 20.
4. { Jan, 18, 1775–Feb. 10.
May 9, 1775–May 11.
May 15.
5. Nov. 7, 1775.

I.

1. May 8, 1777–June 17.
2. —, 1777–Sept. 16.

¹ In the catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library, III, 1, 430, there is mention of the "Journal of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of Georgia, at the first session of the Seventh General Assembly . . . 30th of October. 1769," but the book cannot at present be found.

II.

1. Jan. 6, 1778–Mar. 1.
2. May 2–(?).
3. Oct. 30, 1778–Nov. 15.

III.

1. Jan. 5, 1779–(?).
2. { July —, 1779–July 24.
{ Nov. 4 (?), 1779.

IV.

1. Jan. 4, 1780–Feb. 5 (?).

(Royalist Assembly.)

1. May 5, 1780–July 10. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 50; 66 fs.
2. Sept. 21, 1780–Dec. 19. Public Record Office; B. T., Georgia, 50; 25 fs.

V.

1. Aug. 17, 1781–Aug. 22. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

VI.

1. Jan. 1, 1782–Jan. 12. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
2. Apr. 17, 1782–May 4. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
3. { July 3, 1782–July 4.
{ July 13–Aug. 5. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
4. Oct. 15, 1782–Oct. 21. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

VII.

1. Jan. 7, 1783–Feb. 18. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
{ May 1, 1783–May 6.
2. { May 15–June 14.
{ July 8–Aug. 1. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

VIII.

1. Jan. 6, 1784–Feb. 26, 1784. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
2. July 5, 1784–July 13. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
3. Oct. 6, 1784–Oct. 14. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

IX.

1. Jan. 4, 1785–Feb. 22. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

X.

1. Jan. 3, 1786–Feb. 14. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
2. July 17, 1786–Aug. 15. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

XI.

1. Jan. 2, 1787–Feb. 11. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
2. July 3, 1787–Oct. 31. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

XII.

1. Jan. 1, 1788–Feb. 1. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
2. July 22, 1788–Aug. 6. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
3. Nov. 4, 1788–Nov. 13. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

XIII.

1. Jan. 6, 1789–Feb. 4. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
2. Nov. 2, 1789–Dec. 24. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.
3. June 7, 1790–June 11. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

XIV.

1. Nov. 1, 1790–Dec. 10.

XV.

1. Nov. 7, 1791–Dec. 24.

XVI.

1. Nov. 5, 1792–Dec. 20.

XVII.

1. Nov. 4, 1793–Dec. 20.

XVIII.

1. Nov. 3, 1794–Jan. 8, 1795.

XIX.

1. Jan. 12, 1796–Feb. 19. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

XX.

1. Jan. 10, 1797–Feb. 11. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

XXI.

1. Jan. 9, 1798–Feb. 3.

XXII.

1. Jan. 8, 1799–Feb. 18.

XXIII.

1. (?) Nov. 4, 1799–Dec. 6.

XXIV.

1. Nov. 3, 1800–Dec. 2. MS. Journal, Office Sec. State.

TENNESSEE.¹

Journal of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Territory of the United States of America south of the River Ohio—House of Representatives.

I.

1. Aug. 25, 1794–Sept. 30. Printed Knoxville, 1794; reprinted Nashville, 1852, pp. 43.
2. June 29, 1795–July 11. Printed Knoxville, 1795; reprinted Nashville, 1852, pp. 20.

¹ Acknowledgments are made to Prof. F. W. Moore, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Journal of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee—House of Representatives.

I.

1. Mar. 28, 1796–April 23. Printed Knoxville, 1796; reprinted Nashville, 1852, pp. 54.

2. July 30, 1796–Aug. 9. Printed Knoxville, 1796; reprinted Nashville, 1852, pp. 28.

[The above reprint, which was authorized by resolution, contains also the journals of the sessions of the upper houses and the journal of the constitutional convention of 1796. The Massachusetts Historical Society and the New York State Library have copies. The MS. journals of both sessions of the first legislature of the State are in the archives.]

II.

1. Sept. 18, 1797–?

III.

1. Sept. 16, 1799–?

LETTERS OF PHINEAS BOND, BRITISH CONSUL AT PHILADELPHIA, TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1790-1794.

The following correspondence is a continuation of the series, extending from 1787 to the end of 1789, which was printed in the Report of the Commission for 1896, pp. 513-659. The letters have been derived from "Volumes 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, and 21, America," in the Correspondence of the Foreign Office, and have been copied under the kind supervision of Hubert Hall, esq., F. S. A., of the Public Record Office.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

No. 62.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad^a. Jan 3rd 1790

My Lord

I have taken some pains to procure an account of the tonnage of Virginia and of the vessels annually built in that State; but tho' I have not yet been able to obtain any official documents I have every reason to presume the enclosed paper, so far as it goes may be relied on. If I am not previously furnished with this particular return from the State, it may be had when the general returns are made to the Federal Treasury.

This paper may be considered as part of No. 31 transmitted to your Grace with my letter of the 10th Nov.¹ This State in point of commerce is infinitely more advantageous to G^t. Britain than any other State in the Union— $\frac{7}{8}$ ^{ths} of its trade being carried on in British bottoms.

There is no appointment under the crown in any part of this State; and in no one State is the superintendence of a person

¹ See the First Report of this Commission, Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1896, pp. 638, 639.

of judgment, activity, ability, and address deemed more requisite.

I have procured a precise statement of the clearances from the port of Baltimore in 1788 which I must beg leave to annex to No. 39 transmitted to your Grace with my letter of the 10th of Nov.

I have been confidently informed my Lord that the *British* tonnage at the port of Baltimore amounts to $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d of the entries, and that taking the trade of the State of Maryland thro'out the proportion of British vessels employed therein is $\frac{1}{2}$ at least.¹

I have been disappointed in obtaining an accurate list of passengers imported into Baltimore since the Peace; but I have assurances of being shortly furnished with it.

For 2 years after the war from 6 to 800 Irish passengers were imported annually;—from the year 1785 to the year 1789 scarcely any arrived there; in the year 1789 there were about 240 Irish and about 260 Palatines landed at Baltimore. Most of the Irish passengers paid their passage money; the German were chiefly indented servants.

New Castle, Wilmington and Philad^a. are the three ports in the Delaware into which passengers are imported; there are no other ports of the United States now engaged in this traffic.

Attempts will certainly be made my Lord to draw a large body of people from Ireland in the course of the next Summer; and I presume the attempts will succeed if difficulties be not immediately thrown in the way.

The paper I have the honor to enclose to your Grace affords a sad specimen of the brutal treatment of indented servants and would of itself, if generally promulgated operate as the best means of discouraging a wretched race of people from leaving their homes. I take the liberty, my Lord, of sending forward the original publication because it carries with it the most decided authenticity.

The statement of the imports of the several states of the Union (No. 53) is the ground whereon the Federal Government calculated the productiveness of the Customs.² No estimate of the tonnage can be made until the returns from the different States are obtained.

¹ From the table in American State Papers, Commerce and Navigation, I, 59, one-third would appear to be a more correct estimate.

² Mr. Gerry's report of September 24, 1789. American State Papers, Finance, I, 13, alludes to these returns.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be
my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and most obed^t. sert.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed Philad^a. 3rd Jan. 1790.

Mr. Bond.

R. 3rd Feb.

No. 63.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad: Mar. 1st 1790.

My Lord.

I have had the honor to receive your Grace's dispatches of the 24th of Nov: and 4th of Dec: the latter enclosing his majesty's order in Council of the 2nd of Dec. taking off the prohibition on the importation of wheat the growth of any of the territories of the United States of America which I took the earliest opportunity of communicating to the merchants here.

1. In answer to your Grace's inquiries of the 24th Nov. I beg leave to inform your Grace that the last years crop of wheat in this state and indeed of almost every other species of grain far exceeded any former years:—the seasons proved remarkably favorable and greater exertions were made in agriculture than had prevailed since the Peace.

2. The insect called the Hessian Fly¹ made no advances last year in this State nor was the crop of Pennsylv^a. at all injured thereby: In the county of Bucks bordering upon the Delaware which separates New Jersey and Penn^a the Hessian Fly made its first appearance as I have heretofore informed your Grace:—In that county its ravages had become very alarming in the year 1788, and the farmers had reason to dread depredations which had too fatally prevailed for several years before in the States of New Jersey and New York:—In the year 1789 there was scarce any appearance of the fly even in the county of Bucks; in some few fields of wheat it showed itself in small numbers exceedingly feeble—I am confidently told also that in New Jersey and New York there was scarce any appearance of the fly.

¹ See Report for 1896, pp. 565, 572-577, 579-581, 592-594.

This fortunate circumstance, my Lord, was imputed to the severity of the antecedent winter which was supposed to have destroyed the insect in its aurelia state, and tho' the present winter has been uncommonly mild the farmers flatter themselves the destruction of the insect has been compleated—The temperature of the air having hatched the fly prematurely, the night frosts tho' slight proved too powerful for the insect in its tender state: to say my Lord that this insect has wholly disappeared is more than I can venture to take upon myself—I am satisfied there has been a great and wonderful remission of this evil, and I most devoutly wish the ensuing season may confirm the opinions of those who conceive this greivous calamity entirely at an end; from the enclosed paper it is very plain the insect was found in its aurelia and grub state on Long I in the early part of the winter, tho' upon a future search none could be found—the destruction is accounted for in the manner I have already mentioned.

I have the honor to enclose to your Grace the prices of flour, wheat, rye and indian corn; the markets are rising, the price of grain at its present rate is reduced to the English quarter and a calculation is annexed to ascertain the whole expence of shipping these articles from hence at the present rate—comprehending the first cost freight, commission and insurance—I have also stated the present rate of exchange—the par of exchange between Philad^a. and London and the current value of a Spanish milled dollar.

Wheat rye and indian corn are the only species of grain which can be called articles of export from Pennsylv^a; of barley and oats sufficient is not raised for home consumption:—small quantities of the latter are annually shipped to the W. Indies, and also small quantities of buckwheat meal (called “brank” in England) an article of great culture here and of considerable domestic consumption:

The export of rye is very uncertain and depends much upon particular circumstances—it is not often in demand in great quantities. When wheat is scarce or the temptation in point of price induces the farmer to part with a more than usual proportion of his crop of wheat, rye meal and buck wheat meal are resorted to and supply the place of wheat flour: When the appearance of the crop of wheat in the ground is unfavorable in the spring the farmers are for the most part loth to leave themselves bare of wheat—the prospect of the next crop my

Lord is wretched, the seeding time was uncommonly dry, a very moist open winter succeeded, the roots of the grain having been much washed and thereby left bare became exposed, they were nipped by the frost and have suffered immensely, it is feared. According to the usual course of the conduct of farmers, therefore my Lord the present unfavorable prospect would restrain the quantity of grain to be brought to market, but I do not conceive it will have that effect. The present enormous prices will counteract this prudent rule and a more than usual proportion of wheat will be disposed of, a more than common consumption of the subjects to which I have alluded will take place of course to enable the farmers to avail themselves of the means of immediate advantage, which may not soon again offer.

It is not possible my Lord to obtain any very exact account of the quantity of grain raised in this or any other state—the prevailing opinion of those engaged in the corn trade here is, that the crop of wheat the last year in Pennsylv^a. exceeded all former years about $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d.—Upon this presumption some estimate may be formed by referring to the exports of former years—The greatest quantity of wheat and flour ever exported from Pennsylv^a. in any one year was in 1772—In that year 265967 barrels of flour were exported 182391 bushels of wheat supposing then the excess of the last years crop of wheat over the crop of 1772 to be equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ and that there is little variance in the home consumption it will follow that of the last crop of wheat exported and to be exported the quantity of flour may be estimated at 354622 barrels and of wheat at 243188 bushels—The whole quantity of wheat exported and to be exported has been or will be shipped for Europe; From the flour must be deducted the customary supply of this article for *all* the W. Indies, for his majesty's colonies, for the eastern and southern states for S. America etc. estimated at about 108000 barrels, the shipments to Europe *then* of flour of the last year's crop made and to be yet made may be estimated at 246622 barrels. The growth of Indian corn was great tho' not so abundant in proportion as that of wheat. The greatest quantity of Indian Corn ever shipped from Penn^a. in any one year was in 1771. The export of this grain then amounted to 259441 bushels. Estimating the excess of the last year's crop of Indian corn over the crop of 1772 at $\frac{1}{5}$ th it follows that the last year's crop exported and to be exported will amount to 311329 bushels—the annual supply of this grain from hence for all the W. Indies

etc. amounts to about 200,000 bushels which being deducted the quantity exported and to be exported to Europe may be estimated at 111,329 bushels.

From the opinions of the most intelligent dealers in flour and grain I am led to think this is a very moderate calculation and the more so as it appears plain that every bushel of grain that can be spared and perhaps more than *ought* to be spared will be brought to market;—the supplies of the W. Indies this year will probably fall short of common years as the extravagant price of flour and indian corn will promote a more than usual economy and a greater consumption of other articles of sustenance.

Many people suppose there is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wheat and flour of the last years crop of this State already exp: but I conceive this idea to be erroneous—the crop of the antecedent year was exhausted very early, it was thin, and in many places very bad—the exports of wheat and flour from hence since the beginning of August have been chiefly of the growth of the last crop and since August it appears from the list of the exports there has been more exported than the average of two particular years before the war, for in 1771, my Lord, there were only 252,744 and in 17[72] only 265,967 barrels of flour exported.

5. The demand for grain and flour has been and con[tinues] to be greater than ever was known. Immense orders have already been executed and fresh orders have lately been received from England, France Spain and Portugal:—almost all the orders from every part of Europe have been sent thro' the medium or under the guarantee of British houses; many orders are unlimited, such as are limited do not exceed $8\frac{2}{3}$ currency a bushel for wheat, and flour in proportion, none being higher than 45 curry: a barrel; which the present . . . so far exceed that the limited orders can not be executed. Late accounts my Lord of the prices of grain and flour in France have excited some doubts in the minds of consider . . . men as to the propriety of executing the unlimited orders there being apparently no room to hope any profit would result therefrom:—Some of the most extensive shippers are however making arrangements to ship large quantities of grain and flour for Europe as expeditiously as possible, and the problem is thus solved. It is said that cargoes sent to Falmouth, Cork, Cadiz etc. (to wait for a market) command a much better price than the cargoes sent directly to France and the difference is thus accounted for;—agents are employed by the

French Government to purchase at all the out ports:—they do not regard price—a supply *must* be had; the cargoes thus purchased are sent to France and there disposed of at low rates by order of Government to keep the people in humor—whereby the merchants who had the consignments of cargoes sent direct to France are undersold by this political reduction of the necessary supplies of life.

Flour is in considerable demand in Portugal; a cargo of 1400 barrels has been just purchased here at £3 curry: a barrel—on board—at the present rate of exchange equal 40/ sterling,—at par equal to 36/ sterling a barrel without freight commission or insurance—the freight of this cargo agreed for is 6/6 sterling a barrel—the cause of this enormous investment is thus accounted for: flour is imported into Lisbon by license from the Govern^t.—if anything should occasion a scarcity the resentment of the people would be directed towards those who had that license—and to avoid that risque this cargo is dispatched thither by the friends of those who hold the license as a temporary supply, 'till a quantity of flour comes to market, and 'till vessels arrive to charter (of which there are but few here at this time) when the orders to the extent of the license will be compleated—the amount was 30,000 barrels of which about 20,000 were shipped before the ice interrupted the navigation of the Delaware.

The short period which has elapsed since the receipt of your Grace's letter has not enabled me to obtain thorough information as to the state of the grain in Maryland and Virginia but from every information I can collect my Lord, the crops there were abundant and the exports have been so very large that both these states are supposed to be nearly exhausted.

If the present demand in Europe continues, the rate of exchange will still fall and increase the temptation to speculators in grain to draw specie hither from Europe: the current coin of the kingdom may suffer some diminution if great care be not used.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and most obd^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds

Endorsed. Philad^a. Mar. 1st 1790 .

M^r. Bond.

R. 19th April.

In Mr. Bond's letter to his Grace the Duke of Leeds of the 1st March 1790—there is an error in the following paragraph.

The exports of wheat and flour from hence since the beginning of August have been chiefly of the growth of the last crop—and since August it appears from the list of the exports there has been *more* flour exported than the average of two particular years before the war, for in 1771 there were only 252744—and in 1773 only 265967 barrels of flour exported.

It should have been thus stated—"that since the beginning of August 1789 the exports of flour have been more than $\frac{4}{5}$ ^{ths} of the average of two whole years exports before the war:—for in 1771," etc.

Endorsed. In Mr. Bond's April 5th (which is not copied)

No. 64.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad. Sep. 1st 1790.

My Lord.

I have the honor to inform your Grace the Congress of the United States adjourned on the 12th of Aug. to meet in this city the first week in the month of December.

In my letter to your Grace of the 2nd of Aug: I mentioned the bill which had lately passed the legislature of the United States to fix the temporary residence of the Federal Government at this place and the permanent residence on the River Potomac; and presuming the Consul General will move hither, I then begged leave to solicit your Grace's instructions as to my future disposal and residence; which I flatter myself I shall receive in due time.

The Bill to regulate the tonnage in the United States, the drt. of which I had the honor to enclose to your Grace in my letter of the 6th of July did not pass during the last session of Congress; but it is supposed it will be resumed at the next meeting of the legislature.¹

Early in the month of July my Lord Col: McGillivray² and a number of Creek-chiefs passed thro' this city on their way to New York to negotiate a treaty with the United States.

¹ This bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

² Alexander McGillivray (1740-1793), the celebrated chieftain of the Creeks; see Washington's Writings, ed. Ford, XI, 423.

The Treaty has been now completed and I have the honor to enclose your Grace a copy of it.¹

With sentiments of the most perfect respect

I have the honor to be my Lord your Grace's most faithful and most obed^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Philad^a. Sep. 1st 1790

M^r. Bond.

R. 11th Oct.

No. 65.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad. 18th Sep. 1790.

My Lord.

I beg leave to inform your Grace application has lately been made to me by a number of British seamen to procure them a passage to England, wishing to enter themselves in his Majesty's navy. Most of these men, my Lord, have been for some time employed in navigating the vessels of the United States the owners and masters of which apprehending a danger that mariners of this description would be pressed if they should fall in with any of his Majesty's ships have now turned them adrift and many of them are destitute of employment or the means of support.

As I had no opportunity my Lord of furnishing a passage for any number of men at once from this place, I wrote to the Consul General at New York² and submitted it to his consideration how far it might be practicable to send a certain number of these seamen home by every packet; conceiving it expedient by every possible effort to reclaim so many useful subjects and to restore them to the nation which has a natural claim to their services, at a time when they might be efficiently employed: I also requested the Consul General's opinion as to the propriety of my advancing money to such British seamen as might apply to me for relief and to what extent I should be justified in making advances. In answer to my letter the

¹ Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790: Statutes at Large, VII, 35.

² Sir John Temple; see Report for 1896. p. 515.

Consul-General was pleased to inform me he had made a similar application to your Grace soon after his arrival in America, and forwarded me an extract of his correspondence on the subject;—from whence I observe it was your Grace's recommendation to encourage British seamen to return home; for which purpose a settled allowance was made by the navy board¹:—I was moreover informed by the Consul-General that he has no authority over the packets in respect to the business about which I addressed him.

In this predicament my Lord I shall make every exertion to obtain passage for such British seamen as are now desirous of returning to the king's dominions, in such vessels as may be bound thither;—but I beg leave to observe to your Grace, this is a very uncertain and irregular mode of conveyance,—and the importance of the object seems to require immediate attention and regulation; it appears to me my Lord, and with great deference I submit it to your Grace's consideration, that a very obvious mode of carrying reclaimed seamen to England presents itself thro' the medium of the packets in his Majesty's service which sail monthly from New York; and a proper authority for this purpose under certain limitations might be vested in the agent and in the different consuls—And it may be necessary to observe, my Lord, that however competent the allowance from the Navy Board is, to the support of a seaman on his passage it would by no means be adequate to the expences of travelling overland to reach the packets in which case it seems expedient to vest a discretion in his Majesty's officers to increase the allowance.

It may not be improper at this time, my Lord, to remark that very severe strictures are made here upon the conduct of some of the officers of the Customs in England who scrutinize the mode of navigating the ships of the United States, and exact a strict conformity to the Acts of Navigation as to the proportion of foreign and domestic seamen employed therein.² The ship owners of this country my Lord are aware they must suffer by too close an investigation:—an adherence to which must be highly beneficial to the commerce of G^t. Britain and detrimental to the trade of the United States. A vast proportion of the mariners employed in navigating American ships

¹ See Report for 1896, p. 531, note.

² The Navigation Acts forbade the products of America to be imported into Great Britain save in vessels of which the master and three-fourths of the crew were British subjects.

are foreigners—too many of whom I am sorry to say are his majesty's natural born subjects.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and most obdt. servt.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed Philad^a. Sep. 18th 1790.

Mr. Bond.

R. 18th Nov.

No. 66.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad. 1st Nov. 1790.

My Lord

I have the honor to enclose to your Grace a paper containing the instrument whereby the commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of New York declared the consent of that legislature that the State of Vermont be admitted into the United States of America; and establish the perpetual boundary line between the state of New York and the state of Vermont. The instrument bears date on the 7th day of Oct. 1790.¹

Several small parties of emigrants from France have lately arrived here and at Alexandria in Virginia with an intention of making a settlement on the Scioto with those of whom I have already given some account to your Grace.²

The number of passengers imported this summer into the Delaware from Ireland I am happy to find falls very short of the general expectation; still however my Lord the number is important; many hundreds of useful inhabitants have landed here and the trade is eagerly pursued.

Some complaints of ill-treatment on the passage having been made by the passengers in one vessel, a society of persons established here for the encouragement of Irish emigrants have interposed and have prosecuted the master of the vessel

¹ Its text may be found in the Records of the Governor and Council of the State of Vermont, III, 459, and in U. S. House Journal, ed. 1826, I, 413, 414. The New York act referred to is that of March 6, 1790, chapter 18.

² For the history of the Scioto Company, see the life of Manasseh Cutler, I, 494-524.

under an old law of Pennsylvania regulating the passenger trade. With perfect respect I have the honor to be my Lord, your Grace's Most faithful and most obed^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed Nov. 1st 1790.

Mr. Bond.

R. 5th Dec.

No. 67.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad. 4th Nov. 1790.

My Lord.

In my letter of the 10th Nov. 1789 I had the honor to communicate such answers to your Grace's inquiries of the 30th June 1789, as the information I had then obtained upon the different points enabled me to transmit:—And in answer to the 4th articles of your Graces inquiries, I stated among other things a very important question which then remained to be settled in the general court of the State of Maryland in consequence of the payment of an immense deal of property into the Treasury of that State under the act of Oct. 1780, one of the laws which so materially affected the interests of one of his majesty's subjects. (See my letter of 12th July 1789.)¹

I have just received information from Maryland, my Lord, that the judges of the superior court have determined that by the late war with Great Britain, the remedy of the British creditors to recover their debts, was suspended and that the Treaty of Peace restored the Rights of Action notwithstanding any payment into the Treasury in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Oct. 1780, and that the right being suspended by the war interest is recoverable *only* from the 7th of September 1783, the date of the definite treaty.²

This decision, my Lord, emancipates the principal sum of many important debts due to British creditors which had been locked up for years by the oppressive terms of this unjust

¹ See Report for 1896, pp. 601, 602, 625.

² Apparently the case of *Dulany vs. Wells*, 3 Harris and McHenry, 23. The judgment of the General Court in this case was afterward reversed by the Court of Appeals.

law—but the recovery of interest during the war is thereby precluded:—With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and most obed: servant.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed Philad. Nov. 4th 1790.

Mr. Bond.

R. 23rd Dec. by private conveyance.

No. 68.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad. 1st Dec. 1790.

My Lord,

In consequence of your Grace's commands I have duly attended to the progress of that ruinous insect called the Hessian Fly and am exceedingly sorry to inform your Grace the expectations of those who flattered themselves the last winter had proved fatal to this insect are by no means confirmed:—on the contrary the fly has appeared in great force, not only in those counties where its ravages had been so destructive but has advanced and shown itself in many places in this State where it had never been observed before;—Its progress seems to have been in a South and South-west direction and as far as I can judge it has travelled 12 or 15 miles since the seeding time of the year 1789.

I have myself my Lord examined fields of wheat within the few days in a county where the insect had not been discovered before and I found numbers of the eggs deposited, some just above the root in many instances underground; others in the sheath or funnel, in appearance rather of a browner cast and of a rounder longer form than a flax seed—but very strongly resembling it.

The fields I examined, my Lord, were to the eye rich and luxuriant; but upon inspection the color of the stalks wherein the eggs were laid which were very numerous was manifestly altered changed into a sickly yellow with the tops for the most part hanging down.

It gives me great concern to find that the yellow bearded wheat has not generally resisted this insect, the growth of this

species of grain being very strong it is not so easily destroyed as grain of a weaker growth. In soils naturally rich or in grounds highly manured the destruction of the fly is scarcely perceived.

The general opinion here my Lord is that this insect is not communicated by seed but this has not been ascertained by any satisfactory observations or experiments; it is fit therefore government should be apprized of the continuance of this calamity, the better to provide the means of preventing its introduction into the Kingdom in any shape it might possibly be conveyed.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and most obed^t. ser^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed Philad^a. Dec. 1st 1790.

Mr. Bond.

R. 2nd. Jan:

No. 69.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad^a. 3rd Jan. 1791.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Grace the Session of Congress began early last month¹ and I now enclose the speech of the President and the address of the Senate and House of Representatives upon this occasion. One matter among others, my Lord, recommended to the legislature seems especially to affect the commerce of G^t Britain and therefore justifies some animadversion on my part.

It is too certain my Lord that those who are most efficiently concerned in the Executive department of this Government have viewed and still view the benefits resulting from the commerce of this country to the British shipping with a very jealous eye; and various attempts have been made to increase the present duties on our tonnage and to introduce other commercial regulations which might tend in some degree to exclude our ships from the ports of this country; tho' the late imposi-

¹ December 6, 1790.

tion of tonnage upon ships has operated as a heavy charge upon our commerce hither, the diminution of the number of British vessels employed herein lately is rather to be imputed to the scantiness of the last crop, the little demand for wheat and flour in Europe and the exorbitant rates of insurance occasioned by the prospect of war with Spain than to any check the enterprising spirit of our ship-owners have received by the regulations as they now stand.

The promoters of still further severities found their endeavors to fetter the foreign trade by new impositions which in some respects would have amounted to an exclusion of our ships had no chance of success, in the last session of Congress but it seems now, my Lord, more than probable under the recommendation of the President "to provide against the abridgement of the means of export of the staples of this country which the disturbed situation of the great maritime powers of Europe may occasion, and to encourage the navigation of the United States as an expedient to guard against the embarrassments, which commerce and agriculture may sustain by a dependance on foreign bottoms"¹ may excite new attempts to impose an additional tonnage and to throw still greater difficulties in the way of our commercial intercourse with the United States.

The anticipation of measures of this sort has already excited some alarm in many of the members of the Southern States who have confidently asserted that tho' it was good policy to encourage the American shipping, it was plain the Southern States notwithstanding the best exertions of their Eastern brethren must for years to come be dependent upon foreign bottoms and that their agriculture and commerce would be essentially injured if not destroyed by any further impositions. If any progress should be made in this important matter I shall be careful to apprize your Grace of it in due season—Since the opening of the Session my Lord official information has been received of the event of the expedition against the Indian Towns and I have now the honor to forward to your Grace the account of the expedition as it was published from the War Office.

It is pretty well known that the information as it now stands appears in a very mutilated state—sufficient is shewn upon the face of the letters and orders of the commanding officer to

¹ Washington's Address of Dec. 8, 1790; Richardson, Messages, I, 82, 83.

determine that the expedition has not atoned for the great loss sustained by the American troops:¹—The loss of the savages is by no means ascertained and tho' it is asserted that Major Hamtramck had reached Port St. Vincennes, it is allowed that he has lost all his pack horses—The inhabitants of the Western country have made loud complaints of the unprotected situation in which they are placed and it is more than probable their situation will be rendered more critical by the increased resentments of the savages from the loss of their towns and the destruction of a portion of their winter stores: It is generally supposed my Lord these considerations will lead to the increase of the military establishment of the United States;—the standing army if it can be so called at present composed of 1 regiment of Infantry and one battalion of Artillery amounting in the whole to 1216 non-com^d officers privates etc. is allowed to be a force vastly inadequate to the defence of the Western posts, much less to any offensive operations;—the increase of the regular military establishment becomes more expedient as it has been found in the last expedition as well as in other interprizes that little reliance is to be placed upon the Militia:—Should an increase take place, my Lord, offensive operations will naturally follow, and should the savages be driven back the posts now occupied by his majesty's troops will become more subject to danger and insults;—a matter which there is too much reason to apprehend will rather be encouraged than checked, for tho' no man of information and candor supposes at this time, that the savages are encouraged by the Government of G^t. Britain to commit depredations on the frontier, the idea is encouraged by persons high in office here; and fallacious representations very injurious to the humane character of the British Government have been disseminated to increase the prejudices of the people and aggravate resentments already too prevalent.²

These posts as I have frequently remarked to your Grace are viewed with a very jealous eye; the tenure by which they are held is known to be founded on a gross violation of the Terms of the Treaty of Peace on the part of the United States,—whereby stipulations which involved the essential interests of

¹ See the report alluded to, in American State Papers, Indian Affairs, I, 104-106; the complaint from the Western country, *id.*, 110; the official statement of the troops in the service of the United States, *id.*, 117, 118.

² See A. C. McLaughlin, *The Western Posts and the British Debts*, in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1894, p. 413.

his Majesty's subjects have been treated with evasion and contempt:—Hitherto, my Lord, the inefficient state of the Government of the Union baffled every attempt to remove the existing causes of complaint; but of late measures have been taken to obtain from the several states an account of the laws existing in each state incompatible with the Treaty of Peace—and upon the report some steps will probably be taken to cause the enforcement of the treaty as far as it can now be effected;—but my Lord there is one important point upon which the season of redress is past;—it relates to the debts of those subjects of the crown which have been litigated in the courts of law of the various states wherein a uniform deduction of several year's interest has been made, a matter of itself violating the treaty as grossly as the denial of the recovery of the principal of those debts *itself* would have been—for as the terms of the treaty secured the mutual recovery of debts, the measure of recovery ought to have according to the nature of the contract; and if the contra[ct] carried interest any deduction therefrom amounts to [a] palpable breach of the treaty.

In the present situation of affairs in Europe it may be proper to advert to a circumstance I have heretofore had the honor of suggesting to your Grace that the disposition of those who may be called [the] administration of this country is strongly inclined to favor the interests of France; the means, my Lord infrequent, nor is it probable America would inter[pose] in a war between England and Spain even if [France] were to unite with Spain:¹ the policy of this country do[es] not justify any interference that might involve as a party in the war; still however, my Lord, Fr[ance] in case of war would derive infinite advantage fr[om] her treaty with the United States whose ports would aff[ord] shelter and refuge to her ships and prizes;² from which advantages our ships would be decidedly excluded at least, until by the formation of some contract with the United States G^t. Britain could secure similar benefits.

In case of a rupture with Spain, my Lord, it may become an object of consideration with Government how far the

¹ Although the Nootka Sound Convention, settling the recent difficulties between England and Spain, had been signed at the Escorial on October 28, 1790, (Martens, Recueil, III, 191), ratifications were not exchanged till Nov. 22, while the transaction was first made known to Parliament in the King's speech on Nov. 26 (Hansard, XXVIII, 891). Bond therefore on Jan. 3, 1791, might not be certain that the threatened rupture had been avoided.

² Art. XVII of the treaty of February 6, 1778.

Spanish settlements on the Mississippi near the mouth of that river might be accessible to [a] force collected near the Ohio and conveyed down the rivers in craft calculated for the purpose. Perhaps it might be deemed too hazardous an undertaking to engage in an enterprize of this sort without the concurrence of the United States, nor could such a concurrence be expected but upon this of stipulations reciprocally beneficial yet it may [be] expedient to observe, my Lord, that the Western settl[ements] have constantly murmured at the restrictions laid upon their exports, thro' the medium of the Mississippi by the Court of Spain. It is but reasonable to suppose would favor nay co-operate in any measure that m[ight] tend to secure them a free trade which the uninter[rupted] passage of the Mississippi would effectually establish.¹

The settlers my Lord upon the whole frontier of the United States are a hardy race of men. Adventurers by profession—and ready to seize every opportunity of profit or employment. I could not presume my Lord to delineate the plan of such an enterprize tho' I can not restrain a suggestion which may be improved by others more conversant with subjects of this nature.

I have the honor to enclose to your Grace two reports lately submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury. The 1st respects the establishment of proper funds to pay the interest which is to accrue in 1792 on the amount of the State debts assumed by the Union and to provide for any probable deficiency in the funds already established as they relate to the original debt of the Union. The 2nd respects the institution of a national bank as a matter of utility in the operations connected with the support of the public credit.²

The objects my Lord have been received with general approbation—and the objects to which they relate are now in a train of discussion by the legislature.

As the situation of the public debt of this country is intimately connected with these subjects I have for your Grace's information obtained an accurate statement of the current expenses for the support of Government—of the domestic debt,—of the foreign debt—and of portions of the debts of the indi-

¹ An anticipation of the French (or Genet-Clark) project of two years later, for which see Professor Turner's article in the *American Historical Review*, III, 650-671, and the documents printed in the first and the present reports of this Commission.

² Two reports of Dec. 13, 1790; text in *American State Papers, Finance*, I, 64, 67.

vidual states, assumed by the United States; to which latter assumption the 1st report of the Secretary of the Treasury applies most particularly; and provides the funds for discharging the interest of this assumed debt. This statement, my Lord, also contains the mode of liquidating the different species of claims under the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and the means appropriated for the discharge of the interest of such of the debts as bear an interest from March 1791.

A plan is now under consideration, my Lord for the disposal of vacant lands of the United States as an operation beneficial to the Finance of the country:¹—this plan if carried into effect will lead to large speculations in lands which will be held forth for sale by the purchasers, and invite emigrants from Europe and elsewhere:—Many private holders of great tracts of lands are already in Europe endeavoring to dispose of their property. There is abundant ground to excite a devout wish that persons would exercise great caution in making investments of this sort with a view of removing hither from G^t. Britain, Ireland and other parts of Europe. Frauds of a most gross nature have already been practiced and new stratagems will be devised to seduce unwary purchasers. More over my Lord, it should be observed that except in the State of Pennsylvania no law exists to enable aliens to purchase and hold lands and that the law of Pennsylvania is confined to a short term of years the greater part of which is expired:—Certified copies of this act have been transmitted to England, which will probably be represented as a general regulation in force thro' out the Union. In my letter of the 1st of Nov. I had the honor to inform your Grace, a society established here for the encouragement of Irish emigrants had interposed and prosecuted a master of a vessel in the passenger trade for the breach of an old law of Pennsylvania regulating that trade: The master of the vessel was a certain Cap. Robert Coningham, master of the brigantine Coningham of London Derry. Upon the trial of the Indictment it appeared there was a scarcity of provisions so that the passengers were reduced to a short allowance for three weeks previous to their arrival, that there was little or no vinegar to keep the vessel clean, and it also came out that in the berths of 4 persons a passenger had

¹ Plans pursuant upon Hamilton's report of July 20, 1790; American State Papers, Public Lands, I, 8.

stowed himself his wife and eight children who only drew the allowance of provisions for four people. The master was found guilty and fined £500 currency. In consideration however of his having remonstrated to his owners as to the inadequacy of his stores for the voyage, it is expected some reduction of the fine will take place.

This case will no doubt excite much murmur in the North of Ireland and perhaps may furnish the fittest season to interpose proper regulations applied to a trade in which very horrid practices too frequently prevail.

In the month of November my Lord a small Brig^a. sailed from hence for Batavia and two ships cleared in the last month, one for Canton, the other for Bengal, a large ship is fitting out at New York, and a much larger at Rhode I destined for the East India Trade.¹ This traffic, my Lord, is not now so eagerly or so extensively pursued as heretofore; the difficulty of making proper investments to any amount, in cargoes calculated for that market, and the scarcity of specie from which the most profitable returns would flow has been the occasion of confining the trade to a few wealthy merchants, and even these have contracted their scale of adventuring considerably.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be my Lord your Grace's

Most faithful and most obed^t. ser^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace, the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed. Philad^a. Jan 3, 1791.

Mr. Bond.

R. 31st.

No. 70.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad^a. 1st Feb. 1791.

My Lord,

I have now the honor to enclose to your Grace the sequel of General Harmar's expedition against the Indian Settlement.

Within these few days, my Lord, some very discouraging

¹ Doubtless the "President Washington," launched Jan. 6, 1791. See Miss Gertrude S. Kimball's *The East India Trade of Providence*, p. 29.

intelligence has reached this place, relative to the situation of the frontier country, great discontent appears to prevail among the troops which is imputed to the failure of the regular supply of provisions

A settlement called Big Bottom has been entirely cut off during the last month and advice is just received that the Indians have slaughtered above 20 people on the North West side of the Ohio river.¹

These circumstances will probably excite an immediate attention to the military establishment of the United States which at present seems very inadequate even to the preservation of the different posts now occupied by the Federal troops.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be my Lord, your Grace

Most faithful and obed^t. ser^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds

Endorsed. Philad^a. Feb. 1st 1791.

Mr. Bond

R. 7th March.

No. 71.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad^a. 14th Mar. 1791.

My Lord

I have the honor to inform your Grace the Session of Congress ended on the 3rd of this month which completed the period for which the House of Representatives was elected. As it was apprehended the business would be so protracted as to render a new session immediately necessary many of the States had proceeded to the election of their representatives previous to the close of the Session. Some of the States had not elected their members, it was deemed expedient therefore to delay the convening the legislature until the end of October and an Act passed for this purpose some days previous to the close of the session.²—An immense deal of time was consumed in the de-

¹ See Hildreth, *Pioneer History*, pp. 429-439.

² Act of March 2, 1791, chap. 14.

bates on the establishment of a National Bank and on the militia and excise laws—the militia law was not carried thro'. I have the honor to enclose your Grace the acts which passed relative to the Bank and to the Excise:¹ In the latter a regulation is introduced, by which the duty on distilled imported spirits is to be increased, after the last day of June. On the 15th of Dec: a resolve passed in the House of Representatives that a bill ought to be brought in for the encouragement of the navigation of the United States.² The enclosed report of the Secretary of State on the cod and whale fisheries communicated to the House of Representatives on the 4th and published by order of the Senate on the 5th of Feb. seems to have been designed as the introduction of a series of proceedings calculated to promote measures very hostile to the commercial interests of Gt. Britain.³

On the 10th of Feb. my Lord, this report was followed by a petition to Congress from the masters of 41 American vessels lying in the harbor of Charles Town, South Carolina, whose tonnage amounted to 8118 tons, stating the heavy investments they had made in shipping in consequence of the encouragement offered by Congress in a former session—the hardships they endured by being destitute of employment, and praying the Congress to relieve them from the injury they suffer by the preference given in that place to foreign vessels in the carrying trade. This petition was refer'd by the House of Representatives to the Committee appointed to bring in a bill for the encouragement of the navigation of the United States. On the 12th this com^{ee}. was discharged.⁴

On the 14th of Feb: my Lord a message was sent from the Pres^t of the United States to the House of Representatives stating “that soon after he was called to the administration of the Government, he found it important to come to an understanding with the Court of London on several points, interesting to the United States, and particularly to know whether they [were] disposed to enter into arrangements by mutual consent, which might fix the commerce between the two nations on principles of reciprocal advantage;—For this purpose he authorized informal conferences with their ministers, and from these

¹ Acts of Feb. 25 and Mar. 3, chaps. 10, 15.

² House Journal, ed. 1826, I, 338.

³ This report by Jefferson is in American State Papers, Commerce and Navigation, I, 8 22.

⁴ The petition is in American State Papers, Finance, I, 108. It was laid before the House on Feb. 10 and referred on Feb. 11; House Journal, I, 374–375.

he does not infer any disposition on their part, to enter into any arrangements merely commercial. He thought it proper to give the Senate and House of Representatives this information, as it might at some time have influence on matters under their consideration.”¹

On the 15th a select Com^{ee}. of seven members of the House of Representatives was appointed to consider this message, who, also on the 21st reported an essay of a navigation act, of which I have the honor to enclose a printed copy to your Grace

On the 23rd the House of Representatives proceeded to consider the report of this Com^{ee}. and after much debate, as to the propriety of coming to any conclusion thereon during this session, it was resolved “that the report of the select Com^{ee}. on the Presid^{ts}. message of the 14th be referr’d to the Secretary of State, and that he be directed to report to Congress the nature and extent of the privileges and restrictions of the commercial intercourse of the United States, with foreign nations, and such measures as he shall think proper to be adopted for the improvement of the commerce of the United States.”²

It is necessary to observe to your Grace, the Session ended without any further proceedings on the subject. The president, my Lord, was in possession of the result of the informal applications made to his Majesty’s ministers some weeks before the communication was sent to Congress, during which time the report on the fisheries and the petition of the masters of vessels in Charles Town harbor were brought forward and the Com^{ee}. of navigation was discharged. The delay of this communication is imputed to a desire to prevent any hasty measures which might interrupt the commercial intercourse with G^t. Britain and to give the members of the legislature during the recess an opportunity to consider and digest the plans the most expedient for the encouragement of the fisheries and the promotion of the general navigation of the United States. It was however my Lord a cause of serious concern to me to observe about the time of the President’s communication the public papers contained many inflammatory paragraphs charging the Court of G^t. Britain with refusing to give up the western posts or to make any compensation for the negroes taken from this country;—and also insinuating that previous to the late Indian Expedition supplies of arms and

¹ Richardson, Messages, I, 96.

² Journal of the House of Representatives, ed. 1826, I, 379, 385, 388.

ammunition had been dealt out to the Indians from the garrison of Detroit, from whatever source these publications arose they have plainly a tendency to increase the existing prejudices of this country and to influence the minds of the people in the adoption of regulations which some branches of the Executive Department are so anxiously disposed to promote.

The very strong desire of the officer from whom the report on the fisheries springs to favor the intercourse with France at the expence of the commerce of G^t. Britain is manifest from the scope and terms of his report couched in a language of severity not practiced between nations at Peace with each other.—The business of the American fisheries, my Lord, unaided by the bounty and encouragement of G^t. Britain is allowed to be a wretched one—for want of that bounty and encouragement it is sinking into nothing; the people of New England are aware they want the means of improving their fisheries and that virtual bounties in the way of repeal of duties on articles consumed in the fisheries are incompetent to the purpose of relief.

Every man of reflexion must perceive the motives which induce G^t. Britain to encourage her own fisheries; and the encouragement given by France to the fisheries of America is not founded in a disposition to make friendly arrangements with the United States or in an accomodation of mutual interests but in the policy of that wise nation to stimulate every rival in an object of such magnitude as this source of naval strength and consequence to a powerful neighbor: But as even the encouragement of France and the virtual bounties suggested may fail in restoring the American fisheries to the advantages they enjoyed while the colonies were dependent on the mother country; it is deemed expedient some equivalent branches of employment should be devised to replace them; the obvious act of self-protection then is such a regulation of the navigation of the United States as “may effect a resumption of the carrying trade without injuring the rights of those nations who have actually made fair arrangements by treaties or the interest of others who by their own voluntary regulations have done as much as treaties could effectuate.”

In the future discussion of the important question of commercial regulations three different parties will prevail who will be actuated by very different motives—A majority of the members of the New England States under the appearance of

promoting the general navigation of the country will encourage every plan which may trench upon the commercial advantages of G^t. Britain. By being deprived of their former intercourse with our islands in the W. Indies and reduced in the employment of the fisheries they are restrained in their ability to build and navigate their vessels; could a permission be obtained to trade with our islands the advantage of carrying their own produce and the produce of the fisheries and of bringing back return cargoes would operate most beneficially not only in securing double freights but as a more certain means of restoring their fisheries than any encouragement they can possibly expect from foreign nations: Knowing that G^t. Britain will scrupulously adhere to the right of keeping the market of her own islands to herself the New England states are anxious to promote measures which may restrain the direct intercourse in British vessels between our W. India Is and the United States:—they contemplate with a prospect of certainty a vent for the produce of the United States in the establishment of repositories in foreign islands whither too, our W. India produce they suppose must be carried, to barter for such supplies as our planters may seem in need of;—and from whence they will be permitted to bring back return cargoes calculated for their own consumption,—for the encouragement of their distilleries and the supply of the Southern States with rum of their own manufacture—they conceive too, that the exclusion of British ships will secure to the vessels of the Eastern States a vast portion of the freight of the cumbersome valuable staples of the Southern States, who must then of necessity resort to them in a great degree for the means of export.

The Southern States on the contrary tho' desirous of participating in the benefits of our carrying trade dread every regulation that may cramp their means of export least the loss of their produce may follow they are disposed to prefer the ships of G^t. Britain by whose merchants they are well served whose manufactures they prefer and whose credit affords them a convenience they cannot look for elsewhere; they view their Eastern neighbor with a jealous eye and had rather discourage than promote their emolument.

The third party unactuated by motives of local benefit but anxious to establish the credit of the country anticipate with no small apprehension the adoption of any system which may

abridge the revenues of the country or encroach upon a mode of supply best calculated to suit the circumstances of the people; equally laid and imperceptibly paid.

It would be improper, my Lord to hazard an opinion as to the disposition of a new House of Representatives upon this important subject;—the influence of the executive Government will certainly be exerted to favor a commercial connection with France;—already my Lord the refusal of G^t. Britain to make compensation for the slaves taken from the Southern States has been pressed with no small address upon the minds of the Southern members as an act of injustice; and some without considering the broad ground G^t. Britain stands on, in this respect have suffered this refusal to reconcile them to regulations which they have heretofore reprobated as militating against the interest and convenience of the States they represent. When the Pres^t's message of the 14th Feb. was under the discussion of the Com^{ee}. it was thought proper to examine the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the probable consequences of the measures then in contemplation;—their opinions were extremely discordant, the latter predicted immediate inconvenience to the revenue of the country from any rigorous regulations with respect to G^t. Britain while the former persisted in his desire to establish some monument of his gratitude and reverence for France without regarding the dangerous consequences of innovation. The drift of the Com^{ee}. to whom the President's message was referred is plain—the expediency of some such regulations of the navigation of the United States will probably be confirmed by the report of the Secretary of State on the privileges and restrictions of the com^l. intercourse with other nations and the proper measures to be adopted for the improvement of commerce and navigation, a candid communication upon the subject of the privileges and immunities of commerce will make it manifest that G^t. Britain by regulations subsequent to the Peace has done more in point of real profit and advantage for the United States than France has stipulated to do by Treaty. That immunities and exemptions which originated in colonial connection have been liberally extended to America tho' in a State of alienage, and that the most favored alies of G^t. Britain experience no such indulgencies—moreover, my Lord, if it be allowed that the best com^l. friend of a country is the nation which takes off most of its produce no nation can be placed

in competition with G^t. Britain upon this important score. The general return of the exports of the United States signed by the Secretary of the Treasury which I enclosed to your Grace is sufficient to show that while the Dominion of G^t. Britain takes off nearly one half of the value of all the exports of the United States France does not take off one quarter;— and it is remarkable my Lord that this abstract relates to a year selected by the Secretary of State to throw a glare upon the benefits America enjoys by her commerce with France. The size of the exports to France in that year 1789 vastly exceeds her ordinary demands in common years. Plenty prevailed here and scarcity was dreaded in France: the rulers of that country dreaded the fatal effects the apprehension of famine might have upon the minds of the people; the danger was obviated by encouraging the importation of grain and flour at an immense expense so as to secure a supply far surpassing the usual consumption of the country:—but even under these adventitious circumstances which operated as adventitious aids to the consumption of American produce in France, it is plain the nation fell short nearly one half of the value of the exports taken off by the British dominions—

Further, my Lord, it is to be observed that the amount of the import on British Tonnage and on articles imported from the British dominions forms so considerable a part of the revenue of the United States that any interruption 'till new sources of revenue are organized might prove very destructive to the credit of the Government, the people are strongly confirmed in their habits and prejudices against direct taxation,— the system of excise is yet untried, of course its productiveness to any certain extent cannot be relied on. Many more reasons of policy and of interest exist, and it is to be hoped will prevail to correct a disposition which if persisted in must produce a war of commercial regulations between the two countries. The enclosed return of the exports of the United States is not as compleat as it might have been; if the return had been more precise it might have had a tendency to have revealed the illicit trade which is successfully carried on from some of the States especially in articles imported from the E Indies and reshipped in various modes to the W. Indies and elsewhere.

An act of the Congress of the United States passed on the 3rd of March, my Lord, for the purpose of effecting a recognition of the treaty of the United States with the Emperor of

Morocco, and a sum not exceeding 20,000 dollars was appropriated thereto—

On the 4th of Feb. an act passed to admit Kentucky into the Union, as a new and separate State on the 1st day of June 1792.

On the 18th of Feb. another act passed to receive Vermont into the Union as a new and entire member of the United States—on the 4th of March 1791. Each of these new states is to be entitled to two members in the House of Representatives until the representation in Congress shall be apportioned, according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.¹

The intelligence constantly received of the devastations committed by the Indians in the Western Territory has given just cause of apprehension for the safety of the Western Settlements.

The Congress have made arrangements for raising a large force to be commanded by Gen^l. St. Clair² and the State of Pennsylvania has voted a supply of £4000 for the purpose of securing the frontier of this State.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful and most obed^t. ser^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed Philad^a. Mar. 14th 1791

Mr Bond. Rec^d. 3rd June

Duplicate original rec^d.

No. 72.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad^a. 3rd May 1791.

My Lord,

In my letter of the 3rd of Jan. last I had the honor to inform your Grace that a society here established for the encouragement of Irish emigrants had prosecuted a Capt. Robert Coningham late Master of the Brigantine Coningham of London Derry for bringing a number of passengers without having provided the necessary supply of provisions for the passage,

¹ Chaps. 16, 4 and 7.

² Act of Mar. 3, 1791, chap. 28.

upon which charge the master was convicted and fined £500. For this fine he was imprisoned and remained in confinement many months tho' from some circumstances alledged in favor of the Master it was expected the fine would have been remitted by the Governor of the State. The charge however was deemed so very prejudicial to interests of the country as tending to discourage migrations from Ireland, that the Governor resisted every application for a remission of the fine, and the friends of the master had recourse to the legislature, who towards the close of the last session passed an act for his relief, of which I have now the honor to enclose your Grace a copy:

I have heretofore informed your Grace that an Act of Assembly existed in this state to enable aliens, for a given time therein limited, to purchase and hold lands, the limited period will shortly expire but the policy of this government will no doubt induce the legislature to protract this privilege of purchase for a series of years as a means of encouraging foreigners to purchase and settle the extensive waste lands of Pennsylvania.

In the course of the last session, my Lord, the legislature passed an act by way of supplement to "the act to declare and regulate escheats," a copy of which supplement I have now the honor to enclose to your Grace: It is calculated for the purpose of securing to the children or representatives of aliens, the possession of real estates purchased by their ancestors, and the enjoyment of personal property in as ample a manner as the citizens of this state could do without the danger of escheat by reason of alienage; with this single proviso, that this act shall not prevent the sequestration of the real or personal property of the subjects of a prince at war with the United States,—during the continuance of the war. This regulation, my Lord, is conformable to that policy which has uniformly prevailed in Pennsylvania to influence migrations hither from foreign countries as the most decided mode of increasing the consequence of this State;—but, my Lord, it is fit it should be understood that regulations of this sort *only* prevail in *this* state—no general plan of naturalization, whereby aliens are rendered competent to hold and to transmit their possessions to their representatives exists *out* of this state: Whatever real estates therefore are purchased by foreigners in other parts of the United States can only be held by the precarious tenure of a title in trust; such a title will not avoid

the consequences of a forfeiture which would inevitably result from the discovery that the Trust Estates were held for the benefit of foreigners.

I have had occasion to remark upon this subject in former letters addressed to your Grace, but I am the more anxious to bring the matter under your Grace's consideration, at this time, as I well know great efforts are making in Europe, particularly in England, to sell vast tracts of the unsettled parts of the United States some indeed have already been disposed of* at very aggravated prices under the most fallacious representations as to the safety of the situation, and the goodness of the soil and the certain productiveness of investments, in this species of property.

Investments of this sort, my Lord, must be very detrimental to G^t. Britain and very beneficial to this country:—the capitals of British Subjects are thus employed in settling the vacant lands of the United States; and the speculators to render their purchases productive will hold out every possible encouragement to emigrants to come hither; whereby the population of America is promoted at the expense of Europe.

If those who speculate in this sort of property were apprized of the dangers to which settlers on these lands are exposed from the ravages of the Indians, if they knew the precariousness of titles by which these lands are held, and the frauds practiced to enhance their value, such hazardous enterprizes might be discouraged.

With sentiments of perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Grace's, most faithful and most obd^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Endorsed. Philad^a. May 3rd 1791

M^r Bond.

R. 8th June.

*A company under the direction of M^r. Gorham and M^r. Phelps some time ago obtained a large grant of the Western lands, from the State of Massachusetts Bay—of this grant M^r. Robert Morris of Philad^a. purchased of this company 1,200,000 acres for the price of £35000 curr^v. It is confidently said here, that M^r. Morris thro' his agents in London has disposed of these 1,200,000 acres to a company in England, of which M^r. Colquhoun is the principal, for no less a sum than £75000 sterling. M^r. R. Morris has lately contracted with the State of Mass.

Bay for the remainder (4,000,000 of acres) of *their* western territory for which he is to pay by instalments £100000 curr^y. These lands are situated in the Genesee Country near the Penn^a. line. The agents for Mr. R. Morris now in London, are Mr. William Temple Franklin son of Governor Franklin, and Mr. Gouverneur Morris.¹

No. 72a.

To the Duke of Leeds.

Philad. 15th June 1791.

My Lord,

In my letter of the 4th Nov. last I had the honor to communicate to your Grace the opinion of the general court of Maryland on the subject of the debts paid into the Treasury of that State in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Oct. 1780, an abstract of which letter I transmitted to your Grace in my letter of the 10th Nov. 1789.

Presuming, my Lord, it would be some satisfaction to your Grace to be informed upon what principles this determination was made I have procured a very accurate report of the case which I now have the honor of enclosing to your Grace.

It is with infinite satisfaction I inform your Grace, that a determination has lately taken place in the Federal Circuit Court of the State of Connecticut very favorable to the claims of the British Creditors. The question before the court was whether an obligation due to a British subject should bear interest during the time the creditor was inaccessible on account of the war. The Court held that a law of the State of Connecticut authorizing the State courts to direct the deduction of interest during the war was an infraction of the Treaty of Peace, and determined that the whole interest should be recovered. I hope shortly to be favor'd with a report of this case also, which I shall forthwith forward to your Grace.

With sentiments of perfect respect, I have the honor to be my Lord, your Grace's most faithful & obd^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds
Endorsed Philad^a. June 15th 1791.

Mr. Bond.
Rec. 23rd July.

¹ For an account of these transactions, see W. G. Sumner, *The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution*, II, 251-259.

No. 73.

*To Lord Grenville.*¹Philad^a. 2nd Aug. 1791.

My Lord,

By the May packet, I had the honor to receive your Ldp's dispatches of the 22nd of April which did not reach this place until the 22nd of July, owing to the very tedious passage of the Dashwood:—as there has been no packet at New York since the June mail was closed, there was no mail dispatched for the month of July:—This delay and irregularity my Lord, is extremely inconvenient to the merchants, and very detrimental to the commercial intercourse between the two countries. It is occasioned solely by the circuitous route to Halifax, which, it is presumed, might be modified at a very small expense.

I have the honor of enclosing to your Ldp. the manifests of two ships which have arrived here this season—the Canton, Capt. Truxtun, from Calcutta, and the Brothers, Capt. Josiah from Canton. In the former a new species of merchandise was imported from India, upwards of 220 tons of sugar, which will meet but a dull sale,—the cottons in particular which are infinitely undersold by our manufactures at Manchester.

In the repeated communications I have had the honor to make to Govern^t. on the subject of the passenger trade, I felt a conviction of the importance of regulating this growing evil:—Heretofore, my Lord, this trade seemed very much confined to Ireland, but I am sorry to observe the rage for migrating has reached England, and a considerable importation of passengers from Yorkshire has been made into the Delaware within the last month. In the ship “Martha,” Capt. Durant of Whitby, came lately from that port, 44 passengers consisting of substantial farmers, wool combers—weavers of woollen—cotton—and canvas.

I beg leave to submit to your Ldp's consideration the observations I have heretofore made on this important subject. [My letters of the 6th Nov. 1788 and 10th Nov. 1789]

¹ The Duke of Leeds resigned the post of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department on April 21, 1791. His correspondence thereupon at once passed into the hands of the other Secretary of State, Pitt's cousin Lord Grenville (1759-1834), though the latter did not become distinctively Secretary for the Foreign Department until June 8, when Henry Dundas was appointed Home Secretary.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be,
my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and most obedt. servt.

P. Bond.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Philad^a. Aug. 2nd 1791.

Mr. Bond.

Rec. 7th Oct.

No. 74.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad^a. 10th Sep. 1791.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose to your Ldp. a plan of a national manufacturing society published in this city which originated in consequence of overtures recently made to certain leading characters here by some persons lately arrived from England here.

I do not apprehend, my Lord, any measures to be adopted in consequence of this plan with whatever energy they may be pursued, can have, for a great length of time, any material effect upon the manufactures of G^t. Britain, nor essentially diminish their consumption in this country:—Indeed my Lord from every observation I have been able to make, I am thoroughly convinced if the policy of nations justified the declaration and establishment of a free trade, and the unrestrained export and import of raw materials as well as manufactured articles were to be universally allowed, the capital, enterprize, industry, and ingenuity of our merchants, and manufacturers would continue to hold a decided ascendancy over the rest of the world in those articles to which their speculations and investments are so advantageously directed, and that they would soon effectually bear down all opposition and rivalship. But, my Lord, it is necessary to remark that if this scheme of national manufacture should be realized in N. America, the Federal Government as well as the Government of individual states will lend some aid if not by the grant of actual bounties probably by an exemption of duties and taxes on the articles consumed and the property employed in manufacturing, which would virtually, operate as bounties; or more-over, new duties may be imposed on articles of foreign manufacture which may, in the aggregate, give a decided advantage to the manufac-

tures of this country as they advance to consequence in the scale of supply, and indeed tend to promote and accelerate that consequence.

To prevent evils of this sort due vigilance will be exerted to execute the laws which prevail in G^t. Britain and Ireland against seducing manufacturers and conveying away implem^{ts}. of manufacturing; and new regulations will be framed to apply to implements and manufactures of particular branches in which a competition in other countries is contemplated or apprehended so as to extend the penalties to cases not at present provided against.

It certainly is not consistent with the true policy or interest of the United States to engage in extensive systems of manufacturing:—the disposition of the people inclines to agriculture—it is the most natural pursuit, the extent of territory favors this pursuit, the scarcity of people scattered over this prodigious continent renders the price of labor so high as to *check* for the most part all extensive schemes of manufacturing: Still however as the population of the country increases these schemes will become more practicable and when put into a train of encouragement and profit, will draw useful manufacturers from Europe in various branches, these will not only communicate their knowledge to others and thereby extend the means and spirit of manufacturing, but by adding to the population of the United States essentially increase their consequence. To prevent as much as possible the evil of migration hither seems to be an obvious policy on our part, but to hinder the seduction of our manufacturers will not only impede the inception of plans, which may hereafter grow formidable to our interests but tend to divert this spirit of enterprise into those channels which will best promote the reciprocal benefits of both countries.

An expenditure of 500000 dollars in repairing and improving the roads and navigation of the Middle States of the Union would be more beneficial upon the score of advancing agriculture than five times that sum employed in public manufactures, such a capital in the hands of an ignorant company would soon be dissipated by the artifice and neglect of those employed and could not exist in the weight of individual manufacturers whose single stock under their own immediate care and knowledge often amounts to as great if not a greater value than this intended public capital.

The passenger trade from G^t. Britain and Ireland is a constant source of population and advantage to this country, manufacturers are frequently introduced thro' this channel; besides my Lord we suffer a severe depopulation and America derives vast benefit from it:—already upwards of 4500 passengers have arrived this season in the Delaware from Ireland, alone;—more are expected here, other vessels with passengers are destined for Maryland and S. Carolina. The trifling passage money paid from Ireland by the emigrants is from £3 to 3½ guineas a head according to the part of the vessel they occupy; the price of the passage renders the profit of the voyage very precarious—a short passage puts money into the pockets of the merchants, but a tedious passage can be attended with little or no advantage, any obstructions therefore which may lessen the profit or increase the risque would effectually abolish this trade—these obstructions may grow out of regulations calculated to meet the convenience of the emigrants in their voyage and to correct the abuses committed in this traffic;—a mode of reform I had the honor of suggesting to his Grace, the Duke of Leeds in my letter of the 16th Nov. 1788.

I have the honor of enclosing to your Ldp the census of the United States as far as it has been returned into the Secretary of State's office by the marshals of the respective districts. South Carolina and Vermont have not yet made any return. Taking the population of S. Carolina at 240000 and the population of Vermont at 85000 allowing 30000 inhabitants for the North West Territory and 5000 for the South-West Territory—the population of the United States will amount to 3919023, a number infinitely short of the expected increase, even supposing this return tolerably accurate, tho' as it was made for the express purpose of increasing the representation of the Federal Legislature it is subject to imputations under which other returns framed with similar views have laboured. [See my letter of 10th Nov. 1789 with point of inquiry.]¹

The estimate of the number of inhabitants in the early

¹ The census of 1790 ascribed to South Carolina a population of 249,073, to Vermont 85,425 and to the Southwest Territory 35,691. It gave no figures for the Northwest Territory; Mr. Winsor, *Westward Movement*, p. 400, estimates the latter at 4300. The total population, aside from this territory, was stated at 3,929,214. Although Congress in 1774 made that estimate of 3,000,000 to which Mr. Bond alludes (*John Adams, Works*, VII, 302), Professor Franklin B. Dexter, in his classical paper on the population of the colonies, *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, V, 50, concludes that the real population at that date was not more than 2,500,000.

statements of the Congress amounted to 3,000,000—the estimate was somewhat aggravated but not in so great a degree as to justify the opinion that the population of the United States with the addition of emigrants to the natural increase of the country doubles in 16 or 17 years. Presuming that the first estimate of Congress was not very wide of the real number of inhabitants then existing, the increase in 16 years has been about $\frac{1}{3}$: a ratio sufficient to fix the growing consequence of the United States and to encourage the establishment of a well regulated intercourse between the two countries and in return to extend our countenance and preference to the *raw* material of the different states as far as is consistent with our convenience and political engagements with the powers of Europe. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's

Most faithful and obd^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed. Philad^a. Sep. 10th 1791.

Mr. Bond.

Rec. 20th Oct.

No. 75.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad^a., 2nd Oct. 1791.

My Lord:

I have the honor to enclose to your Ldp a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord's Com^{rs}. of the Admiralty containing a registry of such Mediterranean passes as have been deposited in my office between the first day of March and the first day of Sep^r. in the present year.

I have also the honor to enclose to your Ldp. a duplicate of the census of the United States with the number of representatives annexed which each state will be entitled to send to Congress, at the next election.

Within the last fortnight, my Lord, some very alarming intelligence has been received here of the revolt of the slaves belonging to the planters of Hispaniola which threatened the destruction of that colony: the blacks had killed a great number of the white inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Cape

Francois and had burnt and desolated many farms in the course of a few days.

It is apprehended the same horrid scene had been exhibited at aux Cayes and Port au Prince—¹

The intelligence from the Cape, my Lord, bears date from the 23rd to the 26th of August; and has been confirmed in various ways: two persons appointed by the Assembly of the island were dispatched hither to solicit relief from the United States: Upon their arrival, the president being then, and still, absent in Virginia, this interesting Commission was taken up in the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 21st of Sep. and a motion was made—"that taking into consideration the distressed and wretched situation of the inhabitants of Cape Francois, then closely besieged by an enraged and brutal multitude of negroes, the House of Representatives as men enjoying the blessings of peace and as citizens of the world being bound to relieve their fellow creatures in an hour of such terror and misery, which will not admit of delay until the meeting of Congress should resolve immediately to draw forth a portion of the resources of the State to succour the inhabitants of Cape Francois and that a Comⁿ. be appointed to bring in a bill to enable the governor to freight two vessels with provisions for Hispaniola to be disposed of in such manner as may most effectually promote the relief of the inhabitants and if required these vessels should receive as many of the inhabitants and their effects as could be accom'odated, and proceed to the neighbouring islands or to such part of the continent of America as may be judged expedient:"—

This motion, my Lord, was submitted to a com^{ee}. of five members, who were directed to possess the house with some authentic documents which were afterwards laid before the house and a com^{ee}. was then appointed to bring in a bill accordingly—but upon its being represented to the house that the executive department of the United States had engaged to afford the island of Hispaniola the assistance solicited it became unnecessary for the House to proceed in their intentions of relief.

It seems, my Lord, the minister of France had applied to the Secretary of the Treasury who in conjunction with such of the officers of the Federal Government as were in this city had

¹ The terrible insurrection in the northern part of French St. Domingo began on August 23, 1791. See Bryan Edwards's *History of the West Indies*, ed. 1806, IV, 72-86.

consented to furnish a considerable supply of money for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection at Cape Francois and for relieving the inhabitants of Hispaniola;—which sum is to be set off against so much of the debt of the United States due to France—¹

It appears my Lord that there are large quantities of flour on hand at Cape Francois; so that the supply of money will probably be invested in arms, and ammunition: with such portions of salted provisions and live stock as may be deemed requisite.

With infinite respect I have the honor to be my Lord, your Lordship's

Most faithful and most obed^t. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed. Philad^a. Oct. 2nd 1791.

Mr. Bond.

R. 14th Nov.

No. 76.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad 8th Oct. 1791.

My Lord

Since I had the honor of addressing your Lordship on the 2nd of this month by the mail, the Aug. packet has arrived and the nomination of Mr. Hammond as his Majesty's minister to the United States has been announced from various quarters.²

I am happy to inform your Ldp. this intelligence which at present rests on vague correspondence has been received very joyfully by those who wish well to an intercourse of strict amity between the two countries and I have every reason to believe the greatest respect will be paid here to so dignified an appointment.

The correspondence I have necessarily taken upon myself in the absence of a minister will soon devolve into more experi-

¹ See the letters of Ternant to Hamilton, Hamilton to Washington, and Washington, in Hamilton's Works, ed. Hamilton, IV, 174-176.

² George Hammond (1763-1853) had in 1783 been secretary to David Hartley during the negotiations at Paris for peace with America. He was minister to the United States from 1791 to 1795. He had also a distinguished part in British diplomacy elsewhere, and was one of the editors of the "Anti-Jacobin."

enced hands, until the arrival of Mr. Hammond however the duty on my part seems to subsist; and it may be required of me to transmit for the present such information as may be deemed interesting.

I find some of the administration of this country are impressed with an idea that the disposition of G^t. Britain towards the United States in point of commercial concessions is not very favorable. This idea is founded on some intimations lately made from London as to the tendency of a report of the Lords of the Com^{eo}. of Privy Council for trade and plantations on the commerce and navigation of G^t. Britain with the United States.¹

Whether it was intended that this country should be in possession of the opinions said to be contained in this report, or whether the report was calculated for the information of Government *alone*, I can not pretend to judge, having never had any communications on the subject—: at any rate it is fit, my lord, your Ldp. should be informed that the tendency of this report is fully *understood* by the ministers of the United States.

When the discussion of com^l. regulations was agitated in the last Congress, I took care my Lord, to inspire some of the members of both houses with a just sense of the advantages the United States now enjoyed in their commerce with G^t. Britain, and I prepared a comparative statement of the immunities from and reduction of duties as between articles imported from America into G^t. Britain and similar articles imported from other countries; this statement, my Lord, had its effect, still my Lord, I observe that the most moderate men here seemed to consider some sort of participation in the carrying trade to our islands as the indispensable basis of a commercial treaty between the two countries: But, my Lord, there is another indulgence, which, if obtainable would soften the disposition of the New England States and might be considered by them as some equivalent for the carrying trade to the West India Islands—I mean, my Lord, the legitimating vessels of a certain description built within the United States, if sold to his Majesty's subjects or made a means of remittance.

The motives to induce G^t. Britain to make concessions of this sort have been frequently discussed, the indulgencies required would infallibly promote great and extensive nay increasing

¹ This report, of January, 1791, was in 1888 printed as a separate document by the U. S. Department of State. See Report for 1896, p. 516.

advantages to the manufacturers of G^t. Britain by securing the continuance of that predilection which avowedly prevails in their favor; but on the contrary any interference with our navigation laws, or any discouragement thrown in the way of our ship-builders might be attended with consequences very dangerous to our political importance; nor perhaps, my Lord, is there any mode by which a participation of the carrying trade to our islands or the legitimating of vessels built in America could be effected, without opening a door to great fraud and great evasion.

The leading men in this country with whom I have conversed, my Lord, do not think the United States in a situation to enter at this time into a treaty offensive and defensive with G^t. Britain: the honor of the Government they say is pledged to fulfil their engagements with those powers who, in the hour of difficulty interposed their aid.

Any departure from these engagements if hastily made would blast the credit of the new Government in the opinions of all mankind, but, my Lord, they add that in a series of time the advantages of a commercial connexion with G^t. Britain would be so extensively felt that every part of the Union would see the expediency of the closest alliance between the two countries.

I have the honor, my Lord, to enclose to your Lordship a list of such passenger vessels as have arrived this season in the Delaware and in other parts of the United States as far as I have been able to obtain returns. The number of the passengers, my Lord, is sufficient to confirm the anxiety I have always expressed upon this important subject; the rage for migration which now prevails excites well grounded fears that some of the northern counties of Ireland will be depopulated unless a seasonable interposition be made to correct this alarming evil; and, my Lord, I conceive with great humility the plan of reform I submitted to Government in my letter of the 16th Nov. 1788 might under some modifications prove salutary.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and most obed^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed. Philad^a. Oct. 8th 1791.

M^r Bond.

Rec. 30th Nov.

by merchant ship.

No. 77.

*To Lord Grenville.*Philad^a. 25th Nov. 1791.

My Lord,

The series of uninterrupted engagements in business in which I have been involved since my arrival in this country has deprived me of the opportunity of paying that attention to my own concerns which they required: a very short residence in England my Lord would be fully adequate to the purpose of making such arrangements as can only be satisfactorily effected by my own personal attention

If therefore, my Lord, it be consistent with the convenience of his Majesty's service that I should be indulged with a short absence I most respectfully request your Ldp's most favorable interposition to solicit his Majesty's most gracious permission to embark for England in the course of the next spring. By being early in possession of this permission, I shall be able to return hither in the autumn before the season of public business commences: and I beg leave to assure your Ldp. my official duties, in my absence can be committed to very confidential and prudent management. With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be your Lordship's most faithful and most obed^t. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed. Philad^a. Nov. 25th 1791.M^r. Bond.R. 29th Dec.

 No. 78.
*To Lord Grenville.*Philad^a. 6th Dec. 1791.

My Lord

I have the honor to enclose to your Ldp a letter for the Rt. Hon. the paymasters of his Majesty's forces and one for the hon: the com^{rs}. of his Majesty's customs.

Enclosed I also transmit to your Ldp. a note of the case determined in the Federal Court in Connecticut upon an obligation due to an inaccessible creditor; wher'in the question

was discussed as to the abatement of interest under a local law of the state of Connecticut which law provided that in suits commenced by persons who had gone within the king's lines the court had authority to try the matter in controversy according to the rules of equity or to appoint three referees to determine the same; and the defendant was allowed to plead any special matter relative either to principal or interest and if it appeared the special matter proved was of such a nature that in equity, abatement either of principal or of interest ought to be made the court was empowered as a Court of Chancery to make such order and decree thereon as should be found equitable both in relation to the debt and costs of suit.

The judges of the supreme federal court have considered this local regulation as a nullity, and have determined the case according to the treaty of peace.¹

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and obed^t serv^t.

P. Bond.

R^t. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed. Philad^a. Dec 6th 1791

Consul Bond.

Rec. Jan. 3rd 1792

No. 79.

To George Hammond.

Philad^a. Feb. 1st 1792

Sir.

I have the honor to send you a letter addressed to me by a number of the most respectable trading houses in this city upon the subject of the circuitous route² to Halifax in certain months of the year.

The truth of the observation contained in their letter and the actual existence of the inconvenience of which the merchants complain are well-known to me and must have been confirmed by your own experience since your arrival in this country.

I flatter myself, Sir, with great deference, this will be con-

¹The case is not reported in the Supreme Court Reports.

²I. e., of the packets.

sidered by you, as a fit subject of representation to his Majesty's Government.

With sentiments of real respect, I have the honor to be Sir.

Your most faithful and obed. serv^t.

P. Bond.

George Hammond Esq. his Majesty's Min^r. Plen^y. to the United States.

Enclosed in M^r Hammond's No 7.

No. 80.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad^a. 3rd April 1792

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Ldp's letter of the 3rd Jan. by the mail of that month, containing his Majesty's permission to return to England in the course of this spring on account of my private affairs; and I beg leave to inform your Ldp. I propose to embark from hence in a few weeks.

I shall be careful my Lord to commit the business of my office to such hands as may be proper to prevent any detriment arising to his Majesty's service during my absence.

I have now the honor to enclose to your Ldp. a duplicate of the census of the United States with the compleat returns for Kentucky and S. Carolina of which latter returns I also forward duplicates to perfect the printed census heretofore transmitted to your Ldp.

I beg leave to inform your Ldp. a Brigantine called the "Philadelphia" of this port Thomas Patrickson, Master, has just sailed from hence, for New South Wales with a cargo of provisions and other articles calculated for the use of the colony established there: the owners of this vessel having informed me they were encouraged in this enterprize by Commodore King¹ who conceived the supplies could be obtained from hence at a much cheaper rate than from G^t. Britain or Ireland, I was induced to write to Governor Philip,² to assure

¹ Probably Commander Phillip Gidley King, who went out to Botany Bay with Phillip and the "First Fleet" in 1787, and was in England for a time in 1791. He governed Norfolk Island from 1788 to 1800, and from 1800 to 1806 was governor of New South Wales.

² Captain Arthur Phillip, R. N. (1738-1814), who, sailing from England in 1787, had founded the colony of New South Wales, and governed it till December, 1792.

him the merchants who had engaged in this adventure might be relied upon for their punctuality and responsibility

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and most obed. servt.

P. Bond

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed. Philad^a Apr 3rd 1792

Mr. Bond,

Rec 18th May.

No. 81.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad^a 12th Ap: 1792

My Lord.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Ldp's letter of the 31st Jan. inclosing a clause of the St: of the 12th of Car 2 § 3 and commanding me to notify at the different ports of the country where I reside the determination of Government to enforce this clause strictly in future.

Conceiving my Lord that the operation of a clause of this sort would at this moment have been productive of great inconvenience and that it was the intention of Government to enforce the Navigation Act merely as it respected a single article of commerce imported into particular parts of his Majesty's dominions in foreign vessels I should have deemed it my duty to have restrained this notification until some further instructions could have been obtained had it not appeared in the New York papers, and been republished here: It immediately excited a very serious alarm in the minds of the merchants and might have retarded the shipment of vast cargoes now preparing for England. Several of the merchants who are engaged in that trade applied to me on this occasion and I readily declared my personal conviction that this notification could not be intended to militate against his Majesty's orders in council by which the commercial intercourse between the two countries was regulated but was merely calculated to correct an illicit traffic in tobacco carried on in foreign ships to particular places.¹

¹The third section of the statute 12 Car. II, c. 18 (Navigation Act) forbade the importation of American products into England, Ireland, Wales, Guernsey or Jersey save in ves-

I trust, my Lord, I have not ventured too far, in making this explanation which the particular exigency of the case seemed to require.

With sentiments of perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Ldp's most faith: and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

R^t. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed Philad^a. 14th Apr: 1792.

Mr. Bond.

R. 26th May.

By a merchant ship.

No. 82.

*To George Aust.*¹

Kirkella² 20th Sep. 1792.

Dear Sir

I have received your obliging letter of the 17th of this month. I presume my Lord Grenville is now in London.

Upon considering what it may be expedient for me to do in order to comply fully with your Ldp's instructions I think it will be proper to take notice of some decisions in our courts which are brought forward in the American Secretary's representation³ and which must e'er long undergo some discussion

sels owned by English subjects and manned chiefly by Englishmen. Upon the ratification of the treaty of 1783 this section operated to the exclusion of American ships from such importation. The Orders in Council of June 6, 1783 (*Almon's Remembrancer*, 1783, II, 63) threw open to them the importation of naval supplies and tobacco. The literal effect of the new directions, as stated above and in Hammond's note to Jefferson of April 11, 1792 (*American State Papers, Foreign Relations*, I, 136) was totally to rescind this concession. Hammond's opinion, as expressed in his note of April 12, (*ibid.*), was like that of Bond, that nothing so sweeping was intended; he thought, according to Jefferson (*id.*, 135) that the new directions were merely intended to exclude foreign vessels from Jersey and Guernsey.

¹ George Aust was from January 1791 to December 1795 one of the two undersecretaries of state for the foreign department.

² Kirk Ella, in Yorkshire, near Kingston-upon-Hull, was the country residence of George Hammond.

³ On March 5, 1792, Hammond had addressed to Jefferson a memorial concerning such acts of the United States or of individual states as seemed to him to be infractions of the treaty of 1783; this document may be found in *American State Papers, Foreign Relations*, I, 193-200. Jefferson's well-known counter-memorial (*id.*, 201-237) was dated May 29, 1792, and Hammond promised to transmit it without delay to his court. The next letter of Bond to Lord Grenville shows that preparations were undertaken with a view to a reply by Hammond; but, though pressed by Jefferson in June and November, 1793, and by Randolph in February, 1794, (*id.*, 238, 328) he never made one, and the whole matter went over into the negotiations of Jay and Grenville.

here; it is fit therefore the merits should be amply understood, and that Mr. Hammond should be made acquainted with them.

I should have been able to have sent my observations before this time, if I could have obtained the materials from whence I am to collect information as to the true state of these cases, but the gentleman who is to furnish me with the cases has disappointed me, he is now in the country—but I am to meet him in London on the 1st. of Oct.

I shall be in town some days before the usual time of closing the mail. I shall exert the best means in my power to have everything in readiness should my Lord G. be disposed to transmit his instructions to Mr. Hammond by the Oct. packet. But I should think it more than probable the hurry of business on his Lordship's first return to London will delay for a *few days* at least his Ldp's dispatches for America.

I take the liberty of letting you know how things are circumstanced and rely upon your goodness to explain matters if my *observations* should be inquired after;—if nothing should pass the delay of one month will not be very material;—especially as it may tend to procure a compleat investigation of the only subject of difficulty if such it ought to be called.

I am induced to stay here 'till Saturday; wishing to be present at a very loyal Entertainment at the Trinity House planned and contrived by my worthy host on the Anniversary of the king's coronation.¹

The design is an excellent one, and most *seasonably* applied. I have no doubt it will be executed in so liberal a manner as to convince many of the inhabitants of this mighty province of York that we live and ought to be happy under the best king and the best constitution in the Universe.

I shall go from hence into Lancashire, as I informed you in my last; you may depend upon seeing me on the 2nd. of Oct unless I should hear from you at Manchester that I may with prosperity [propriety?] enlarge my furlough another week.

I shall be at Messrs N. and F. Philips's at Manchester, if I do not hear from you there before this day sennt. I shall set out for London of course to-morrow sennt.

¹ Trinity House at Hull was the house of an ancient corporation called the Guild or Brotherhood of Trinity House, whose functions were partly charitable, partly concerned with pilotage: Report of the Commission on Municipal Corporations, 1835, Appendix, p. 1581.—George III. came to the throne on October 25, 1760, but was not crowned till September 22, 1761.

Mr. Hammond joins me in best complem^{ts}—with real respect
I am,

Your very faithful and obed. serv^t.

P. Bond.

George Aust Esq.

Endorsed Sep. 20th 1792.

No. 83.

To Lord Grenville.

S. Alban's St. 12th Oct. 1792.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have digested and now beg leave to submit to your Lordship's consideration such observations as have occurred to me on the examination of the Counter memorial of the American Secretary of State delivered to his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Philadelphia of the 29th day of May last.

In preparing my observations, I have purposely avoided that desultory and extensive discussion which the American Secretary has pursued, and which, for the most part, appears to me to be exceedingly foreign to the present objects of negotiation.

Presuming, my Lord, it was most conformable to your Lordship's expectations, I have confined myself to those points which are deemed the most serious and important in their consequences;—which so far from being impaired by anything in the Counter Memorial may be truly said in every essential instance to be confirmed by it.

The facts stated by his Majesty's Minister pleni^v in his memorial of the 5th of March last, were as I have already had the honor to mention to your Ldp. collected from the mass of the Statute Books of the Individual States and from documents procured from accurate and intelligent persons.

It will afford some satisfaction to your Ldp. to find that no single instance exists in which a serious charge is repelled:—Whatever has been alleged on our part has been admitted tho' justified—confessed tho' avoided on theirs with a sophistry and refinement peculiar to professional exceptions:—but when investigated every sentence of this Counter Memorial furnishes most decisive evidence of palpable breaches committed by the different States against the solemn stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

As I have confined my remarks to those subjects which the American Secretary has brought forward it may be material to observe that tho' most of the acts of the individual States mentioned in the representation of his Majesty's Min. Plen^y are referr'd to in the Appendix of the American Secretary of State, many of the acts are very slightly touched upon, others are not admitted as having come to his knowledge. I am conscious however, my Lord, that every law whereon any charge has been founded, was not only an existing law at the period alluded to, but that the scope and operation of each exceptionable law has been truly represented:—I am satisfied too, my Lord, that every legal proceeding has been candidly stated. If subsequent modifications of laws have taken place, or if particular decisions of the State Courts have been rectified, the fullest credit will be given to them when they are known and explained tho' it is much to be feared after so great a lapse of years measures of this sort will be found incompetent to redress the evils of which we complain.

The first point which the American Secretary of State discusses is that of exile and confiscation and in order to obviate his charge of "useless repetitions of what had taken place anterior to the Treaty of Peace and of going back to the very commencement of the war," it is to be observed that as the laws of confiscation passed during the war were materially adverted to by the Treaty of Peace the expected repeal of those laws could not have been represented by his Majesty's Min. Plen^y. without alluding to the laws themselves.

The instances adduced of the severe operation of those laws were not bro^t forward "to revive invidious recollections—to question the right of a nation to seize the property of its enemies or to deduce imputations which justice would have suppressed, but merely to show that many instances did exist where the means of restoration were in the power of the respective States, but that the restoration was not as general as was consistent with justice and equity and that spirit of conciliation which on the return of the blessings of peace ought universally to have prevailed."

Without investigating the motives which induced the commissioners who formed the Treaty of Peace to adopt the word "recommend" in the article which relates to forfeited estates it may be proper to remark that from the first establishment of the Congress 'till the modification of the American Gov-

ernment which took place under the new Federal Constitution, the edicts and regulations of that body passed invariably in this form.¹ "Recommendations instead of laws had" not only "been introduced and rendered familiar," but they were the universal mode of promulgating what was to be known or what was to be done. It is possible it might have so happened that the distinction between recommendation and agreement was not adverted to at the Treaty of Peace. Com^{rs}. might have guarded against the exercise of that "Freedom of will" now contended for by inserting positive instead of equivocal terms.

In the relaxed situation of the laws and government of the United States it was not perhaps to be expected that the prejudices of the people or their personal interests were to yield to those feelings or be influenced by those principals which actuate liberal unprejudiced minds. In a well organized Empire it may reasonably be imagined humanity and justice would have prevailed to restore property circumstanced as the mass of the confiscated estates was even where the restoration was optional.

But in this case my Lord supposing the term recommend did involve a discretion to refuse or comply instances did exist where a disposition to humanity might have been rightly exercised "without tearing up the laws of the several States and the contracts and transactions private and public which had taken place under them." Of this description were the estates of the Loyalists which at the period of the Peace remained unsold for want of byers where bargains were relinquished where misnomers or defects of form, had left the titles still in the respective states and where purchasers who had not complied with the terms of sale gave the disposal of the property to the State: and when it is considered that many of these estates belonged to married women and to minors, to persons resident in districts of the United States whose only crime was loyalty to their rightful sovereign it were to be wished that the distinction between "enacting" and "recommending" in every legislature had operated favorably to the humane purpose of restoration applied to such meritorious objects:—A discretion thus exercised would have

¹ This is far from having been true after March 1, 1781, when the Articles of Confederation went into effect. Under those Articles, Congress passed numerous *ordinances* in every session.

been sanctioned by the universal practice of all the enlightened powers of Europe, and on the score of a liberal requital Gt. Britain had a just right to expect it. During the war the property found within the King's dominions belonging to individuals who had adhered to or ever joined the armies of the revolted colonies against the mother colonies was not forfeited or even sequestered;—and G^t. Britain so far from not admitting her colonies to the strict rights of ordinary war exercised the highest liberality by confining seizures and condemnations merely to cases of prize and booty of war:

Waving however, my Lord, any further remark as to the exercise of that freedom of will, which the individual states have pursued as to the restoration of property, it is to be observed that as to the right of persons to go to any part of the United States and there to remain a given period unmolested, it could not be attended with those consequences which the American Secretary attaches to the restoration of property sold and disposed of under the laws of the several states:—and therefore as to that part of the article of the Treaty as applies to persons no discretionary power ought to have been exercised:—the stipulation should have been deemed a positive one to which no sort of qualification was annexed and every person however exceptionable in a political light who chose to claim should have been permitted to exercise the right of endeavoring to obtain a restitution of his property. So that upon this subject of exile, whatever laws restrained individuals from going into particular states subsequent to the Treaty of Peace may at least be called an improper exercise of authority for which no good cause has been or can be assigned—it carries with it the air of an intentional and marked disregard to a compact which the Executive Branch of the Government had formed.

The laws complained of are those which describe who shall be the citizens of particular states which prohibit the migration of certain persons to the States which assert the rights and preserve the Independence of the States which send individuals out of the States which had formerly joined the enemy and had returned—and banish others and forbid them to return on pain of death:—nor will the proviso annexed to the Migration Acts of Virginia, that nothing contained therein shall be so construed as to contravene the Treaty of Peace¹ rescue this

¹ Acts of October 1783, ch. 16, and October, 1786, ch. 10; see Hening, XI, 322, XII, 261, and Jefferson, in American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 204.

State from the Imputation of a violation of the Treaty because the penalties applied to the migration of individuals could only reach the subjects of the Crown these were the only persons who came within the description against whom any political jealousies existed, or could exist—and to whom alone under the particular circumstances and recent disputes between the two countries these regulations could be applied. If there was no interest to exclude the loyalists these acts were superfluous: But their operation on the minds of those who had claims was known and felt nor did the annexed proviso quiet their fears or confirm the safety of those who were disposed to endeavor to obtain a restoration of their property.

And here, my Lord, as it seems necessary in the opinion of the American Secretary of State to ascertain by whom the treaty was first broken, it may be proper to advert to the periods when the provisional and definitive treaties were first announced in America and to fix the time when certain exceptional acts passed.

In establishing these facts it will be found that very severe regulations as to the persons and property of British subjects took place in the interval between the arrival of the provisional and definitive articles—these measures were sufficient to excite a well-grounded apprehension that the American States were not sincere in the intention of fulfilling the terms of the Treaty—an apprehension justified by the discordance of the States and the claims of each State to exercise free separate independent sovereign powers which placed the authority of Congress upon a very feeble and precarious footing.

On the 11th April 1783, Congress received an official copy of the provisional articles which were immediately proclaimed and on the 19th of April a cessation of hostilities was published.¹

The receipt of the definitive articles was on the 14th Jan. 1784. The act of Virginia prohibiting the migration of certain persons to that Commonwealth passed so early as Oct. 1783.

In Rhode I it appears that in the months of May, June and Oct. 1783 very severe acts of exile had passed in that State.

These and several acts relating to property and debts enumer-

¹ Congress received the provisional articles from the commissioners on March 12, 1783; Wharton, *Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence*, VI, 282. They were proclaimed on April 11; *Jour. Cong.*, IV, 186. The cessation of hostilities was announced in the same proclamation. The definitive treaty was made known to Congress on December 13, 1783, and proclaimed on January 14, 1784; *Jour. Cong.*, IV, 316, 323.

ated in the appendix of his Majesty's Min. Plen^y. were passed in the interval alluded to. It was as natural, my Lord, to suppose the suspension of all rigorous penalties against persons and of restraints upon the debts and property of British subjects would have prevailed, upon the receipt of the provisional articles as that hostilities should cease from that period—but it is neither consistent with reason or with the practice of nations to give orders to evacuate garrisons 'till a treaty be completed by the signature of the definitive articles.

The Cases of John Smith Hetfield and of Rutgers and Waddington as they relate to persons may be regularly introduced in this place.

It was positively stipulated by the Treaty, my Lord, that no prosecution should be commenced against any person for the part he may have taken in the war—and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage either in his person, liberty or property.

The case of John Smith Hetfield¹ was stated in the representation of his Majesty's Min. Plen^y. from very accurate information, whatever was imputed to Hetfield on the charge made against him before the Grand Jury most certainly was not substantiated by proof—otherwise the court would not have bailed him—but the holding him to bail after what had passed before the Grand Jury was undoubtedly an act of oppression.

The recognizance *was* forfeited if the assurances of Hetfield's friends can be relied on—how far they may be relieved upon pleading the treaty if the recognizance should be prosecuted or how far the Executive Government of New Jersey may be disposed to release the recognizance is *yet* to be decided. If the treaty should be pleaded to a suit on the recognizance and the plea should be deemed a good one it will be a decided proof that the original prosecution of Hetfield was unjustifiable.

The case of Rutgers and Waddington² which was a subject of complaint was perfectly understood in all its parts, but it was not conceived that the distinction taken by the mayor's court of New York between a warrant to occupy a house within the royal lines granted by the Com^r. in Chief and a permission from the quartermaster-general justified the court in giving

¹ See American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 210, 232.

² This famous case was printed in 1784 and reprinted in 1866. See Hamilton's remarks upon it in American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 232, and Hamilton's Hamilton, II, 244-254.

judgment against a subject of the Crown for the time the estate was occupied under the Q^r. Masters authority:

He was the proper person to whom matters of this sort were attached from the very nature of his appointment and his permission should have "protected the Defend^s." for the very reason assigned because it was conformable to the laws and authority existing at the time and place:—the permission under which the Def^{ts}. justified might be said to be founded on a custom or usage there prevalent;—few instances existed of a direct authority of this sort from the Com^r. in Chief

But my Lord if the strict terms of the act passed by the legislature of New York during and immediately subsequent to the war had been adhered to, no military order from whatever authority it might have been derived would have been a justification in an action brought by the proprietor of a house against the occupant for rent or damage—so even if the mayor's court had been exempt from censure—the legislature of the State cannot be justified for reviving and continuing a law the operation of which militated against the express provision of the treaty and against the universal usage of nations in cases of a similar nature

If no other cause of complaint had existed than the construction of the Treaty in respect to the claim of the loyalists, it is probable my Lord the present discussion would have been spared: In adverting strictly to the terms of the article of the treaty which relates to these unfortunate persons, too much it will perhaps be found, was left to the discretion of the individual states. But when the exercise of that discretion was so unpropitious to those who were the objects of it and was followed up by breaches of articles the meaning of which admitted of no sort of qualification it cannot be deemed uncandid to involve the mass of the states in a general charge of intentional violation.

The following points of discussion refer to an unequivocal article of the treaty which stipulates the mutual recovery of debts and in order to place the different proceedings of the states relative to debts on their true grounds the American Secretary of State thinks it necessary to take a view of the British proceedings of which he had complained in a previous letter

I shall not enter at large into the detail of infractions imputed to Great Britain nor inquire whether any, or what num-

ber of negroes were embarked from New York how far the retaining the posts operated as injuries to the American trader and as obstructions of remittances for debts and by secluding the United States from a friendly connection with the Indians brot on constant and expensive war—or how far our commercial regulations lessened their means of payment by prohibiting the Americans from carrying in their own bottoms their own produce to our dominions in their neighbourhood and excluding valuable branches of their produce from our home markets by prohibitory duties.

Upon the subject of evacuating the posts the American Secretary of State concludes that as no orders were received for this purpose in Aug. 1783 and in May and July 1784 no orders had ever been given and none had ever been intended: I shall avoid any observation on the fallacy of such a conclusion and presume it was the intention of Government to evacuate the posts with such convenient speed as could be practiced with a due attention to the removal of our stores—our property and our garrisons. Meanwhile the disposition of the States began to manifest itself in the various shapes already mentioned: It was soon plainly to be discovered, that compacts made by Congress were not deemed obligatory upon the separate states—that some of the states assumed the power of modifying the treaty to suit the convenience of their citizens so that whatever consequences have arisen from our withholding the delivery of the posts, they are to be imputed to that disposition which so early appeared in the different states to violate the treaty, to assert their own separate sovereignty and independence as paramount to and capable of controuling all acts of the Congress which was and ought to have been considered as the Executive body of the Union—and as such competent to make and enforce treaties with foreign nations—

The circumstances excited the necessity of our retaining the posts in our possession that if the retention did not operate as a compulsory means of obliging the American states to comply with the terms of the treaty, it might be some sort of political compensation for what we suffered by their breach of faith: So that, in fact, my Lord, we are perfectly justified in making the proceedings of the different states which had produced previous infractions on their part a ground for further refusal or rather for suspension of compliance with our part of the treaty. Nor “is the natural order of cause and effect

inverted" when we alledge that "these proceedings of the United States were the cause" not of infractions but of mere suspension on our part and that these causes still continue.

As to the carrying away the negroes it appears to me that this stipulation could only comprehend negroes taken from their masters subsequent to the Peace and carried away.

It seems a very forced construction of this article of the treaty to say that no negroes were to be embarked; many of these wretched people were taken in battle, and were booty of war as being the property of an enemy:—others had come into the king's lines in consequence of invitations and promises of freedom held out to them. It cannot be expected that the faith of Government thus pledged to the negroes is to be violated or that such as were taken in battle should be restored:—as well might the restoration of goods or vessels captured and condemned as prize be demanded, as well might the term "Property of the American inhabitants" in the 7th article of the treaty be supposed to extend to every article captured during the war: this would be an infringement of the favorite principle that "the state in which the Treaty of Peace found things is to be considered rightful" and to depart from the principle in this instance, would be attended with all those evils which the American Secretary of State so forcibly applies to the restoration of confiscated estates as introducing laws retrospective in their nature and tending to tear up contracts and transactions public and private which had taken place under them. As to the regulations of trade to which our commercial policy has thought fit to subject the Americans,—the situation to which their alienage and separation from the mother-country has reduced them must have been contemplated by every man of reflexion as a matter resulting of necessity from the new character which America had assumed by ranking herself among the nations of the earth—: but, my Lord, if it were proper to travel into this subject it would be easily demonstrated that the United States in their commerce with G^t. Britain enjoy more privileges, benefits and indulgences from [her] in the exemption from some and reduction of other duties than the most favored nations of Europe—and that by thus favoring *their* commerce we suffer an essential detriment to our revenues while their commercial system makes no discrimination in our favour but places our commercial intercourse with them upon the same footing with that of every

other nation:—but these are considerations foreign to the present inquiry which ought to be confined to this single question, Have the American States under an essential article of the Treaty of Peace fulfilled their part of a contract by which, in terms the most unequivocal it was agreed the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted?

In confirmation of the charges founded on acts of the different legislatures we need only to resort to the American Secretary of State's own concessions commencing with Virginia which state in 1787 passed the act for reviving and continuing the several acts for suspending executions on certain judgments and to revive two acts which allowed real and personal estates to be tendered in discharge of executions, to discharge the body of the debtor from prison upon his delivering property in discharge of the debt.¹

In June 1784 Virginia resolved that the Courts should be open to British suits as soon as reparations should be made or *otherwise* as the American Secretary is pleased to add "as soon as Congress shall judge it indispensibly necessary:"² But how has this assumed proviso been complied with? The Congress by repeated recommendations enjoined the separate states to a strict observance of the Treaty:—and by their circular letter in April 1787³ in which they acknowledge that they have deliberately and dispassionately examined and considered the several facts and matters urged by G^t. Britain as infractions of the treaty of Peace on the part of America and regret that in some of the States too little attention appears to have been paid to the public faith pledged by the Treaty;" they again anxiously recommend to every state the repeal of all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the Treaty.

At this period then, my Lord Congress did judge it indispensibly necessary that the courts should be opened to British suits, because it was a part of the Treaty that there should be no legal impediment thereto; but Virginia fettered this recommendation with qualifications and restrictions which rendered it perfectly nugatory. In 1787 this state passed the act to repeal so much of all and every act of Assembly as prohibits

¹ Act of October session, 1787, ch. 7; Hening, XII, 467.

² Resolves of June 22 and 23, 1784, Journals of the House of Delegates, pp. 72-75; American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 227, 228.

³ April 18, 1787; Journals of Congress, IV, 735-738.

the recovery of British debts, to which a proviso was annexed that this act should not be in force till the evacuation of the posts and 'till reparation should be made for the negroes taken away.¹

The comment of the American Secretary of State upon these proceedings seems to be at variance with the sense of Congress and the palpable object of their circular letter. It is admitted that this restrictive act did exist in 1787—it *now* exists and yet we find some surprize is expressed coupled with some invidious reflexions upon our merchants, "that more suits were not brought and earlier since it is most certain the Courts would have sustained their action and given judgment." But, my Lord what ground of surprize can there be when it is known and admitted that this proviso in the Act of Virginia did exist? when the very act itself avows and admits that restrictive laws were then in force?

I think I may with great safety assert that no suits upon the claims of our merchants anterior to the war have been decided in the State courts of Virginia and I anticipate the result of the inquiry that will be made as to the merits of the cases alluded to by the two members from Virginia. I am very confident it will turn out that there was something in these cases to take them out of the proviso in the act which restrained the recovery of British debts; either that the parties did not stand in the predicament of subjects of the crown or that the the debts if British debtors were recently contracted, that is since the Peace—²

The concessions of the American Secretary of State next proceed to S. Carolina and he admits the ordinance of that State of the 26th March 1784 respecting the recovery of debts; suspending all actions as well American as British for nine months and then allowing payment to be recovered at four equal and annual instalments, requiring the debtor in the meantime to give good security for the debts or otherwise refusing him the benefit of this act.³

By a subsequent act of this state passed in March 1787,⁴ the instalments are said to have been extended a year further,

¹ Act of December 12, 1787; Hening, XII, 528.

² The reference is to secs. 46 and 47 of Jefferson's counter-memorial and to appendixes 52 and 53, letters of James Monroe and William B. Giles; American State Papers, I, 211, 234.

³ Cooper, IV, 640.

⁴ March 28, 1787; Cooper, V, 36.

but tho' the American Secretary of State has not been able to procure the two following acts, the detail of the terms and tendency of the acts is faithfully made in the representation of his Majesty's Min: Plen^y. indeed the acts themselves are printed in the Statute Book of that State. New delays were thereby permitted by the enlargements of the periods of payment five years longer and the recovery of specialities and notes taken in conformity to the *former* regulations was confined to the mode and period prescribed by the *new* instalment act.¹

Some stress has been laid upon the concession made by the Marquis of Carmarthen and confirmed by the Chairman of the Committee of merchants trading to America,² it reflects the highest honor on the humanity and benevolence of the noble lord and on the considerate and liberal conduct of the creditors:—From an intimate knowledge of the disposition of our merchants and a general acquaintance with the operations of their agents I am convinced they would have been satisfied if their debts had been secured under the terms and limitations of payment prescribed by the former instalment law of S. Carolina—nay even under the protracted periods of the latter law: But my Lord, finding there was no stint to the [delay] of payment, that new protractions were interposed as the old ones expired, that the delays were extended to payments actually due as well as those which were to grow due under antecedent laws—the agents had much reason to suspect an intention, finally to dissolve their contracts; and began with good cause to complain of the extreme hardship and injustice of these repeated delays.

The laws of Rhode I, New Jersey, North Carolina and Georgia making property a tender for debts under particular modes of valuation and the emitting paper money and making it payment and tender for all debts are next admitted and in order to justify these modifications applied to the recovery of British debts—the American Secretary of State is again obliged to defeat his own established principle by tracing the cause to the ravages and particular nature of the war which abridged the accustomed commerce of the United States drained them of their specie and rendered paper emissions and other modes of payment inevitable. It will be sufficient to observe my

¹ The acts referred to are those of Oct. 12, 1785, and Nov. 4, 1788; Cooper, IV, 710, V, 88.

² Secs. 35, 38 of Jefferson's counter-memorial.

Lord, that if the recovery of the full value of debts on either side was stipulated by the treaty any regulation which in its operation and consequence diminished the value of the debt was a palpable infringement of the treaty. If the medium of payment on either side was defined, and sterling money was that medium any regulation which substituted other money of less value was a departure from the very essence of the engagement because it involved those who were compelled to receive the substituted medium, in loss; so, my Lord, with respect to lands and personal chattels; where old tender and valuation laws existed anterior to the Peace and remained unrepealed or where new laws of this tendency were passed after the War by which British creditors were obliged to receive lands and effects at a valuation in discharge of their debts, the spirit of the treaty was palpably defeated by substituting for sterling money property under valuations unjustly and partially made for which property so assigned a price would not be obtained proportional to the value of the original debt; nor will it be deemed sufficient to say that the same measure "is dealt out to British subjects as to foreigners of all other nations and to natives themselves." The individual states have an undoubted right to legislate for their own citizens and according to their notions of justice or as the exigencies of the country may require:—But, applied to British claims the treaty ought to have been considered as a new and unalterable law prescribing a certain rule of conduct by which their recovery was to be regulated—and if by adhering to old or by enacting new municipal laws impediments are continued or created, to defeat the essential purpose of recovery according to the prescribed terms of the treaty can not be said to be complied with by the consideration that all a friend can expect is to be treated as a native citizen.

In regular order and connection it may be now proper to advert to the case of Bayard and Singleton¹ decided in North Carolina and of Harrison's representatives decided in the High Court of Chancery of Maryland². These cases, my Lord were not introduced into the representation of his Majesty's Min: Plen^y. for the purpose of investigating the rules and principles of alienage applied to the property of the subjects of the two countries reciprocally but merely to show the great inconvenience to which the British merchants might be reduced in pur-

¹Am. State Papers, I, 235.

²Id., 204, 233.

suing the modes of recovery pointed out by the laws of some of the states under which they were obliged to accept real property at a valuation.

Much might have been said my Lord about the severe manner in which the principle of alienage had been applied to British property within the United States; and the different conduct so liberally pursued by Great Britain in this respect—but it was quite foreign to the purpose which was to show the oppressive effect of the tender and valuation laws enabling the debtor to assign property to British subjects in discharge of their debts, which, as aliens according to the principles of these adjudged cases they were not competent to hold. Another rigid inconvenience to the British creditors arose out of the law of Maryland which required the British subject to give bond for the payment of the debts he owed in the state before he could institute suits for those due to him: There would have been no injustice in this regulation, nor would it have been complained of, if the nature of the security required of the British subject had been so modified as to operate upon such debts as he might recover and to apply to the amount of money, he should receive in the state as he received it;—but the engagement that the debts of the British subject should be paid was to be an absolute engagement to be entered into before he could be permitted to commence any suit for the recovery of his own debts when the very laws under which he was to institute his claims prescribed a mode of payment which could not be converted into the means of discharging what he himself owed in the state—

An old tender and valuation law of the State of Maryland remained in full force at the Peace and is most probably unrepealed at this time; but in all the States my Lord the subjects of the crown are amenable to the laws to discharge what they owe—notwithstanding the obstacles which prevailed against their recovering what was due to them they were answerable for their individual debts but incapable of recovering the means of discharging them.

The declaration of the Federal Circuit Court of the district of Georgia in Brailsford's case¹ that the Treaty of Peace repealed the law of the state sequestering British debts and the decision of the general court of Maryland that the acts of the State authorizing the payment of British debts into the Treas-

¹ Id., 210, sec. 43: 2 Dallas, 402, 415: 3 Dallas, 1.

ury was abrogated by the Treaty of Peace proceeded as far as they went in conformity to the treaty which G^t. Britain had a right to expect.

But the conduct of these courts will not rescue other courts which have delayed and denied justice to British suitors from the imputations that their dispensations of law have been as unpropitious to the subjects of the crown as the legislative acts of the different assemblies.

Even [in] the case of Mildred and Dorsey¹ determined in the general court of Maryland to which much merit has been ascribed and to which some is certainly due, the judges did not go the full length of justice—they declared the debt was suspended by the war and revived by the Treaty of Peace,—they adjudged the right of action to recover the principal but they refused to allow interest for the period of the war, during which the debt was suspended.

The complaint of the suspension of final judgement in an action brought in the Federal district circuit court of Virginia by a British Subject is well-founded—the action is probably at this moment depending:²—Tho' a particular casualty might have occasioned one of the judges to retire a sufficient number of judges was left to constitute a court, the remaining judges did not then chuse to decide this important question—another court has sat since and the decision has been again adjourned:—Can it therefore with any propriety be said that treaties made by Congress according to the Confederation are superior to the laws of the States? that the courts of law in the state of Virginia have been open and freely resorted to by the British creditors without obstruction; when an existing law of this state has proscribed suits 'till certain conditions are complied with? when the Federal Circuit Court has suffered these very conditions to be entertained by way of pleas to suits there depending, and have given such pleas at the least the semblance of competency by holding them so long under advisement?

The opinion imputed to high judicial authority in Georgia, that as no legislative act of the state existed confirming the Treaty of Peace with G^t. Britain war still continued between the two countries was not introduced on loose information: The assertion that such an opinion prevailed is not impeached but confirmed by the explanation of the American Secretary

¹American State Papers, I, 209, 233.

²Walker vs. Jones, id., 234.

of State—If a writ brought by a British subject against a citizen of Georgia was set aside “because it was not known that the treaty was concluded or if known not ratified by the legislature,” it is evident, my Lord, such ratification was deemed indispensable to give validity to the Treaty—and the treaty remains invalid till the legislature has passed this ratification. Georgia does not appear among the States which by municipal regulation have adopted the Treaty of Peace “and changed the legal character of an alien enemy, who can not maintain an action into that of an alien friend who may.”

But the subsequent doctrine of the Chief Justice of Georgia who inculcated this principle is adduced to prove that the principle does not now continue and that the Constitution laws and treaties of the Union are now paramount to the laws of the several states. This candid acknowledgement of an error will not shelter the proceedings which put by the claim of a British subject from the charge of a direct violation of the Treaty, nor will it screen the laws of that state which continued to sequester British debts, from that imputation, on the contrary it is plain, my lord, that in this and in every other instance where the Federal Courts or the Individual State Courts have established the Treaty in opposition to municipal laws, they have stamped those laws with the charge of violating national faith and furnish the best possible testimonial of the justice of our complaints.

The last point of discussion is the interest on British debts, during the War, in regard to which, the American Secretary of State endeavors to establish certain positions which if admitted in their extent would preclude every exception to the proceedings of the State Courts upon this subject. It is said “the decision of the right to interest rests with the judiciary alone—neither the executive nor legislative have any authority to intermeddle—the administration of the justice of a country belongs exclusively to the nation inhabiting it, no foreign power can pretend to participate in their jurisdiction or that their citizens received there are not subject to it. When a cause has been adjudged according to the rules and forms of a country *its justice ought to be presumed.*”

In the prevailing prejudices against British claims founded on political jealousies and personal interests, creditors would have had little chance of justice in those states where those prejudices so palpably prevailed, if the mode and measure of justice had not been defined by positive compact.

The terms of the compact must be the rule of decision or to use the American Secretary of State's own expression "The treaty is the text of the law in the present case." If the sense of that compact has been perverted, if its extent has been qualified or restrained to the injury of the individuals whose rights are at stake, the nation to which the suffering individuals belong will most unquestionably complain of a departure from the stipulated terms.

The expressions in the 4th article of the Treaty of Peace are more pointed than the American Secretary of State has quoted them: "It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the *full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.*"

The terms appear so plain as to admit of no qualification, and yet "as nothing is said of interest on those debts" it is contended "that the sole question is whether where a debt is given, interest thereon flows from the general principle of the law?"—To decide this point, my Lord it seems only necessary to resort to the nature of the original contract. It is admitted that interest on British debts accrued at the expiration of a year after the credit was given. The full value of a debt whereon interest is to accrue from a certain period is the principle and interest due according to that calculation—that being the measure which the contract prescribes—but "as nothing is said of interest it must rest on the discretion of judges and juries as the arbiters of justice;" rather let it be said that as the full value of the debt "*is given*" neither the discretion of judges or juries can or ought to interpose to abridge the full value of the debt without violating the faith of the national compact.

If the intention of those who framed the treaty had been to qualify the amount of the debts to be recovered, if a certain portion of the debts was to be abridged the expressions used in this article of the treaty are most unfortunately calculated to defeat that intention: But "nothing was said of interest" because in adopting the expression "the full value" it would have been superfluous to have added *principal as well as interest*, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted—if interest had been intentionally excluded the expression in the treaty would have been confined to the *principal* of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

It does not seem possible to put any other construction on this article of the treaty than this—the original contract shall be the measure of liquidation and the full value of all debts according to that liquidation shall be mutually recovered by the subjects of either country.

This construction my Lord is supported by the opinions of some particular state courts, and by the decisions of the Federal judges, in more instances than one.

In Mass. Bay the superior State Court has put by the operation of a provincial law, which abridged the charge of interest on British debts, during the war and adjudged the recovery of the whole debt principal as well as interest.

The federal judges too, holding circuits in some of the Eastern States have abrogated local laws which vested a discretionary equitable power in courts and jurors to deduct interest during the war on debts due to persons resident within the King's lines so that some of their own courts and these the highest in point of dignity *do* conceive the Treaty of Peace an "instrument so formal and sacred as to give a right to interest under all possible circumstances" not holding the case of a preexisting national calamity—of an interruption of the produce of lands or of other objections, which provincial judicatures might with propriety have interposed in claims between citizen and citizen, available to dissolve the solemnity of a compact between one nation and another so clearly and so precisely defined.

The presence of an agent or his absence during the war is urged as a ground which has influenced particular courts in allowing or disallowing interest on British debts.

If the fact were founded, such a ground of decision would be at variance with the universal principle inculcated in the cases complained of by his Majesty's Min. Plen^y.—if a personal inability to discharge the debts occasioned by the absence of the agents had governed the decisions it superceded the necessity of calling into discussion the legality or illegality of remitting a debt to an enemy during a war,—if a remittance to an enemy were illegal payment to the agent of the enemy involved equal culpability. It is well-known and understood, my Lord that the nature of the contract for goods between British and American merchants does and ever has required the amo^t. after the expiration of the usual credit to be paid in England; when any remittances are made the credit is made

from the time they fall due *in England*:—the interposition therefore of agents, my lord, only became expedient from the tardiness of the debtor to make good his engagements not as a necessary medium, thro which payment was to be made. The rule therefore that a debtor is not to seek his creditor out of the realm does not apply to this case,—the debtor had contracted to pay his creditor in the country where the credit was given, nor can the comparison between this case and the common case of tender and refusal of money hold 'till it be ascertained that the money was ready offered and refused, at the place where it was agreed the debt should be paid.

It is true, my lord, the presence or absence of an agent was made part of the evidence on several trials, but this evidence did not affect the principle upon which the causes turned; in one case the presence of an agent during part of the war influenced the jury to relax the rule generally applied to the abatement of interest and to deduct six and a half year's interest instead of seven and a half but in another case the presence of an agent had a contrary effect and eight and a half year's interest was deducted tho' the agent resided on the spot, during the whole war.

The great leading questions in the cases complained of uniformly has been, whether the plaintiff was a British subject and the prevailing principles inculcated by the Bench were that it was illegal to remit during the war—that no man shall suffer for his obedience to the laws nor be answerable for the interest of a debt when the regulations of his country forbid him to remit the principal.

It is said, my Lord, that the British Minister was heretofore sensible of the weight of the objection to the claim of interest—I think, my lord, I may go further and declare I never met with any British creditors who would not cheerfully have relinquished the charge of interest during the war provided the principal had been paid, nay they would even have given a new credit for a reasonable time if the principal and subsequent interest of their debts had been secured: Accounts to an immense amount have been settled in this liberal and considerate manner, but where the British creditors found their debtors availed themselves of the relaxed state of the laws to resist their honest claims,—and year after year protracted payment, they conceived they were justified in insisting upon the full value of their demands and in withdrawing that benevolence

which to honest and well-intentioned persons they had invariably extended.

The result of all these different regulations of the individual states has been that British suitors have experienced extreme delay—that they have been compelled to accept lands and other property at unfair valuations—that the usual course of executions has been diverted—that instalment laws have passed to operate at most unreasonable distances of time, and periods of payment;—that paper money has been made legal tender for British, in common with other debts, that the demand of interest during the war has been in many instances rejected. These regulations tended to defeat the operation of those precise and pointed expressions so cautiously introduced into the article of the Treaty which relates to debts for the purpose of guarding and protecting the claims of our merchants—In ordinary treaties the introduction of such an article would have been deemed superfluous: Natural justice and the invariable practice of nations sanction and secure the mutual recovery of debts due to the subjects of countries at war with each other as soon as Peace is established. Under the particular circumstances in which G^t. Britain and America stood as to each other it was deemed prudent to insert this stipulation. If the United States violate this solemn engagement they withhold from us the only consideration we have received by war of equivalent for the essential concessions they have obtained. The importance of the consideration can not be better estimated than by opposing to it the magnitude of the advantages the United States have acquired by the Treaty;—the obligation on their part to adhere to their engagement should have been enhanced by the value of the objects they have gained.

It never was supposed my Lord, that in stipulating the mutual recovery of debts Congress meant to guarantee the eventual *recovery* to our merchants—the responsibility of debtors is a risque in which all mercantile contract[ing] is involved—but if the courts of various states have not been open,—if delay has resulted from the operation of particular laws—if the circumstances of debtors have changed—if death—the absence of witnesses—and the loss of testimonials have created difficulties in the recovery of British debts, the ordinary measure of mercantile risque has been increased and palpable injury has followed. That our merchants have suffered most essentially is certainly true—applied to the debts due to them in

many of the states, the assertion that no litigated debts have been recovered is founded on unquestionable fact with perhaps a very few exceptions trifling as to the extent when put into the scale of the general amount

The considerate members of the Federal Government know the reasonableness of our complaints and see the expedience of providing a speedy remedy, they feel the necessity of enforcing the stipulations of the Treaty and are satisfied the very existence of their new Constitution rests upon an energetic administration of the law—

Exceptions [may] be taken to our demand and the refinements of reason may be exerted to resist them but they are well-founded and are not to be evaded. Perhaps at this late day, my Lord, ample compensation can not be made for the losses our merchants have sustained; it is reasonable however (and much animosity may be spared by it) that some specific proposition in the way of pecuniary satisfaction should be offered—or if the resources of a new government do not admit of that mode of recompense, some equivalent in the way of surrender of territory might be proposed which in a political light may be deemed by G^t. Britain a suitable and fit atonement for the infractions of the Treaty so justly imputed to the United States. Before I conclude my Lord it may be proper to advert to the decisions of some cases said to have been depending here as they are brought forward in a state of recrimination upon the conduct of our courts and they may probably ere long become subjects of representation on the part of the Min. Plen^y. of the United States.¹

Neither explanation or redress, my Lord can be expected in those cases which are comprehended under “the numerous condemnations of vessels taken after the expiration of the periods stipulated in the armistice” until the merits of the questions and the title of the suits be known. When an opportunity offers to develop the grounds of decision we may venture to presume the charges will appear no better founded than the imputations applied to the cases particularly named—and we may still derive consolation from the reflexion, that the administration of justice in England stands unimpeached and has yet lost nothing of the purity of its character.

I have prepared an abstract of the proceedings of the High Court of Chancery on the subject of the Bank stock claimed

¹ Jefferson in American State Papers, I, 212, § 52; Hammond, *ibid*, 137.

by the State of Maryland—which will furnish your Ldp. with the outlines of the merits of that important cause: And as much stress has been laid upon the length of time in which these proceedings have been involved, I have collected a general statement of the case which will best explain the true reason of the delay—

Perhaps, my Lord, there never was a legal investigation attended with greater difficulty to a court or with more essential hardship to individuals:—

In such a complication of interests where so many persons were of necessity to be made parties—where so many points arising out of their various pretensions, were to be litigated—the length of the proceedings in the suits and the tediousness of the time employed in drawing them to an issue were consequences unavoidably resulting from the very nature of the discussion—

How far the State of Maryland can support a claim to or transfer a title in this property originally belonging to the province of Maryland while subject to his Majesty's Government:—Whether the property in this Bank Stock was or was not confiscated to the Crown,—whether it belonged to the late lord proprietor of Maryland as the only surviving branch of the old *provincial* constitution Whether those who claim to have equitable liens upon this property as having been appropriated for or pledged for particular purposes—so finally whether the surviving trustee has now any right thereto—these, my lord, are the great leading points of difficulty, abstracted from the peculiar hardships which individuals have suffered in consequence of the conduct and management of this trust.

The ablest opinions in England rather favor the idea that the property of this Bank Stock now belongs to the Crown—The State of Maryland is not the same body as that for which the trustees were originally interested:—If the property belong to the Crown the present State can have no claim nor assignable interest therein—

The different rights of the various claimants can only be decided by a court having competent jurisdiction—and it is not to be imagined consistent with the general dignity of the administration of the justice of this country, that any needless or intentional delay has been, or can be practiced.—¹

¹ An account of this case may be found in Scharf's Maryland, II, 504-507. I have not been so fortunate as to find a report of it.

As to the case of Green agst. Buchanan and Charnock,¹ the answer given by his Majesty's Minister Plen^y. to the suggestion of the American Secretary of State was perfectly correct; the circumstance of Green's being a citizen of the United States has no sort of connection with the Decision of the Question.

I have had the honor to converse with the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench on this subject and his Lordship was pleased to permit me to peruse his notes taken at the trial of the cause, at Guildhall; and to assure me the competency of an American citizen to maintain the action was never questioned nor could the point have been agitated, in any shape but upon the plea of "an alien enemy."

From the enclosed abstract relating to this and to another case in which Green was a party, your Lordship will find the causes turned upon very different grounds, and that neither cause reached that stage of proceeding that could even draw the legality of the contracts into discussion. Whenever the Court of Westminster Hall have entered into a construction of the Act of Parliament they have invariably held contracts of a similar sort illegal.—

The statute of the 7 Geo. 1st c. 21, for the purpose of securing the Commerce of the East India Co: under the provisions of its charter renders void all contracts and agreements entered into by any of his Majesty's subjects, upon the loan of any monies on bottomry on ships in the service of foreigners designed to trade in the East Indies, or supplying any such ship with a cargo or with stores or necessaries—

The intention of the Statute seems to have been not only to protect the exclusive right of the East India Co: against the interference of British subjects but to confine the trade to the nation itself, by preventing foreigners from participating in it;—and consequently, my Lord, all contracts which apply to goods sent from the East Indies to foreign countries in foreign ships, contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the East India Company, can not be carried into effect in England.—

If the contracts to which Green was a party had ever been litigated it would have made no sort of difference in the decision whether he appeared in the shape of a British subject or of a citizen of the United States:—contracts with subjects and

¹ Green vs. Charnock is reported in 3 Brown Ch. 371, in 2 Cox Ch. 284, and in 1 Vesey Junior, 396. So far as these reports show, Bond is right in contending that the case is not relevant to Jefferson's argument.

contracts with foreigners seem to be placed precisely upon the same footing—they are equally nugatory—

If Green had actually been an American citizen (which is not the fact) it would give him no particular privilege to the detriment to the East India Company.

As often as the occasion offers, the judges will no doubt enforce this positive law, securing an important benefit to a great trading company—

The violation of this Statute is not to be justified by locality of birth or citizenship;—a plea which with equal propriety might be applied in justification of an outrage against the public peace or the most flagrant breach of a penal law.

I shall feel myself exceedingly flattered if these observations meet with your Lordship's approbation tho' I have much cause to lament that the vast variety of matter introduced by the American Secretary of State has occasioned this unavoidable length of discussion.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faith: and obed^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Oct. 12th 1792.

Mr. Bond.

Enclosed are

“Abstract of the cases of Sumner against Green & of Green against Charnock and Buchanan.”

“(1) Abstract of proceedings in chancery relative to the Bank Stock claimed by the State of Maryland”

“(1) General Statement of the proceedings in the High Court of Chancery relative to the capital stock in the Bank of England claimed by the State of Maryland.”

No. 84.

To Lord Grenville.

S. Alban's St. 14th Jan 1793

My Lord.

I beg leave to inform your Ldp. that the idea of a scarcity of grain in Europe has induced considerable speculations in several of the ports of the United States in that article as well as in flour and that large cargoes may be immediately expected in Europe.

It is probable too, my Lord, that the disturbed situation of affairs on the continent may encourage an uncommon exportation of naval stores from the United States.

Most of the American ships touch at Cork, Falmouth and Cowes for orders but for the most part at Falmouth.

The objects of Government applied to these articles either in purchasing the cargoes for the public use, or in preventing their being sent to other countries may be effectually answered by the appointment of agents at these subports to treat for and secure the cargoes as they arrive. I have the honor to be my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and most obed. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Jan. 14th 1793

M^r. Bond.

No. 85.

To Lord Grenville.

St. Alban's St. 1st Feb 1793

My Lord,

I have given the subject your Lordship was lately pleased to mention to me all the consideration its importance merits; And I am sorry to observe my lord, I have not been able to discover any effectual remedy to correct those evils to which our navigation must be exposed by relaxing the present mode of boarding American vessels and pressing such seamen as are deemed British subjects. To this inconvenience the vessels of the United States have been constantly exposed in common with all other foreigners when Gt Britain has been preparing for war. It has naturally excited much complaint and to prevent future dissention it were to be wished in the present situation of the two countries some arrangement could be made that was compatible with the security of our own navigation.

It has long been the favorite object of the Government of the United States to establish with G^t. Britain a compact of this sort; that their vessels should be permitted to carry a crew of a certain number proportionate to the tonnage of each vessel—and that no scrutiny should be made into the character and allegiance of any of the crew as long as regard should be paid to the stipulated proportion.—It is obvious, my Lord, that

the effect of such a compact would operate most beneficially in favor of the navigation of that country and most fatally to the navigation of this:—

In case of a war between the maritime powers of Europe, besides abridging the number of our own seamen we should by this arrangement furnish the Americans with the only means of increasing their shipping of which they are now destitute:—most parts of that continent my lord, abound with materials for ship building—the restrictions imposed on their carrying trade by our commercial regulations have decidedly checked the increase of their navigation; but my Lord, they are destitute of seamen to navigate their present tonnage even in its contracted state and if a scrutiny were to be made into the description of their crews at this time, it would be found they were indebted to us for a considerable portion of their seamen: if war should take place—the American vessels must inevitably become the carriers in a certain degree of the powers at war; the degree to which this advantage will be extended will be in proportion to the number of seamen they can procure—their ships will increase as the means of navigating them increase: Already, my Lord, they enjoy an immense benefit from the employment of our seamen; but that benefit will be greatly aggravated if an adherence to a prescribed proportion of seamen is to exclude that search and investigation of crews which has ever happened when this country apprehended or was engaged in a war—Every British seaman who chuses to avoid the dangers of war would betake himself to America and under the flag of the United States enjoy the security which national neutrality would afford him—

Independent too, my Lord of the inducement inspired by considerations of personal safety. the temptation of extraordinary wages would operate as a most powerful motive for preferring the American navigation to ours. This inconvenience is felt severely by our ship masters, even in a time of profound peace, our ships are often deserted by the whole crew, in the ports of the United States merely on the score of the superior rate of wages.—

It is true my lord, the terms of a compact between the two countries might be so framed as to pledge mutual security to the respective crews of the two countries in the ports of each other—and the means of reclaiming each other's seamen in case of desertion might be precisely stipulated—but my Lord,

such a compact would not be effectual tho' ever so well regarded on the part of the Government of the United States:—the innumerable ports of America afford the greatest facility of escape even if the disposition of the magistracy of the country were to favor endeavors to reclaim British seamen who desert their ships—a disposition very much to be questioned when we reflect how much America is to gain by the increase of her navigation at the expense of ours.

If however, my Lord, it should be deemed a fit policy at this time to relax the practice of boarding and pressing seamen out of American vessels with a view to avoid those dissensions which must happen between the two countries, if the practice continues, it would be well to consider whether some more decided test should not be adopted in preference to the mode prevailing in the United States to ascertain the allegiance of their crews—: their custom is to take the requisite proportion of their crews, before a notary previous to the departure of their vessels from their ports who swear they are natives of the United States or resided in, or were in the service of the states at the time of the recognition of their independence by G^d. Britain. The similarity of language and of manners renders it difficult to discover the fallacy of such oaths which is certainly too frequent; and it would no doubt subject the American seamen to great inconvenience in foreign ports, to require any other proof of allegiance *there*;—but it could not be deemed an inconvenience to call for a different sort of proof *at the ports* to which the seamen pretend to belong, previous to their sailing and it would be extremely proper *there* to require some satisfactory testimony to be produced to the king's consuls or other chief officers resident in or near the different ports of the United States to convince the consuls etc that the persons were bona fide subjects of the United States such as the attestation of a rector and church wardens of a parish or the oath of reputable witnesses—: In consequence of which the consuls etc might be directed to grant a fit certificate that such proof was made and the certificate might operate as a protection to such of the crew as were named and minutely described therein—: Moreover, my Lord, it seems to be a very expedient regulation, to ordain that every master of an American vessel upon his arrival at any port in the king's dominions should deliver to the officers of his Majesty's customs a true and exact registry of his crew

containing the name, place of birth and of residence, or the port to which each seaman belongs with as accurate a description as possible of the person of each:—

A similar registry might be required of the master of each British vessel upon his arrival at any port in the United States to be returned to the king's consul.

This mode of proceeding would in a little time furnish a pretty general registry of the American seamen belonging to each port of the United States employed in their commerce with the king's dominions as well as the crews of British vessels frequenting particular ports of the United States—: these registries might be distributed among the consuls who would thereby possess some sort of means of designating the persons of a great body of the seamen of each country engaged in the trade of particular ports which would operate as some sort of check to prevent desertions as well as to correct the various impositions, which will be attempted.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's. most faithful and obed. ser^t—

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed Feb. 1st 1793

M^r. Bond.

No. 86.

To Lord Grenville.

No. I.

Philad^a. 17th May 1793

My Lord

I have the honor to inform your Ldp. of my arrival at this place after a passage of 6 weeks. I immediately delivered the dispatches to Mr. Hammond which your Ldp was pleased to commit to my care, and I have forwarded your Ldps letters to Sir John Temple at New York and M^r. McDonogh at Boston

It is with great satisfaction I assure your Ldp, that my commission as his Majesty's Consul Gen^l. for the Middle and Southern States of America was immediately recognized upon my arrival here by the president of the United States and that I have already entered upon the duties of my office to which

I beg your Ldp. to believe I shall pay the most unremitting attention.¹

With sentiments of the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord, Your Ldp's. most faithful and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Endorsed Philad. May 17th 1793

Mr. Bond.

Rec. 30th June.

No 1.

No. 87.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 2

Philad^a. 8th June 1793

My Lord.

In my letter (No 1) of the 17th of May I did myself the honor to acquaint your Ldp. of my arrival and of the recognition of my commission as Consul General for the Middle and Southern States of America by the president of the United States.

I now beg leave to inform your Ldp that the french frigate l'Embascade commanded by Mon. Bompard left this place on the 3rd of this month—she is still most probably in the Bay of Delaware, as several of her officers were in Philad^a. two days ago.²

Presuming, my Lord, that some of his Majesty's ships of war might be cruizing off this coast I despatched a pilot boat with Mr. Hammond's approbation about a fortnight ago, with instructions to cruize between the capes of Virginia and Long I. in the hopes of falling in with them: by this pilot boat I sent intelligence that the French frigate was in this port and about to depart; I also mentioned the two small privateers fitted out at Charles Town, one of which, the citizen Genet, was then and is now refitting here; the other the Sans Culotte

¹ On February 28, 1793, Sir John Temple (hitherto consul general for the whole United States) was made consul general for the New England states, and Mr. Bond consul-general for the Middle and Southern states; Annual Register, 1793, Promotions.

² The *Ambuscade* entered the port of New York on June 12; near there, on August 1, she fought the British frigate *Boston*. McMaster, History of the People of the United States, II, 105, 121-125.

was then cruising off the capes of Virginia but is now in the harbour of Baltimore:—

The same intelligence has been communicated to the officer commanding his Majesty's ships of war stationed at Antigua and proper information had been previously dispatched to Halifax.

It was at first presumed, my Lord, the destination of the *Embuscade* was for St. Domingo but in the present situation of the French Islands with a knowledge of our great naval force in the West Indies it is probable the frigate may cruize some time on the American coast.

For several days previous to the departure of the frigate from this port the town was in one continuous scene of riot; the french seamen ranged the streets by night and by day, armed with cutlasses and committed the most daring outrages, whenever they met any of our seamen or even American sailors whom they mistook for ours, they wounded and abused them and even took some on board the frigate where they were detained a considerable time—: and such was the confusion and inefficiency of the police of the city that the interposition of the Magistrates was considerably delayed—at length, my Lord, the persons who were forcibly taken on board the frigate were released.¹

Finding, my Lord, that very false and malicious representations had been made respecting the conduct of the crews of the British vessels, and that the Mayor of the City² had publicly avowed his prejudices in favor of the French nation, I thought it expedient to publish a notification contained in the enclosed paper of the 31st of May for the purpose of manifesting and inculcating a due respect for the public peace and for the laws and constitution of the United States and to point out to the Subjects of the Crown the necessity of their seeking redress for injuries thro' the medium of the laws and where they were to resort for assistance and protection.

I made particular inquiry into the real truth of a charge brought against a British crew, which was said to have occasioned the violence and resentment of the french sailors, and found that an Irish seaman (the refuse of the *Grange's* crew) under the effect of intoxication had struck a French flag flying

¹ The *Anbuscade* had been at Philadelphia from April 25 to June 3. The *Grange*, the British vessel mentioned below, had been captured by her within the capes of Delaware. Id. 90, 100.

² Matthew Clarkson.

as a signal at the mast of an American ship and had trampled it under his feet; the rest of the Grange's crew had disclaimed this act, and these circumstances were well-known to the Master and owners of the American ship, who happened to be the Consignees of the Grange.

I also particularly investigated the character and description of persons apprehended and committed for breaches of the public peace and I was happy to find only two men had been apprehended who could come within the description of British subjects, neither of whom belonged to British vessels but had been employed for a long time in the American trade. I communicated the result of these inquiries to the Mayor of the city and caused it to be fully explained to the public which, I trust has had a good effect—

Your Lordship has been apprized of the several captures made by the French frigate and by the two privateers fitted out at Charles Town—The ship Grange of Liverpool captured by the Embuscade within the Bay of Delaware has been restored by order of the Government of the United States.¹ The locality of situation of two other vessels at the time of their capture viz, the William, Capt. Legget, and the Fanny Capt. Pile, has induced the consignees to apply for restitution to the Federal District Court which is invested with Admiralty powers:—and as some doubts had arisen as to the authenticity of the commissions under which the privateers cruized, the regularity of granting such commissions to vessels under similar circumstances *at any time* much less before Mon. Genet has presented his credentials, it was deemed proper to recommend to the masters of the other captured vessels to apply also to this court for restitution—but they have declined it apprehending there was no prospect of success and that they should only incur additional loss and expence. Some of them, my Lord, entertained an expectation that an official application should be made to the Courts of Law, at the expence of the Crown; in the pursuit of such a measure I certainly did not feel myself justified, especially as I had received no instructions to warrant it, nor were the masters of these vessels to be considered as destitute or distressed subjects of the Crown in a foreign country as they had consignees upon the spot who were competent to make any advances in behalf of the owners to endeavor to obtain the restoration of their property:—In-

¹ American State Papers, I, 147-151.

deed my Lord I should have considered any application to the Courts of Law from whatever quarter it might originate as perfectly inexpedient if I had not been aware of an objection suggested upon a former occasion, viz. that an appeal to the Executive Government could not be made 'till the modes of redress pointed out by the laws of the country had been thoroughly pursued.

I can not but consider everything that has passed in the fitting out and commissioning these privateers—in their making captures—in bringing their prizes into the ports of the United States and proceeding to the sale of them under orders from the french consulate as direct insults offered to the rights of sovereignty of the United States. That these things have a tendency to involve this country in the consequences which may result from an infringement of those principles of neutrality which ought to be observed towards the powers at war;—In this view, my Lord I could not but conceive the Govern^t. of the United States fully competent to the measure of restoring our vessels taken under such aggravated circumstances:—(a measure in which the assertion of its own dignity was materially involved) and that this was the fit and only medium thro' which a restitution should be sought.

A sale of one of the vessels, the ship "William" of Glasgow was made yesterday while the claim of the owners was depending in the District Courts,—the only ceremony persued in this and in other instances has been a condemnation "in the Chancery of the Consulate of the Republic of France" and an order for sale from the same authority.¹

I hope to receive your Ldp's instructions as to the propriety of any official interference in cases of a similar sort and how far and in what cases any application to the Courts of Law here is to be made for restitution of British property at the expence of the Crown.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and obedient sert.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Philad. June 8th, 1793

Mr Bond.

Rec. 15th July.

(No 2)

No. 88.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 3.

Philad^a., June 20th 1793.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Ldp. that two causes of very considerable consequence to the commercial interests of his Majesty's subjects have lately been discussed in two of the Federal Circuit Courts one in S. Carolina, the other in Virginia. In the former case¹ the question was whether the creditor should recover the interest upon his demand during the war and whether the accumulated interest at the end of each year should be allowed. The Court (which consisted of the district judge and one judge of the Supreme Federal Court) was divided—the district Judge was of opinion the interest should cease during the war—the Federal judge held that compound interest should be allowed as long as the parties had mutual dealings viz: till 1777 and that from that time simple interest should be allowed 'till the money should be paid—that the Treaty of Peace placed the claims of the British Cred^s, in the situation they would have been in, if the war had not happened—that interest resulted from the terms of the original contract and the recovery of the full sum due was a positive stipulation of the Treaty of Peace. As the Court was divided no judgment was entered—

In the latter case the following questions were agitated; whether British debts could be recovered in Virginia in which state acts of Assembly existed passed prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to prohibit the recovery—Whether the payments made by the debtors into the loan office under the Act of Oct. 1777 were not to be considered as complete bars to the recovery of so much as had been paid in. Whether the Treaty of Peace should be carried into effect by the United States as the Government of Gt. Britain had not complied with the stipulations made on her part.²

It is necessary to observe to your Ldp that under the Act of Assembly of Oct. 1777 c IX any debtor owing money to a

¹ Apparently the case of Georgia vs. Brailsford, reported in 2 Dallas, 402, 415, and 3 Dallas, 1; see letter of Judge Bee in McRee's Life of Iredell, II, 397, 398.

² This is the case of Ware vs. Hylton (originally Jones vs. Walker) the report of which when it came before the Supreme Court of the United States (which reversed the decision of the Circuit Court), is in 3 Dallas, 199; see Henry's Patrick Henry, II, 470-475.

subject of the Crown might pay the same or any part of it into the Loan office of the state, the certificate of which should be a discharge of the debtor for so much of the debt.

As to the competency of the British creditor to recover the Court was unanimously of opinion that the Treaty of Peace upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution became part of the law of the land and paramount to all local laws and therefore, in virtue of the Treaty, British creditors might maintain suits for debts; in respect to any breach of treaty imputed to G^t. Britain the Court also unanimously held that if any breach did actually exist no notice could be taken of it in a Court of Justice 'till a public declaration to that effect had been made by the Government of the United States: Upon the important point of the payments made into the loan office the judges were divided, two of the judges held that as the law of 1777 had been carried completely into effect, not only before the existence of the Federal Constitution but even previous to the Treaty of Peace the certificate of any payment from the loan office should operate as a discharge of so much of the debt and that no debtor under such circumstances could be made liable to pay a British debt in consequence of the stipulation contained in the Treaty of Peace.

The Chief Justice was of a contrary opinion but judgment was entered in favor of the defendants.

It is presumed my Lord an appeal will be brought in order to obtain the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this point

With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Ldp's most faithful and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed Philad^a. 20th June 1793.

Mr Bond.

(No 3)

Duplicate.

No. 89.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 4.

Philadelphia 25th June 1793

My Lord,

In my letter to your Ldp. of the 20th of June, of which I have now the honor to enclose a duplicate, I informed your Lordship that two cases had lately been discussed in two of the Federal Circuit Courts which were of considerable consequence to the commercial interests of his Majesty's subjects.

As to the cause in Virginia I had then reason to presume, an appeal would be brought in order to obtain the final opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States:—but my Lord I have since obtained more minute information and I am sorry to inform your Lordship the cause before the Court was left totally undecided. The great point respecting the payments made into the loan office was decided in favor of the debtors upon a demurrer by two judges against one:—as I have already stated to your Ldp; but it so happened that in the particular case the sum paid into the loan office was less than the plaintiff's demand, and a jury was sworn to try the issue upon the plea of payment.—Two of the judges being interested in the question forbore to give any opinion on the point of interest during the war—the Chief Justice directed the jury to calculate interest during the war—the jury could not agree—nine were for allowing interest and three were against it—a juror was withdrawn—of course no judgment could be entered. The benefit of an appeal therefore was lost and things remain in Virginia precisely as they were before this important trial began which lasted many days—

With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Ldp's most faithful and most obed. ser^t

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Philad: June 25th 1793

Mr. Bond.

Rec. 18th Aug.

(No 4)

No. 90.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 9

Philad^a. 5th. Aug. 1793.

My Lord,

Several representations having been made to the President of the United States thro' the medium of the French Minister Plen^y. that a British letter of marque ship the *Jane* of Kingston¹ commanded by Capt. W^m. Morgan was increasing her force application was made to his Majesty's Min. in my absence to give assurances that this ship should not depart before the 1st of Aug. in order to give the Government an opportunity of investigating the subject, assurances were accordingly given my Lord and the ship was detained—Instructions were sent on the 30th of July from the War Office (A) directed to the Collector Surveyor and Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia to ascertain what repairs had been made and to report thereon, in consequence of which the officers made their report (B) to the Secretary of War on the 31st of July—who on the same day wrote a letter (C) to his Majesty's Minister Plen^y., requesting he would direct the ship to reduce her force to the situation it was at the time of her arrival etc;—as Mr. Hammond was about to set out for New York, my Lord it devolved upon me to interpose in this business and finding from a conversation I had with the owners of the *Jane* that a manifest inconvenience would attend their compliance with the requisitions contained in the Secretary of War's letter I represented those inconveniences to that gentleman in a letter of the 1st of Aug (D) to which I received an answer on the same day (E) and finding my Lord that the compliance with the requisitions, was indispensable I advised the owner to prevent delay to cause the port holes to be closed which were deemed exceptionable, the four new gun carriages to be put on shore and the additional guns to be dismounted.

I thought it necessary to repair on board the ship when the survey was made and having examined the crew in the presence of the officers of the port to satisfy them they were all British seamen, examination was made into the situation of the repairs and it was deemed that the requisitions as to the reducing the force to the situation it was in at the time of the

¹ See American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 163, 169.

ship's arrival had been complied with—a proper report was thereupon made, and the ship was cleared at the Custom House and permitted to proceed on her voyage—

In comparing the conduct of the Federal Government on this occasion with what lately happened with respect to the fitting out and commissioning a little privateer called the Democrat¹ which was permitted to sail from hence a short time since, it must be allowed the measure of indulgence has not been so impartially dealt out as became the justice of the country—but the fact is, my lord, that the inability of the United States to enforce *any measures* in opposition to the views of the French faction existing here has induced the exercise of a caution, not very favorable to the dignity of the Government, but deemed inevitably necessary—With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faithful and most obedient ser^t.

P. Bond.

Endorsed Philad^a. 5th Aug. 1793.

Mr. Bond.

Rec. 27th Dec.

(No. 9)

No. 91.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 7.

Philad^a. 7th July 1793.

My Lord,

Your Lordship has been apprised of the large investments made by British subjects in the funds of the United States, by which means an essential part of the capital of Gt. Britain is withdrawn from its natural channel and applied to the enhancement of the value of the American stock without which it would never have reached its present price: I have been frequently applied to for the purpose of receiving dividends, due to persons in England and I have very frequent opportunities of knowing the extent to which this unnatural traffic is carried.

A circumstance has lately happened here, my Lord, which if generally known would effectually correct this sort of speculation—: In consequence of some recent failures of some American houses established in Loudon different *speices* of

¹ The *Little Sarah* or *Petite Democrat*; *ibid.* McMaster, II, 112, 114.

stock, belonging as it was supposed to them, because standing in their names has been attached to debts due to persons here tho' it clearly appeared regular transfers of the stock had been made to persons in England, prior to the time the attachments were made:—this has occasioned not only the prevention of any transfer of stock in the names of the purchasers but even the suspension of the payments of the dividends *due*. The inconvenience resulting from this proceeding would I should hope discourage future speculators and at least check a spirit of dispensing British capitals which independent of the consideration of national detriment has been very injurious if not ruinous to individuals.—

The prodigious sales of American lands, made in Europe lately particularly in England have encouraged new attempts to dispose of vast tracts in this country. Many agents are now in Gt. Britain and others are contemplating a voyage hither for this purpose.

I have already had the honor of representing the evils attending these speculations: abstracted from any political idea the purchasers are liable to immense impositions, to vast risque as to the quality and nature of the soil—the remoteness of the lands from population—the danger resulting from the Indian war—and moreover the constant disputes arising from defective titles and disputed boundaries:—Considerations of themselves which if fitly impressed upon men's minds would discourage investments fraught with abundant mischief to those who engage in them, and as a national evil, replete with the most serious consequences—I have the honor to be my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and obed: servt.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed. Philad^a. July 7th 1793—Mr. Bond.

Rec. 18th Aug.

No. 7.

No. 92.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 13.

Philad^a. Sep. 14th 1793.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship a most malignant fever has prevailed some weeks in this city and has excited so

much alarm that unless it be speedily checked all business public and private will be suspended.¹

The prevailing opinion is that the disease was imported from some of the islands but I rather think it a doubtful point; The summer has been uncommonly intemperate—the warm weather began in the month of May—and the heat ever since has been most violent and unremitting; accompanied by frequent showers and by a series of damp weather which instead of relieving the severity of the season served only to add to the oppressiveness of the atmosphere. Hence my Lord I am induced to believe that the prevailing state of the air for near four months was very likely to create such a disease originally—at least the atmosphere was in a disposition calculated to receive contagion and spread it rapidly.

The disease seems to be of that inveterate sort that if it were to get a footing in a great or crowded city or town, the most dreadful consequences might probably issue.

I enclose a pamphlet published here which contains a description of this malignant fever,² and have the honor to be with perfect respect, my Lord, your Lordship's

Most faith: and most obed. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

No. 93.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 14.

Moore Hall³ 10th Oct. 1793

My Lord

In my letter of Sep. 14th from Philadelphia I had the honor to communicate to your Lordship the wretched situation of the city where a malignant fever raged with great fury.

I have for the last three weeks been obliged to take shelter at this place distant about 25 miles from Philadelphia: before I retired from thence the contagion had spread itself to a most alarming degree—it has since extended to every part of the town—the mortality among the inhabitants has increased pro-

¹ The yellow fever; see McMaster, II, 125-134.

² Most likely Dr. Benjamin Rush's *An Enquiry into the Origin of the late Epidemic Fever in Philadelphia*, the most important of the pamphlets on the subject printed before the close of the year.

³ Moore Hall, a stone mansion, still standing in Charlestown, Chester County, was built by William Moore about 1730; Pennypacker, *Historical and Biographical Sketches*, p. 231. Moore was Bond's grandfather.

digiously—and unless some speedy change in the atmosphere happens, those who remain seem devoted to inevitable destruction. For a time my Lord it was supposed the contagion was not communicated but by contact or frequent intercourse with the sick, but it is now allowed that the modes of communication are so subtle and inscrutable that the utmost caution can scarcely guard against infection.

It is scarcely possible to conceive that amidst the cleanliness and refinements of modern living, in a city so airy and so healthy in point of situation as Philadelphia has hitherto justly been esteemed so foul a contagion could have reached so alarming a height—

Its origin has been imputed to the importation of the infection from some of the West India Islands, but my Lord I am inclined to think a series of the most intemperate and unremitting heat for 5 months past has occasioned a strong disposition in the air to create this malignant disease—

Even at this moment the heat of the weather is uncommonly oppressive, the earth is absolutely parched and the seed which has been sown a considerable time scarcely exhibits an appearance of vegetation—

Many of the neighbouring towns and some at a considerable distance have entered into regulations to prevent the introduction of this fatal disease; some of which my Lord, have been carried into effect, at the expense of every principle of humanity—

I most sincerely pray that every part of his Majesty's dominions may be protected against so dreadful a calamity.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's, most faithful and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond

R^t. Hon. Lord Grenville—

Endorsed Moore Hall, 10th Oct. 1793

Mr. Bond.

No. 94.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 15.

Moore Hall Nov. 8th 1793.

My Lord,

It is with great satisfaction I inform your Lordship, that the contagion which raged most violently for ten weeks in

Philadelphia is now considerably abated after having destroyed not less than 4000 of it's inhabitants

A succession of frost and rain caused a material change in the atmosphere and soon occasioned a very perceptible alteration in the malignant nature of the disease, as well as in the severity of its symptoms.

Still, my Lord I am far from thinking this evil entirely subdued—several persons lately who ventured too suddenly into the town have been attacked by the disease and it has proved fatal to some of them. Nor can it be expected that all danger of infection should entirely subside for a length of time:—the air must undergo not only a complete but a continued unre-mitted change and even then, my Lord, much danger is to be apprehended from carelessness and inattention to infected houses and the incautious exposure of the apparel and bedding of the sick.

Certain intelligence has been received that a vessel from Philadelphia bound to one of the Western Islands was met with about the 1st of October after she had been 13 days from the land—that several of the crew were sick on board, and that one of her men had died of this malignant fever. This circumstance, my Lord, naturally excites a just ground of apprehension that every vessel from Philadelphia must approach the port of her destination in a very suspicious situation.

Several of the vessels bound for Gt. Britain and Ireland will take in their cargoes at some distance from the town; indeed some of them have never gone within many miles of it, but they must of necessity have a constant intercourse with the town and with that part of it where the ship wrights reside where the contagion has raged latterly with great severity

With sentiments of the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and most obed^t ser'.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Moore Hall, Nov. 8th 1793.

M^r. Bond.

Rec. 14th Dec.

No. 95.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 16.

Philad^a. 27th Nov. 1793.

My Lord.

I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship a triplicate of my letter of the 8th Nov. and as many of the ships bound for G^t. Britain and Ireland are about to depart from the Delaware, it seems expedient that your Lordship should be informed that in the opinion of the physicians the contagion which proved so fatal to Philad^a. has intirely subsided, the inhabitants of the town to the amount of many thousands who had flown with great precipitation have returned to their houses, for the most part in the confidence of being perfectly safe from the danger of infection :

As the stated period of the meeting of the legislature of the United States as well as of the provincial legislature of Pennsylvania now approaches the governor of this state with a view to quiet the apprehensions of the different members consulted the committee who had the superintendence and care of the sick whose report confirmed the opinion of the physicians that no recent infection had happened for some time and that the legislatures might meet in perfect security—

In consequence of which, my Lord it is expected that the legislature of the United States will assemble here at the stated period which happens on the 2nd Dec. next.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Ldp's most faith. and most obed: serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed Philadelphia 27th Nov. 1793

Mr. Bond.

Rec. 31st Dec.

No. 16

By private conveyance.

No. 96.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 17.

Philad^a. 11th Dec. 1793.

My Lord

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a duplicate of the 27th of Nov. from this place and I beg leave to inform your Lordship that the legislature of the United States as well as the provincial legislature of Pennsylvania assembled here on the 2nd of this month in full confidence that no danger of infection was to be apprehended from the late contagious fever

I have made particular inquiry thro'out the town and am satisfied the disease has entirely subsided—

It is proper however that your Lordship should be informed that the committee of Philad^a. who with infinite humanity superintended the sick and poor while the late calamity prevailed still recommend the indispensable necessity of cleansing and purifying houses, which had been the dwellings of the sick and have also inculcated the expedience of avoiding the sales of beds and bedding used by persons who had been afflicted by the contagion until they are known to be sufficiently aired and cleansed; and the committees of other towns appointed to guard against this infection have prohibited the introduction into their ports of any beds bedding or clothing from Philad^a.

The cargoes of such vessels as are engaged in the trade between Philad^a. and Gt. Britain and Ireland consist for the most part of naval stores lumber and other articles, which are not likely to communicate infection nor do I immediately advert to any species of export from which danger is to be apprehended except furs peltry and cotton: of which there is a considerable quantity laden on board the ship *George Barclay* bound from hence to London, by which vessel this letter is transmitted to your Lordship.—

As the cotton is of foreign growth I have informed the ship owners that I have received no official repeal of the order of the Com^{rs}. of Privy Council for trade etc of the 16th of March 1789, tho' some merchants here have advice from some very respectable correspondents in London that foreign cotton is admissible in American bottoms.

As the furs peltry and cotton have been some time in this city I represented to the owners the delay of quarantine to

which such a cargo might subject their ship, but they presume a bill of health will secure them against any obstruction or delay, tho' I have pointedly declared my opinion to the contrary.

I have the honor to be my Lord, yr Ldp's.

Most faith. and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville

Endorsed. Philad^a. 11th Dec. 1794, [for 1793]. Mr. Bond.

Rec. 23rd Jan. 17th 1794.

No. 17. by private conveyance.

No. 97.

To Lord Grenville.

(Private)

Philadelphia Mar. 10th 1794

My Lord

The interruption of the mails to New York and the uncertainty of correspondence thro' the medium of merchant ships have rendered all communication very irregular and at this time most particularly must be attended with infinite inconvenience.

In every direction in which this country is to be viewed—its situation must be deemed exceedingly critical—critical in respect to the powers at war—critical as to the continuance of peace—and immensely so as to its constitution and government.

The proceedings of a certain faction existing in several parts of the United States during the last summer, were calculated to favor the designs of an enterprising foreign minister who never would have ventured in so gross a manner, to insult the government to which he was appointed, if he had not felt himself secure in the protection of a very formidable party:—The fact is, my Lord, that party actually increases in strength, and as its designs are as hostile to the Constitution of the United States as they are adverse to the interests of G^t. Britain, whatever affects the one materially involves the other—

It is unfortunate, my Lord that the nature of the present war is favorable to the designs of this faction they avail themselves of every opportunity of calumniating the measures of his majesty's government, everything which can be thought

detrimental to G^t. Britain and her allies is announced with tumultuous exaltation. Intrigue falsehood and perseverance are exerted to place the affairs of France in the most prosperous situation for the double purpose of confirming their present adherents and of adding numbers to their party,—in short every species of malignity is brought forward to poison the minds of the people and every fact is tortured to promote an inveteracy against G^t Britain which has already extended itself considerably.

The orders given to his majesty's ships of war etc. to intercept supplies of provision going to France and to her colonies in a state of Blockade, and to confine the carrying trade in American bottoms from the colonies of France to those articles which were formerly permitted, have been tacked to the old ground of complaint, the retention of the posts and the Indian war which is said to result therefrom, and to these is now superadded the suspension of hostilities between Portugal and Algiers, which is imputed to the interposition of G^t. Britain, and ascribed to our desire effectually to destroy the commerce of the United States with the powers of Europe.

But these calumnies, my Lord, are not confined to a faction without doors they have been used in terms of indecent aggravation in the House of Representatives of the United States and urged pointedly to favor a system of discrimination of duties zealously contemplated by the members of a particular State from whom they originate and whose objects extend far beyond mere motives of commercial reform or of regulations of revenue.

The propositions introduced by Mr. Madison were to have been resumed this day—but they gave way to the report of a bill to establish a naval armament, which passed the House of Representatives and provides for a force of 4 ships of 44 guns, and 2 ships of 36 guns.

Many of the members of the House of Representatives who heretofore opposed this plan of discrimination which must end in a war of duties if it should prevail now speak in terms of acrimony of the late measures of his Majesty's government, and without reflecting that the trade of this country suffers under a general regulation which the nature of our contest with France of necessity enforces, they seem to waver between the expedience of preserving tranquillity and the impracticability of opposing the present clamour. They know that the

commerce—the navigation the agriculture of the United States depends upon a friendly intercourse with G^t. Britain, and yet, my Lord without one tried source of productive revenue except the import, is at this time very problematical whether this plan of discrimination may not succeed which will completely cripple the revenue of the country and shake its credit

In the Senate, my Lord, an accession of strength to the anti-federal party has of itself changed the complexion of things there, and the character of moderate cool deliberation which heretofore marked the conduct of that house is not of late so predominant as it was wont to be.

There is a general ferment thro'out the seaports occasioned by the capture and detention of the American vessels in the West Indies; and without being informed of the principles upon which this regulation is founded or of the motives which impelled the measure it seems to require all the energy of the government and all the address of moderate and considerate men to prevent acts of insult and violence which intrigue and faction are endeavoring to promote—

It is in contemplation to fortify many of the harbours of the United States:—the bill brought in for this purpose is in some forwardness and it is confidently asserted that a number of troops to the amount of 15,000 men will be voted.

From every appearance of things upon this continent whether they relate to the designs of an inveterate faction, to the check of a ferocious enemy whose policy since the commencement of hostilities has been to keep a naval force upon this coast, and more especially from the present temper towards G^t. Britain manifested in different great towns upon this continent. I can not restrain my sincere wish that a squadron of his Majesty's ships may shortly appear in these seas—

It is devoutly to be wished, my Lord, that the discretion and prudence of this country may prevail over the mischievous efforts of designing men, but it is really at this moment a very questionable point which party will predominate.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be my Lord, your Lordships most faithful and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

No. 98.

To Lord Grenville.

No. 2.

Philad^a. 17th Apr: 1794.

My Lord,

I beg leave to inform your Ldp. that I have with the approbation of his Majesty's Min: Plen^y. deemed it advisable to recommend it to M^r. Thornton his Majesty's Vice-Consul for Maryland to withdraw himself for the present from his station at Baltimore and he has accordingly repaired to this city.

The violence which has for some time prevailed at Baltimore has of late greatly increased and some very daring threats were thrown out against M^r. Thornton by persons who from their stations in life should have practiced a very different conduct.

It seems my Lord that certain individuals there the friends of a Capt. Barney are greatly incensed at his capture and detention in Jamaica where he is under prosecution for his conduct to a prize master and some British seamen upon whom he rose and rescued his vessel—: as M^r. Thornton was established in the place where the friends of this person reside, their resentment was naturally directed towards him, and he might have been exposed to insult, at least, if he had continued upon the spot, in case the prosecution should terminate in the conviction and punishment of Cap. Barney.

In so relaxed a system of Government little reliance is to be placed upon the protection of laws or the interference of unwilling magistrates It seemed therefore expedient, my Lord, to secure M^r. Thornton's personal safety against any sudden burst of popular intemperance and I flatter myself your Lordship will approve of his temporary retreat.

Many very indecent threats have been used here against M^r. Hammond and myself: I have myself heard menaces against us from knots of street politicians which I have regarded with a very cool indifference.

Sir Charles Knowles as well as M^r. Hamilton the King's consul at Norfolk, have been treated with great insolence, too much commendation can not be bestowed upon Sir Charles for the amazing forbearance and discretion he has exercised during his continuance for so tedious a length of time in that harbor.

As soon as I was informed my Lord that some difficulty had

arisen respecting the discharge of his Majesty's officers and seamen prisoners on board the French squadron in Lynn Haven Bay, I applied to M. la Forest, the French Consul General here—and received assurances from him that he would send immediate orders for the liberation of every prisoner: tho' I have the satisfaction to know all his Majesty's officers have been liberated, I am sorry to find some delay has happened as to the delivery of the seamen which I apprehend has been intentional: if so, my Lord it is most probable their services are requisite to the navigating the merchant ship in which they are dispersed and they will [be] carried off.

I have taken measures to obtain a full explanation of this important business the results of which I shall duly transmit to your Lordship—If I should find there had been an intentional deviation on the part [of] the French consuls from those principles which have governed me in the exchange of prisoners they m[ust] not expect the exercise of a liberality which they [do] not practice.

The French fleet, my Lord, was in Lynn Haven on the 7th inst. the merchant ships collected there am[ount] to above 100 sail, their immediate departure was expected.

The Xibique privateer Sans Culotte which has been [in] this port the whole winter sailed yesterday on a cruize.

With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and obed. sert

P. Bond.

R^t. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Philad^a. Ap. 17th 1794.

M^r Bond.

Private.

No. 99.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad: 17th April 1794.

My Lord.

In my letter of the 10th of this month I had the honor to observe to your Lordship that the party attached to the french interest in this country, had actually increased in strength.

The fermenting the sea port towns excited by the capture and detention of American vessels in the W. Indies has been encouraged by that party and in tumultuous meetings resolu-

tions of a rash and insulting nature have been carried conveying the most opprobrious reflexions upon the conduct of his Majesty's government.

In the House of Representatives of the United States several days were occupied in debate upon a motion introduced there that an embargo be laid on all vessels in the ports of the United States except those employed in the coasting trade or fisheries, this motion was rejected on the 21st of March by a majority of 48 to 46 but on the 26th of March the motion was carried with great dispatch thro' the different branches of the legislature in the shape of a resolution that an embargo for 30 days be laid on all vessels in the ports of the United States whether then cleared out or not, bound to any foreign port or place: no clearance during that time is to be furnished to vessels bound to foreign ports except such as are under the immediate direction of the president, who was authorized to give such instructions to the revenue officers as may appear best adapted to carry the resolution into effect.

From the nature of the contracts for provisions which have been in part executed in the Middle and Eastern States, in behalf of his Majesty's government I should hope supplies of bread and flour, from this country were not relied upon for the support of the king's forces in the W. Indies, but it is expedient that your Lordship should be apprized of these proceedings, the better to be enabled to guard against any inconvenience in the operation of an embargo as it may either affect supplies for the immediate use of the King's forces or for the sustenance of the British colonies in the W. Indies.

The ostensible reason upon which this resolution for an embargo was carried was the necessity for a temporary security to the American navigation until the grounds and extent of the condemnation of their vessels in the W. Indies could be ascertained or explained: from the temper however of those who promoted the measure I am convinced it was their intention by withholding the export of provisions to the W. Indies to retaliate in this mode for the losses which their commerce has sustained, a measure so hastily adopted justifies the suspicion that its operation was vindictively pointed and however it may be glossed over it furnishes abundant cause to direct our views of supplies for his Majesty's colonies in the W. Indies, from the King's dominions, which I trust is practicable; which will not only establish a monopoly of a very advantageous

commerce, but effectually preclude that danger and risque of interruption to which a dependence upon the United States must subject us.

Tho' the embargo, was laid, my Lord, previous to the arrival of the new instructions of the 8th of January the explanation has not had the effect naturally to have been expected; if the mere protection of the navigation had been the real object of the embargo, the repeal of the resolution would have taken place, on the contrary a new resolution has just passed the *House of Representatives* by which the embargo is extended to the 25th of May next

The disposition of the party with whom this measure originates can not be better marked than by the complexion and tendency of other resolves lately introduced from the same quarter: particularly the resolve making provision for the sequestration of all British debts due from American debtors to be paid into the Treasury of the United States as a pledge for Indemnification for losses suffered from ships of war etc—: a resolve framed not only to meet debts already contracted but anticipating the sequestration of property which his Majesty's subjects as consignees or as creditors have in cargoes now about to arrive from Gt. Britain or Ireland. The motive for sequestration has for the present given way to another resolution to interdict all commercial intercourse with his Majesty's subjects so far as respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Gt. Britain or Ireland; after a very warm debate upon this resolution in a committee of the wh[ole] house the question was taken and carried by a majority of 53 to 4[4] and adjournment immediately took place without any further proceeding. There is every reason to presume this resolution w[ill] pass in the House of Representatives but it is supposed it will not be carried in the Senate.

There is unquestionably, my Lord, in the legislature of the United States a party of considerable talents and respectability disposed most anxiously to maintain the principles of a str[ict] neutrality and to avert the horrors of war in which they w[ell] know the very existence of this infantine government would be most fatally implicated—: It is equally certain that in both houses there is a party of extensive influence (in the House of Representatives now avowedly predominant) whose conduct manifests to the most decided disposition to embroil the two countries—

It is very evident that a government constructed as this is becomes too suddenly agitated by popular clamour; there is a defect of means to resist that clamour: There exists no system [of] party, no adherence among individuals to favour the general objects of the government: What reliance can be placed upon the assurance of the amicable disposition of the executive department of this country if upon sudden impressions made from loose and inaccurate reports before facts can be ascertained or explanations can be required, legislature thinks fit to pursue measures replete with men[aces] and with insult, when those who profess their desire to maintain peace throw weight into the scale of their opponents by admitting that indignities have been offered to the United States and that G^t. Britain has grossly violated the laws of nations:—When some of the most temperate men in both houses put a breach with G^t. Britain upon the single ground of expediency, they avow on their part that a cause of war exists but that it is dangerous at this time to commence hostilities.

I have taken the liberty of mentioning these things to your Lordship to show upon what a precarious ground we are now placed, when those whose conduct has been the most moderate are obliged to yield in a certain degree to the tumultuous voice of a faction I use the term faction because I am satisfied the clamours of certain individuals are advanced far beyond the opinions and wishes of the mass of the people in these Middle States, at least, where a due regard is paid to the blessings of peace and to the continuance of a friendly intercourse with G^t. Britain—

A disposition is too prevalent in a great number of American traders to force every channel of commercial profit at every risque and to exclaim against every resistance attended with serious loss; clamour is of course excited and the tumult of a few disappointed persons is held forth as the voice of the people.

The extensive credits given by the British merchants to American traders, will, as they are now dealt out, constantly leave vast sums due to G^t. Britain—when any occasion of jealousy or alarm prevails this circumstance will infallibly be converted into an engine of political menace:—the influence it had upon a former occasion can not be forgotten—The effect it has had in particular districts of the United States from the period of the Peace to the present moment is severely felt: the

same influence now actuates the conduct of crafty clamorous individuals:—and unfortunately some of the representatives of the people have so far departed from the dignity of their station as to favor measures at variance with every principle of national justice and most fatal to the character and credit of the country—

Upon the first point I need only observe my Lord that we possess the means of exertion to secure the navigation of G^t Britain against intrusions, and to prevent illicit traffic:—As to the other point, the extensive credit given by our merchants, I trust, my Lord, the measures now in agitation here will have one good effect in restraining it within fit limits: Convinced as I am, my Lord, that it has always operated dangerously to the political as well as commercial convenience of G^t. Britain it were to be wished that in future credit may be so regulated as to convert the mode of dealing into ready money contracts— or to establish factories here under the care of agents who might dispense merchandize as it arrives, upon negotiable engagements—When our merchants reflect that their own benefits as well as the political interests of the Kingdom seem involved in this necessary modification of their commerce with the United States, they will be convinced of the propriety of adopting it. When the danger of continuing the traffic as it now stands is known and contemplated it could not be expected that G^t. Britain is to be involved in a war because the payment of debts may be withheld—and our merchants will have less reason than ever to look for indemnity from Government, after the warning they have had.

I beg leave to enclose to your Lordship the act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States which passed on the 20th of March—and the act to provide the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines and for other purposes: the motion brought forward to raise 15 regiments of auxiliary troops passed in the negative and the gentleman who introduced it then moved another proposition in order to take the sense of the house whether at this time any extraordinary provision for the security of the country be necessary; this proposition was referred to a committee of nine members to report a plan by which the force of the United States may be regulated in the most effectual manner: whether the plan will be confined to the embodying the militia of the different states in certain proportions or will extend to the raising an additional regular force is not yet determined.

I also enclose to your Lordship the printed resolutions to which I have referred in this letter the one making provision for the sequestration of debts due to the King's subjects, the other prohibiting all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the King's subjects so far as it respects articles of the growth or manufacture of G^t. Britain or Ireland.

I have the honor to be my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and most obed. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Philad^a. Ap. 17th 1794.

Mr. Bond.

Private

No. 100.

To Lord Grenville.

Philadelphia 28th Ap: 1794

My Lord.

In my letter of the 18th of this month, I had the honor to inform your Lordship that a resolution for the continuance of the embargo 'till the 25th of May passed the Senate on that day;—it was immediately approved by the President.—In whatever light this measure may be considered it is sufficient to excite a very serious reflexion upon the critical situation in which his Majesty's colonies in the W. Indies stand in relation to their commerce with the United States and the supplies of provisions to be drawn from this continent:—

Tho' there is some reason to apprehend the islands of St. Xpheres¹ and Antigua which have few internal resources may experience some degree of scarcity as well as some of the garrisons in the island of St. Domingo in the possession of his Majesty's forces, it is to be hoped the operation of this embargo may not be generally inconvenient:—

It is plain my Lord, that the disposition of those with whom the measure originated is hostile to G^t. Britain,—their whole influence is exerted to promote the interests of France, we have nothing to expect from their candour but we should be guarded against the evil effects of their inveteracy—

The policy which directs the encouragement of the agri-

¹ St. Christopher's, or St. Kitt's.

culture and commerce of his Majesty's dominions can not be better exerted than at this moment: it will have this certain tendency, that it will teach the people of this country that their staples are not indispensable to the subsistence of our islands, and will silence this ground of threat, so formidable in the opinions of many—

It seems a fortunate circumstance my Lord, that Government is at this moment in possession of a quantity of corn which it may be deemed eligible to convert into flour, for the supply of our islands:—the only difficulty results from the time, necessary to effectuate such a plan, which if it could be seasonably accomplished would be attended with infinite advantage; and eventually the mischief contemplated by the embargo, would recoil, with some force, upon the commerce and agriculture of the United States.

The bill introduced into the House of Representatives “to suspend the importation of certain goods wares and merchandize,” of which I have the honor to enclose a copy to your Lordship, passed the House of Representatives by a considerable majority—it was that day discussed in the Senate, and on the question being * * * for the third reading of the Bill it was lost by the casting [vote] of the Vice President—it appeared however, my Lord, that in discussing the different clauses of the bill there was a majority of three members thro' out against the [bills]

The resolution that provision be made by law for the sequestration of all British debts has not yet been proceeded upon—but if the measure should ever reach the stage of a bill in the House of Representatives it is * * * probable it would experience the same fate in the Senate which has attended the bills to suspend the Importation of goods etc.

The enclosed letter, my Lord, dated this day is the production of a Mr. New one of the members of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia:—it is not necessary my Lord, to make any further remark upon it, than to [say] it contains the principles of the party to which he is attached most pointedly and unequivocally expressed:—the letter is * * * distributed among the constituents of this member. When it is considered, my Lord, that every measure * * * to embroil the two countries has originated with this * * * and has been successful in the House of Representatives, * * * in the single instance where such measure have

* * * effectually resisted, in the Senate the majority in favor of conciliation was so very small—the establishment of * * * good understanding between G^t. Britain and the United States rests upon a most precarious footing.

With sentiments of perfect respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and obed^t. serv^t.

P. Bond.

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Endorsed Philad^a. 28th April, 1794.

M^r. Bond.

Rec. 12th June

Private

By Cap: Redman of the ship *Britania*

No. 101.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad^a. 20th Sep. 1794.

My Lord,

In the absence of his Majesty's Min. Plen^y. who has been for some time at New York, it becomes my duty to inform your Lordship that a very alarming and dangerous insurrection has lately been excited in the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in this state,—and at this time continues.

Ever since the Excise Laws were passed a strong and ungovernable disposition to oppose the execution of them has shown itself in most of the Western States—many acts of outrage have been committed, the officers of the Revenue have been abused and threatened, as well as such of the peaceable inhabitants of the country who manifested a desire to conform to the laws.

But in the month of July last, my Lord, the marshal of the district of Pennsylv^a. having been sent into the distant counties to execute the process of the District Court against defaulters, under the Excise laws was opposed in the exercise of his official duties by a party of men, disguised: was fired upon—and having taken refuge in the house of the Inspector of Revenue, the house was attacked and after some resistance. was surrendered to the assailants by whom it was immediately burnt to the ground:—The marshal was seized and conveyed

by the insurgents, to some distance where for the absolute preservation of his life, he was forced into a stipulation to forbear the service of the process; and finally, with the inspector of the Revenue was obliged, by a dreary and circuitous route thro' Virginia, to proceed to the seat of Government.

On the 7th of Aug. my Lord, the President of the United States issued his proclamation declaring these counties to be in a state of insurrection against the laws—the expediency of calling forth the militia to suppress the existing combinations and commanding the insurgents to disperse before the first day of the present month.

It is material to observe, my Lord, that in the counties where the insurrections prevail as well as in some others, committees of safety had been appointed, and a systematic resistance to the Excise Laws seems to have been deliberately resolved upon.

Many men of considerable influence in their counties so far from endeavoring to effectuate a reasonable compromise with the Government have proceeded to acts of most arbitrary violence particularly in and near the town of Pittsburg—by banishing several persons of character, whose correspondence having been taken forcibly from the common mail and examined, they were declared advocates for the Excise Laws, and of course held forth in an odious light.

A general meeting of the people of the counties west of the mountains Monongahela River, on the 14th of Aug. was announced—to which delegates from the counties of Westmoreland Washington Fayette and Allegheny were appointed.

The Government of the United States as well as of the state of Pennsylvania individually having appointed commissioners to confer with certain leading characters in the Western counties, a deputation was named for the purpose at the meeting on the Monongahela River (at Parkinson's Ferry) on the 14th of Aug. [which] had formed a committee consisting of 60 members.

The conference began on the 20th Aug. at Pittsburg, the [committee] of conference consisted of deputies from the four counties of Penn^a. just mentioned as well as from the county of Ohio in Virginia, the Conference continued until the 23rd of August.

The Com^{rs}. on the part of the Government of the United States expressed their desire to know what local accommodations were wanting to make the execution of the Excise Laws

convenient to the people—to concert proper means to restore harmony and go[od] order to bury what had passed in oblivion, and to unite with the Com^{cc}. of Conference in endeavors to secure peace and happiness to the country. They apprized the deputies that they were not authorized to suspend the laws or to offer any assurances or even hope that the Act would be repealed:—on the contrary they declared their private opinion, that the National Councils tho' they might endeavor to conciliate every part of the community by local accomodation to persons who respect the laws, would sternly refuse every indulgence to those, who accompany their requests with threats and resist the public authority by force—that the inevitable consequence of further resistance must be military coercion, which if it *must* be employed was their choice and not the wish of the President of the United States; they concluded by saying they had no authority to enter into a Conference on the subject after the 1st of Sep. and declared no indulgence would hereafter be given to any offence to be committed against the United States.

The deputies were satisfied the Com^{rs}. had gone as far as they could expect and having waved any discussion as to the nature of [the] tumultuous acts whether they were treasonable or amounted only to a Breach of Peace; of course whether the President * * * a Constitutional power to call upon the force of the Union to suppress them, declared it was their object to compose the disturba[nce] and required of the Com^{rs}. to state their propositions in detail, upon which, tho' they were not authorized to give a definitive answer * * * the sense of the people upon the great question of acceding to the [laws], it was in their opinion the interest of the country to accede, and so they should report to the general committee.

The Com^{rs}. on the part of the United States then declared what assurances of submission would be deemed satisfactory and in detail explained the engagements they had power to make.

They required the persons composing the General Committee [on] or before the first day of September explicitly to declare their submission to the laws of the United States, and that they will not oppose the Execution of the Excise Laws—that they explicitly recom. * * * an acquiescence in the Execution of these Acts and that no violence injuries or threats be offered to the person or property of any officer of

the United States or to persons complying with the laws; that they declare their determination to support the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and individuals:—That measures be taken by meetings in Election Districts, or otherwise to ascertain the sense of the people to submit to these laws, and that satisfactory assurances be given to the Com^{rs}. that the people have so submitted on or before the 14th day of September:—If a full and perfect compliance with these requisitions shall take place, the Com^{rs}. declared they had power to promise and engage, that no prosecution for any treason or indictable offence committed within that survey shall be commenced previously to the 10th day of July next or prosecuted, if there shall then be a general and sincere acquiescence in the execution of those laws a general pardon shall follow excepting such persons who shall in the meantime obstruct or attempt to obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States or aid or abet therein; and as the commencing prosecutions under the Excise Laws, at a distance from the place where the delinquents reside, had been urged as a grievance, the Com^{rs}. stated that as Congress had, by a late act authorized the State Courts to take cognizance of offences against the Excise Laws, the President had resolved to direct suits against the delinquents to be prosecuted there; if it should be found upon experiment, that local prejudices or other causes do not obstruct the faithful ministrations of justice—of which he must be the judge—that certain beneficial arrangements should be made for adjusting delinquencies and prosecutions for penalties, now pending to be made and communicated by the officers appointed to carry the Excise Laws into effect.

The Com^{rs}. from the State of Penn^a. made no essential difference in their stipulations except in the single instance of requiring the Com^{rs}. of Conference to sign an instrument expressing that they will, at all times be obedient to the laws and submit to them to which the Com^{rs}. of Conference objected—as the signing an instrument of this sort would have the appearance of recognizance and of their having broke the Peace; whereas they were desirous to be considered as well affected to the peace of the country and as coming forward, not only in behalf of those who had broke the Peace, but of the great body of the country who have organized themselves in Com^{tees}. in order to preserve the public peace—They observed

that what the Com^{ee}. of 60 may do must remain with themselves, they should make report to them of the propositions.—

When the propositions were laid before the Com^{ee}. of 60 very warm debates ensued the violent party contended that resistance to the Excise was not only a duty but that it was practicable in the situation of the country to render the opposition effectual, that the only article requisite to ensure a happy issue was arms, they wanted neither numbers nor courage and that the militia to be sent against them would furnish arms:—It was at length after much debate determined that the question whether the people approved of the propositions of Government should be taken by ballot to prevent undue influence.—The result of this important business is not yet known here but as the leaven of sedition seems to be very much extended and the public stores at Pittsburg as well as in a town in Maryland have been recently threatened the militia to the number of 15[00] draughted from this and the neighboring states have been ordered to march and a large body of horse as well as foot are now on the way towards the Western counties.

At first my Lord thro' some irregularity in the orders, or in the manner of executing them or perhaps from a dislike to the * * * the quota of militia required of this state was not assembled with that alertness which the exigency of the case seemed to require:—

The legislature of the State of Penn^a. having been convened, modifications of the militia laws have been made and tempting bounties have been held forth to [volunteers] to join defective corps:—It is however to be observed that great numbers of people of condition and character who knew the [value] of order and of good Government have freely turned out upon this occasion to support the laws:—but my Lord, it is too plain that very serious and threatening schisms exist in the very body of the country—the favorite principle of equality is promulgated by designing men, who aim at overthrowing the Government which they [ca * * *] arbitrary and corrupt:—This is a crisis in the affairs of the United States—a temporary suppression of this revolt *may* happen but the establishment of a national force to strengthen the hands of the Executive party can alone secure the existing form of Government, at present the system is too relaxed to promise either respectability or duration.—With sentiments of the most per-

fect respect I have the honor to be your Ldp's most faith. and obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Endorsed. Philad^a. 20th Sep. 1794.—Mr Bond

Rec. 22nd Oct. (No 36)

by private conveyance.

No. 102.

To Lord Grenville.

Philad^a. 23rd Nov. 1794.

My Lord,

It is so long since we have had a direct opportunity of writing to England with that security which conveyances by the king's packets afford that my communications have not been so frequent as either my duty or my personal respect for your Lordship requires.

In the expectation of finding a secure conveyance I write this letter which I trust will reach England in safety.

Tho' we are not precisely informed of the progress of the negotiation now pending between Gt. Britain and the United States the degree of confidence with which many people here speak of the probable result of it excites a conjecture that no material defalcation from the demands of the United States is expected this side the water, but that America is not only to receive a full indemnity for recent claims but to derive infinite advantage from the arrangement of a commercial treaty:—

It certainly is not the interest of Gt. Britain nor can it ever be her disposition to wage war with the United States unless inevitable necessity should urge the measure, and in the present state of Europe that necessity must be of the most insuperable kind that could urge us to increase the number of our enemies and involve the nation in that load of expence and inconvenience which must be produced by so extended a war.

It is therefore, my Lord a subject of infinite satisfaction to every considerate man to seek a fair or reasonable adjustment of subsisting differences which the present negotiation promises.

However desirable the accomplishment of that object may be, it ought not to be expected that in effectuating it a sacrifice

is to be made of essential interests, nor will a desire of accommodation on our part originating in motives of immediate policy lead to a temporary indulgence the withdrawing of which may eventually excite new jealousies, on the part of the United States.

It has always been a favorite object in the contemplation of the United States to obtain a free intercourse with our West India Islands and to be permitted to carry the produce of this country as well as return cargoes in their own vessels, a benefit which as it originated in colonial connexion ceased when the dependance of the mother country upon America was dissolved.

I have heretofore, my Lord, submitted my sentiments upon this interesting subject to the consideration of Government, and from authentic documents formed tables which are to be found in the report of the Lords of the Com^{co}. of Privy Council for Trade etc. of the 28th. Jan 1791. I ascertained these facts that in a certain specified number of years previous to the American war the tonnage of G^t. Britain employed out of the port of Philad^a. was not equal to a $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the tonnage employed out of and owned in this port—and that the tonnage of G^t. Britain then, so employed was only in the proportion of 2 to 11—to the tonnage of Penn^a. and the other twelve colonies combined then so employed.

These tables also ascertained this fact that in 3 specified years subsequent to the Peace, the tonnage of Gt. Britain employed out of this port was within one fifth part of the tonnage of all the United States combined so employed—

The observation resulting from these statements is that the Americans as colonists enjoying a free access to our W. India Is. in common with all other subjects of the king were enabled by their contiguity, and by the cheap rate of their outfit, *nearly* to monopolize the navigation thither and in return to this continent;—but as soon as the separation took place, these states being excluded from a participation in the carrying trade, the ships of G^t. Britain crowded their rivers, so that in one of the greatest commercial ports, the British tonnage there employed for 3 given years, subsequent to the war was nearly equal to all the tonnage of the 13 states employed in the port during the same period:—and I think this may be taken as the average proportion thro'out this continent.

It is true my Lord, that in a short time afterward, the pro-

portion of tonnage was not so favorable to Gt. Britain, but this falling off antecedent to the present war was imputed to the discrimination of duties, between American and foreign ships which deprived us of an essential share of cargoes of raw materials to Gt. Britain and Ireland and of our manufactures * * * in return; and now by the shameful equipment of * * * many French privateers in many ports of the United States, the British tonnage in these seas is diminished almost to nothing:—but these, my Lord, are adventitious matters. We have the means of rectifying the former inconvenience and peace will obviate the latter difficulty—counter regul[ations] are within our power—if this discrimination of duties be persisted in—and when the present war shall cease, the same opportunities of advantage which heretofore existed in favor of our navigation must inevitably recur.

I have said thus much, my Lord, to introduce one remark, that however present exigencies may justify a temporary indulgence, any limitation of tonnage which is to stand as an article of permanent compact between the two countries will not avail as a means of restraining the American traders in the participation of this beneficial commerce: If the size of the vessels be limited, the numbers (from the facility of equipping vessels in the Eastern States particularly) will *soon* be increased in proportion to the restriction *on* the tonnage. This commerce was almost confined to vessels owned in the American provinces before the war; and for the same causes, which have undergone no change by the separation, it will return to the American traders, as soon as the existing impediments are done away—

It seems indispensable at this very interesting moment, my Lord, to make some temporary regulations, to secure to the inhabitants of his Majesty's islands, and to the King's garrisons in the W. Indies a regular and competent supply of provisions;—if the occasional proclamations of his Majesty's governors, in cases of emergency be not deemed competent to this purpose—should any further regulation be adopted, it ought not to be expected, that it should exist any longer than the necessity which impels it exists; the regulation, therefore, whatever it may be, will be so cautiously framed, that little cause of discontent can prevail when the period shall arrive which will enable us to resume old rules and strict principles upon the exercise of which, the safety of our naviga-

tion and the consequent importance of our commerce absolutely depend—

Perhaps, my Lord, the establishment of one or more free ports in our islands, as much to windward as possible would be a fit expedient—; by limiting the duration of the free port, to a fixed period, the American traders could not complain of the interruption of that partial intercourse when the limited time should expire; perhaps it may be *then* found right to continue the indulgence in this way; or under some new modification—; or perhaps means may be devised of making such an establishment so useful to our own navigation and commerce as to derive more extensive benefits from it, than the mere supply to our islands. But this must depend upon experience which will soon point out the propriety or impropriety of continuing the establishment, the practicability of extending it beneficially, or the necessity of dissolving it altogether.

When *free ports are* established the produce of this country may be there deposited, the produce of our islands too, to a certain extent, will find a mart there and be mutually sold or bartered. The merchants of our different islands will naturally resort thither for a supply, in seasons of scarcity.

If a direct intercourse with all our islands, were to be permitted, the danger would be that a much greater portion of our commerce would fall into the hands of the American traders than it is our interest to surrender or than the exigency of the case calls for:—In making a fit regulation to provide for present exigencies it is not necessary that we should go beyond the line by which the purpose is to be effected, or that we should extend it to our own detriment.

A direct intercourse too might habituate the inhabitants of our islands to look too much to this new mode of supply;—relying upon which they might not only neglect the culture, upon which they now depend, for a certain portion of what they consume, but might divert the supplies from G^t. Britain and Ireland, out of their natural course and transfer them into the hands of strangers—

Besides, my Lord, it is neither necessary nor politic, that a too free intercourse should be permitted with people whose animosities against G^t. Britain have rather increased than diminished, and whose known and avowed political tenets are directly at variance with the principles of our excellent constitution, and form of Government.

I have often thought, my Lord that if at the period of the Peace the American states had been put upon a common footing with all other foreign nations we should have understood each other better than we do, and the little causes of commercial jealousies, which have happened might not have prevailed—

Great as the indulgence is which this country has experienced, it has only served to render the American traders more eager to have it extended, and as [I] have heretofore observed to your Lordship, “a disposition is too prevalent among them to force every channel of commercial profit at every risque—: and to exclaim against every resistance attended with serious loss—clamour is of course excited and the tumult of a few disappointed persons is held forth as the voice of the people.

It has been the occasion of serious concern to me, my Lord, that the necessity which gave birth to the different orders of his Majesty in council, to impede supplies to our enemies, and to restrain an irregular commerce beneficial to them and most injurious to us—and the manner in which those orders were executed, involved the fair trader in loss and inconvenience indiscriminately with those who were forcing an illicit traffic.

From every inquiry I have been able to make on this subject, and from the opportunities my local residence gave me, I have no difficulty in pronouncing, that the scope of the American trade to the French West India Islands, afforded probable cause of general seizure and scrutiny:—and that the only ground of exception which the fair trader can take proceeds from our having tolerated an intercourse with the French Islands, for some time, after hostilities commenced, and our having suddenly interdicted the commerce, without a sufficient notice given to those who were engaged in it.

It is not necessary, my Lord, to discuss the meaning of the term *contraband* or how far the exigencies of nations have obliged them to extend it to articles of almost every description: It is sufficient for the purpose to say, that upon a fair investigation it will turn out, that a great proportion of the vessels and cargoes captured came within one or other of the predicaments of American vessels having the goods of an enemy on board—or contraband articles found in American vessels—of American vessels engaged in carrying supplies to places belonging to our enemies in a state of blockade,—or of American vessels in a time of war, found in the exercise of a com-

merce, which the french did not admit in times of Peace; to which last point the exception taken by the fair trader to our having tolerated the intercourse and suddenly interdicted it *alone* applies:—

If these things should be ascertained upon a due and careful examination of the subject, much of the clamour which has been excited here, must fall to the ground—and America can have little reason to complain of the exercise of rights founded in the acquiescence of nations and justified by the common exigency of the moment:—Indeed, my Lord, all clamour upon this point must be deemed premature, at least if there be any meaning in a favorite principle inculcated by very high authority in this country, that there can be no grant of complaint of the denial of justice until it has been sought for thro' every tribunal even to the last appeal:—

Upon the subject of appeals, my Lord, it has been suggested that the American merchants were deprived of the opportunity of entering them, because they were unable to obtain the requisite security to prosecute appeals. Whether this be the fact applied to *condemnations* I will not pretend to say—but thro' the same medium from whence I derived very material explanations as to the real merits of American prize causes in our islands, I have learnt that in every case of *acquittal*, in one particular court much complained of, where the libellants appealed no instance has occurred where the American owners have failed to procure security; and for sums to which the treble costs, for which the appellant is to answer in case the sentence should be affirmed bore no sort of proportion.

But, my Lord, the liberality and justice of G^t. Britain have interposed, to restore the right of investigating every pretension and claim which had been forfeited thro' lapse of time; and things are now put into a train which will quickly [determine] whether the ground of arrest and detention were or were not justifiable.

It then becomes a very natural question, my Lord, whether this candor in his Majesty's government towards America is the result of reciprocal justice on the part of this country towards us?—Whether the immense debts of our merchants carry a better prospect of recovery after 11 years? Whether fair principles of neutrality in this critical conflict are rightly and effectually observed—in dealing out the same measure of protection to us which is extended to our enemies? in short

whether the Government or the people manifest a propensity to dispense equal goodwill and similar good offices to us, as to our enemies—?

Sorry I am to say, my Lord, that in the Southern States the spirit of protraction and abridgement of interest stand pretty much as they did, without any material deviation from that original system which has involved our merchants in so much disappointment and loss: and I am more and more convinced that if ever fit atonement be made, it is to be expected only thro' the medium of the legislature, an expectation of a very precarious sort.

As to the exercise of a fair or efficient course of neutrality—the destruction of our commerce by swarms of picaroons fitted out under the very eye of some of the individual governments and the almost constant evasions of claims for the restitution of our vessels illegally taken furnish sad testimony of the inefficiency of the laws and of the unwillingness of officers intrusted with particular duties. In point of commercial detriment to us, it makes no sort of difference whether the injury arise from a disposition in the government to favor our enemies or from real imbecility or supineness in its officers to enforce its decrees.

Upon the last point, my Lord, we have had too many recent proofs of the disrespect exhibited by some of the State Governments of the languor of the general government and of the malevolence of the people wherever it could be exhibited even against officers of high rank and consideration in the King's service, to expect in these times either the manifestation of goodwill or the exertion of good offices towards any subject of the crown.

I lament exceedingly that things are in this situation. We certainly have a claim upon this country for a return of the justice and liberality we practice towards it. The balance of commercial benefit is already vastly in favor of the United States, the present moment does not seem to furnish pretensions to any new indulgence.

There is scarcely a direction, my Lord, in which we can view the United States that does not present them in the light of a country aiming at competition with us in matters which effect our best interests:—The material benefit we derive from them results from their furnishing us with raw materials which we convert into profitable articles of manufacture which they con-

sume. Even in this respect, there is a reciprocal benefit to this country in the preference and liberal price we pay for their raw materials, in the peculiar quality and cheapness of the manufactures we send them and above all in the infinite accommodation in point of credit which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

But it is unquestionably the fact, my Lord, [that this country,] tho' but an infant rival is the avowed rival of Gt. Britain: the United States, for instance, are eagerly endeavoring to increase their own population to the diminution of the population of Gt. Britain.

They are endeavoring to promote manufactures in which we are beneficially employed, and every device is practiced to decoy useful artificers from the country which gave them birth, and has the best claim to the exertion of their labour and of their talents.

They are jealous of our extended navigation and expanded commerce and are striving by all possible means to diminish the consequence of the one upon which the other so much depends. They employ our seamen and by the temptation of enormous wages and the security which a neutral flag affords them seduce from their natural allegiance a great number of this useful race of men, at a time when their king and country stand much in need of their best services:—

And availing themselves of the identity of language successfully evade scrutinies by deceptions as to locality of birth which no other nation *can* attempt.—

In holding out objects of precarious speculation, individuals of high rank and consequence in these states practice very gross enormities, and the examples of the wealthy in England who have entered into American land investments, is daily making a progress among persons of lesser means, who are not only transferring their capitals hither, but with their capitals, their affections for a new government, the operations of which are as yet untried and its duration very problematical.

To secure the success of sales of immense tracts of land, charts and descriptions, artfully prepared and with all the solemnity of official attestations are sent forward and consignments to persons of influence in great trading towns in G^t. Britain and Ireland, who being interested by the benefit they are to derive from the sale naturally exert themselves zealously in the disposal of them —

Having been early apprised of this traffic, my Lord, I for-

mally made the necessary communications to Government as to the extent of the evil which is now immensely increased in so much that whole ranges of stony mountains tops and dreary barren wastes have been surveyed returned and patented for the mere purpose of sale to unwary strangers

This shameful trade is carried on to such a degree, that men of respectability here do not hesitate to pronounce it a disgrace to their national character.

It is a great misfortune my Lord that the intercourse between the two countries leads to so many impositions on the credulity of those who having too great a stock of faith or of money or of both too easily become the victims of these plausible impostors.

It would be an act of public utility as well as of private benefit to restrain these sales under certain regulations of this sort, that as great frauds had been practiced it should be penal to offer foreign lands either at public or private sale unless the documents of the title were accompanied by a fit attestation that the lands were of a merchantable quality and as to intrinsic value bear a certain proportion to the price demanded for them—

There never was a period which required more constant attention to the Execution of the laws which prevent the enticing of artificers to go into foreign countries, which impose forfeitures on artificers who shall go out of his majesties dominions to exercise or teach their trades to foreigners, and shall not return upon notice given them by persons authorized for that purpose:—the penalties which are imposed upon persons contracting with or seducing artificers might be increased and extended to all handicraftsmen and labourers as well as individuals of every description—

The spirit of migration has gone forth, my Lord, it is assisted and encouraged not only by shipowners and shipmasters engaged in the passenger trade but by societies formed here, to encourage emigrants, at the head of which are extensive landholders who by this adventitious increase of the population of this country effectually secure rapid and enormous fortunes.

This influx of emigrants from England into the United States naturally excites an alarm, that great quantities of money will be brought out of the kingdom and enforces the expediency of a most scrupulous attention to prevent the

exportation of the current coin of the realm which appears to me, my Lord, to be a serious and increasing evil.

I cannot conclude this letter, my Lord without adverting *shortly* to some particular objects which as they were not provided for by the Treaty of Peace, may be, very properly, introduced into any new compact which may be formed between the two countries.—

1. The restoring the proof and authentication of British debts to the old mode which prevailed during the dependance of America upon Gt. Britain or substituting some mode of proof equally convenient to the creditors

2. The subjecting lands to the payment of British debts, which species of property being *now* in some of the states exempt from execution is the cause of infinite evasion and delay—

3. The doing away the corruption of blood which took place in consequence of the attainder of the loyalists for their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, a matter which as it stands at present, may be productive of infinite loss and inconvenience to the descendants of the loyalists.—I have taken the liberty of trespassing upon your Lordship's patience at this time, from a conviction of the importance of the different subjects to which I have alluded, and an assurance that these communications will be received with that liberality and consideration I have ever experienced from your Lordship. With sentiments of the most perfect respect I have the honor to be my Lord your Lordship's most faithful and most obed. ser^t.

P. Bond.

Endorsed, Philadelphia 23rd Nov. 1794.

M^r. Bond.

Rec. 15th February

THE MANGOURIT CORRESPONDENCE IN RESPECT TO
GENET'S PROJECTED ATTACK UPON THE FLORIDAS,
1793-94.

The following correspondence of Mangourit, the French consul at Charleston, with the minister Genet in the years 1793 and 1794, consists of transcripts from the originals, made by Genet's successors, Fauchet and the other members of the commission. These copies were sent to France, and are now in the Archives des Affaires Étrangères, in the series États-Unis, Supplement, Vol. 5, Document 9. This one document includes all the Mangourit correspondence here printed. It has seemed best to treat the document as a unit, although it is obvious that the arrangement of letters in it is sometimes chronologically incorrect. In the absence of the original letters, it is unsafe to attempt to place some of them, partly because of possible mistakes of the copyist in dating the letter; partly because of Mangourit's own inexact use of the Revolutionary calendar; and partly because some of the documents are without date, and their position in the original arrangement may be helpful in defining their period. In the notes attention is called to the more important mistakes of arrangement.

The Mangourit correspondence is followed by a number of illustrative documents selected from the Archives des Affaires Étrangères, in the series in which they are cited. In addition, material for the study of the episode may be found in the following places:

Report of American Historical Association, 1896, I, pp. 930-1107 (Genet's projected attack upon Louisiana in 1793 and 1794).

American Historical Review, II, 474; III, 490, 650.

American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 309, ff., 426, 449, *et passim*.

American State Papers, Indian Affairs, I, 500, *et passim*.

Draper Collection, Georgia Alabama and South Carolina Papers (State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

Draper Collection, King's Mountain MSS., Hammond Papers.

Journal of André Michaux, in *Proceedings of American Philosophical Society*, 1889.

DeWitt, *Thomas Jefferson, Étude Historique sur la Démocratie Américaine*, Paris, 1861 (Selections from Genet's correspondence).

Aulard, *Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut Public*, I, 361, 393, 478.

Claiborne, *Mississippi*, 152-153, note.

Stevens, *Georgia*, II, 401.

Sherwood, *Georgia Gazeteer*.

Ramsay, *South Carolina*.

Haywood, *Tennessee*.

Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*, IV, 151, 193.

McMaster, *History of the People of the United States*, II, 141.

Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, VII, 515.

The newspapers of the time also contain additional material on the attempts of Genet. The correspondence of the Governor of East Florida with the Spanish government would doubtless afford valuable information were it accessible.

The expedition to which these documents refer, was a part of the plan of the French Government to secure Louisiana, the Floridas and Canada, and to come into intimate relations with the frontiersmen of the Mississippi Valley, in the beginning of the European wars of the French Revolution. The movement in its inception was connected with a desire to cooperate with the Spanish-American agitator Miranda in fomenting a revolt of all Spanish America; but this soon shrank to the more modest project of starting such a revolt by freeing Louisiana and the Floridas. Genet's instructions show how fundamental this desire was in the American policy of France. On his arrival at Charleston, April 8, 1793, he found an efficient lieutenant in Michel Ange Bernard de Mangourit,¹ who had been nominated as consul at that port, March 2, 1792. Mangourit was born at Rheims in 1752. He was consul successively at Charleston, in the Valais, and at Ancona. He was one of the founders of the "Société des Antiquaires de France," and was the founder of the "Héraut de la Nation." After Genet's fall he was recalled. A draft of instructions for Mangourit as chargé d'affaires to the United States, dated August 6, 1796, is in the French archives.²

Genet and Mangourit at once came into intimate relations with Governor Moultrie, of South Carolina, and on Genet's departure for Philadelphia, the consul proceeded to initiate a plan for an advance upon East Florida by the aid of the frontiersmen of Georgia and the Carolinas. Moultrie gave him letters of introduction to leading citizens of Savannah, and in the opinion of both Genet and Mangourit, who had confided their plans to him, he was in complete sympathy with the project. Genet, at Philadelphia, was arranging for an expe-

¹ Larousse, *Dictionnaire Universel*.

² États-Unis, Vol. 46, folio 100.

dition against Louisiana under Kentucky frontiersmen, led by George Roger Clark, who accepted the command of the Independent and Revolutionary Legion of the Mississippi, while Mangourit was engaged in organizing the southern side of the design. Two separate expeditions were supervised by him. The one, under the leadership of Col. Samuel Hammond, of Georgia, was to attack St. Augustine; the other, under William Tate, of South Carolina, was to collect Carolina backwoodsmen, descend the Tennessee and co-operate with the attack on Louisiana by way of the Mississippi. In the same period Elijah Clarke, of western Georgia, was collecting men, apparently as a free lance, with designs, possibly, on West Florida.

The correspondence here given is devoted chiefly to the development of Mangourit's preparations. The consul seemed to think that Genet was not sufficiently interested in Tate, whom he characterized as having all the virtues of the adventurers who conquered the two Indies, without their vices and ignorance. "He conceives in a minute, decides on the instant, and carves in the right joint." Mangourit attributed to him the winning of the sympathy of the back country for France. Among Tate's lieutenants was Stephen Drayton, secretary of Governor Moultrie. By the beginning of 1794 Tate, then holding a commission as commander of the Revolutionary Legion of America, professed himself to have in readiness 2,000 men, and he talked to his followers of conquests in South America. There can be little doubt that this number was uncertain.

Samuel Hammond,¹ leader of the other division, Mangourit calls "*notre grand pivot.*" He commanded the Revolutionary Legion of the Floridas. The importance of this movement is clearly shown in the weight which the name of Colonel Hammond must have given it. Born in Virginia in 1757, he took part in Dunmore's War and in the Revolution, participating in the battle of King's Mountain. He was a colonel of cavalry, and was surveyor-general at Savannah at about this time. He was a member of congress in 1803-1805, from Georgia, and was military and civil commandant of upper Louisiana from 1805

¹ See Draper Collection, King's Mt. MSS., I. docs. 1, 2, 3 (State Historical Society of Wisconsin); Moultrie, *Memoirs*, I. 451; II. 22; Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution*, 507.

to 1824. Afterwards he was a member of the legislature of South Carolina. Abner Hammond, brother of the commander, was a member of the trading house of Hammond and Fowler; he was also interested in the movement, and his capture and imprisonment at St. Augustine by the Spaniards was an important check to the expedition. From references in the letters of Samuel Hammond, it seems not unlikely that one of the temptations which brought the Hammonds into the project was the hope of superseding the Florida house of Panton, Leslie & Co., famous for its influence over the Indians, as the controlling element in the Creek trade.

Hammond was instructed to make treaties with the Creeks, and Tate with the Cherokees, in behalf of the French. The proposed treaties are striking illustrations of the sentimentalism of the French revolutionists, in the desire to furnish the Indians with models of good conduct, and they reveal the dangerous tendency of French negotiation with these people, dwelling in the limits of the United States. Afterwards Genet defended his actions as not violating the neutrality of the United States, on the ground that troops were raised, out of the territory of the United States, among the independent Indian tribes, ancient allies of France.

Another active agent of Mangourit was a Major Bert, a French veteran who seems to have been a hard-headed and prudent officer. He became jealous of Tate, and Mangourit finally found himself obliged to oppose Bert's policy.

The connection of these expeditions with that of George Rogers Clark was hardly hinted at in the documents published in the previous Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. But the Mangourit correspondence shows that however little Genet allowed Clark to know of his larger plans, there was some attempt on the minister's part to make them mutually helpful. The Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission for 1896 presented the documents showing how the troubles in the French fleet and the disposition of the French government with respect to it, prevented Genet from making any naval demonstration in force to assist the expeditions. He visited Charleston in November, 1793. The early spring of 1794 saw matters hastening to a crisis. George Rogers Clark had issued his proclamation in Kentucky in January, but the prospects there were far from bright. Washington had already

issued orders to use the federal troops then in that vicinity against the projected expedition; and the lack of funds and Clark's infirmities made the chance of a successful advance on that side doubtful, although La Chaise, one of Genet's officers, asserted that 2700 men were ready.¹ In December of 1793 the South Carolina legislature passed resolutions against the preparations to attack Spain, conducted within her borders by the French, and Governor Moultrie issued a proclamation against the expedition. Use was made of Brissot's friendship for the blacks (he was a founder of the *Société des Amis des Noirs*) to discredit Genet and the French in the Carolinas. In February, 1794, Governor Matthews of Georgia instructed the solicitor-general to bring offenders against the neutrality of the United States to justice. With how much sincerity and vigor these declarations were carried out, however, may be doubted. Michaux, the agent of Genet in treating with George Rogers Clark, arrived in Charleston on the fourteenth of March; the date for the expedition against St. Augustine, from Georgia, with the cooperation of a French fleet, had been set for the tenth of the following April.

It may have been the intention of Genet to begin the attack in East Florida, and while thus diverting the interest of Spain, to allow the preparations against Louisiana to ripen. As we have seen, Tate asserted that at the beginning of the year 2000 men were ready to follow him. It is probable that this number fell off rapidly, if it ever existed, after the proceedings of the legislature became known. Hammond declared in February that he had already 700 and expected to move with 1500. By this time he had reason to hope for the co-operation of Elijah Clarke with his company of frontier adventurers, many of them veterans of the Revolution. It was Elijah Clarke's plan to move upon West Florida after the reduction of East Florida. The orders of Hammond for mobilizing at the end of March, contemplated that the adventurers of the upper district of Georgia should assemble on the Oconee opposite Greensborough; those of the middle district on the same river opposite Kerr's Bluff; while the troops from the lower district were to march directly to the St. Mary's, where they expected

¹ G. R. Clark wrote that only one company was called into the field, but that "men we could have got in what numbers we chose." American Historical Association Report, 1896, p. 1095.

to be joined by the Lascasas and other French ships, with some French troops.¹

Such was the situation when the arrival of Genet's successor, Fauchet, terminated the proceedings. According to his instructions the new minister issued a proclamation, on the sixth of March, forbidding Frenchmen to violate the neutrality of the United States and ordering the termination of the expedition. The order was barely in time to effect its object, so far as the attack on East Florida was concerned. Mangourit professed to believe it spurious, and tried in vain to push the movement beyond the possibility of recall. Even Fauchet expressed his difficulty in determining upon the course which he took, while Mangourit became hysterical in his entreaties to Fauchet not to wreck the movement. Nevertheless it crumbled away. Fauchet's agent reported, on May 20, 1794, that no troops were seen at the St. Mary, but that two hundred men were reported in the interior. On the sixth of May Gen. Elijah Clarke was reported to have from 150 to 300 men on the Georgia side of the boundary line. The documents here printed and cited show also something of the aftermath of these attempts. Gen. Elijah Clarke took his disappointed followers to the Oconee, and began his well-known attempt to establish himself in the Indian country; others went to Amelia Island, afterwards so notorious in our history. The French ministers who succeeded Genet by no means repudiated the friends he had made in the back country; but, as the French archives show, continued to cherish the hope of using the West to secure territory from Spain.²

FREDERICK J. TURNER.

¹ See Mangourit Correspondence, No. 44, and American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 459, 460.

² I have received valuable assistance, in the work of editing these documents, from Mr. Louis M. Ward, fellow in history in the graduate department of the University of Wisconsin.

THE MANGOURIT CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

*Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, April 24, 1793.*¹

Charleston 24 Avril 1793.

l'an 2^a de la R.^{que} française

Mangourit au C^{en} Genet Ministre de la République Française
près les Etats Unis

Vous trouverés cy joint, citoyen, la lettre me adressée par le C^{en} Southouax, et ma reponse, J'espere que vous gouteres les insinuations que je lui donne.

J'ai eu hier une Conférence avec le Gouverneur² au sujet du memoire promis, il va recorder Ses idées et vous les faire passer aussitot qu'il aura ajusté Son plan, il approuve fort vos vues elles se trouvent quadrer aux interêts des deux Nations. Je lui ai fait sentir que de notre Coté l'affaiblissement de l'ennemy etoit notre Seul benefice, tandis que de l'autre part, ou pourroit espérer aggrandissement de territoire, populaire, Sureté contre les indiens, navigation libre et^a, il m'a promis toute aide, avis et^a—J'ai ajouté qu'il faudroit que les mêmes dispositions fussent employées d'un autre côté et que s'il etoit possible, les deux coups fussent portés à la fois. Le projet lui tient bien au Cœur. J'ai parlé de Commissions à donner de Batimens armés prêts à Soutenir, de manifester par les précéder d'Agent et^a, je ne lui ai point caché le vrai des motifs qui me conduisent à Savannah. il me donnera des lettres de recommandation, J'y ai deja le Général Mackintosh, John Lay avocat, et un jeune avocat du pays élevé en france parlant fort bien notre langue et ennemi Juré de toutes les mixtures de Tyrannie, J'ai causé avec lui il y a trois Jours et il va preparer des armemens en attendant que j'y porte des Commissions mais Je veux Faire partir pour Le Cap et Le havre nos Ris et nos Farines.

hier matin est arrivé en ce port le brigantin Americain fanny Cap^{no} Baas venant de Bordeaux en 48 jours de passage. il rapport que tout va bien en France que nous avons pris Maestries ainsy que Breda

¹ Endorsed: "politique."

² Gen. William Moultrie. Compare Genet's letter to Lebrun, April 16, 1793 (*États-Unis*, vol. 37, folio 217), printed in appendix to De Witt, *Thomas Jefferson*, Paris, 1861. Genet had communicated his plans to Moultrie; see *Report American Historical Association*, 1896, p. 987.

par une lettre que m'écrit le Citoyen fenwick Consul américain à Bordeaux en datte du 28 fevrier d^{er} J'apprends que le Général Dumourier a pris Breda et que le Général Biron a remporté un avantage considérable Sur les forces Combinées de l'Autriche et du piedmont en Savoye

Si vous aimez la Danse venez accourez tous

Le commerage Anglais a fait inserer dans Le Dayli adv^r de cette ville avril 25. N^{ro} 2165 que c'etoit une plaisanterie de dire que nous avons 5000 Matelots Anglais dans nos ports.

Comme Southouax m'écrit de S. Marc que Le nombre monte a 7— a 8000, Je viens d'envoyer au Star, un petit dementi aux Comperes.

J'y joins aussi le paragraphe du Citoyen fenwick Sans le nommer, mais en assurant que cette nouvelle est Suffisamment autorisée Je lui fais passer encore le décret relatif à la franchise des Navires Américains dans nos ports, Signé du Consul Américain, j'espere que cette publicité va determiner les Américains à envoyer du Ris en France de préférence

Sur le Navire de Bordeaux Sont arrivés une douzaine d'Aristocrates. Je viens d'ecrire au Gouverneur a ce sujet je l'invite puisqu'il prend des mesures de Sureté à tout événement à mander le Cap^{ne} Baas, à lui demander les qualetés Les noms des Emigrés, et s'ils comptent rester dans le pays, le Gouverneur est malade Je lui observe de plus que je ne reponds pas des manoeuvres de ces malveillans, et qu'ils pourraient bien suivant Leurs bonnes coutumes charger les Bons français de ce pays des horreurs qu'ils pourraient y tramer, je le prie de me communiquer la Liste

Dans le Star datte 25 vous trouveres une platte Combinaison de toasts faite par Les Esclaves Anglais de ce pays à l'occasion de St Georges, il n'y a pas de Réponse c'est ce deshonorer Soi-même et decouvrir Son penchant au torysme, il y a aussi une assés plate reponse à ce que J'avais fait mettre dans cette Gazette concernant la démarche d'Adam Fuanno Nst Anglais marqué en Américain

Voyés 4^e page de mes
dépêches datte du 21
de ce mois.

J'ai fait remettre au Rédacteur de Morning Star la piece Suivante v. Star april 25 C. de la p. 3.

Je viens d'être instruit que ce soir le Com-
25 avril 2 h. apres midi. merce s'assemble et que le Gouverneur y est
Convoqué c'est pourquoy il est peut être ma-
lade aujourdhuy on doit y proposer de le petitioner pour em-

pêcher l'entrée et la Sôrtie des Corsaires francais a Charlestown, Cette manoeuvre Britannique pourrait bien être agrée par les Negociants Américains parceque Beaucoup de Ceuxcy ont des marchandises sur des navires Anglais, mais J'ai rendés vous demain matin avec Le Gouverneur et je crois pouvoir assurer que Cela ne Sera pas.

Un hollandais qui s'est trouvé à l'Orgie Georgienne a prononcé tout haut à *Sentiment* pour que le sort de Caput fut le même pour Master guelph, on avait envie de lui faire un mauvais party: heureusement il a été quitte pour beaucoup d'injures.

Le pilote qui entra la fausse prise du Succés de Breuce est venu me demander Le payement en Consequence. Je lui ai dit qu'il ait a se pourvoir vers Le succes très heureux d'avoir été relaché

Le Capitaine d'un N^{irc} de Hambourg demandait hier un Certificat de propriété hambourgeoise, quant au bâtiment, et de propriété Américaine quant a la Cargaison il me laissa tous les Titres nécessaires pour etayer Sa Demande, ils Sont en Regle: trois Negocians deux nés Anglais, Le 3^{eme} né hollandais qui fournissent des Vins à la Cargaison m'ayant paru Suspects ils ont à ma requisition exhibé leur acte de naturalisation dans Cet état

J'ai donné Le Certificat après avoir Signé et paraphé toutes Les pieces qui m'ont été représentées *ne Mutentur*

Un Sr Remoussin Ch^{rr} de Sr Louis (Cy de-
26 avril 7 h. du matin. vant) portant ici Son joujou avec quatre autres Aristocrates, vint hier Sans croix me demander un Certificat de Résidence—avés vous preté Le Serment civique—ne portes vous pas la Croix?—non pour le Serment—vous voyés que je ne la porte pas, mes instructions me deffendent d'acquiesser à votre demande, mais, mais, mais, Engages vous par escrit à ne plus porter Le hochet, prêtés le Serment en Chancelerie et Je vous donnerai ce que vous demandés.—

Signé Mangourit

pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

No. 2.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, April 28, 1793.

Politique

Charleston 28 avril 1793.

An 2^d de la Rep. f^oe

Mangourit à Genet—

Il vient d'arriver ici un Capitaine des Troupes fédérales dont le Poste est sur Les frontieres de la Géorgie. Il n'est venu voir et j'ai pris occasion de Son Cantonnement pour obtenir quelques Lumieres Sur L'opinion des Georgiens à l'Egard de l'Espagne. voici le résultat de la conversation :

McGillivray¹ est à New orleans, Son Influence est toujours La même Sur les nations Indiennes: Il Seroit possible qu'il Se detachât du Gouvernement Espagnol: Il faudroit pour cela qu'il y gagnât. *Il n'est que trop certain que ce Gouvernement achète des Indiens Les cheveux des Americains libres: ce sont les Expressions du Capitaine.*

Il assure que les Gouvernés Sont mecontents des Gouvernans.

Cent hommes déterminés detruiroient de son coté Le fort et prendraient Le Bateau armé qui observe Le fort Géorgien. on ne peut demander dès la 1^{ere} Entrevue à un homme s'il Se chargerait de l'Exped^{on}

Il va me chercher une Carte de l'Interieur Je l'en ai prié, pour aise dit en cas que la Guerre Se manifestat, qu'on put avoir des Idées arrêtées Sur le moyen de donner aux Etats unis La paix de Ce coté et la navigation du Mississipi: cette Idée lui plaît comme à tous les Americains Columbian.

Dans la crainte de m'abandonner a un Intrigant où à un Indiscret, Je me Suis Informé de lui *au venerable ami* en le priant de me repondre par *Yes* ou *Noes* Si Je pouroit me confier, voici Sa réponse,

Le capitaine de l'armée fédérale m'a assuré que tous les officiers de l'armée fédérale etoient pour nous, Il est plus francais qu'un autre, Son pere ayant été tué à Ses cotés d'un boulet à l'affaire de Beaufort, Il Sera ici un mois quel vehicule voulés vous que Je lui donne

dans ma précédente Je vous parlois d'une petition ou plutôt d'une souscription proposée par des Anglais pour Excomunier

¹ McGillivray, the Creek chief.

armateurs et Corsaires, voici du moins une Seconde Tentative. Les citoyens de L'Etat furent convoqués pour une matiere Importante.

Les uns pretendent que c'est au sujet du marronage Les autres assurent que ce *Meeting* Extraord^{re} a pour objet une petition au Gouverneur pour fermer le port aux Corsaires.

Quelque Soit cette Extravagance, J'ai Invité Le plus grand nombre de personnes attachées a la République de Se trouver à la convention de demander le nom des convoquans, de reclamer les traités, de faire voir Les manoeuvres de la faction Anglaise, de dévoiler l'opinion ou elle est que la Caroline est encore une province Britannique Je vous rendrai compte de la suite

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme à l'originale

Le Blanc

No. 3.

Mangourit to Genet, Charleston, June 11, 1793.

Charleston 11. Juin 93. An 2^d

Mangourit à Genet

J'ai plus d'une fois, demandé au venerable ami,¹ une Instruction à l'Egard du projet de N.W. Il voudroit que vous Envoyasiez des M^{ds}. francais à la traite avec les sauvages, qu'ils donnassent à bas prix et que ce fut par ce moyen qu'on engageant ceuxci a la guerre du N. W.

Ce projet est petit Impraticable dangereux. petit, S'il n'y a que des sauvages à commettre des hostilités, Les *Esclaves* et les *Patriotes* Se reuniroient pour les Repousser, on fera bien une diversion Indirecte en faveur de la Georgie. mais elle en Sera d'aucune utilité à la france. elle Sera toute à Sa charge Sans bénéfice. nous ferons scalper quelques têtes et voler des chevaux: en cela nous nous attireront plus d'Ennemis.

Impraticable; comment et quand l'Executer. quels marchands oseront S'exposer à aller vendre à des Creeks ou près des Creeks aux choctaws et aux Chiquisaws qui aura l'œil sur les ventes?

Dangereux. vous mettés le gouvernement du Pays sur les

¹Governor Moultrie: see No. 2.

gardes. Il appellera des troupes du dehors, Il se fortifiera en dedans Il Sera en eveil Sur Ses frontières.

La qualité militaire du venerable ami est due à Sa valeur. P'est elle comme Improviseur et tacticien? au reste je vous ai envoyé des Plans vous les dirigerés avec sagacité. quand à *flow* J'ai reçu une Lettre de mon major qui est de retour et qui attend le Colonel hamond En Exped^{on} actuellement Contre les Kreeks rien ne vous empêche de mediter et de me faire part de vos bonnes Idées.

Les hommes qui ont de l'Influence commencent à Sentir que la liberté française, Expirant, tue celle des Etats Unis. Le General Pinkney disoit qu'il rendroit volontiers à la france ce que Son pays lui devoit en reconnoissance, l'Invalide aboye après le rassemblement du Congres. Isard va à Newyork où est aussi Le *Tory Jacob Read* orateur de notre legislature. Major Butler part pour philadelphie avec W^m smith. celui ci a fait dans les societés l'Eloge du Traître Dumourier En disant qu'il vouloit sauver la france, Je tiens ce fait de L'Invalide; joué le adroitement vous Le decouvrirés

Pour extrait conforme.

Signé Mangourit

LeBlanc

No. 4.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, June 14, 1793.

Corps de

Riflemen

Levée par le

Major Dintiguas

. Charleston 14 Juin 1793 an 2^d

Mangourit à Genet

Les copies de lettres ci jointes, vous instruiront parfaitement de cette affaire je la crois en train Le major Tintiniac est dans le haut pays et voisin de l'Invalide, Ils concerteront ensemble Le recrutement que Se propose cet americain

Voulés vous bien me donner vos ordres relativement aux avances que je puis faire à chacun des hommes fournis par M. tintiniac et Sur le moyen de traiter pour leur passage en france: J'oublois l'habillement provisoire Le vêtement pour passer la mer. Je crois qu'il faut le fournir avec le plus d'economie possible à cause des facons Si cheres à Charleston

en faisant en sorte néanmoins qu'il soit un fonds pour leur arrivée en France.

J'ignore le prix de l'Engagement En France Je crois qu'il n'en faut fournir qu'une partie pour le Tabac, le Rhum et autres nécessités pour la traversée: Sitot l'arrivée dans un Port de France, Le Surplus de l'Engagerait Sera Compté

Les Rifles jugés bonnes Seront estimées en France et payées à chaque propriétaire

Si nous ne pouvons lever un Corps dans les Etats unis, il y est permis à tout homme de sortir pour aller ou bon lui Semble avec des compagnons ou Seul voila le Cas du Major Tintiniac; Il faut donc que ce Soit lui qui semble faire ces dépenses Sauf à moi à retirer de ses mains des reconnoissances.

Pour ces avances, un fonds Sera nécessaire Je ne puis l'Estimer parceque le montant sera subordonné a la quotité d'hommes qu'il fera.

Le passage de ces hommes Sera-t-il payable ici où en France? cela dépend des Capitaines et ne peut être que Sur un navire Americain

Il Sera prudent que ses Emigrants prennent des passeports d'un Juge de paix americain, portant que descendants de Français ou allant à la suite d'un procès. et^a.

Ces hommes arrivés a Charleston, Il faudra Les nourrir: mais ce Sera Tintiniac qui sera censé payer: Et pour être seur d'eux il tirera d'Eux des obligations portant pour Corps afin d'Eviter les désertions

Signé Mangourit

Le Cⁿ Mangourit au Major Tintiniac

Je me hâte de vous instruire, que je viens de recevoir du Ministre de la Marine de ma République Réponse à la lettre que j'eus l'honneur de lui adresser Le 14. X^{b^{re}} dernier concernant l'offre que vous faisiez de passer en France avec des Riflemen et d'en former un Corps sous le titre de légion de la Caroline du Sud.

La copie de cette reponse vous Sera Sans doute plus agréable que tout ce que je pourrais vous dire.

Je joins Suivant Ses ordres L'Extrait du procès verbal des séances de la Convention nat^l en datte du 13. fey. dernier

J'Espere qu'en m'accusant la Réception de ce paquet vous voudrés bien me faire connoitre Si vous êtes déterminé à

mettre à Exécution Le genereux Enthousiasme qui vous a procuré l'admiration des français.

Signé Mangourit

Extrait de la lettre du M^{trc} de la Marine au Consul de Charleston en datte du 11. fev. 1793.

C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que j'ai lu la lettre où vous m'informés de l'intention qu'a le major Tintiniac de passer en france à la tête d'une troupe de Riflemen pour Se Joindre aux deffenseurs de la Liberté. J'ai donné connoissance de Ce fait à la Convention nationale. vous troverés cijoint l'Extrait du proces verbal de la séance ou il en a été question. vous le remettres a cet Estimable officer. cette pièce lui est un temoignage certain de l'accueil qui l'attend

Extrait du p^s verbal de la Convention nationale du 3. fev. et^a

Une Lettre du Ministre de la Marine du deux fev. transmet une Lettre du consul de la Republique à Charleston qui lui fait part de la Résolution généreuse prise par le major d'Intignac de quitter ses foyers et venir en france pour Combattre les Ennemis et la République et en la quitter que lorsqu'elle sera assise Sur des fondements inébranlables. sur le motion d'un membre de la Convention decrette La mention honorable, l'Insertion dans le Bulletin, et le renvoy des Lettres aux Comité de la Guerre.

Collationné à l'original par nous Secretaires de la Convention à Paris le 13. fev. 1793.

Signé P^r Choudien, Le Comité,
puyraveau Secretaires

Copie de la Reponse de. M. Dontignac à ma Lettre du 31. J^r dernier

Edisto River 6. Juin 1793.

Cⁿ Consul, J'ai reçu votre Lettre Contenant l'Extrait de la séance de la Convention nationale et celui de la lettre du C^r Monge M^{trc} de la marine de la République du 3^e et 31 May dernier concernant l'offre que je fis en N^{br} dernier de passer en france avec des Riflemen pour y former une legion de cette arme Sous Le nom de la légion de la Caroline du Sud et l'acceptation de mes services. Je ne Saurais vous Exprimer combien Je Suis honore de ce que mon voue ait été aplaudi par les augustes Representants de la République française et Combien

J'ai des Regrets de ce qu'une necessité Impérieuse, celle de Régir ma propriété ait empêché Si longtemps que ce voeu ne S'effectant. mais dans ce moment où la France est engagé de plus en plus dans une guerre trop légitime et que Je brule de partager les succès de sa réussite. Je vais chercher des anciens Compagnons d'armes que J'espere que je trouverai aussi Zelés que moi pour la Cause de la liberté et quelque soit leur nombre, Je reviens à Charleston vous prier de nous faciliter le passage Jusqua Paris, et de la Jusqu'aux lieux où nous pourrons faire usage de notre Courage et de nos armes pour recevoir les lâches qui osent servir les Tyrans. oserai je vous prier de temoigner au citoyen Monge combien je Suis reconnoissant Et jusqu'à quel point Je désire prouver aux amis de la République française que d'antignac après avoir quitté Sa patrie dans les fers, n'y revient pas quand elle est libre, Sans la ferme résolution de l'affermir par le sacrifice des tyrans qui font de vains efforts pour l'Enchaîner

Signé Dantignac

Pour copie Conforme aux originaux.

LeBlanc

No. 5.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, June 17, 1793.

Mangourit consul de Charleston au Citoyen Genet Ministre

17 Juin. 93.

Je n'ai qu'un Instant citoyen Ministre Et je le consacre à vous. Instruire que par le premier Courier Je vous adresserai par la poste Et par un navire sil s'en trouve, une Mémoire Sur la Nouvelle orleans. Pelletier né à Nantes et faisant le Commerce de la nouvelle orleans est ici de relache. Il retournera la en 5 semaines et en reviendra avec des agens Sursongés qu'avec 2000 hommes de débarquement tout est possible mon premier paquet contiendra tous les plans. mais je desirerois avant le depart du citoyen Pelletier une adresse Imprimée au peuple de la Nouvelle orleans. Si vous ne me L'Envoyée pas je la ferai. J'ai la Carte du pays du coté de la mer. le Citoyen Pelletier voudroit être un des Expeditionnaires, connoissant la passe de *Barataria* peu gardée. Il desireroit pour etre recompensé être fait Capitaine command'

d'une frégate. c'est un homme Intelligent et à Son retour ici de New Orleans qu'il Suppose être de 2 mois $\frac{1}{2}$ au plus Il me donnera Le fil d'une Correspondance Et un tracé parfait, J'ai promis des grades à ceux qui aiment Les grades, de l'argent à ceux qui préfèrent l'argent.

L'entretient d'un autre Coté avec le Capitaine W^m Gates Le projet de descente par le Kentuké de 1400 hommes. J'espere avoir son memoire pour la poste de lundy. En Supposant l'Expedition faite lors de leur arrivée voila une Garnison Sûre de trouvée où un corps prêt à attaquer la West floride.

songés que les Basses eaux pour parvenir à New orléans Sont de 12 pieds. Il y a ici un batiment francais qui n'en tire que onze ce qui pourroit Contenir 300 hommes Il en faudroit donc au moins cinq de plus a moins que les 1700 autres hommes fussent Sur les fregates.

Il faut donc des fregates mais il faut de l'argent

Il Seroit possible qu'une Révolution S'operât d'elle même par une Surprise nocturne en saisissant les Chefs En désarmant une partie de la Garnison par l'autre, En Egorgeant les autres qui resisteroient mais Il n'en Seroit pas moins necessaire d'avoir une force occupante à la Suite de ce Tourbillon.

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie Conforme a L'original

LeBlanc

No. 6.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, June 19, 1793.

Mangourit à Genet

Charleston 19 Juin 93 an 2^d

Vous verres par les Gazettes que le navire Elisa Cap^e Tilden est arrivé mercredy dernier de Bordeaux avec 24 passagers francais Il m'en est venu huit avec des passeports; plusieurs ont des lettres du Ministre de la Marine Monge attestant leur Civisme, Signés a la Greffe. eh bien ! ces malheureux Sont Gangrenés d'aristocratie et Se Sont permis les propos les plus violents Les fables les plus atroces sur l'Etat de la france. les autres Sont Sans passeports, ils ont été roulés à bord dans des Tonneaux

Le Citoyen Major Bert ancien officier dans la légion Americaine *Armond*, Patriote, Republicain, prudent vaillant enfin

ayant toutes les bonnes qualités m'est venu trouver de savannah. lié avec le Colonel Georgien hamond Il m'a assuré de la part de ce dernier qu'avec un Corps de 3 a 500 hommes Il Se feroit fort d'Enlever s^t Augustin. Bert Seroit son second. Bert Se fait fort de trouver ce nombre, Jouissant d'une très grande popularité en Georgie mais Il desireroit des Commissions

1^{er} Juillet

Major Bert part pour Savannah d'où Il m'ecrira, Il Sera bon de vous pourvoir de 2 à 4 pieces de campagne avec la munition convenable dans nos lettres au lieu de s^t augustin nous parlerons de *flora*.

Je lui ai donnés L'autorisation suivante

Nous Consul et^c sur la Communication à nous faite par le Citoyen major Bert de Certaine Expedition combinée Entre lui et le Colonel hamond, des talents, Courage, Expérience militaire et sentiments Republicains, autorisons En vertu des pouvoirs à nous donnés Le Citoyen major Bert à conferer avec le Colonel Sur les moyens les plus propres Et les plus prompts à Employer pour Le Succès de l'Entreprise à lui communiquer les avantages que la Republique accordera aux amis de la Liberté et de l'Egalité qui Se devoueront à Son service, de nous faire part de l'ultimatum de leurs projets par la voie d'une Correspondance active Et suivie

fait à Charleston etc.

N^a Bert est francais d'alsace, tres éclairé

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme a l'original

Leblanc

No. 7.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, August 2, 1793.

Charleston 2 aoust 1793 an 2^d de
la R. f^{re} etc

Mangourit à Genet

Le Citoyen Pelletier cap^e du navire la Divées sur l'op^m du Sud chosa ayant trouvé dans cette ville des Resources pour en Sortir et Retourner à la Nouvelle orléans ou Sa présence nous est Si necessaire,

S'est Expédié de la Douane de Charleston Comme navire Espagnol.

Sur de Son patriotisme par le raport des bons patriotes dont Je l'ai fait entourer et par de frequentes Conversations avec lui: Je n'ai pas balancé à lui Coïnmettre les grands Interêts de la Republique d'apres Ses assurances réitérées Il ne seroit point Etonnant qu'avant deux mois vous aprisséz que la Louisianne Et francaise, sans qu'il en aiet Couté une Sol à la france pour La Republicaniser.

J'ai eu l'honneur de vous mander que tout batiment francois abordant à la nouvelle orléans, étoit obligé pour y rendre Sa Cargaison de recevoir pavillon Espagnol. C'est ce Pavillon qui assure le Retour du C^{no} Pelletier a New Orléans, mais comme il avait avant Sa premiere Entrée dans ce Port pavillon françois avec feuille d'amiral & Il les a représenté secretement en Chansellerie s'est déclaré propriété et pavillon francais et a demandé qu'au pied de Son Rôle d'équipage francais Je lui permisse sa Sortie pour Se rendre aux isles francaises ce que Je lui ai accordé. c'est ce qui assure son voyage à New Orleans au cas qu'il fut visité par des francais de même que les papiers Esp^{les} le garantissent des Insultes des Pouvoirs Combinés. Je Sens que Pelletier s'Exposeroit a être traité Comme Contrebande s'il étoit découvert avec deux Expéditions. Mais il est trop adroit pour être pris Sur le fait et ce Seul moyen nous assure la Correspondance avec les Patriotes de la Louisianne.

J'attends votre approbation avec autant d'Impatience que la nouvelle du Succès du projet

Signé Mangourit

P. S. Rien ne dispenserait de mettre à Exécution Le Projet du Capitaine Tate ses 14 à 1500 hommes Seroient nécessaires pour détruire les forts de L'Intérieur sur le Mississipy et pour former une garnison Sure à New Orléans

Pour copie Conforme à la minutte

Leblanc

No. 8.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, August 6, 1793.

Consulats dans
les Etats du Sud
Politique
Response à la
lettre du 20 Juin d^{er}

Charleston 6 Aoust 1793 l'an 2^e de
la République française

Mangourit Consul au C^m Genet
M^{tre} a Philadelphie

Citoyen Ministre

L'Emissaire dans le Kentuckey ou plutot à lexington Fayette County n'a rien Couté jusqu'a present à la Republique

La Compagnie de Riflemen n'a rien couté à la République: Suivant les Lettres jointes vous pensérés peut être que le Major Tinteniæ croyoit se faire une affaire d'argent, comme j'ai constamment refusé des avances, il s'est degouté. Dieu garantisse la République de dom guichottes avec le Cœur depença l'invalidé vous racontra ce qui s'est passé Tinteniæ vouloit se retirer avec les honneur de la Guerre en jéttant Sur moi Le refus de l'embarquem^t, il m'a proposé vingt hommes prêts, disoit-il, lorsque J'ai dit que je les prenais, lui à leur tête pourvu qu'ils partissent Sous trois jours, il a parfaitement Joué le Baron de l'Esquivas. Je Savais tres bien que deux cent hommes venant de la Caroline en France n'auroient été qu'Onereux à la République qui ne manquent pas d'hommes mais Je Sentois l'enthousiasme que devait produire le vrai ou prétendu devouement de ces Aventuriers des Bois du nouveau monde bravant 1400 de mers orageuses et traversant la Salle de la Convention pour aller Sur les frontieres Combattre pour nos divinités

L'Envoy du Citoyen pelletier au N. O. ne Coute et ne Coutera Rien a la République, Je lui ai trouvé des Speculateurs pour le mettre à flot, des bourses pour le Sortir du port; il avoit besoin encore de 250 Dollars. J'avaies Si a Coeur Sa mission que Je lui ai voulu Servir de Caution, le Citoyen Sasportas a Généreusement refusé mon Engagement et a prété la Somme.

Ainsy donc Citoyen nulle dépense pour la Republique dont J'economiserai les deniers avec l'attention la plus religieuse.

Je ne l'aurais exposé a des frais qu'au cas que pelletier revienne avec des Agens, que Simpson m'en envoie du 12^e et que Flora exige des voyages pour des préliminaires, dans ce d^{er} Cas même Je ne crois pas que Le O. H Les Exige.

Je n'ai donc Fait Jusqu'a présent que Rassembler des materiaux éxcépté la Commission donnée à pelletier; et J'ai crû en la lui donnant, comme disent les indiens, que votre Genie me parloit, en effet Si la Révolution a lieu d'elle même et Sur Son propre pivot nous épargnons des dépenses des dangers, du Sang, si son axe ne pouvait en Supporter le tourbillon, l'Espagnol par notre propre tentative à L'intérieur, ne nous croyant pas assés fort pour en developer d'autres à l'exterieur, sera moins Sur ses gardes. par consequent Le plan Confié a pelletier, n'est qu'un Extra qui ne peut par l'irréussite deconcerter Le grand Ensemble. nos Communications, Citoyen, sont Longues et incertaines par l'effet des distances, et les dangers de Mer surtout en temps de Guerre. n'ayant pas reçu de lettres de vous qu'à la datte du 11 Juin d^{er} a l'exception de celles que m'a remis le Cap^{no} John Lyold lundy d^{er} J'ai cru devoir prendre une latitude que vous m'auriés donnée, Si vous aviés été à Charlestown, Je n'ai point entrepris ni n'entreprendrai Jamais rien que vous n'en Soyés instruit. par mon d^{er} paquet, vous recevrés la même idée que celle dont vous me Faites part, fondée Sur La nécessité d'un Concert actif et réciproque et Sur les dangers de nous contrarier sur les moyens évitons cette divergence facheuse: d'ailleurs Je Sais fort bien que Je ne Suis qu'un Rayon de centre auquel Je dois tendre, à moins que des Circonstances majeures ne nécessitent d'après vos propres vües que je me mette de moi même en action.

ma lettre du 4 (timbrée Georgie) vous prouvera que Je poursuis avec ardeur, l'exécution de vos instructions, que je ne Suis pas Si mal embranché du Coté de flora et que Sous peu vous aurés une masse de Faits et de dispositions tres utiles.

À moins que vous ne Soyés extrêmement Sur de votr Agent au K * * * ne Sera-t-il pas prudent de l'y Faire eclairer? Le general Clark qui y demeure passe pour un excellent officier: qu'importe ce qu'on dise de ses moeurs * * * un Chef d'aventurier ne doit pas être Scipion.¹

Je persiste toujours dans l'utilité d'un Corps au Service de la République S'organisant dans la Nord Caroline descendant

¹ These blanks are in original copy.

le Mississippi prenant New Orleans, où en cas de révolution faite à son arrivée, lui Servant de garnison ou de forces pour Se porter Soit vers pensacola Soit vers Le nouveau Mexique; cela n'empêche pas votre Agent du Kentuké de disposer les Esprits de cette Colonie nouvelle; mais mon projet vous acquiert aussi Les habitans des C. Sud et Nord et leurs officiers, Le Cap^{no} Tate m'est venu demander Si J'avais reçu réponse de vous; Je l'ai promené lui disant n'avoir eu de lettres qu'a la date du 10 Juin, il est bien amenager comme vous verres dans une lettre cy attachée relative à une Cutter Anglaise, vous réfléchissés Sur ces avantages et ces considérations

Je Suis heureux d'apprendre que vous avés de grands moyens pour Faire réussir nos sérénades francaises: j'attends les exemplaires de l'adresse avec non moins d'impatience et vos idées Sur le tems le lieu et les moyens de leur infiltration

Votre Lettre me dedommage de toutes les petites injures que ma delicatesse reçoit de tems en tems des cordialités exterieures et des intrigues Serpentine, Je pense à mes devoirs le Jour, J'y rêve la nuit. Le Bon dieu, dittes vous, n'a pu parvenir a réunir, au nom du bon dieu Je leve mon chapeau et Je dis ainsy-soit-il. La Societé patriotique gagne des Americains eclairés quoique leur motif Soit de se menager des voies aux elections. J'espere qu'ils ameneront La tranquillité et qu'ils deconcertéront le luby; amen, Encore J'ai Souscrit pour dix pounds Que J'emprunte, cest le Seul fruit qu'Abel puisse offrir à sa divinité

Signé Mangourit

Pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

No. 9.

Blank Commission.

République Française

Egalité

Liberté

Au nom de la Republique francaise une et indivisible

Colonel en chef de la Legion révolutionnaire des Florides, je nomme et comméts provisoirement sauf la ratification du pouvoir exécutif le Citoyen
pour

par lui en exercer les fonctions, jouir des honneurs, droits: prérogatives et appointemens attachés à la dite place

J'ordonne aux officiers, sous officiers et soldats de le reconnoitre en cette qualité et de lui obeir conformément à la loi.

Fait à le de l'an second de la République française une et Indivisible.

pour copie conforme

Signé Godard

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 10.

Blank Letter of Marque.

Republique française.

Égalité

Liberté

Au nom de la République française une et Indivisible

Nous

en vertu des pouvoirs qui nous sont delegués autorisons le citoyen demeurant à d'armer en guerre sous le commandement du Citoyen du port d'environ tonneaux pour courir sur les ennemis de la République de quelque nation qu'ils puissent être et de soutenir avec le courage et l'intrépidité du vrai républicain la dignité et l'honneur du pavillon national.

Enjoignons au propriétaire et officiers commandans le

de ne permettre aucun pillage de nègres, bestiaux, meubles, et ustencilles des habitations situées sur les côtes ennemis, de respecter religieusement les pêcheurs, leurs canots et filets, conformément aux décrets de la convention nationale, desavouons d'avance toutes les violences qui pourroient être exercées contre le droit des gens et déclarons formellement que nous contraindrons la restitution [de ?] tous les enlevemens qui seroient faits contre les lois d'une guerre franche et loyale que la République française entend faire à ses ennemis

Voulons également que les prises qui pourront être faites soient amenés autant que faire se pourra sans le part de l'armement, et en cas que les ports des Florides fussent attaqués, que

le dit bâtiment vienne à son secours pour faire cause commune avec elle, contre les ennemis de la République française
pour copie conforme

Signé Godard

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 11.

Plan for a treaty with the Creeks.¹

N^o Le projet de traité a été remis avec l'instruction jointe au Colonel Leroi Hammond qui va disposer la Nation des Creeks à venir les accepter et ratifier par ses députés à S^{te} Marie le 10 avril prochain.

Projet de traité avec les Indiens Creeks que le Colonel leRoi Hammond est chargé de faire avec eux

Art. 1^{er}

Le Colonel Tate a aussi un double du traité et de l'instruction pour les Chérokees et les Choctaws et autres nations indiennes de l'West qu'il traversera dans sa marche.

Il y aura entre la République française et les Creeks une alliance éternelle fondée sur l'amitié, la fraternité et la réciprocité de Services

Art. 2^o

Cette alliance ne pourrait subsister si la Nation des Creeks continuait ses actes d'hostilités contre le République Américaine, l'amie et l'alliée de la France; en conséquence, tous actes d'hostilités cesseront de la part de la Nation Creek du jour de la ratification du présent

Art. 3^o

Les Citoyens Américains qui par la suite de ces hostilités seraient actuellement détenus prisonniers chez la Nation des Creeks, seront rendus à leur Patrie et à leurs familles

Art. 4^o

Leurs propriétés qui par le sort de la guerre ou par tous autres moyens violens seraient tombées au pouvoir des Creeks,

¹ Evidently this document is out of chronological order. The reference in the "Observations" to "A" (No. 12), which was dated March 6, 1794, shows its proper location.

leur seront fidèlement rendus, si elles existent en nature; ou il leur en sera payé la valeur qui sera fixée par des arbitres

Art. 5^o

La République s'engage d'user de son influence près du Congrès des Etats-unis pour que la réciprocité soit accordée aux prisonniers et aux propriétés Indiennes: et sure de la justice de la République Américaine, elle ose d'avance en garantir la restitution

Art 6.

Au cas d'agression actuelle ou à venir de la part d'aucune puissance non en traité d'alliance avec la R^{quo} f^{se} contre le territoire où les Citoyens de l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes cette agression sera regardée comme commune à l'une et à l'autre et toutes les deux réuniront leurs efforts pour la repousser.

Art. 7.

En consequence de l'article ci dessus tous traités en conventions faites par la Nation des Creeks avec toute autre Nation que la Nation Américaine, cesseront du jour de la signature du présent et seront à partir de la même époque regardées comme non avenues.

Art. 8.

La R^{quo} f^{se} garentit à la Nation des Creeks, la libre et paisible jouissance de ses terres, Rivieres et fleuves et promet de les maintenir.

Art. 9.

Les Citoyens des Nations contractantes jouiront sur le territoire de l'une et de l'autre des droits naturels et imprescriptibles de l'homme qui font la liberté, l'égalité, la surété et la propriété

Art. 10

Ceux qui par des crimes ou actions tendantes à troubler la paix et l'harmonie de la société, méritraient d'en être privés, seront renvoyés à leur Patrie pour, sur les preuves du délit, être punis suivant les loix

Art. 11.

Et a l'effet de propager les principes de vertu, d'humanité et de morale qui seuls peuvent procurer a l'homme un vrai bonheur, la Nation française promet et s'engage d'entretenir à ses frais dans les villes et bourgades Indiennes, des hommes dont l'emploi sera uniquement d'en faire sentir la nécessité et d'en donner des leçons et l'exemple.

Art 12^e et dernier

Les liaisons et rapports commerciaux à établir entre la République française et la Nation des Creeks en conséquence du present traité, seront fixés et déterminés par une Convention Commerciale qui sera soumise à la sanction de la Convention Nationale

Observations

Pour aider et achever la conclusion du traité avec les Creeks, Nation nombreuse, brave et comptant 5000 guerriers, à détacher de l'Espagne qui les alimente par la Floride Orientale et par la Louisiane, le Colonel Hammond demande au Consul à Charleston des présens consistants dans le bordereau cyjoint et Cotté A.¹

Comme j'ai pour principe de ne donner que quand on demande, le Consul Tate n'a encore fait aucune application pour présens; son agent venu à Charleston pour proposer un traité avec les Chérokees, les Choctaws et Chillesaws,² repart demain pour cet effet.

Ensorte que nous allons mettre les Indiens aux troupes des nobles et des prêtres espagnols, Saigner cette monarchie aux deux bras à la fois et faire rougir le gouvernement fédéral de ce que que tandis qu'il refuse à ses bienfaiteurs et à ses alliés un pistolet, nous sauvions Ses habitants du scalpel Indien, nous faisons des traités à condition qu'on respecte les Etats-Unis. Je crois que c'est mettre bien dedans, toute la séquelle Anglo-Monarchique

Signé Mangourit

Pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

¹ No. 12.

² Probably a mistake of the original copiest, for Chikkesaws.

No. 12.

*Mangourit to Leroi Hammond, from Charleston March 6, 1794.*¹

A

à Saspondas agent de la République
Présens pour les Indiens Creeks.

Je vous prie Mon cher Citoyen, d'acheter avec la plus grande circonspection et avec toute l'économie possible les objets ci-après; vous ferés ensorte d'avoir ces objets prêts et emballés sous 8 jours. Le Citoyen Frenine assistera à la reception des articles et à leur emballage—Il y mettra ensuite le sceau de la République.

N^a Les toys of silver que J'ai achetés seront joints à ces présens

bleu Stroud — 25 pièces
Shirts 10 douzaines (corse white linning ruffled)
Cocked hats—one douzaine avec un faux galon uniform coats long et coarse douzaine — uniformes

comme ces gardes Nationales de France.

La totalité de ces présens doit être portée a S^{te} Marie avant le 10 du mois prochain (10 Avril)

Worsted bindings—blue, yellow, red
Vermillion 28 or 30.
18 pièces of romal handkerchiefs
18 d^{nes} of callicoe of gay Colour
10 d^{nes} black handkerchiefs low prices.

200 gallons low priced or brandy
10 d^{nes} Corse razors
10 d^{nes} Corse Sizzards
18 pièces skined ledsier corse et cheap
50 bushels of salt
6 or 8 pieces corse white.
18. d^{nes} couteaux knives assorted cheap kind.
Thread

Je vous prie au nom de la Patrie de ne laisser voir ce mémoire à personne et de mettre tout le secrèt possible dans lachat. Quand il sera prêt vous voudrés bien m'en avertir.

Charleston, 6 mars 1794, 2^e de la République française,
Signé, Mangourit.

N ^a	Supputation	
Sommes nécessaires à la marche des troupes.....		3290 ^d . 84.
sur lesquelles a été déjà payé par le Col. Hammond de la Somme de 1500 ^d lui fourni par le major Bert		116—40.
à en mains de l'argent fourni		903 ^d . 36.
Somme à faire.....		2271. 9.

Les dépenses faites et à faire par Hammond pour bétail, bœufs envie à ajouter à la Somme ci dessus il n'en a pas fourni d'état
Pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

¹ Out of chronological order.

No. 13.

Hammond to Mangourit.

Lettre du Colonel Samuel le Roi Hammond au Consul de Charleston.

J'ai eu le plaisir de vous écrire sur différens sujets le 1^{er} de ce mois; mais une indisposition et le manque de temps m'ont empêché de vous communiquer plusieurs affaires que J'aurais ajoutées.

L'engagement des indiens (Creeks) de favoriser l'opération projetée vers le Sud, est dans mon opinion très praticable et très nécessaire à la sureté de nos aventuriers, car à moins d'être en pais avec ces tribus, l'établissement du pays en contemplation serait difficile et hazardeuse à un tel degré qu'elle empêcherait l'emigration nécessaire

L'influence que j'ai sur un grand nombre des principaux chefs, jointe a la prepondérance de tous les marchands de mon frere, me donne lieu de croire que je pourrois Conclure une negociation avantageuse avec eux, pourvu qu'on me fournit à temps les moyens nécessaires. Je suis presque sur que je pourrai tourner leurs armes contre le Gouvernement D'Espagne dans les florides. Il y à peu d'espoire de finir une telle besogne sans faire les présens que font ordinairement ceux qui traitent avec eux, et de leur offrir les termes et conditions qui leur sont offertes par le Gouvernement Espagnol. Les choses qui leur ont été fournies par les E. U, ont passé une grande partie par les mains de mon frere et ils n'ont pour le présent point d'autre Canal un peu conséquent pour se procurer leurs besoins, excepté les maisons de commerce de Panton, Leslis et Co^e dans les florides.

Si nous pouvions avoir les articles nécessaires à donner aux principaux chefs particulièrement aux amis de mon frere et aux miens, Les premiers seront enragés d'apprendre qu'il est emprisonné et en me servant de deux ou trois blancs qui ont leur confiance, Je pourrois parvenir a anéantir l'influence Espagnol, et me procurer un appuy puissant dans cette partie. Un objet principal pour effectuer cet objet seroit de detruire les magasins de Panton et Leslie à S^t Jean et à S^c Marie, et d'intercepter autant que faire se pourrait leurs envois appuyé fortement. On pourroit aisement effectuer le 1^{er} projet par un parti d'indiens qu'on engagerait à cet effet ou par un détache-

ment de notre Cavalerie dans une saison convenable le 10 Avril prochain.

Si je dois suspendre mes mouvements, ce qui paroît indispensable pour le présent, fixés irrevocablement au 10 Avril prochain entre Hammond et moi, et si vous étiez disposé à essayer ce plan pendant que nous Sommes en Suspens, j'employerais mon temps à l'accomplir et dans ce cas il serait nécessaire d'envoyer à S^{te} Marie aussitôt que possible les articles nécessaires attendu qu'on dit qu'un grand nombre d'indiens doivent se trouver dans peu dans le voisinage. Les articles qui sont dans les magasins de mon frère sont à votre service et M. M. Hammond et Fowler m'ont offert de me fournir d'autres articles si je juge à propos de les prendre.

Je dois joindre mes officiers le 10 de ce mois à Whasington, en Conséquence je n'ai que peu de tems pour l'exécution des affaires que nous avons à terminer ici. Acceptes mes respects.

Signé Hammond

Pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

No. 14.

List of Troops near the St. Mary's.¹

Nôte des troupes actuelles au Service depuis S^t Augustin de la Floride à la rivière S^{te} Marie

Dans la ville S ^t Augustin infanterie.....	450 hommes
Cavalerie	40. do
Milice.....	120. do
à la riviere S ^t Jean à 12: miles de l'embouchure sous le commandement de Carlus Houerdt Infanterie	60. do
Depuis Naseau et tout le long de la riviere S ^t Marie, sous le commandement du Capitaine Sadqueson ² Cavalerie.....	80. do
Total	750. hommes

Le fort de S^t Augustin est généralement connu pour sa forteresse quant au dehors depuis la riviere S^{te} Marie jusqu'à S^t Joan il n'y a d'autres obstacles que la comp^{ie} du capitaine Hadqueson. Il est question de batterié, un petit fort de l'autre coté de la riviere S^t Joan où est la ferry ou passage. Le Colonel Houerdt suivant le raport doit prendre le commandement avec une compagnie complète d'infanterie de ce poste; pour aller à Saint Augustin, il y a 40 milles superbe route.

¹ Compare No. 27.

² Hadqueson?

Quant aux forces maritimes et le long de la côte les voici suivant le rapport que m'en a fait le pilote depuis peu de jours

Il y a à St Augustin trois bateaux plats montant une pièce de canon de 18 et 60 hommes d'équipage à chaque....	180.	D°
Il y a trois pirogues ou grands canots qui sont au service de la barre et 14 hommes à chaque	42.	d°
à l'embouchure de la Barre de St Joan, il y a un bateau plat montant une pièce de 18, 6, pierriers et	60.	d°
à l'embouchure de la riviere du côté de la mer il y a un fort peu consequent par sa forteresse et moins encore par la troupe qui l'habite, composé de 7 fusiliers un caporal et un sergent	9.	d°
	1041. hom	

à Nasseau, donnant sur la mer, il y a un corps de garde où est constamment un détachement de 15 hommes de la compagnie du Cap° Hadqueson.

Le Cap° attend des ordres du gouverneur de St Augustin pour batir un port sur ce même torrent

Pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 15.

S. Hammond to Mangourit.¹

S. Hammond au Citoyen Mangourit Consul de la R. F. à Charlesten

Monsieur

J'ai eû le plaisir de vous faire part le 1^{er} c^t de divers objets; mais le manque de tems et une indisposition m'ont empêché d'y ajouter d'autres informations

Je suis convaincu non seulement qu'il est aisé d'engager les Creeks à nous favoriser dans notre opération du sud mais même que delà dependent la sureté et succès de notre entreprise; car à moins que nous ne soyons en paix avec ces sauvages, l'établissement du pays seroit tres difficile, et dangereux à un tel point que l'emigration si nécessaire se trouveroit arrêtée

L'influence que j'ai parmi les chefs, joint à cela celle de mes amis qui y commercent me font croire que moyennant les mesures necessaires prises à tems il me seroit aisé d'entamer

¹Compare No. 13.

une négociation avantageuse, et de les forcer même à tourner leurs armes contre le gouvernement espagnol dans les Florides. Il y auroit peu d'espoir d'effectuer cela, sans les presens d'usage que leur font tous ceux qui traitent avec eux et d'un avantage égal à ceux que le Gouvernement espagnol leur offre actuellement, depuis quelque tems les marchandises qu'il reçoit par la voie des Etats unis ont passé par la maison de mon frere, et il n'a actuellement d'autre canal de conséquence, si ce n'est les maisons de Panton, Leslie & c^{ie} dans les Florides. Si nous pouvions être munis des articles nécessaires pour donner aux chefs principaux et notamment à ceux des amis de mon frere et de moi qui seront très fachés d'apprendre son emprisonnement, et employer dans cette negociation deux ou trois des blancs residans parmi eux, je suis sur de parvenir à detruire toute influence espagnole, et à nous assurer un ferme soutien de ce coté, un des points principaux dans cette opération, seroit de détruire les magasins de Panton & Leslie à Jean et à S^{te} Marie et d'intercepter autant que possible leurs envois futurs ce qu'un parti d'indiens pourroit exécuter ou meme un détachement de notre cavalerie à une saison convenable, si mes préparatifs doivent être arrêtés dans ce moment, comme il paroît indispensable de le faire et si vous êtes disposé à tenter la réussite de ce plan pendant que nous sommes dans l'inaction, j'emploierois tout mon tems à le faire réussir. alors il deviendroit nécessaire d'expédier à S^{te} Marie tous les articles et fournitures aussitôt que possible, devant y avoir bientôt dans ce voisinage un grand nombre d'indiens. toutes les marchandises qui se trouvent dans le magasins de mon frere sont à votre disposition, M. M. Hammond & Fowler m'ont en outre offert de fournir tout ce qui seroit nécessaire.

Je me trouve obligé d'aller à la rencontre de mes officiers à Washington le 10 de ce mois, ce qui me laisse bien peu de loisir pour terminer ici les affaires qui s'y trouvent

Signé S. Hammond

pour copie conforme

Signé Godard

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 16.

*Genet's Commission to William Tate, New York, 1793.*¹

Legion Revol^{re}

Au nom de la République française

Nous Genet et^a

Autorisons Le Citoyen Guillaume Tate à Lever *hors* du Territoire des Etats Unis tous les hommes libres et Independants qui voudront Se ranger Sous les drapeaux de La Republique pour rompre avec Ses généreux défenseurs les fers des peuples opprimés; à former des compagnies franches de ces Ennemis vertueux de la Tyrannie à en composer une Legion qui prendra Le titre de legion Revolutionnaire de L'amerique, à en prendre le Commandement En Chef Sous le titre de Colonel et à réquerir Le Consul de la Republique à Charleston de lui delivrer les Commissions dont Il aura besoin pour les officiers qui agiront Sous ses ordres, bien Entendu que Lorsque le d. Corps sera rassemblé et organisé Il n'Entreprendra aucune opération que d'après les Instructions qui seront transmises à son chef par le ministre Plenipotentiaire de la République ou son Consul à Charleston et qu'il Se portera partout ou le service de la République Exigere Son Concours.

fait à New york Le 7^{bre} 1793²

Signé Genet

Pour copie conforme à la minutte

LeBlanc

No. 17.

Mangourit to Genet, October 5, 1793.

politique

J'ai reçu votre lettre particuliere, cher Ministre avec bien de la Satisfaction, elle augmente mon courage que je croyois grand. elle paye mes sentimens pour la République et pour vous, soyez certain de ma circonspection et de mon Zèle Sur le pot à feu que nous allons diriger contre les Espagnols si cependant en Faisant la guerre aux mouches on trouve des

¹ Tate presented a copy of this commission to the French Government in support of his claim. The document was dated at New York, October 15, 1793. (États-Unis, vol. 46, folio 182.)

² See inclosures in Tate's letter to the Directory, page 672 *post.* États-Unis, vol. 46, folio 182.

mouchérons, ce Sera contre les mouches et les mouchérons; il parait que le projet de ruiner votre popularité a pour accessoir le même dessein à mon égard. ma lettre officielle vous apprendra à quel degré de noirceur Sont parvenus les lâches Flibusterie de l'aristocratie coloniale. Je les vois coalisé avec le gouvernement britannique et Américain, ne perdons pas courage: nous sommes dans un tems ou les pretendus grands hommes Sont mesurés on peut les Foudroyer avec la sonde de David populaire, attendés, croyez moi, la publication de votre correspondance a l'approche du Congrès. Je ne puis vous envoyer d'autres détails hautiques Sur providence, que ceux dont Je vous ai fait part; Les Forces y Sont toujours les mêmes,—C'est à dire en petit nombre. Je prepare la Société republicaine a Faire ce que vous desirés quant à la Société française ni songés pas, elle est dans la main des Aristocrates Colons, par *laby* et declaire Je vais cepend^t faire un effort vers elle; mais composée 18 membres dont la moitié Sont *natives of America* et veulent se retirer, indignés de le conduite, le reste est d'une versatilité Sans exemple, d'une crédulité Sans Exemple, d'une ignorance Sans exemple; Je Sens qu'en France le mot Société patriotique française peut Sonner haut, mais Si on Savoit comme c'est misérable! Je Joins ici une lettre pour pascal que Je crois parti, mais que vous Jugerés à propos de lui faire passer Si non vous le brulerés il y en a trois pour lui. J'ai beaucoup connu Bentabole, palasue est mon intime ami, et s'il étoit nécessaire de mettee en activité mes camarades de Bastille;

Les Citoyens testibaudais Sous chef de L'administration de la Marine, a reçu de moi 40 gourdes pour payer Sa depense ici et son passage à Newyork, J'ignore Ses principes au Fond: il se dit Republicain. il va vous joindre. C'est lui qui m'a donné les details Sur la Jamaïque, vous voila seul et notre bon Bournon loin de vous et près de la fievre Jaune; dieu veuille quil ne la gagne pas. Je lui désirerais une Caroline aimable comme celle dont on m'a parlé * * * ¹mais Je me donnerais bien de garde de lui en souhaiter une comme celle ou je Suis. Ma pauvre compagne est dans un déplorable etat, elle est extrêmement amaigrie mes Enfans Sont à merveille, et Sains comme malades vous aiment de tous leur coeur; l'ouragan de la Révolution ne doit passer que Sur des têtes coupables quels que Soyent les accusateurs nous resisteronts

¹So in the document.

a l'orage car nous Sommes bons et fidels Républicains quand la Souveraineté du peuple Francais parlera a ce gouvernement Corrompu qui est un monstre composé de tous les elemens politiques sa Nation qui est une Macedoine de l'Espece humaine,—Whashington sera bientôt rélégué de son olimpe parmi les Ombres Elysiennes La Sentillation des 15 Etoiles gênoit Ses yeux, il projettoit de s'en emparer pour S'en faire une Couronne—Je n'ai fait que passer, il n'étoit deja plus.

signé Mangourit

5. 8^{bre}

Je vous Serais obligé de nous envoyer par le 1^{er} N^{ire} 2. Bouteilles de Sirop de Capillaire, il n'y en a point ici, et l'usage de ce Syrop est recommandé a ma Femme Je vous rembourserai dans nos Comptes

on veut interdire Jusqu'à la fin de la fièvre Jaune toute correspondance par mer et par terre avec Philadelphie ainsy voila la cause pour laquelle je n'envoie rien à l'ami Bournouville et tout à vous.

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

—

No. 18.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, October 19, 1793.

Charleston 19. 8^{bre} 1793. An 2^d
de la République française

Legion
Revolutio^{re}

Mangourit à Genet

Le Citoyen Tate, m'ayant remontré que cinquante pounds lui étoient Insufisans pour faire Sa tournée et ramasser des soldats, que cent pounds étoient indispensable, En conséquence en avance de sa paye qui commence à courir du 15 de ce mois, Je lui ai compte 100 Pounds sterling Sans Son reçu.

Je lui ai compté ces 100 Pounds Sur l'argent provenant des prises de l'Embuscade. Il m'a annoncé que Drayton Colonel et secretaire du Gouverneur allait aussi dans une partie du pays et qu'il comptoit me demander une avance de 60 a 80 pounds

Pièce extraite du carton de la Correspondance du Cⁿ Mangourit

ant pour Ses depenses que pour prête à faire aux officiers quit en auroient besoin.

Je l'ai prié d'Instruire Le Colonel Drayton du peu de moyens que j'avais pour faire une telle avance; qu'en Conséquence Je le priois de replier Sa demande.

Tate part ce Soir.

Il m'ecrira Soit par la poste Soit par des Messagers, mais pour endormir les surveillants, Ses Lettres et Ses Expres Seront adressés au Citoyen Godard.

Dans le Cas ou vous Seriés par des Circonstances absolues, Empêché d'Envoyer la flotte au rendésvous général à l'époque de six Semaines à deux mois au plutard à laquelle elle est attendue, vous n'oubliés pas que nous avons besoin de l'Envoy de munitions de guerre d'armes, de vivres et de vêtements, en ce Cas qu'il faut prevenir par Extrême Sagesse, vous m'enverriés ordre de faire marcher notre légion à s^t Augustin et d'Enlever en passant Les Galiotes miserables et le Chétif fort des Espagnols sur la Riviere s^{te} Marie.

Envoyés moi des fonds. Je vous Jure qu'ils Seront plus respectés que la Madonne d'or des Superstitieux Espagnols.
signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme.

LeBlanc

No. 19.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, October 27, 1793.

Charleston 27, 8^{bre} 1793. An 2^d
de la R. f^{se}.

Legion
Revolutio^{re}

Mangourit à Genet

Je vous avois Instruit, Citoyen que le Colonel *Drayton* m'avait demandé de l'argent pour recruter *hors des Etats Unis* voici la copie de son reçu.

Charleston 26, 8^{bre} 1793. from citoyen Consul Mangourit the sum of fifty pounds (50) sterlings Signed. D.

Il est parti aujourd'hui

Je n'ai encore aucune nouvelle de notre Colonel *Tate*.

Le Colonel *Drayton* m'apprit la proposition faite au Gouver-

neur de permettre de Recrutement pour Jeremie. Il l'a repoussé mais J'ai aussi repoussé l'effet de recruter pour nous Sous le prétexte de le faire pour Jeremie Signé Mangourit

£100. Tate

50. Drayton

£150 Pris Sur le produit
des prises de L'Embassade.

Pour copie Conforme.

LeBlanc

No. 20.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, November 3, 1793.

Charleston 3. 9^{bre} 1793. An 2^d.

Mangourit à Genet.

Politique
Floride

Le Major Bert arriva ici par terre de Willmington où il a eu le bonheur de se réfugier après avoir naufragé sur le cap Look-out. La Cargaison du Capitaine est perdu et ce n'est qu'à grand nombre de passagers qu'il doit la salvation de sa Goëlette.

Bert a précieusement conservé toutes vos dépêches. Il est reparti d'ici hier matin, va à Savannah chercher le C^t Hammond et poursuivre Jusqu'à Augusta si le 1^{er} y est. Il reviendra ensuite ici concerter l'opération pour avoir une bonne traduction francaise de la cité de Dieu par le divers Augustiens

Quant a Tate, Le Colonel Drayton, et le major hamilton, Ils font ça et là hors des Etats Unis, pour rassembler des braves, Je n'ai encore de nouvelles ni des uns ni des autres Il est vrai que ces deux derniers Sont partis après lui.

Vous m'annoncez la flotte à la fin d'8^{bre} passé, c'est à dire à votre Compte qu'elle arriveroit à present dans ces parages vous voyés que rien n'est prêt et n'a pu l'être. Bert dit que la surprise est assurée. au reste je serai plus instruit à Son retour. Il ne m'a encore demandé aucun avance que notre pauvreté m'a Empeché de lui offrir. mais lorsqu'il Sera question de jeter le foureau dans la Riviere S^{te} Marie, Il faudra de l'argent. Je pense que l'attaque de S^t Augustin par terre aura un Succès

moins meurtrier et plus prompt Si la vue des forces navales francaises Terrifie ces Espagnols.

Port Royal est assés profond pour y recevoir les plus gros vaisseaus, mais les ressources qu'une Escade pourroit S'y procurer Sont bien misérables du Riz, du Corn, quelques Bestiaux.

Sitot que J'aurai reçu le plan de négociation avec les floridiens, Je m'en impregnerai bien pour le mettre à Exécution avec Succès.

J'ai reçu la Commission Et des Etats de Tate et 10 Signées de vous En blanc, Il en faudra pour ham^{on} et Bert, pour Drayton et hamilton; Il n'est point de danger à m'en Envoyer vous en rendant compte ainsi que des onze ci-dessus, point de traitement mentionné

Signé Mangourit

Pour Extrait conforme.

Le Blanc.

No. 21.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, January 14, 1794.

Charleston 14 Janvier 1794, l'an 3^e
de la République française

Mangourit au Citoyen Genet.

On ne parle que de guerre des Etats Unis contre L'Angleterre—on assure que les hostilités commenceront avant le 1^{er} avril.

L'affaire de Tergane est très confirmée L'aristocratie Coloniale en est alterée

On parle d'une lettre ecrite par Pelletier (arrivé en 8^{bre} d^{er} à la Nouvelle Orléans) elle dit, (Je ne l'ai pas vue) que ce pays est dans l'insurrection la plus énergique, se déclarant Républicain et français—on ajoute Carondelet arrêté. Silence sur la chose et Pelletier en attendant la confirmation.

Le vénérable ami¹ est venu ce matin chez moi—il a vu Tate. Il vous gronde de me laisser sans argent et moi aussi. Il m'a dit que plusieurs officiers généraux de l'ancienne armée Américaine exigeroient par cette raison des grades autres que ceux de lieutenant Colonels. Mais je lui ai observé que la conquête

¹Governor Moultrie.

faite, ils recevraient en honneur, ce qui serait dû à leurs talens militaires. Il est content, il ne sait rien de Floride

Faites bien des amitiés aux députés de la Corvette Lascazas : donnez leur même à diner. Ce diner sera connu au retour. Le maître d'équipage est tres respectable. il y a 30 ans, me disait-il, que je Sers; je dirai tout au Ministre *Plenipotentiaire*; de ce que vous leur dirés dépend la conservation de l'équipage, sans subordination à la vérité, mais plein de vigueur. et j'espère qu'au nom de la République, il se ralliera. On dit le commandant de la Corvette, Branzon, très brave, mais se laissant mener. Vous verrés s'il est possible de le conserver.

Adelon, Capitaine, laissé ce Port-au-Prince, doit il avoir une part dans le Navire Anglais le friendship.

Au Nom de la République, quelques forces de mer.

Etat de nos forces en effet ou en espérance à Charleston.

Lascazas	18.	canons de 6. L. de balle.	120 hommes
La Robert.....	16	.....	50.
La Minerve—prise Anglaise, prête en 8 jours	8	..... 6 pierriers	40
La sans Pareille, prête en 15 jours	4	..... 12 pierriers	30 hommes
L'industrie Cap ^{ne} Carvin a touché en sortant rentrée, prête en 15 jours	12	2 obusiers	50.
Bateau à bouteille supposé reve- nant de la Martinique avec une Commission	12	.....	40.
<hr/>			
	70	2 ^o	18 p. 330. h.
<hr/>			

Il faut appuyer le Col. Hammond au plus vite.

Un particulier Anglois ayant demeuré 12 ans en qualité de Négociant à Rouen renvoyé de cette ville pour avoir facilité sur un navire la sortie de contre-revolutionnaires est arrivé à Charleston. Il dit avoir des assignats. Il s'est informé avec différens français s'ils avaient des payemens à me faire—il depense beaucoup. Je lui ai mis au derrière un exempt de Maréchaussée de St Domingue tres adroit. Je crains la fabrique de Pitt. Il dit attendre des assignats par un Navire qui doit arriver. Cela peut être, mais devant pour un grand bien rêver un grand mal, je soupçonne cet Anglois de préparer les esprits à l'emission qu'il medite. Il est logé ici chez l'impuissance de la City gazette. Comme Je n'ai que des Soupçons ne dites rien; mais assurés vous si Je pourrais le faire arreter en cas de crime de ce genre. Réponse de vous ou non, Je tenterai cette mesure, s'il est nécessaire

16 Janvier

Le Capitaine Bellings vient d'arriver de Bordeaux d'où il est parti le 20. 8^{bre} dernier

16. 8^{bre} Marie Antoinette décapitée—petit Capet renfermé. Lyon rendu aux Républicains. Royalistes passés au fil de l'épée. 100,000 hommes marchant pour reprendre Toulon (on le dit repris)

Espagnols fuyant de toutes parts, français triomphans de tous cotés.

Le Capitaine Bellings est parti avec une frégate française. Ils se sont séparés à Madeire. Elle avait des dépêches pour le Congrès des Etats Unis

Signé Mangourit

Pour Copie Conforme

Le Blanc

No. 22.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, February 7, 1794.

Charleston 19. Pluviose L'an 2^d de
La Republique Française.

Mangourit, au C^{en} Genet.

Corsaires
et
Prises.

La Rebecca, paquet, Citoyen ayant retardé Jusqu'a demain Son Voyage, Le Cetoyen Garreau vous portera le Supplement.

Voila, je crois la quinziesme prise à La Sans pareille, le bateau Santa Isabella de la Havane destinée à St Augustin.

Nous avons trente deux hommes de la 3^e Compagnie d'Infanterie légère des Volontaires de la havañe, y compris deux sergens, 1 Caporal et un Tambour.

Parmi ces Soldats est un Jacinte Vidal né à Tuis Tonsillon, servant le Capet d'Espagne depuis 10. ans. L'Enrolement de ce Français était forcé. Je ne le considererais que comme prisonnier et non comme traître à la patrie Jusqu'a notre reponse.

Le Cap^{ne} Espagnol Nommé Joseph et quatre Nègres Matelots Sont restés Sur le Corsaire qui est en quête d'un Brigantin de 10. Canons portant à St. Augustin, Officiers et soldats au nombre

de 130, et la paye de la garnison de la place. On les prendra inévitablement, car quatre français ont Suffi pour conduire la prise chargée de 36 prisonniers Soldats.

Outre ces Militaires du paresseux des Asturies, il y avait quatre Forçats l'un déux Joseph Gaetan Condamné à 6. ans pour avoir manqué à Son Service, après avoir bien Servé 21 ans. les autres trois sont des Caraïbes de la baye de Campêche que les Espagnols toujours lâches et cruels enrolent de force et condamnent ensuite aux galeres s'ils désertent!

J'ai fait faire le Cercle a tous les prisonniers transferés sur la Corvette Lascazas à cause de la proscription du Bateau de prison de la république, Signé Knox.

J'ai fait part, par la voye d'un Interprête, à ces malheureux de la maniere indigne avec laquelle on traitait les Français republicains a Santo Domingo en leur mettant des Anneaux de fer à un pied, et en les forçant à expurger les rües.

Esclaves d'un Despote, leur aije dit, Vous êtes les otages de nos freres: Vous serez nourris et traités avec humanité; La sureté exige que la Nuit vous soyez mis à la planche. Matin et Soir vous vous releverez pour prendre l'air sur le pont.

Et vous Victimes de la Tyrannie, innocens Indiens arrachés à vos Forets pour combattre les amis de Toute la Nature soyés Libres. La Republique F^{sc} vous rend à la liberté. ah! si vous aviés été temoin de l'impression de ces paroles sur ces infortunés! Lecon grande et Salutaire pour ces Soldats peut être. Ils vouloient Servir La Republique * * * ¹Mais un decret le leur deffend.

Le Cap^{nc} Bouteille propriétaire de la Sanspareille dont l'humanité a toujours été le Contraste des Brigands de Providence a donné aux Soldats tout leur Linge. il va habiller les quatre infortunés—Ils veulent Servir la république qui a brisé leurs fers.

On dit que les soldats ont leurs armes et des habits emballés neufs, ces armes, ces habits même achetés par moi peuvent nous être favorables, si on employoit aussi le mois prochain, les prisonniers à faire des ouvrages en Terre.

Comme il n'y a que deux Officiers à bord de la Corvette, que le nombre de Prisonniers va sans doute augmenter, surtout Si la Sanspareille prend le Brieq Espagnol. Je Vous prie citoyen de hâter votre décision sur le moyen à prendre à l'égard des prisonniers et Sur la nouvelle formation de la Corvette et la

¹ So in text.

Composition de Son Corps d'officiers. Celui que je prefererois, serait de former l'Etat major, avec l'Etat Major, former la Maistrance et avec ces deux Elemens, on est Sur d'un Equipage quelconque avec de bons Volontaires bien commandés?

Les citoyens Branzon et L'Anglois Commandant et Lieutenant du Lascazas m'ont informé que leur travail devenait extremement pezant. Ils m'ont demandé des Officiers provisoires ce que j'ai refusé, ayant 4. Officiers excellens republicains du 48. Régiment d'Infanterie et projetant depuis quelque tems de les Employer a dresser nos Volontaires, ils si sont prêté ce matin avec la meilleure grace; ils feront le poste nocturne toutes les 24. heures: L'un deux, le plus Jeune a commencé aujourd'hui.

Signé Mangourit.

P. S. Le frere du Général Clarke est revenu de Natchez, Le Poste le plus fort de La Louisiane, avec la certitude que s'il s'y Faisait quelqu'apparition francaise, on Se donnerait aux revenans.

Le Commodore Gillon est ici pour faire juger Son affaire mardi à la Cour de Chancery (equité). Parmi les pièces justificatives de sa conduite, il lira publiquement la Commission qui lui fut donnée par l'Etat de la Caroline du Sud pour donner des Commissions au service de cet Etat, avant que la france se fut Jointe aux Américains. Ce qui est plus que notre cas,

Le Lendemain Je lui demanderai une Copie certifiée de ces pièces. Il est convenu que Je les aurai, Je vous les ferai passer aussitôt.

Pour Copie Conforme, /•

Le Blanc

No. 23.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, February 10, 1794.

Charleston 10 fevrier 1794 l'an 3^{me}
de la république Française

Mangourit à Genet

Politique.

Non, Citoyen, Le Courage ne m'abandonnera pas je resisterai aux Orages de mon Departement, aux intrigues, aux manœuvres et ce n'est pas un mérite quand on a derriere Soi

la plus éclairée, le plus magnanime Nation de la Terre, quand on a de la prudence jusque dans la hardiesse, quand on méprise tout, hors l'amitié des républicains. Avec la certitude d'affaiblir nos Ennemis, de semer de nos mains les germes de l'Egalité dans le nouveau monde, de Civiliser les Sauvages pour eux mêmes, de faire le bien des hommes malgré leurs Bibles Politiques et leur Faquiers imposteurs. On se Sent élevé à une hauteur d'où il ne serait pas possible de descendre sans être Asphixié par les Miasmes. J'attens une force Navale pour protéger nos communications dans l'Est; je l'attends avec avec une impatience que je ne puis rendre. Proportionnés la à nos besoins. Mais c'est avec déplaisir que je vous vois la porter dans le lieu indiqué par les précédentes instructions: Au reste le retour de *Sanné* et des Deputés de la Corvette *Lasczas* me Tireront de peine. Je vais donner le branle dans l'Est et dès demain. Tout va être préparé, ou vous attend. Adieu tenez ferme contre Tal, Noail, et hamilton. Vous serez secondé de mon Côté et vive la République.

Signé Mangourit.

Je vais renoncer nos marchés de Bois de Construction et Faire abattre de suite. Votre Correspondance imprimée chaque Jour dans la City Gazette: C'est mon marché

Pour Copie Conforme,
Le Blanc

No. 24.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, February 10, 1794.

Charleston le 22. Pluviose l'an 2^e
de la République Française.

Mangourit à Genet.

On reprend ici que nous êtes arrêté par ordre du Nouveau Ministre. On n'en croit rien, à moins que les Ennemis de la République n'ayent monté une horrible manœuvre.

Je n'Ecris point au Nouveau Ministre. L'homme pur ne va point au devant: Cette démarche annonce la peur ou la Flagonnerie. Je désirerois qu'il envoyat ici prendre connaissance de ma conduite et^{ca}

La Société Républicaine vous a voté des regrets hier par adresse. Ils étoient 120.

Ses Séances desormais, seront, de mois qu'elles étoient, toutes les Semaines, Samedi, La Municipalité de cette Ville abat la Statue de Chatam *Coram Omni populo*. On vent l'enterrer, dit-on après lui avoir abattu la Tête. On annonce la pendaison de son fils et de Dumourier pour ce Jour.

Envoyés ou faites Envoyer toutes mes demandes avant le 10. prochain. Surtout Canons, Boulets, et flotille, vous voyez que les Espagnols se renforcent.

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie Conforme
Le Blanc

No. 25.

*Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, January 31, 1794.*¹

Charleston, duodi de la 2^{me} decade de Pluviose
1794. 2^{de} de la République Francaise

Mangourit, au Citoyen Genet Ministre Plénipotentiaire

J'ai reçu, Citoyen, vos dépêches par Sanné. Je vais rendre l'âme à nos guerriers. Je suivrai vos instructions à l'égard des affranchissements projetés. J'enverrai quelqu'un en qualité de commissaire jusqu'à ce que la floride occidentale ait été emportée. Alors s'il est nécessaire, J'y ferai un tour. Je garde le Lascazas; envoyés moi promptement des suppléments navals.

Comme J'attends Michaux de jour à autre, avec de grands détails sur l'exécution, je vais préparer tout ce qu'il faut pour la mettre en action. fusils, Canons, Boulets, bayonnettes, sabres, affûts sont d'un prix exorbitant ici, tres rares. * * * *
Envoyés de tout cela, Si vous pouvés.

Je vous répète le protêt d'une des lettres de change de 2000 D. je vais publier l'avis pour immatriculer les fraucais dans mon arrondissement. Moissonnier de Baltimore me mande 8^e de la 3^e X^{ade} de Ventos³ ces mots.

Un Commissaire de la Convention est ici: il m'a annoncé le

¹ Mangourit seems to have had difficulty in using the revolutionary calendar, and his dates here appear confused. In the absence of the original it would be unsafe to attempt to construct the correct date. The order of documents cannot be relied on. See the other footnotes to this letter.

² So in text.

³ March 18, 1794. Note the date of the letter (January 31, 1794). Later in the letter is a reference to an event of February 3.

rappel du Citoyen Genet, nouvelle affligeante dont on ne saurait se consoler que par toutes celles qui tiennent au bonheur de notre Patrie—puis il me détaille nos heureux succès.

Il ne me donne aucune autre indication sur l'envoi de ce Commissaire, Calomnié d'une part, la République abusée de l'autre par les Caméléons de la révolution, je pensai il y a plus de 4 mois combien il était important pour la Patrie de connaître quelles manœuvres de pratiquent contre elle dans les Etats Unis et quels français les faisoient agir. Je jugeai que fermes à notre poste, ce serait à 1400¹ lieues qu'on nous attaquerait à notre insçu. Je demandai donc alors un ou plusieurs commissaires de la Convention pour nous juger tous, sur notre correspondance, nos actions, nos discours et nos liaisons; C'était demandé des couronnes. * * * ¹Je crois donc (et ce n'est pas amour propre parceque C'est justice) que la Convention à nommer un commissaire vertueux républicain, dégagé de tout parti pour nous passer à la censure; ce sera le plus beau jour de ma vie.

Je crois qu'il vient avec notre déplacement, pour satisfaire le peuple Américain que la France croit vous haïr et qu'elle saura qu'il vous chérit et vous admire. Lorsque votre tryal sera fini, ce commissaire aura le droit de vous ordonner de continuer vos précieux services, ainsi nous passerons tous au Creuzet; et si nous sommes trouvées aussi purs que les droits de l'homme, nous n'en aurons pas plus d'orgueil ni moins de Zèle: mais je ne me défendrai point du plaisir que mon accusation et ma justification m'inspireront. Quand depuis bientôt deux ans je n'ai pas été une minute sans penser et sans agir pour la République, on attend avec impatience le frere, que la mère, la bonne mère, envoie juger ses enfans fidèles.

La gazette de Norfolk annonce un nouveau Ministre, de nouveaux Consuls. Qui croire, Moissonnier qui ne dit rien, la gazette que parle vaguement.

Le Citoyen Sers, Capitaine du Navire le Repareteur pris par la Pénélope, est aujourd'hui parti par mer pour New-york d'où il va à Philadelphie. Je l'ai chargé de paquets importants pour vous. hâtez la flotte

Signé Mangourit.

Le 3^e février² est arrivé à Philadelphie les nommés français et, Matte, pêcheurs du Cap français, qui ont rapporté que le dit

¹ So in text.

² Note the date of this letter.

Cap est pris par les Espagnols et les Anglais, les premiers par terre, les autres par mer; cette place a soutenu huit jours; a la vüe des Anglais, tous les Navires Américains que étaient en rade ont sortis avec des femmes et enfants; lesquels navires ont rentrés avec l'escadre excepté celui où était les deux nommés ci dessus

Pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

No. 26.

Mangourit to Captain Branzon, from Charleston, February 11, 1794.

Charleston le 23 Pluviose l'an 2^d

de la république Française

Mangourit au Capitaine Branzon Commandant La Corvette de la République Française Lascazas attaché à mon Departement et Sans mes Ordres en Conséquence d'Instructions du Citoyen Genet Ministre Plénipotentiaire

Citoyen

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'Ecrire ce jour en conséquence de la Conférence que nous Eumes hier sur le bruit repandu qu'un bateau Anglais de 14. Canons Croisoit Nord et Sud à l'entrée de Charleston. Elle me confirme ce que J'ai appris plusieurs Navires américains sur le bruit que les Anglais ont déjà commencé leurs hostilités n'osent Sortir. Le Paquet de Philadelphie Capitaine Garman n'ose faire voile. Le Navire français L'Oncle cheri de Marseille Cap^{ne} Chausse qui s'apprête à singler vers Baltimore, a des craintes fondées sur ses défaut d'armés et de deffenseurs, Le Commerce de Charleston est allarmé, Les Citoyens Americains Kolu et Fattez m'ont fait prier de vous Faire sortir, Vous le désirez vous même, Le Citoyen L'Anglois et tous les braves Républicains qui sont à bord, et bien Citoyen, Levés l'Ancre, partés, allés purger ces mers de pirates. Mais Citoyen, sur vous, sur Tous les braves qui vous accompagnent, sur votre Corvette est fondée une Commission, particuliere,—intéressante pour la patrie que le défaut de votre retour en ce port du 30 au 31 Mars 1794. Vieux stile, du 1. Jour de la 2^{me} decade du 7^e mois nouveau stile ferait manquer, depositaire, Citoyen d'armes de poudre & de munitions qui doivent être livrées à cette époque dans des embarcations pour vos propres succès.

Vous sentés l'importance indispensable d'être de retour au point fixé. C'est une raison pour laquelle vous eviterez le Combat avec un Batiment de force superieure au Vôtre.

Vous manquez d'Officiers. Il y a Charleston beaucoup d'Enseignes non entretenus et des Cap^{ns} de Navire demontés. Je leur Communique ce Soir chez moi l'invitation de vous soulager dans vos Fonctions, par ancienneté de Service Six d'ent'reux seront considerés comme Officiers provisoires jusqu'à l'organisation du Ministre, ou le retour à Charleston.

Attendu que vous n'avez pas de Commis aux Reviies, et que cet emploi est indispensable, Le Citoyen Boudinet qui a du Patriotisme et de L'intelligence s'offre à en faire provisoirement les fonctions sans appointemens, seulement pour la part qui lui revien droit sur les prises à faire pendant vôtre Croisiere

Quant au Commis aux Vivres qui est malade á l'hospital, voyés Citoyen, á le remplacer par un homme sur.

Si vous pouvez partir demain à la pointe du jour vous concerterés par la les avis que les Torys Anglois pourroient faire parvenir au Corsaire auquel vous allés donner la chasse.

Un officier du quarante huitieme Régiment Commendera provisoirement les Volontaires

Pour Copie Conforme.

Le Blanc

No. 27.

S. Hammond to Mangourit(?), from Augusta, February 12, 1794.

Augusta 12. fevrier 1794.

Monsieur

Depuis le retour dernier de Charleston du Colonel Bert J'ai parcouru les pays d'en haut pour voir le divers officiers engagés avec moi et fixer L'épôque de notre rendez-vous. J'en ai vu plusieurs, mais d'après les intelligences reçues de S^t Augustin¹ je trouvai nécessaire d'en augmenter le nombre, ce qui m'empecha de fixer le rendés-vous Jusqu'à ce que tous les officiers se fussent rassemblés et qu'on eu pu avoir la certitude du nombre d'hommes sur lequel on pût compter. J'ai donc fixé au vingt de ce mois cette assemblée. J'ai formé des officiers pour dix bataillons de cent vingt cinq hommes chaque et déjà

¹Compare No. 14.

plus de sept cent cinquante sont enrôlés. Je ne doute millement que le tout ne soit complet pour le 120. Je viens d'être informé que le Gouvernement espagnol s'est emparé de mon frere le Major Hammond et qu'on le tient enfermé dans le chateau (ou bastille) si cela est vrai, je me trouverai bien dérangé dans mes projets et serai obligé d'adopter un autre plan pour traverser la riviere de Saint Jean. nous serons obligés d'avoir de l'artillerie et une force maritime additionelle. J'ai fait l'achapt de 80 sabres et de 40 paires de pistolets de cavalerie. Les sabres coutent huit dollars, les pistolets avec leur fourreau onze dollars montant ensemble à onze cent dollars. Je suis à court d'argent, vous voudres bien me faire parvenir le montant par le porteur. Le Colonel LeRoy Hammond que j'ai autorisé à le recevoir et a en donner un reçu. Dites moi, je vous prie, sur quelle force maritime Je puis compter à agir de concert avec moi et à quelle époque je peux l'attendre. Je vous écrirai ou j'irai moi même vous voir aussitôt l'assemblée finie

Je suis avec estime

Signé S. Hammond

P. S. M. C. Godwin va à Charleston de compagnie avec M. Hammond. Il ira probablement vous voir. C'est un brave républicain; il est au fait de toute nôtre opération.

Pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

No. 28.

Bert to Mangourit, from Charleston February 15, 1797.¹

Charleston 15 fevrier 1794 3^{eme} de la
Republique Française

Citoyen Bert au Citoyen Consul Mangourit

Politique

Par ma derniere, J'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer des mesures que les espagnols ont pris en Floride en Conséquence des allarmes que leur ont Causé la levée des troupes—Les espions espagnols et Anglois ont redoublé d'activité leur 1^{er} soin aura été de Connoitre les principaux acteurs. c'est de

¹ See No. 29 post.

cette maniere qu'Abner Hammond est parvenu a être soupçonné et a été arrêté a son arrivée en Floride. Six ou 7 habitans de ce pays la ont eu le même sort, La plupart de ces personnes n'étoient point dans le secret, quoique par les sentimens que nous leur Connoissions, nous esperions en être secondés, Au Moment ou nous en aurions besoin. parmi eux est malheureusement un Né W. qui avoit adopté notre projet avec chaleur et qui devoit nous etre de la plus grande utilité. il setoit engagé de la maniere la plus sacrée a Cooperer avec nous. J'ai eu L'h^r de vous en informer dans le temps et de la maniere de nous en servir (V. la notte)¹

Dans la situation presente il est inutile d'observer que notre plan de surprise ne peut plus avoir lieu. il est question maintenant D'attaquer de vive force et de s'en procurer les Moyens. j'ai expedié l'exprès qui m'est venu de S^{te} Marie du Colonel Hammond qui doit nous en envoyer un ici pour nous informer de ses intentions sur les operations futures afin que sur votre decision, nous Pussions nous Concarter sur le champ sur les nouvelles mesures à Prendre.

Mon avis est qu'aussitot qu'on se sera assuré de la flotte, on fera marcher les troupes pour prendre poste sur Amelia et sur la riviere S^{te} Marie qui deviendra le lieu du rendez vous pour tous les républicains qui voudront nous joindre sur les invitations que nous publierons. une autre partie de nos troupes s'establira sur la rive du Nord de la riviere s^t John et s'emparera de l'autre rive, aussitôt qu'elles pourront être soutenues par la flotte, ce qui nous assurera la possession de cette riviere qui avec celle de s^{te} Marie serviront de port a nos V^{eaux} Cette derniere surtout nous servira encore de chantier pour armer les Bateaux necessaires p^r la navigation interieure pour le Blœus et L'attaque de s^t Augustin—Sur la rive appartenante aux etats unis nous pouvons etablir des depots de toute espece chez les M^{ds} Americains qui nous les feront passer par la navigation interieure à S^t John.

de s^t John nous pouvons nous etendre vers s^t Augustin y chasser les espagnols et les habitans de la Floride. il nous sera aisé de les y Contenir et de les affamer en peu de temps, si de son Coté la flotte leur Coupe toute Communication par mer en Bloquant Les entrées du port avec des Bateaux, tandis

¹ Nota. il etait chargé par le Gouverneur de s^t Augustin d'acheter des bestiaux en Georle—ces Bestiaux achetés par nos ennemis devoient servir a nourrir l'expedition et a affamer la ville. [In original.]

que les Fregattes Croiseront dans les environs. nous pourrions même agir plus decisivement, si nos moyens et les Circonstances s'y pretent. Les forces de terre ne nous manqueront pas après que nous aurons pris possession de s^{te} Marie. Les Americains viendront de tous Cotés nous y joindre de même que les habitans de la Floride, qui recemment ont été obligés de la quitter. le tout dependra d'une force de mer suffisante pour agir et pour inspirer de la Confiance aux aventuriers.

20 fevrier

Nota. un expres vient de rapporter une lettre du Colonel Hammond du 12 de ce mois. il doit tenir aujourd'hui Conseil de guerre a Whashington sur les derrieres et viendra m'en faire part. J'attends de Genet une flotille: sitot son arrivée nous entrerons en Campagne

Certifié Mangourit

Consul

No. 29.

*Bert to Mangourit, from Charleston, February 15, 1794.*¹

Charleston le 15 fevrier 1794 3^e année
de la Republique francaise

Le Citoyen Bert au Citoyen Consul Mangourit

Par ma derniere j'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer des mesures que les espagnols ont prises en Floride en conséquence des alarmes que leur ont causé la levée des troupes faite avec si peu de precaution dans les parties des derrieres de la Caroline et de la Géorgie. Je m'en suis plaint dans le tems, je vous ai informé de l'indiscretion de quelques particuliers employés par T. et vous ai communiqué une publication dans la gazette d'Augusta du mois d'Octobre dernier qui devoit naturellement alarmer nos ennemis. dès ce tems les espions des gouvernemens espagnols Anglois et Americains doivent avoir redoublé leur activité, qui n'auront pas manqué à decouvrir une partie des projets et à devenir le gros du restant. Leur premier soin * * *

¹ Compare No. 28. The two letters are variations of the same document, the noteworthy difference being the omission of the complaint against T[ate] and the back country in the first.

² Here the copiest says: "I find the rest of this letter is the same as document 28, only the following paragraph is at the end as a postscript to this letter."

J'ai eu aussi communication d'une lettre écrite de Saint Augustin dont voici l'extrait.

Tout est dans la confusion ici. nous sommes alarmés de l'invasion projetée des français et des américains; beaucoup croient qu'elle se réduira à rien. Nous fortifions néanmoins la province de tous les côtés, nous rassemblons des troupes, Jeunes et vieux, blancs et noirs. Les indiens se préparent à faire une brave défense, c'est pourquoy s'ils osent venir nous ne courrons pas de grands dangers. Le Colonel M^eIntosh¹ a été pris avec une commission de Genet et M. Wingdon avec sept autres ont été envoyés a la Havanne ou ils sont gardés de pres; plusieurs autres sont renfermés ici dans le dongeon.

pour Copie Conforme

LeBlanc

No. 30.

*Mangaurit to Genet, from Charleston, February [March?] 16, 1794.*²

Charleston 8^odie de la 3^{eme} decade de

Pluvios au 2^e de la Repub. f^o

Mangourit au Citoyen Genet

Le Citoyen Michaud est arrivé vendredi d^{er}, Il m'a remis un chiffre avec la clef que j'ai comparé avec l'ancien du Consulat et qui est tout à fait différent.

Le Duplicata de votre dépêche du 14 du 5^{eme} mois 2. fevrier vieux stile. Vous m'y réitérez l'annonce d'une flote espagnole! Nous l'attendons avec impatience.

plusieurs exemplaires de votre adresse aux habitans de la nouvelle Orléans,

plusieurs exemplaires de l'ouvrage revolutionnaire écrit en espagnol.

¹ Compare Nos. 1, 24, and Dunlap's *Daily Advertiser*, February 28, 1794. This reports that the Lt. Governor of St. Johns River (M^rIntosh) and others were sent to Havana on the charge of an intention to give up the place to Genet. This was evidently a confusion of the facts. The Hammond Papers, p. 309 (Draper Collection, Kings Mountain MSS.), contain this note regarding Major Abner Hammond: "He was for a considerable time confined by the enemy at St. Augustine, Florida, but when captured or on what occasion is unknown to any of his descendants, but the writer has often heard him refer humorously to a disagreement in prison with one of his comrades, a Mr. Lembe." The *American State Papers, Foreign Relations*, I, 310, gives the official account.

² Michaux's Journal gives the date of his arrival in Charleston as March 14, and later in this letter Mangourit acknowledges the receipt of Genet's letter of "15 de Ventos," March 5. Compare No. 25, January 31, 1794, where Mangourit says that he awaits Michaux from day to day.

Le duplicata de votre dépêche du 3. fevrier vieux stile—
politique avec la note officielle sur le changement du Calendrier
votre dépêche du 15. de Ventos avec 41. comm^{ons} pour les
officiers de la legion révolutionnaire

une copie des instructions données a Michaux pour me
servir de Flambeau dans la marche de mes négociations,

un ordre de 3,000 dollars sur la Banque de Charleston, Trop
affairé pour ce courier, vous recevrez et par mer et par la
poste prochaine, les détails que vous demandez sur le Bor-
dereau des traites, et je fais préparer le compte du trimestre.

vous n'aves pas compris *Tate* dans le *pouvoir* je pense que
c'est un oubli

Des prises me demandent à bord—delà je vous ecrirai des
détails sur cet objet

Signé Mangourit

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 31.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, February 16, 1794.

Charleston 16 fevrier 1794 l'an 2^{eme}
de la Répub: f^{se} une et Indivisible

Mangourit au Citoyen Genet

J'ai l'honneur, citoyen, de vous envoyer une lettre que je me
suis fait écrire par M. Bert pour plus d'exactitude concernant
Saint Augustin

Je trouve son plan de prise de possession de S^{te} Marie très
bon.

M. Bert attribue à la publicité l'arrestation de certaines
personnes à S^t Augustin

Il accuse T * * *¹ de cette publicité—il y a un peu de
jalousie entr'eux. l'un voudroit que son plan fut préféré à
celui de l'autre et réciproquement

Point de Commissions signées de vous.

T. n'a pu commissioner

J'attends vos ordres

Signé Mangourit

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

¹ Tate.

No. 32.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, February 17, 1794.

Charleston 29. Pluviose l'an 2^d de la
République Française

Sortie de
La Corvette
Lascazas
En Croisiere

Mangourit à Genet

Le Lascazas étant prêt, les Equipages dans le meilleur Esprit, deux prises riches leur donnant de l'Emulation et du chagrin de leur stagnation, désirant porter sur ce Navire les substanciers rigoureux, retablir la subordination dans les Equipages amariner les Nouveaux tritons de la république, *schoper un Corsaire* de 14. Canons qui insulte la Côte, essayer nos forces, J'ai donné ordre de sortir Jusqu'au 31. Mars parceque je veux avoir les dix jours ensuite pour S^{te} Marie.

Vous verrez par la Correspondance ci jointe ainsi que par mes Instructions les précautions que j'ai prises.

Je n'ai point parlé du Décret de partage des prises, l'intérêt personnel eut Voulu peut être rester à Terre! On va préparer les dividendes au retour.

J'ai mis six officiers *provisoires* ayant grades d'enseignes non Entretenus Jusqu'a vôte nomination. J'en suis sur; il y en a deux surtout pleins de principes et de feu pour les faire germer, ils ont été reconnus ce matin.

Le Citoyen Zick brave républicain Officier du 48^e Regiment commande aussi provisoirement les Volontaires dont Je Suis sur. Vous verrez l'ordre secret que je lui ai donné en cas que, des incendiaires se montrent comme Sur le Jupiter; hier au soir j'ai couru toutes les Tavernes rassembler nos hommes. Je les ai conduit en chantant La Carmagnole à Bord avant 7 heures du soir. Vous Verrez ce que j'ai fait ce matin.

Au reste je me regarde comme Possédant la confiance et l'amitié des Equipages qui monte a prés de deux Cens soixante hommes. Il y a de quoi ammariner des prises: s'ils pouvoient Tomber sur un Convoi.

P. S. Je n'ai pu me procurer des renseignements sur le Goeland, Je crois vous avoir envoyé une note à l'égard de Ses

officiers je me rappelle que le Cap^e était un brave homme qui a été Trahy.

Pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

J'ai remis hier à la poste un paquet important. Dépêchés la flote qu'elle aille prendre poste à Sainte Marie

Salut

Signé Mangourit.

Va par mer à Philadelphie à l'instant Charleston 18. fevrier au 3 de la R. F.

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 34.¹

Mangourit to Bournonville, from Charleston, February 24, 1794.

Charleston 4^{di} de la 1^{ere} Décade de Ventose²

2^d de la République française

(24 fevrier v. st.)

Mangourit à Bournonville³

Je ne saurois trop vous engager, mon cher ami, à presser nos expéditions, à cause des prisonniers Américains faits à S^t Augustin. Abner Hammond est le frere du Colonel notre grand pivot; Il faut donc protéger la vengeance et ajouter tous les effets de cette passion à ceux de sa gloire et du républicanisme en outre, si nous attendons plus tard, des chaleurs tiantes et les maringotins et^{ca} pour l'attaque de New-Orléans il faut pres de deux mois pour la marche, plus ou tard et plus on donne aux espagols le tems de corrompre les habitans, d'avoir des munitions et des vivres, de recevoir des forces—il faudra pour la paye des troupes de Floride. au cas que le citoyen Genet préfere mon arrangement avec Tate et la paye de celles de la Louisiane, s'il ne l'adopte pas, J'ajouterai qu'il seroit cruel de ne pas me mettre audessus du besoin, en cas de défenses imprévues. Je dirai encore que les habitans des derrières sont dans une impatience de partir qui me plait, par ses effets quand on leur dira partez; Mais si on les laisse le

¹ So in copiest's report. No No. 33 reported.

² February 22. A further illustration of Mangourit's inaccurate use of the calendar.

³ The second secretary of the legation.

bec dans l'eau trop longtems, l'énergie se dissipera et ils deviendront nos ennemis ils crieront que nous les avons fait dupes: Hatons donc tout: la saison est favorable: Le Gouverneur de la Havane a écrit à celui de St Augustin de ne pas compter sur les secours d'un seul homme.

Allons enfans de la patrie!

Ce que vous me mandez me fait grand plaisir. Puisse le Monarque en herbes devenir un Chek arabe dans ses plantations! on me dit rapellé avec une lettre à vie sur la guillotine. Lisez la belle praline qu'on me donne à succer dans le state gazette * * * je men * * * ¹ris avec le père Duchene nôtre cierge Pascal luira sur la Spé couque fédérale en Convention. Laforest est un bon travailleur, mais seroit détestable dans une crise comme celle de la République, indépendamment des directions Coloniales et aristocratiques. supposons le, Republicain dans le focus de l'âne, il faut des Ministres qui osent porter sur la tête la flame du génie républicain.

Nallés pas croire que ce soit la politique qui ait déterminé la legislature ou plutôt un comité de la legislature carolienne à vexer out-law nos amis. c'est une pustale de virus fédéraliste qui a percé dans cette chambre et tous les hommes rampans et sordides ont applaudi.—adieu mon cher ami. J'écris au Ministre des affaires étrangères d'une manière bien vigoureuse au sujet de Genet. par le 1^{er} ord^{ne} Je lui enverrai copie de cette dépêche

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme.

LeBlanc

No. 35.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, February 27, 1794.

Charleston 23 fevrier 1794. an 3^{eme}

de la Répub. française

Mangourit au Citoyen Genet

Le 20. conseil de guerre s'est tenu à Washington—le colonel Hammond doit m'en venir faire part. Il attend la flote avec

¹ These omissions are in the document.

impatience conformément au plan que je vous ai envoyé la poste dernière qui est par l'appui d'une flotte de prendre poste à S^{te} Marie et à S^t John, d'affamer la Floride, d'avoir un lieu de rendés vous pour les Américains et^a sitôt que les pavillons tricolores se montreront, nous serons secondés.

Colonel Samuel Hammond par sa lettre du 12. de ce mois me demandoit onze cent dollars pour le payement des sabres qu'il a achetés à 8. dollars piece et des pistolets d'arçon avec fourreaux à 11 dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ la paire au nombre de

80. sabres de cavalerie

40. paires de pistolets

1100. D.

Des deux lettres de change que vous m'avez envoyées de 4000, dollars l'une étant protestée, l'autre payable à 35. j^{rs} de vuë de 2000. d. pouvant m'être très utile au besoin, j'ai demandé 1100. dollars à Sasportas que j'ai fait remettre par le major Bert à l'express de S. Hammond ci joint copie de reçu de l'express reparti hier pour rejoindre son parent à Augusta.

Reçu par les mains du Citoyen Bert la somme de onze cent dollars pour être envoyés au Colonel S. Hammond pour l'emploi ci-mentionné.

Le 22. fevrier 1794. Signé LeRoy Hammond

ce reçu est au pied de la lettre de demande du Colonel Samuel Hammond

Bert a écrit à Hammond ce qui suit. En reponse à votre lettre du 12. de ce mois au consul de Charleston, je vous donne avis que nous avons une information positive d'une flotte et quoique nous ignorions son départ, nous l'attendons à chaque Minute. Nôtre plan d'operation dans les circonstances actuelles est presque le vôtre. Nous serons bien aise de vous voir ici après la determination du Conseil que vous avez du tenir avec vos officiers, pour concerter en consequence. Le porteur de cette lettre a reçu le montant de la somme employée à l'achat des choses mentionnées dans votre lettre.

En conséquence, Citoyen, ne perdez aucuns instans ni pour cette expédition ni pour celle de tate à cause des chaleurs ennemis des projets guerriers dans cette latitude.

Aidez moi de toutes vos forces.

Salut

Signé Mangourit

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 36.

Instructions to Colonels Tate and Hammond.

INSTRUCTIONS

Données aux Colonels des légions révolutionnaires d'Amérique et de Floride. W^m Tate et Samuel LeRoi Hammond, le 4 Mars, present mois, lesquelles serviront de baze fondamentale aux discours que prononceront leurs agens, près les Nations Indiennes

SAVOIR

Tate	}	Hammond
chez les choctaws, les Chérokées et les Chikesaws		hauts et bas Creeks.

Indiens,

Interrogés vos pères. Ils vous diront qu'autre fois, les français buvaient avec eux des mêmes eaux.

Quelle est la cause de vos soins hospitaliers, envers les français qui voyagent sur vos terres? C'est le souvenir de cette Nation douce qui fut votre amie et ne vous trompa Jamais.

Les français ont quitté votre pays * * * pourquoi?
* * * O malheur! * * * ¹leur chef les vendit au Roi
D'Espagne sans leur consentement

Ils étaient trop faibles alors pour résister à cet indigne marché.

Ils ont Senti qu'ils étaient libres comme les Indiennes.

Leur nation la Senti—elle a puni Son chef coupable.

Elle a voulu être comme vous conseillée par ses anciens.

Elle a repris les droits de l'homme dont vous jouissés

Elle vient en faire usage avec vous; J'ai dit.

Les droits de l'homme, sont l'égalité, la liberté, la Sureté et la propriété.

La Nation Française en reprenant Sa souveraineté des mains d'un Roi qui l'avait usurpée, a déclaré qu'il ne pouvait exister de loix que par la volonté de tous ses membres exprimée librement et Solemnellement. Desormais les Indiens n'auront rien à redouter des Européens de la France, car la loi la plus Sacrée parmi les français commande le respect pour les loix, les coutumes et les propriété des Indiens et de tous les peuples libres.

¹ So in the document.

La peine de mort est prononcée contre quiconque oserait tenter de les détruire.

La liberté que les français ont conquise, leur ordonne d'aimer les Indiens, parcequ'ils sont hommes et libres.

L'égalité que les français ont admise comme le 1^{er} don de la Nation fait à l'homme, où l'ont-ils retrouvée, Indiens? * * *¹ dans vos institutions—ils vont traiter avec vous d'égal à égal—leurs maisons feront les vôtres, ils seront vos freres bien aimés.

Ils n'ont plus, ces français libres, de chefs héréditaires, de Rois, de Nobles—ces distinctions vous font trop de mal, quand vous traités, Indiens, avec les esclaves de l'Europe—c'est à leur ambition, à leur cupidité que vous avés du et que vous devés encore tous vos maux

Les français se sont garentis la Sureté de leurs personnes. ils vous invitent, Indiens d'accéder à cet accord—vos freres alors seront vos amis et vos deffenseurs; J'ai dit.

Qui s'opposait à l'égalité des hommes libres? * * *¹ les Roi d'Europe, le Roi de France Ils vous traitèrent d'hommes feroces, lors que vous êtes les peuples les plus hospitaliers de la terre—ils vous repoussèrent dans vos forêts par le fer et le feu, pour s'emparer des terres que vous recûtes de la Nature—ils vous enyvraient de cette liqueur funeste qui a detruit un grand nombre de vos freres,—ils manquaient sans pudeur à leurs traités avec vous—ce sont les Rois d'Espagne et d'Angleterre qui par leurs agens introduits dans vos Wighams, sur l'amour du Commerce et le masque de l'amitié, et dans les cités des Etats-unis avec des apparences aussi trompenses; ce sont, Indiens, les vils agens de ces feroces tyrans qui vous ont aigri contre les Américains et qui ont aigri les Américains contre vous, afin de vous détruire les uns par les autres

La Nation Française dont les Citoyens sont innombrables comme les feuilles de vos forêts et les sables de vos rivières, fait une guerre impitoyable aux Rois et aux nobles, parce qu'ils ont causé tous ces malheurs. Les amis de l'égalité, se sont joints, se joignent, se joindront à la Nation Française dans cette guerre Sacrée des vertus contre les vices * * *² joignés vous * * *² j'ai dit.

Les français ont garenti à tous les hommes libres la sureté de leurs personnes et de leurs propriétés. Ils vous invitent d'accéder à ce traité solemnel. Ils desirent ardemment que

¹ So in the document.

² These omissions are in the document.

vos dissensions avec les Etats unis cessent et qu'une paix éternelle succède a ses divisions déplorables—Ils desirent que vous vous unissiez à eux contre les Rois coupables de tant de crimes contre l'espèce humaine.

C'est pourquoi la Nation Française vous offre les bazes du traité cy après J'ai dit

Pour copie conforme

Le Blanc

No. 37.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, March 5, 1794.

Charleston 5 Mars 1794.

Etat des lettres de change delivrées au Colonel Hammond par moi, au profit de C. M. F. Bert.

Nos	Sommes dollars	vues jours.	dattes mars.	totaux dollars	Sur Genet
26	200	4	2,000.	Signées et numérotées par moi
27	300	30	7		
28	500	.....	10	
29	500	.....	11	
30	500	.....	12	
31	100	.....	15	
32	100	.....	16	
33	200	.....	5	
34	200	60	6		
35	300	.....	8	
36	300	9	2,000	
37	500	.....	13	
38	300	.....	14	
				4,000	

Points de reconnaissance de ces lettres de change.

1^{er}

Numero vingt sixieme—No 26^e.

2^e

Elles sont en Anglais sur papier fin

3^e

Elles sont remplies de mon écriture et de celle du Chancelier

4^e

Ma signature M. A. B. Mangourit consul of the french republic.

Objets de la livraison des lettres de change, consignés dans le mémorandum signés du Colonel Hammond.

Flour and corn

Col. Hammond is to buy the flour and corn ad is to be paid in bills of exchange on Citizen Genet to the amount of 4000 dollars, half at 30 days and the other half at 60. the said bills drawn in the name —— of C. M. F. Bert are to be delivered to Hammond at his departure from Charleston.

500 b^ls farine

1000. boisseaux Maïs

Live Stock

troupeaux, bœufs

To be bought by the said Col. H. who is to send a man of confidence in Charleston to receive the amount of the said, he giving 15 days notice.

Les objets ci dessous étant indispensables et introuvables à Charleston, le Colonel Hammond, le Major Bert et moi sommes convenus de vous les demander de Philadelphie. 4 or at least 8 field pieces with carriages heavy artillery and battering train. 1000 stand of arms complet.

Le Cap^{no} Juhel de marine marchande qui est dans le secret, va tacher d'avoir en Virginie, sans que le soupçonneux gouvernement fédéral le sache, 15 canons de 12. L. de balle ayant appartenu à un bâtiment N^o le fier Rodrigue. Il tachera aussi de se procurer 1,000 fusils avec bayonettes de cet état, cet objet étant rare ou accaparé à Charleston, ensorte que des fusils de tous calibres sans bayonettes me content de 30 shellings à 42—faute de sabres, on me fait des manchettes à deux gourdes pièces. J'ai voulu faire fabriquer des bayonettes de rapport à tout canon au moyen d'un écrou. Les Arquebusiers et forgerons tous Torys, ont refusé. Ne comptés pas cependant sur le Capitaine Juhel pour son achat et mettés nous par la plus grande activité a même de nous fortifier et de nous defendre à S^{te} Marie et de là de faire brèche à S^t Augustin, si nous ne pouvons le S^t Ormer.

Il est un autre article demandé par le Colonel Hammond aussi indispensable. Ce sont des couvertures *Blanketts*—il en faut 1,000.

Vous les aurés à Philadelphie à méilleur marché qu'ici. N'oubliez pas cet article d'où la Santé du soldat dépend et qui fait partie en Amérique de son accoutrement militaire. Vous les enverrés avec les articles ci dessus.

Il faut encore 2,000 paires de souliers. On les tires ici de Philadelphie donc l'economie exige que vous les achetiés. Sous vos yeux.

Plus 200 uniformes Nationaux...	} Pour la Cavalerie.
200 Westcoats	

Les tailleurs sont peu nombreux à Charleston, les façons très chères, cela peut donner l'éveil aux espions Anglais et Espagnols qui écoutent * * *¹ faites les faire à Philadelphie.

Hatés vous Citoyen, et mettés ces effets sur un Navire armé et fort pour qu'il prenne les devants, m'envoye son Canot en dehors de la barre, et qu'il soit le 6 ou le 8 Avril devant S^{te} Marie.

Effets demandés par Hammond et que je vais charger Sasportas de se procurer ici.

¹So in the document.

200 barrils salted meat; half beef, half pork.
 200 bushells salt.
 2,200 gallons, rum for three months.
 1,200 yards osnaburgs, for forage, bags and knacsacs.
 100 spades.
 48 hous.
 100 axes.
 24 screw-augers.
 24 hammers.
 24 drawing knives.
 120 camp kettles }
 1,000 pairs overalls..... } say as many as can be made.
 1,000 split shirts.
 An assortment of 20 penny nails.

Rendés-vous fixé.

Sentant, citoyen Ministre, la nécessité de fixer une époque de rendés-vous à Sainte Marie, nous Sommes convenus du 10 Avril prochain,—Nos bataillons s'y trouveront ce jour, parceque J'ai promis au Colonel Hammond une flotille au plus tard pour ce jour là.

Dans le cas où la flotte n'arriverait d'un moment à l'autre, je l'enverrai sur le champ prendre poste à S^{te} Marie au environs. Il est arrêté dans ce cas avec le Col. Hammond que je lui dépêcherai un courrier et 10 jours après, il seroit à S^{te} Marie.

Il est important d'avoir une ou deux frégates à croizer pour empêcher aucun secours d'entrer à S^t Augustin ou d'en sortir. Il faudra sitôt l'arrivée de la flotte à S^{te} Marie déclarer S^t Augustin en état de Blocus; donner ordre aux batiments armés de visiter les Américains avec politesse et surtout les Pilots-boats de Charleston presque tous vendus aux Anglois et leur servant de courriers pour Providence et les Bahames. Un 74. feroit à merveille de donner la chasse aux Corsaires de ces affreuses cavernes à voleurs.

J'attends de jour à autre la nouvelle formation du Lascazas. Elle est essentielle; l'equipage se corrompt faute d'un corps suffisant d'officiers. J'ai 4 off^{ers} du 48 regiment d'infanterie, braves gens: je les employe en Floride à former notre infanterie sous Hammond. Meurice exprésident de la société patriotique ayant été Sans dragon, formera les dragons Américains en qualité d'adjutant. J'ai un bon sans culotte de Marseille de la joyeuse bande des thuilleries le 10 août, que j'ai bonne envie de placer sur le Lascazas. Beaucoup d'autres bons

marins * * *¹ j'attends avec impatience votre décision pour la Minerve, goëlette de 8 Canons d'une marche Supérieure—puisque vous me laissés carte blanche—Je n'irai à St Augustin que pour le voir se rendre, ou quand il sera pris. Je crois indispensable alors que j'y aille, afin d'amalgamer français, Américains, et Espagnols; empêcher le pillage; établir une forme provisoire de gouvernement Républicain, anéantir les inquiétudes sur les propriétés Affricaines, partager les terres Royales et^a.—Jusque-là je nommerai des gens que je crois fermement être surs, pour surveiller la dépense, la paye des troupes et l'emploi économique de nos moyens.

Je vais faire faire 4 drapeaux, deux guidons et 4 pavillons pour les forts.

Pour Copie Conforme à l'originale.

Le Blanc.

No. 38.

Receipts from Mangourit, March 5 and 25, 1794.

Charleston 5. Mars 1794.

Reçu du Citoyen Mangourit Consul de la R. F. à Charleston la somme de quatre mille dollars en traites de diverses dates sur le Citoyen Genet Ministre Plénip^e de la dite République numérotées depuis 26 jusqu'à 38. Les dites traites devant être employées à acheter de la farine et du bled pour l'approvisionnement des troupes, comme mentionné dans le memorandum d'articles de ce jour.

Signé Hammond

Certifié conforme à l'original déposé entre nos mains.

Signé Mangourit

Charleston Mars 25. 1794.

Reçu du citoyen M. A. B. Mangourit Consul de la République française à Charleston la somme de deux mille, huit cent dollars en espèces pour être remises par moi au Citoyen Colonel Hammond dont le reçu me servira de décharge

Signé W^m Cource

Certifié conforme à l'original déposé en mes mains. Ce Citoyen étoit l'ami et le Messager d'Hammond

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme.

Le Blanc

¹ So in the document.

No. 39.

*Report of Assembly of Leaders of the Expedition at Charleston,
March 29, 1794.¹*

Procès verbal d'une Assemblée de Républicains convoqués à l'effet de délibérer sur une circonstance relative à l'expédition des Florides.

Ce jourd'hui neuvième de Germinal, seconde année de la République française une & Indivisible. Les Citoyens Tate, Drayton, Nadaud, Bosens, Bert, Branzon, Godard Lavergne et Gengembre étant assemblés au Consulat de Charleston en conséquence d'une convocation faite par le Citoyen consul: on a rapporté que dans un des papiers publics de Charleston d'avant hier se lisoit une notice soit disante extraite d'un journal de Philadelphie et conçue en ces termes.

In the name of the french Republic Every frenchman is forbid to violate the neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorisations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked and are to be returned to the agents of the french Republic.

Philadelphia, ventos 16th, second year of the french Republic, one and Indivisible.

(March 6th 1794 V. S.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

J^h Fauchet.

Cette notice, propose à faire hésiter sur l'expédition de Floride, pour laquelle on est en marche depuis le cinq du courant, a fait naitre diverses réflexions sur le parti qu'il y avoit à prendre dans l'une ou l'autre des suppositions que la dite notice seroit vraie ou fausse.

Le Citoyen Consul a dit qu'ayant eû des ordres positifs pour conduire avec activité cette expédition, il pensoit, qu'en supposant même la notice rapportée ci dessus, réellement émanée du Ministre, il ne pouvoit sans des ordres positifs arrêter une affaire aussi avancée et d'un aussi grand intérêt pour la République; qu'il avoit à cet égard consulté non seulement tous les français et Américains engagés dans l'entreprise, mais encore plusieurs personnes de cet état recommandable par leurs connaissances et par leurs places et qu'il ne devoit nommer: que tous étoient d'avis de continuer l'expédition et qu'il seroit même dangereux pour l'une et l'autre nations de tenter de rapeller les

¹ Chronologically this should follow document No. 50.

Citoyens déjà assemblés hors des frontières des états-unis sur le territoire espagnol.

En effet, a continué le Citoyen Consul, quels avantages la France ne perdrait elle pas, si je détruisois cette opération sur d'aussi légers motifs nous avons les plus flatteuses espérances de succès par la comparaison de nos forces avec celles des espagnols, ils ont sept cent hommes de garnison dont quatre cent de nouvelles recrues faites à la Havanne et trois cent de soldats non exercés, casanés depuis longtems à S^t Augustin. Nous avons quinze cent hommes, vieux soldats, qui ont vaincu et qui seront suivis par d'autres amis de notre liberté; Les tyrans comptent sur quelques sauvages, à la vérité plus redoutables qu'eux. Mais attirés par le souvenir du nom français, par des négociations en activité et par nos presens ces guerriers se rangeront sous nos drapeaux et combattront contre leurs oppresseurs.

Les ports de la Floride seront de la plus grande utilité à la France tout le tems de la guerre. Les commissions en course qu'on y pourra distribuer ne seront point sujettes à toutes les altercations du Gouvernement Fédéral, et les armemens qui en sortiront, jouiront, par la proximité des Etats-unis de tous les avantages qu'auroient en ceux qu'on auroit dû y pouvoir faire surtout un de ces ports, celui de S^{te} Marie facilitera nos expéditions maritimes étant capable de recevoir des flotes entières. Les provisions navales de toute espèces et notamment les bois de construction, les mâtures y sont en abondance et peuvent maintenir la superiorité de notre marine et donner à la Vendée et aux autres départemens limitrophes le tems de réparer la destruction de leurs forêts.

À la paix les Floridiens s'assembleront pour faire partie de la France ou pour former un état independant et la République aura acquis de nouveaux amis, elle produiroit bientôt au contraire ceux quelle s'est fait en grand nombre dans les Etats unis si cette entreprise était aneantie. et en effet que deviendroient une infinité de braves gens qui enthousiasmés dès l'an dernier de cette conquête, n'ont point ouvert leurs champs à la culture, dans l'assurance de partir au printems, si en changeant les hommes en place, la république française alteroit ses promesses et avoit l'air de manquer de parole—l'Angleterre reprendroit bien vite dans le sud l'ascendant que je lui ai fait perdre.

Dailleurs une simple note jettée dans une gazette peut elle détruire un plan arrêté. Si le nouveau Ministre avoit voulu l'annuler, c'étoit une matiere d'une assés grande importance, pourqu'il m'eut envojé un expres. Le courier du nord est arrivé, mais sans malle, n'est il pas à croire que c'est une mesure du Congrès prêt à entrer en guerre concertée avec le Citoyen Fauchet? ne seroit il pas possible que le Citoyen Fauchet d'accord avec le gouvernement des Etats-unis n'eût inséré l'avertissement en question que pour endormier les Agens anglois et espagnols? enfin l'authenticité de cet avertissement est douteuse, sa date est erronné dans son raport avec le calandrier de la République;¹ Il n'est arrivé à Charleston depuis le dernier courier aucun navire de Philadelphie. Et puis que signifie-t-elle par raport à nous? Je ne recrute point dans les Etats-unis; c'est hors de leurs frontières, c'est sur le territoire ennemi que j'appelle tous les hommes libres et indépendans qui veulent servir la cause de ma patrie. Si je m'avisois d'entraver l'opération déjà en mouvement, je serois responsable de la foule des evenemens malheureux qui en resulteroient. Voué moi même au mépris de tous les gens d'honneur, de tous les républicains des Etats-unis.

Les Consequences qui peuvent suivre le parti que je vais choisir, m'ont déterminé à vous rassembler, Citoyéns, pour vous demander l'assistance de vos conseils, je crois avoir appellé ici tous ceux qui dans Charleston sont animés de patriotisme le plus pur et le plus désintéressé. Donnez moi votre avis franchement, sans égard à ma position embarrassante, ne consultez que l'intérêt de la Republique française. Dussai-je être sacrifié je me conformerai à votre résolution

Le Citoyen Consul ayant fini l'exposition de la matiere à mettre en délibération, les assistans l'ont discutés: et de quelque côté que chacun d'eux ait envisagé la question, il lui a été impossible de trouver le plus leger motif d'arrêter l'exécution de l'entreprise. En conséquence ils ont unanimement résolu de la continuer et même de la pousser avec la plus grande diligence et dans le plus grand secret. En foi de quoi ils ont signé les d^{ts} jour, mois et au que dessus après traduction de la présente aux Citoyens Tâte et Drayton aussi signé Masseron Cap^{no} du 48^{ème} régiment Nadau adjudant Major au 48^{ème} régiment, Bosens adjudant au 48^{ème} régiment, Tate Dray-

¹This appears to be Mangourit's own mistake.

ton, Gingembre, Mouchet, Branzon, Lavergne, Godard et Mangourit

pour copie conforme

Signé Godard
Signé Mangourit

pour copie conforme

Le Blanc

No. 40.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, March 6, 1794.

Charleston 6 Mars 1794, 2. de la République française

Mangourit au Citoyen Genet

Je vous assure, Mon cher Concitoyen, que vous me tirés une douloureuse épine en me permettant de déclarer avec éclat aux chefs de nos légions que la République Française ne se melera en aucune manière de toucher à l'esclavage des noirs. Outre que les Royalistes ne manqueraient pas d'inspirer des frayeurs aux Louisianais et aux Floridiens, les émigrans des Etats unis n'oseraient passer dans les départemens affranchis avec leurs nègres, ce qui s'opposerait à une population prompte, et à l'inexpugnabilité de leur deffense en cas d'attaque.

Il est beau de rompre des fers et de dire pour prix de cette action sublime: Soyés libres toujours, soyés Républicains jusqu'à la mort.

Je me sers de ce petit format qui comprend beaucoup, parceque je le plierai de manière en cas de visite que je ne crains pas, mais qu'il est bon de prévoir, à échapper aux mains des esclaves et aux yeux des tyrans. Voila trois heures du matin. Je suis accablé de lassitude: mais il faut servir la République. Je n'ai que la nuit pour dérober ce qui lui intéresse d'avantage, aux Scrutateurs aux hommes suspects et incertains. Le jour ma maison est pleine de toutes les sectes qui sont comme les foutus gneux de Lyon, criant vive la République, l'écrivant, mais le cœur plein de perisse la Convention, et le papier ayant des fleurs de Lys dans l'entrejour. Ils sont bien déconcertés aujourd'hui sur la reprise de Toulon et nos progrès en Catalogne. Je sais qu'ils disent: si L'Espagne est abattue, si l'Angleterre fait la paix, que deviennent nos propriétés a S^t Domingue? est-ce que ces deux puissances ne rendront pas tout à la Republique?—Sur l'invitation que j'ai faite aux habitans de S^t Domingue aux français dans les papiers publics de

venir s'immatriculer au Consulat sur 400 qui sont ici, vous verrés combien peu se sont présentés au Consulat par l'état des immatriculés que mon fils prépare pour vous. Les uns craignent qu'on n'exige serment à la République d'autres craignent ne m'être pas connus. Vous remarquerez qu'à l'exception de Charrier officier municipal qui voit les Républicains en cachette des aristo—et les aristo en cachette des Républicains, il n'y a pas encore un grand planteur. Les immatriculés sont ce que ces Messieurs appellent petits blancs.

C'est par le Citoyen Garreau Cap^{ne} de Navire partant demain par eau Sur un Navire de Philadelphie que je vous envoie cette dépêche. Capitaine Sers, du Navire le Repareur de Bordeaux et frère du Président du département de Bordeaux parti pour New york d'où il se rend à Philadelphie, vous porte aussi des paquets. Salut—vous voyés comme je travaille, Citoyen : le bruit de mon rappel n'a point diminué mon Zèle, ni ne le diminuera pas, je le jure. Si je ne suis pas rappelé, Citoyen, faites à la Convention et au Ministre Etat de mon Zèle, de mes services; faites leur envisager qu'un travail en france conviendrait mieux à ma Santé et au plaisir d'être apprécié, le climat est mortel pour moi, pour ma famille, pour un Républicain Sévère.

N'oubliez pas que le rendez vous à S^{te} Marie est le 10 d'avril prochain et qu'il n'y a pas de temps à perdre.

Signé Mangourit.

Pour Copie Conforme

Le Blanc

No. 41.

Orders to the Captain of the Lascazas.

Il est ordonné à la Corvette Lascazas de sortir aujourd'hui pour rentrer à Charleston au plus tard le 31. mars présent mois

Dans cette courte Croisiere puissiez vous essayer nos forces contre les Ennemis de la France.

N'oubliez pas que les Charlestoniens vous ont donné le bonnet de la Liberté pour vous ressouvenir d'elle et d'eux dans le Combat.

Je ne vous parlerai point d'obeissance aux chefs, d'union entre Vous, d'Égards pour les vaincus, Les jeunes gens ap-

prendront des braves veterans qui Sont ici que Sans ces vertus point de Victoires; Sans respect pour les Lois; point de Société sans union point d'Egalité.

Jurons Tous de Verser jusqu'a la derniere goutte de notre Sang pour faire triompher la république donner la paix et le bonheur à l'univers

Pour copie conforme

Le Blanc.

No. 42.

Additional Instructions to Captain of the Lascazas.

Addition aux instructions du Citoyen Auguste Bronzon Commandant La Corvette de la République Française Le Lascazas.

Je prie le Citoyen Cap^{ne} Bronzon d'étendre sa Croisiere, autant que les Circonstances le lui permettront, le long des Côtes de la Floride à l'effet d'Intercepter tous les bâtimens ennemis destinés pour S^t Augustin principalement.

Aussitôt la prise d'un Navire Ennemi qui Serait dans le cas ci dessus mentionné Il fera faire bonne et Suregarde des prisonniers et particulièrement des Espagnols qui pourroient Se trouver à bord ainsi que de tous les papiers.

de suite il fera apposer son scellé Sur tous les panaux et Ecoutilles du Navire pris, il se saisira et prendra note de tous les objets précieux qui pourroient être divertis.

Pour copie conforme

Le Blanc

No. 43.

Bronzon to Mangourit, from Charleston, March 17, 1794.

Charleston à Bord de la Corvette
Le Lascazas ce 17. Mars 1794. L'an 3^{me}
de la République Française

Le Citoyen Bronzon Commandant La Corvette de la République Française au Citoyen Mangourit Consul de la République Française

Citoyen

D'après les différentes informations que j'ai pris hier de différentes personnes venant de la mer, comme au Capitaine du

Corsaire venant des Isles du Vent qui m'a dit avoir Connaissance de fort près d'un bateau de 14 Canons Croisant Nord et Sud à l'entrée de Charleston, qu'il aurait sans doute attaqué s'il n'eut point eu des menagemens à garder convoiant une de ces prises ayant à bord de 15. à 16 mille gourdes. Je suis entièrement décidé à partir demain matin sans faute, en conséquence je vais mettre tout en œuvre pour L'Execution

Envoyés moi de suite Le Commis aux Vivres que vous m'avez promis—Salut en la République

Pour copie conforme.

Le Blanc

No. 44.

Hammond to Mangourit, from Augusta, March 19, 1794.

Extrait d'une Lettre du Colonel Hammond au Citoyen Mangourit.

Augusta 19. Mars 1794.

Je ne suis arrivé à Washington que le 13. courant. Je trouvais que les officiers l'étoient tenus assemblés depuis le 10., jusqu'au soir d'avant mon arrivée. Comme plusieurs étoient encore en ville et que ceux qui étoient partis ne pouvoient être qu'à peu de milles de distance je resolu de les envoyer chercher et de retenir en ville ceux qui s'y trouvoient jusqu'au retour des autres afin de les prévenir du lieu de leur rendez-vous. Ils furent tous à peu près rassemblés le 14. Tous ceux résidans dans le haut district ont reçu l'ordre de s'assembler le 31. de ce mois sur la rive méridionale de l'Oconee riviere à l'opposite de *Greens borough* et ceux du district du milieu sur la rive méridionale de la même riviere a l'opposite de *Kerrs bluff*. Ces derniers seront à peu près distans de 90 milles des premiers dans leur marche vers S^{te} Marie et les 4 jours se trouveront pris en s'avancant du haut au bas rendéz vous. Toutes les compagnies dans le bas district se mettront en marche pour S^{te} Marie aussitôt qu'ils seront prêts sans attendre les autres. Deux compagnies partiront de *Burke county* vers le 25 ou le 26 courant. les habitans de cette place et de son voisinage partiront par eau aussitôt le retour de M. Course le porteur de la présente et se joindront à une autre compagnie a environ 90 milles de cette place dans leur marche.

Il m'est impossible de savoir au juste notre nombre avant de nous mettre en marche, mais je suis porté à croire qu'il ap-

prochera bien près de 1500, s'il ne le surpasse. Il y en aura plusieurs que nous ne devons attendre que vers la fin du mois prochain. Ils nous suivront aussitôt l'expiration de leurs engagements envers les Etats-unis, ce qui est environ à cette époque.

Je recois à l'instant l'avis de la Floride de l'est, que S^t Augustin a dernièrement été renforcé de 400. hommes de la Havanne et de 300 indiens des *Creek d'en bas*. deux compagnies de cavalerie sont en avance à la riviere de S^{te} Marie, de sorte que leur nombre actuel dans ce pays est de 1000. s'il ne survient aucun empêchement à l'arrivée d'une flôte suffisante au tems marqué, J'espère, sous peu vous rendre bon compte des ennemis. J'ai dépêché un homme de confiance chargé de lettres à mes amis chez les Creeks. Je leur ai mandé de fixer aussitôt que possible une place pour avoir une entrevue avec eux. dès que je pourrai les voir, je travaillerai au traité, Je fixerai l'époque et les renverrai pour amener les chefs. J'ai été obligé d'avancer, à cet homme 120 dollars tant en marchandises qu'en espèce pour subvenir à sa dépense d'aller, de venir et de séjour dans ce pays.

J'ai fait un contrat pour 300 têtes de bœufs, et^{ca} et^{ca}. J'ai avancé 300 dollars de ma poche.

J'aurois déjà dû mentionner qu'à l'assemblée des officiers, ils manifestèrent un désir si unanime de m'accompagner dans la vue d'entrer immédiatement au service que le general Clarke¹ s'est déterminé à me suivre pour aider à reduire la Floride de l'est. Si nous sommes heureux il ira de là au west.

pour copie

Signé Mangourit.

pour copie conforme.

Le Blanc

No. 45.

Mangourit to Fauchet, from Charleston, March 25, 1794.

Charleston Tridi de la 1^e decade de Germinal

l'an 2. de la Repub. fran^e une et indivisible

Mangourit consul à Fauchet Ministre Plenip^e de la République
française près des Etats unis de l'Amérique

Ne voulant pas prévenir votre estime, j'attendois Citoyen,

¹ Presumably General Elijah Clarke. Compare references in Report of American Historical Association, 1896, p. 939; but the South Carolina resolutions were not against Elijah Clarke's operations, as there stated.

que vous m'eussiez notifié la mission dont vous êtes revêtu. Une circulaire du Citoyen Genet du deux Mars dernier vieux stile, m'annonce, qu'il vous a remis ses papiers. Je me croirois inexcusable si je tardois à vous offrir mes réflexions et à vous demander de promptes instructions

1° Les ennemis de la République toujours empressés à la déprécier, cependant que les traites sur le citoyen Genet ne seront point acceptées par le nouveau Ministre. Vous sentez combien un pareil bruit est dangereux au service.

2° 3 à 4000 hommes prêts à marcher vers l'ouest sont au desespoir. ils craignent que le changement d'hommes ne produise un revirement de choses * * * ¹J'ai beau les rassurer, il faut un mot de vous.

3° Une autre expédition est fixée au 10 avril prochain, des dépenses sont faites pour son exécution. Genet m'a promis une flotte. Elle est indispensable. Il m'a promis des secours en argent, où en sommes nous? Les chefs de nos légions sont consternés. je ne puis croire que des projets qui tendent à détruire nos ennemis s'ensevelissent parceque des hommes se succèdent. En conséquence je continue mes préparatifs. je soutiens les esprits, J'espère en vous.

La corvette Lascazas est en croisière sur elle revient ici le 31. de mars vieux stile; cette sortie ne seroit pas inutile quand elle ne serviroit qu'à y ramener la discipline. J'attends le retour de ses députés de Philadelphie.

Prennez garde, citoyen, à vos premières liaisons. Une lettre de Monsieur Ralph Izard sénateur au Congrès pour la Caroline au général Pinckney, dit-on, fait de vous le plus pompeux éloge. Cet éloge, Citoyen, si vous étiez depuis longtems en Amérique feroit la critique de votre conduite comme républicain, mais vous ne faites que d'arriver, et je dois vous tenir en garde contre les déceptions, ainsi que je le faisois à l'égard de votre prédécesseur. Ce M^r Izard est un des plus violens monarchiseurs connus.

Je vous fais passer copie de ma lettre en réponse à la circulaire d'adieu de Genet parceque mon opinion politique y est exprimée, parceque je la dois à la République.

Le Citoyen Fremin ci devant garde magasin à Tabago fait prisonnier à la prise de cette isle, excellent et vertueux républicain a servi la chose publique avec Le plus grand zèle à Charleston dans le détail. Le Citoyen Genet lui a donné, sur

¹ This omission is in the document.

ma demande une commission de vice-consul à Savannah; mais comme il est bien plus intéressant que ce citoyen d'une probité reconnue aille à St Mary du côté américain surveiller les munitions qui vont y être déposés à leur emploi, je lui ai donné un certificat de commissaire des guerres, aprovisionnement et subsistances au citoyen Mouchet, homme sur de toute maniere, enfin d'une probité et d'une patriotisme irréprochables. De la rive espagnole, il correspondra avec le citoyen frémin moi et les chefs de la légion.

Frémin correspondra avec eux moi et l'agent à Savannah.

Les chefs de la légion sont le Colonel Hammond et le major Bert—ce dernier est bien connue du Citoyen Laforest.

Pour l'autre projet prêt a être mis en mouvement, sur vos ordres, les Citoyens Michaux botaniste et Gingembre¹ n'attendent aussi qu'un mot.

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme.

Le Blanc

No. 46.

Mangourit to Genet, from Charleston, March 23, 1794.

Charleston Tridi de Germinal l'an 2^d
de la Repub. fran^e une et Indivisible

Mangourit à Genet

J'ai recû, Citoyen, la circulaire par laquelle vous m'annoncez votre rapel

Comme la république ne peut avoir remplacé un homme vertueux que par un homme vertueux Je me console.

La Convention ne verra pas aussi le bien que vous avez fait sans vous rendre une justice consolante, Là vous exposerez le tableau des mensonges politiques; L'ingratitude fourbe et hideuse etonnera l'incorruptible Robespierre. Je dirai, ce français comme autrefois on disoit, ce romain, sera le premier à vous donner le baiser civique

En effet c'est à vos efforts constans que la République doit le peuple entier d'amis qui veulent sa stabilité et sa gloire; ses

¹ Compare No. 39.

partisans avant votre mission, étoient timides ou endormis. La plupart classés au dernier rang par le demon monarchique de l'Europe, n'étoient pas écoutés. Les ambitieux de l'Amerique semblables aux ambitieux de toutes les régions, tissaient presque publiquement un manteau royal au premier magistrat populaire; Les riches visaient à la nobilité qui écrase ou enchaîne le pauvre; les prêtres du rit anglican soutenus des prêtres de toutes les phalanges aspiraient à la théocratie qui dégrade l'esprit de l'homme et qui rend son cœur pusillanime. La partie royaliste, royalisant, royalisée des Colons de St Domingue représentait la France à l'Agonie, la convention sur l'échafaud, les quatre vingt quatre departemens autant de théâtres inondés de sang des hommes par le rage féroce des *hordes populaires* et Louis XVII ramenant l'empire de la *paix* et des *vertus*. Les deux vils agens de Pitt, ses stipendiés dans le Congres, dans les législatures, dans les administrations de chaque état et les émigrés Américains de l'autre guerre, se joignaient à toutes ces meutes passionnées. Sans vous la liberté des Etats unis périssait leurs traités avec la France étoient déchirés, et le Léopard Britannique reparoissoit une seconde fois en Amérique. Ces vérités sont démontrées par les obstacles opposés à l'exécution des traités, par les actes des corps politiques que l'Angleterre a remplis de ses sujets et de partisans par les discussions deshonorantes et scandaleuses qui n'auroient jamais du s'élever ni dans le congres ni dans les maisons particulieres.

J'ajouterai, Citoyen, que si Louis XVII. avoit pu relever le trone de la Tyrannie universelle, le gouvernement Américain eût aussitôt construit le sien. Il eut dit au despote britannique

Remerciez moi: en joignant les factieux de la France, je pouvois vous livrer, vous, et votre famille à la hache de Charles premier. En arrêtant les navires anglois à l'instant où la France les consignoit dans leurs ports, en laissant les français armer dans les nôtres, en armant nous mêmes des milliers des corsaires, je fomentais chez vous une insurrection terrible, je perdis votre credit vacillant, vous faisiez une banqueroute incalculable; Vous me devez donc la vie, la couronne et la puissance.

Ce même Gouvernement eut dit à Louis XVII.

La sureté du commerce des Etats unis exigeait, Sire, que j'eusse reconnu l'ambassadeur de vos rebelles—mais je savois bien que cette république expireroit dans son berceau.

Les Etats unis gémissaient des horreurs qui ont affligé notre superbe royaume et des massacres qui ont desolé votre auguste maison. Les Agens

de régicides ont profané la salle où le portrait de votre Agent recoit nos larmes chaque jour ; Mais ils voyaient par là l'horreur que nous avions de leurs mains régicides. nous étions une nation à peine lavée du sang que la discorde lui avait fait répandre. pouvions nous sans rouvrir nos plaies à peine fermées, pouvions nous agir ouvertement pour votre juste cause ? non sans doute—nous n'avons accordé du traité fait avec votre prédécesseur que ce qu'il nous étoit impossible de refuser. Genet et les rebelles disaient que ce traité devoit subsister parceque Louis XVI n'avoit pu transiger que pour la nation française, comme représentant provisoire. Nous faisons répandre que ce traité ne vous liait qu'avec le roi d'une nation soumise. On nous a demandé de l'argent, nous n'avons laissé échapper que ce que nous ne pouvions refuser sans risque. On nous a demandé des armes, nous nous y sommes opposés. En comparant la froideur avec laquelle nous avons admis l'agent public des factieux, à l'intimité qui a accueilli vos ministres secrets, vous verrez que nous faisons tout ce que pouvaient notre foiblesse nationale, et notre amour pour la monarchie français. Enfin, Sire, ces furieux Jacobins nous ont accusé de la plus noire ingratitude, lorsque par notre conduite nous prouvions que nous étions le plus peuple le reconnoissant de la terre envers un *malheureux monarque auquel nous devons notre existense politique* * * *¹

Par cette conduite qui n'a pas été celle d'une nation puissante, mais d'un peuple fidel et reconnoissant nous avons attendu avec impatience que les rois de l'europe nous eussent rétabli dans vos droits légitimes ce jour heureux est enfin arrivé.

Les Gouvernans dans les Etats unis, Citoyen, préparaient ce langage. Telle etait la marche de certains membres de familles coalisées contre la masse Américaine pour l'enchaîner. Mais par les actions et le langage d'un vrai républicain, vous avez déconcerté cette conspiration. Les dix neuf 20^{ème} des Etats unis sont dévoués à la République, ils ont brisé le moule de la monarchie Columbiane, ils veulent nous assister et le cri universel est la guerre—vous devéz ces vérités à votre successeur ; à mon arrivée dans cette contrée, je croyais trouver la République la liberté, l'égalité * * *¹ dites lui que cet heureux songe peut couter bien des erreurs dans les premiers tems à l'homme et surtout au fonctionnaire public. Dites a la Convention, que Chatelleux, Brissot, Creve Cœur, nous ont fait voir avec le prisme de l'enthousiasme des couleurs qui n'appartiennent point à la vérité ; dites à la Republique entière que ses amis sans les Etats unis sont le *peuple*, ses ennemis, les *Grands*, et que ses amis comme ses ennemis sont les vôtres. Ne lui parlez pas de mes talens, mais de mon dévouement, mais de mon Zèle, mais de ma vie occupée nuit et jour pour elle. Ajoutez lui que Consul, je la servirai sans cesse ; que

¹ So in the document.

cessant de l'être je ne cesserai de l'aimer toujours. Adieu Genet!

Certifié conforme

Signé Mangourit

Certifié conforme

Le Blanc

No. 17.

Commission to Mouchet, Charleston, March 25, 1791.

Commission du C^{en} Mouchet, République française

Egalité.

Liberté

Nous Michel Ange Bernard Mangourit consul de la République française près les Etats de la Caroline du Sud, de la Caroline du Nord et de la Géorgie dûment autorisé, donnons au Citoyen Simon Mouchet né à Besançon département du Doubs, passé de St Dominigue avec sa femme et ses enfans avec passeport des autorités constituées de cette ville le dix neuf juillet dernier à Charleston, et cidevant au Bureau des fonds au cap francois; *Républicain à nous bien connu* la commission de Commissaire des guerres, contrôleurs des dépenses et emploi des vivres sous l'inspection du Colonel Bert sauf la ratification. Chargeons le Colonel en chef de l'armée révolutionnaire des Florides de le faire reconnoitre en la dite qualité et de lui faire obéir et tout ce qui concernera le service.

Fait à Charleston le cinquième jour de la première décade de Germinal, l'an 2^o de la République française (25 mars 1791. vieux stile)

Signé Mangourit

N. B. Les appointemens seront de 200^{l^b} tournois par mois à compter du dix avril prochain

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme

Signé Godard

Pour copie conforme

Le Blanc

No. 48.

Mangourit to Mouchet, from Charleston, March 26, 1794.

Charleston quintidi de le 1^{ere} décade
de Germinal l'an 2^{eme} de la République
française une et Indivisible

Mangourit Consul à Charleston au Citoyen Mouchet.

Citoyen

Votre republicanisme inébranlable au milieu de la corruption aristocratique que Saint Domingue a vomi dans cette contrée, ne mérite pas une recompense, mais vous donne de nouveaux devoirs à remplir. Sûr de vôtre civisme et de vôtre probité, je crois ne pouvoir mieux faire que de confier à votre vigilance les intérêts pécuniaires de la République, la subsistance et la santé de ses deffenseurs, ainsi que le partage de leurs dangers et de leur gloire.

Signé Mangourit

P. S. Vous tiendrés registre de toutes les dépenses et contrôle des hommes de la légion revolutionnaire, vous veillerez à ce qu'il ne soit rien gaspillé, vous entretiendrez correspondance avec moi et le Citoyen Frémin au lieu où il sera placé. Ne passez au contrôle que les français arrivés au 1^{er} moment, tous ceux qui arriveront ensuite ne peuvent être admis sans un certificat de civisme signé de moi

Pour copie conforme

Signé Godard

Pour copie conforme.

Le Blanc

 No. 49.

Mangourit to S. Hammond, from Charleston, March 26, 1794.

Copie du pouvoir donné au Citoyen Samuel Hammond Colonel
en chef de la légion revolutionnaire des Florides

Nous M. A. B. Mangourit Consul et^a dûement autorisé
donnons pouvoir au C^m S. Hammond d'arrêter des conventions provisoires avec les nations indiennes au nom de la République française fondées sur les principes libéraux adoptes

par cette nation pour régler ses rapports avec les autres peuples, lesquels principes sont exprimés dans deux pièces par nous remises au Colonel S. Hammond l'une projet de discours aux indiens, l'autre projet de convention. lui remettra un blanc signé de nous qu'il remplira pour commissioner un adjoint propre par ses vertus et ses talens à cette négociation importante.

Autorisons le C^l S. Hammond à arrêter des conventions provisoires avec les habitans et naturels des pays actuellement sous la domination espagnole, fondées sur les mêmes principes et à leur annoncer que la République française loin de vouloir toucher à leurs propriétés immobilières et mobilières, les respecte et les défendra pourvu que ces habitans et naturels jurent de vivre républicains et indépendans Jusqu'à la mort.

fait à Charleston le 5^{ème} de la 1^{ère} décade de Germinal au 2^d de la R. F.

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme

Le Blanc

No. 50.

Instructions to Captain of the Lascazas, Charleston, March 27, 1794.

Charleston le 7. Germinal l'an 2^d de
la R. F. une et Indivisible (27 mars 1794. v. st^e).

Mangourit au Citoyen Branzon¹ Commandant la Corvette le
lascazas en la rade de Charleston.

INSTRUCTIONS

Le bien du service demande, citoyen que vous sortiez le plutôt possible pour croiser contre les ennemis de la République sans vous écarter de la barre de Charleston à une trop grande distance. Vous voudrez bien calculer votre croisière de manière à vous trouver le quinze de ce mois (4 Avril V. S.) en vue de la barre d'ou vous m'enverrez votre chaloupe pour que je vous fasse appareiller de suite les transports et autres batiemens que vous devez convoier.

¹ Branzon ?

Aussitôt qu'ils vous auront joint vous ferez voile pour la rivière de Sainte Marie et dans le cas où vous y fussiez arrivé avant le neuf avril, vous croiserés à son embouchure de manière à la tenir fermée.

Le 9. avril vous vous approcherez de l'embouchure de la rivière autant que vous pourrez le faire sans compromettre la sûreté de la corvette de la République et si on peut vous voir de terre on vous enverra un pilôte, dans l'autre cas vous enverrez votre chaloupe à Sainte Marie à l'adresse du Citoyen Suarez qui vous en fournira un.

Lorsque vous aurez votre pilôte vous viendrez comme de relâche mouiller devant la petite ville de Sainte Marie du côté des Etats unis. Là vous trouverez les chefs de la légion révolutionnaire avec qui vous vous concerterez sur le plan des opérations. Le citoyen Samuel Hammond est Colonel en chef.

Comme la réussite du plan dépend essentiellement de votre bâtiment vous voudrés bien avoir l'attention d'éviter tout engagement qui pourroit vous compromettre ou la sureté des bâtiments sous votre escorte, il est encore important que le désir de faire des prises ne vous éloigne pas de vôtre route en leur donnant la chasse.

Dans le cas de rencontre d'une force supérieure, votre prudence seule peut vous tracer ce que vous croirez le plus convenable tant pour la sureté de votre navire que celle des transports qui seront sous votre convoi.

Lorsque vous serez à la mer vous voudrez bien informer les citoyens de votre équipage de l'objet de votre mission. il est juste que devant en partager les dangers ils sachent ce que la République attend de leur civisme et de leur courage. sans craindre qu'il y en ait parmi eux d'assez indiscrets pour trahir la cause de la République par une indiscretion qui leur seroit fatale. il convient cependant de prendre toutes les précautions que la prudence suggère. Je vous invite en conséquence à ne promettre qu'aux citoyens sur la discrétion desquels vous pouvez compter de descendre à terre à S^{te} Marie

Pour copie conforme

Signé Mangourit

Pour copie conforme

Le Blanc

No. 51.

Mangourit to Fauchet, from Charleston, March 30, 1794.

Charleston le 10. Germinal 2^{ème} année de la R. F.

Mangourit consul au citoyen Fauchet Ministre Plénip^o de la
République française dans les États unis

Citoyen Ministre

Le Citoyen W^m Tate, Colonel en chef de la légion révolutionnaire d'Amérique se rend près de vous l'ame abreuvée de chagrin. Je vous envoie par lui mes dépêches: Il vous porte ses sollicitudes, celles de cinq mille soldats français et de tous les nombreux amis de notre cause.

Ne vous faites pas illusion, Citoyen Ministre, si des projets utiles étoient détruits, la confiance dans la République et ses agens seroit détruite avec eux: Nous ne trouverions plus un seul homme, tous nos amis seroient perdus pour jamais.

Je ne puis croire que ces projets soient renversés: vous m'eussiez envoyé un homme de confiance pour me donner une marche quelconque. Vous m'eussiez ôté à la plus cruelle des incertitudes; servir mon pays c'est ma seule idolatrie. Mon sang, toutes mes affections sont à elle et pour elle. Le citoyen Genet a mis à ma disposition la corvette de la République Lascayas et les batimens armés de ce port. Ils sont en réquisition. Deux transports partent le 4 Avril pour Sainte Marie. Les vivres, les munitions sont prêts. Un traité avec les indiens est sur le métier. des présens préparés doivent le cimenter: on descend le 10: Nous attendons la flotille et la Floride est à nous, et l'arbre de la liberté croit de toutes parts; et de toutes parts on vient prendre des commissions en course à S^{te} Marie. Ah! Citoyen, ce projet si vous envoyez une flotille * * *¹ Environné de mille affaires, ayant mille ordres à donner, je ne puis avoir de méthode en vous écrivant. mon cœur est brulant, mon imagination vive. Cependant tout a été travaillé à froid. Genet vous aura remis ma correspondance. Vous verrez ce qui nous manque. Au nom de la République envoyez nous de l'artillerie, des fusils à bayonnettes * * *¹ le dix, le dix nous faisons raisonner les hymnes de la République jusques dans les cavernes de la royauté.

¹Omission in the document

Le Colonel Bert, l'un des chefs de l'expédition, est irrésolu, minutieux, entêté comme un alsacien. En comparant le procès verbal du petit conseil de guerre arrêté hier au soir, avec son opinion qu'il a voulu donner séparément, vous serez convaincu de sa bathologie et de ses pointilles. mais c'est un officier tacticien, intrépide dans les dangers et qui secondé d'un autre chef très important, nous est de la plus grande utilité.

Tate vous dira quelles sont les personnes respectables de cet Etat, de la Georgie et de la Caroline du Nord qui desirant l'expédition. Il vous dira que tout le peuple la veut, que les countrymen, les enfans, les indécis même ont la cocarde nationale; que le cri universel est la guerre. Il vous dira qu'avec les commissions qu'il a pour pourvoir aux subsistances de son armée, il n'a besoin que de faibles encouragemens. Il lui faut beaucoup de bayonnettes des sabres, des pistolets, une petite quantité de fusils. J'en ai environ 120. Il vous dira que cinq mille hommes en Amérique représentent 35 mille hommes en Europe et que ces américains sont endurcis aux fatigues de la vie sauvage et acclimatés aux chaleurs du sud. Il vous dira que ces cinq mille hommes ne veulent servir que la République française et qu'ils ne veulent vivre que sous sa constitution. Il vous dira que ses officiers sont tous d'anciens officiers qui ont fait leurs preuves à Yorktown, à Saratoga et dans les champs de la Georgie et de la Caroline. Il vous dira que tous nos aventuriers emmenent avec eux leurs familles pour en gratifier un territoire devenu français.

Je vous peindrai Tate maintenant. il a toutes les vertus des aventuriers qui conquéroient les deux indes, sans en avoir les vices et l'ignorance, extrêmement dur pour lui même, ne buvant que de l'eau; Excellent officier sous les rapports scientifiques et d'exécution; ferme disciplinaire et ayant dans son cerveau le froid et le chaud nécessaires pour exécuter avec de petits moyens une grande entreprise Il conçoit à la minute: il se décide à l'instant; il taille dans le vrai joint, il a des apointemens depuis quelques mois; Il les a sacrifiés au succès de la chose. il avoit une plantation, il l'a pareillement sacrifiée. C'est à lui et à ses amis que nous devons l'opinion française qui règne sur les derrières. C'est lui qui y fait circuler nos succès et qui les y fait bénir.

hatez vous donc, Citoyen Ministre, de nous arracher au suplice de l'incertitude. eh! si des projets aussi utiles, aussi grands, aussi sublimes devoient par une déception déplorable

être anéantis * * *.¹ Je me couvre la tête d'un voile funèbre. mais non * * *.¹ je pourrai dire un jour que J'ai été utile à ma chère patrie.

P. S. Et la flote pour Sainte Marie! Le Colonel Bert donnera là des commissions pour la course. Vous savez que la prise de possession se fera par les français et que tout ce qui arrivera sur cette rive Jadis espagnole, prêtera serment à la République—ainsi nulle rupture de neutralité

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 52.

Bert to Mangourit, from Charleston, March 30, 1794.

Charleston 30 Mars 1794. An 2^d de
la Republique française une et Indivisible

Le citoyen Bert au Citoyen consul Mangourit

En conséquence de l'assemblée des Citoyens tenue hier au consulat de la République, pour délibérer sur le parti qu'il y avoit à prendre concernant l'expédition, qui est meditée contre la Floride orientale; sur l'apparition d'un paragraphe dans la gazette de cette ville, copié à ce qu'il y est dit d'un papier de Philadelphie qui semble désapprouver au nom du nouveau Ministre de la République certaines expéditions qui peuvent lui avoir été représentées comme contraires à la neutralité des Etats Unis et sur la question faite pour savoir si celle dont il est question ici, sera discontinuée ou non sur une publication, qui n'a paru ici que sous un caractère anonyme; Vu les résolutions signées par la plus grande partie des Citoyens qui étaient présents dont peu sont instruits suffisamment du plan et des moyens nécessaires pour son exécution, je n'ai point pu concourir à signer leur résolué en commun avec eux et me voir obligé de donner mon opinion séparément, par les motifs suivans. Ma lettre au Citoyen Mangourit du 15 fevrier passé explique suffisamment le plan et les moyens qui me parraissaient nécessaires pour l'exécuter, après la levée des hommes les principaux sont de pourvoir à leur subsistance et à leur sécurité par la coopération de la flote; Au premier on a pourvu en

¹Omission in the document.

grande partie, ce dernier est encore problematique, et sans celui ci le premier même devient précaire.

Il est inutile de répéter ici, jusqu'à quel point mon opinion étoit prononcée sur cet objet, c'étoit contre mon gré qu'on a mis les troupes en marche, avant la nouvelle de la certitude de l'arrivée de la flote; comme subordonné, j'ai cédé à l'opinion supérieure et me suis préparé à seconder l'exécution de l'entreprise avec toute l'énergie et l'activité dont je serai capable. Mon avis est au surplus de ne se point laisser arrêter par la publication anonyme si d'autres considérations qui m'ont toujours paru plus graves n'eut pas pu la faire déferer

Signé Bert

pour copie conforme

Signé Godard.

Cette opinion est contraire avec celle du Colonel Hammond ainsi que vous le verrez par la lettre écrites d'après la conférence J'ai eüe le mois dernier avec ce Colonel.

Signé Mangourit

avec des trembleurs, des si, des mais, on ne fait point de résolution.

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 53.

Mangourit to Fauchet, from Charleston, March 31, 1794.

Charleston 1^{er} de la 2^{eme} Decade de
Germinal l'an 2^d de la Repub. f^o
une et Indivisible

Mangourit Consul au Citoyen Fauchet Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la R. F.

Citoyen

D'après être convenu avec le colonel en chef de l'expédition contre la Floride de descendre à S^{te} Marie le 10. Avril prochain vieux stile, J'ai employé tous mes moyens pour opérer ce mouvement.

La Corvette et les batimens armés de Charleston vont partir avec nos compatriotes. J'attends le flotille que Genet nous a promise afin de porter le dernier coup à la monarchie espagnole en Floride.

Cette prise de possession, Citoyen, s'effectue avec des français. Ainsi il est tout aussi indifférent au Gouvernement fédéral que nous allions là que d'aller ailleurs. s'il se faisoit que par la vicinité du point de notre descente, du territoire des Etats unis, quelques Américains traversassent la riviere de Sainte Marie, cette jonction ne peut pas offenser la neutralité des Etats unis. à S^{te} Marie seulement, des Commissions ou des plutôt certificats d'enregistrement seront délivrés; à S^{te} Marie, la République recevra les sermens déffenseurs qui s'offriront. Nous n'avons à refuser que les sujets des Tyrans * * *¹ mais il seroit tyrannique aussi de repousser loin de l'autel de la liberté ceux qui ne sont pas nés en France. Les indiens, les américains qui se presenteroient à Sainte Marie devenu par notre descente partie de la République, ne peuvent pas plus etre exclus de ce territoire sacré que de la France même où nous avons des soldats nés dans les contrées professant la neutralité.

D'un autre côté le principe éternel que tout homme libre a le droit de changer de Gouvernement n'a-t-il pas été consacré dans les Etats unis par des Jurys solennels? ainsi donc les guerriers qui nous joindroient auroient usé de leur droit imprescriptible. ainsi les français ne pourroient leur dire de retourner sous leur premier Gouvernement.

ce principe posé, il faut maintenant prévoir les conséquences de la descente à S^{te} Marie. Elle sera sans obstacles; mais non secondée par une flotille, le but d'extirper toutes les protubéranus de la tyrannie seroit manqué. Et dans le cas qu'il arrivat une flotille enemie, notre petite armée découverte seroit exposée à de grands dangers. Ce sont ces dangers et la défiance que le Colonel Bert a de l'envoi d'une flotille qui tracassent sa tête allemande. mais jattends la force de mer que le citoyen Genet m'a promise le deux fevrier dernier vieux stile et toutes les craintes seront evanouies.

par cette même lettre où Genet me recommandoit d'aller de *l'avant*, il mettoit à ma disposition 8000 dollars en espèces, il m'ouvroit sur Charleston un *credit de 10,000 dollars*: Il ajoutoit: J'espere qu'avec ces moyens et ce que vous pourrez employer du produit de la prise du Las Cazas, vous aurez de quoi servir puissamment la cause de la liberté.

J'ai eû l'honneur de vous instruire, Citoyen, de la nécessité *absolue et impérative* de distribuer le produit de la prise de Las

¹ Omission in document.

Cazas aux équipages. il a fallu me retourner avec l'agent de la République, que, malgré les terreurs jettées dans son ame par nos ennemis communs, j'ai déterminé à faire les achâpts nécessaires et pour les indiens et pour le maintien de notre petite armée.

Les bruits de guerre entre les Etats unis et l'Angleterre qui se propagent et semblent prendre une forte consistance vont rendre les objets mercantiles quelconque très chers. en supposant, ce que je ne puis croire, que vous ne puissiez soutenir l'expédition de Floride, les acquisitions seroient revendues sinon sans bénéfice, du moins sans perte: Il est possible même que nous en ayons besoin dans quelque tems, ensorte que l'achâpt d'aujourd'hui seroit très profitable demain.

Signé Mangourit

L'operation de la Louisiane est fondée sur les mêmes principes et les mêmes élémens. Les français de la Louisiane nous appellent à grands cris—un corps de français prendra possession de la rive espagnole du Mississipi: Les joindra qui voudra.

à la place du Citoyen Frenim qui ne peut aller à S^{te} Marie, j'envoie le Citoyen Boudinet dont le républicanisme, la probité et l'intelligence me sont bien connus.

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 54.

Mangourit to Carvin, from Charleston, March 31, 1794.

Charleston le 11 Germinal l'an 2^d de
la République française une et indivisible

Mangourit, au Citoyen Carvin Cap^{uo}

Nous avons appris, Citoyen, avec le plus grand plaisir que votre intrépidité vient d'Être recompensée par la prise d'un riche Bâtiment Espagnol qui joint à celui déjà arrivé à Savannah et l'autre venu en ce port Sous le Commandement du C^{en} Sauvaistre porte un Coup mortel aux Ennemis de la république. Je vous ai parlé il y a quelque tems de la possibilité d'une attaque Sur S^{te} Marie dans la Floride Orientale. Ce projet qui étoit alors en Contemplation et sur le point de se

réaliser. Un corps nombreux doit se porter le 10. du prochain sur S^{te} Marie et avec le concours des républicains Marins en ce port, arrachera sans doute cette possession à la Tyrannie Espagnole. La Corvette Le Lascazas, La sanspareille, La Minerve, et l'amie de la pointe à pitre formeront une Escadrille qui montées par des Sans culottes portera à la fois la Terreur dans tous les points de la Floride. Cette entreprise est trop profitable à la République et vous êtes trop dévoué à sa cause pour soupçonner un seul instant que vous nous refusiez d'y cooperer. En conséquence Je vous requers en vertu de l'article 23. de la Loi du 11. 8^{bre} 1793. de vous joindre à la Corvette de la république Le Lascazas et de vous concerter avec le Citoyen Branzan sur les opérations

Je vous promets au nom de la république les indemnités et Gratifications qu'elle accorde aux Bâtimens particuliers qu'elle employe momentanément à son service

Le porteur de la présente, l'un des chefs de l'expédition entrera avec vous dans de plus grands détails

Salut en la république

Signé Mangourit

P. S. s'il vous était possible d'aider la république de quelques fonds, dans le cas ou elle en eut besoin pour le service, vous pourriez Compter Sur Sa reconnaissance

Pour copie Conforme.

LeBlanc

No. 55.

Mangourit to Hammond, from Charleston, April 1, 1794.

Charleston quintidi de la 2^{me} décade
de Germinal l'an 2^{me} de la Repub: franc^e
une et Indivisible

(1794 vieux stile)

Mangourit Consul au Citoyen Hammond Colonel de la légion
revolutionnaire des Florides

Le Colonel Bert et moi, Citoyen, attendions avec impatience de vos nouvelles. hier au soir votre exprès est arrivé. Je ne puis qu'être satisfait des diligences que vous avez mises et des preparatifs que vous avez faits. Vos soins attesteront à Jamais votre attachement à la plus sublime des causes.

Je vais répondre par articles à votre lettre. Des mille hommes armés qui croient deffendre la Floride contre vos guerriers. Je ne vois que les 300 indiens de redoutables; et si vous parvenez à faire un traité avec leur nation, ils tourneront leurs casse-têtes contre nos ennemis. quant aux 400 hommes reçus nouvellement de la Havanne, c'est absolument l'écume de la bravoure espagnole, vous en verrez un echantillon de 36 hommes prisonniers sur la corvette de la République Las cazas. Je vous les envoie 1^o parceque le gouvernement federal ne veut pas que les français ayent un bateau de prison. 2^o Ils vous serviront non comme soldats, mais comme ouvriers pour nous retrancher. 3^o vous verrez s'ils ne vous seront point utiles pour débaucher leurs camarades; quatre français seulement ont amené ces moutons à Charleston: Ainsi quinze cent hommes au moins de votre légion joints aux batimens armés que je puis vous fournir de moi même (sans compter ceux que j'attends) doivent se porter d'une manière inattaquable à S^{te} Marié; Ce noyau se grossira bien vite et vous aurez bien vite raison de ces gredins.

J'approuve tout ce que vous avez fait pour préparer le traité avec les Creeks et l'envoi d'un agent pour les préliminaires.

Prenez l'artillerie qui vous sera nécessaire, boulets et grapes de raisins—le prix des boulets égal à celui de Charleston est un avantage en ce qu'ils sont rendus. mais mon cher Colonel, faites passer vos traites pour ces grands achâpts

J'approuve aussi le marché de 300 têtes de boeufs à 40^s par tête—chaque boeufs pesant 600^{lb}. Je vous envoie par l'Express deux cent pounds pour le payement de la 1^{re} livraison des 100. têtes de boeufs.

plus le 899 dollars demandés par votre mémorandum N^o 2. qui sont le total des Sommes dont vous demandez le remplacement.

Nous avons calculé que 100. dollars frayeroient aux 600 yards d'Osembrigs nécessaires pour les sacs à prendre au point de votre depart. joins cette somme aux autres qui forment un total de 1766. dollars

J'ai remis à l'agent de la R publique le memorandum d'articles additionels au 1^o pour les Indiens—le 1^o est complete. On va y ajouter ce qu'on pourra trouver ici des articles que vous demandez. Vos caisses de medecine seront prêtes. C'est un objet qui intéresse trop l'humanité pour qu'on n'employe pas tous les soins possibles pour qu'il n'y manque rien.

Le Gouverneur Georgie dont la proclamation est insérée dans nos gazettes est un bon républicain—mais sa proclamation ne peut porter ni sur les indiens indépendans, ni sur d'autres qui se joindroient aux français à S^{te} Marie apres que nous en aurons pris possession.

Je joins ici la commission particuliere pour traiter avec les indiens et un blahe pour que vous délégués vos pouvoirs en cette partie à quelqu'un de vertu, de talent, de confiance, songez Colonel que nous voulons vivre en freres avec les indiens; qu'un individu est aussi cher à la République qu'un français et que c'est par notre fidélité et notre humanité envers les creeks que nous parviendrons à leur donner une bonne opinion de la France.

Enfin, Citoyen, quand vous serez à la tête d'hommes libres et indépendans, vous leur direz que la discipline l'obéissance et la tempérance sont les vertus des guerriers. sans elles on peut remporter des victoires, mais non des triomphes. les soldats des tyrans sont quelque fois courageux, mais les soldats républicains le sont toujours

J'ai établi un citoyen d'une vertu recommandable pour surveiller nos magasins à * * *¹ et communiquer avec vous et avec moi.

J'envoie aussi pour commissaire des guerres un français excellent républicain, il se nomme Mouchet.

Quatre officiers d'infanterie française qui ont formé en France nos bataillons à la tactique militaire vous seront d'une grande ressource—Vous leur donnerez un rang supérieur à celui qu'ils ont et je vous prie de les appeller à vos conseils

Le Citoyen Maurice a servi 8 ans dans un régiment de dragons—il peut être tres utile pour votre cavalerie connoissant la manœuvre à cheval. Vous lui avez promis l'adjudance
Adieu, Mon cher Hammond

Pour remedier aux difficultés que vous éprouverez dans le placement des traites pour l'achapt du maïs J'ai ajouté mille dollars à la somme ci-dessus et trente quatre pour défrayer le Citoyen W^m Courre. Toutes ces sommes réunies forment un total de 2,800. d: duquel le Citoyen Course m'a donné son recû

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

¹ Omission in document.

No. 56.

*Address to the Floridians, to be issued at St. Mary, April 10,
1794.*

Egalité

Liberté

Les français libres à leurs
frères des Florides l'an 2^{me}
de la République française

Floridiens!

Appartenant tour à tour aux rois de l'Europe comme un vil bétail, vous avez fréquemment changé de maîtres. Trois fois dans trois siècles vous avez été vendue à l'encan des Tyrans comme des esclaves par le scandaleux traité qui garantit au Bourbon d'Espagne la propriété de vos vies et de vos terres vous rampez sous la plus honteuse des Tyrannies.

Floridiens!

Les Français ont repris leur souveraineté, imitez leur exemple, ils viennent briser le joug qui vous opprime: vos peines et leur courage les conduit aujourd'hui sur ces tristes rivages.

Qu'aux Mâles accens de la liberté, l'Américain de la Floride se réveille, que l'indien s'arme de sa hache que les tyrans périssent!

Floridiens!

L'exercice libre des droits de l'homme va peupler vos déserts, des milliers de bras vont s'agiter pour les fertiliser, leur stérilité causée par la Tyrannie espagnole expire avec elle le même jour, vos rivières silencieuses, vos ports inutiles seront couverts des fruits de votre industrie par le ressort d'une seule pensée, par l'action d'un commerce indépendant, par le levier des mœurs, une création nouvelle va sortir du néant. Les Florides vont appartenir à la fédération des peuples émancipés.

Egalité, Liberté, sûreté, propriété, voilà les droits à la jouissance desquels les Français vous appellent.

Conquérir, Floridiens, c'est asservir. Les Français abhorrent les conquêtes; par eux vous serez indépendans pourvu que vous soyez républicain Jusqu'à la mort. Pour prix de leurs bienfaits ils ne demandent de vous qu'une alliance éternelle, une fraternité indissoluble. fondez donc avec vous une constitution rapprochée de la nature: une constitution qui rende nos territoires, nos ports, nos affections et notre défense communes et reciproques, et qui plaçant floridiens et français au même degré de bonheur, leur offre en France comme en Floride un

sol natal, un air pur et une existence qui ne puisse être jamais troublée par la tyrannie.

Par ce contrât social, les murs sourcilleux de Saint Augustin, seront renversée, vous couperés un artère à l'hydre des Capets : et tandis que les despotes de l'Europe avec leur hordes sanguinaires fuyent devant deux millions de républicains armés pour les detruire, leurs Agens dans les Florides sont poursuivis par la terreur et la vengeance.

Le superbe port de Sainte Marie condamné par la jalousie espagnole à l'inutilité sera bientôt orné des pavillons commerciaux et republicains. là vous aurez un temple dédié à l'égalité et à la liberté, aux vertus et aux talens ; là tous les intérêts de la nouvelle république seront consultés pesés et décidés sans autre influence que l'intérêt du genre humain, sans autre mouvement envers la France que ceux produits par une reconnaissance inefaçable.

Hatés vous donc de nous joindre, de vous unir pour toujours à la cause de tous les hommes. Des armées francaises ont vaincu trois fois les esclaves espagnols dans les champs catalans. Nos freres marchent à Madrid, pour y poser la première pierre d'une République nouvelle sur le corps expirant du despotisme et de la superstition. de l'energie, Floridiens, du courage, et le Satrape de Saint Augustin est renversé. Des forces redoutables sont prêtes à consolider votre indépendance ; les francais encore esclaves assurèrent celle de vos voisins. Libres maintenant ils eterniseront la vôtre. On vous a représenté les francais comme des tigres altérés de sang, lorsqu'ils combattent pour l'humanité entière. On vous fait craindre la révolte de vos noirs, lorsque les français viennent vous garantir un bien plus précieux encore que vos propriétés, votre existence. pourriez vous les croire capables de toucher vos fortunes ! Ce sont nos ennemis communs qui s'ingenient de mille manières pour empêcher nos mutuels embrassemens.

Hommes pour qui la liberté est chère, accourez de toutes parts ; vos freres les français vous tendent les bras, Bien différens de ces Conquérans cruels qui assassinèrent les naturels de ce continent, ils viennent comme autant de Missionnaires de la nature reconcilier les nations égarées par la barbare politique de l'Europe ; Ils viennent leur apporter l'égalité, la liberté, la paix et le bonheur.

Aussi longtems que la guerre existera, la republique francaise gardera la possession des Florides ; mais à la paix, elle

les livrera à la volonté souveraine de ses habitans, à une indépendance garantie et soutenue par la France, et aux destinées heureuses qui lui promet un gouvernement purement républicain.

En conséquence les habitans des Florides qui se joindront à la légion révolutionnaire seront protégés d'une manière spéciale: Ils jouiront de tous les avantages accordés aux républicains de cette légion, leurs biens mobiliers et immobiliers seront sous la sauvegarde de l'honneur et de la loyauté française: mais ceux qui s'opposeroient à la résolution seront traités comme ennemis et leurs propriétés confisquées.

fait et donné par nous colonel de la légion révolutionnaire des Florides dûment autorisés au nom de la République française une et indivisible, au port de la Convention ci-devant Sainte Marie le primidi de la 3^{ème} décade de Germinal l'an second de la République française.

(ce 10 Avril 1794)

v. st.

pour copie conforme

Signé Mangourit

pour copie conforme

LeBlanc

No. 57.

*Fragment of commentary on a plan with respect to a passage through Lake Nicaragua, and the occupation of Nootka Sound.*¹

Le projet ci joint devoile de tres bonnes intentions mais le défaut de connoissance locales en rend l'objet a peu pres inutile.—On expose

1. L'importance d'un passage dans la Mer pacifique par le Lac de Nicaragua.
2. L'utilité qui en résulteroient pour nous.
3. L'avantage d'un concert parfait avec les Etats unis pour occuper Nootka.—
4. La nécessité de convenir d'un plan d'operation avec les Kentukoïis et les Louisianoïis.

Pour peu qu'on connoisse la Geographie de l'Amérique, on se convaincra que ce n'est pas dans les Etats Unis, mais a

S^t Domingue, qu'il faut concerter des plans d'operation contre Nicaragua

On ne voit pas comment les Etats Unis pourroient contribuer à la prise de Nootka, qui en est aussi éloigné que la France, car il y a entre les Etats Unis et Nootka un pays encore sauvage, aussi vaste, que l'Océan Atlantique.—

Quant au Concert à établir entre les Kentukoïis et nos agens, on sait que les operations comencées dans ce sens par Genet, ont été desavouées, par notre Gouvernement, comme contraires à la neutralité et peut être à la politique du gouvernement Americain.—La nature a dessiné d'avance la Division future des Etats unis. Tout le pays qui est au delà des Apalaches formera nécessairement un Empire séparé. Les Americains éclairés desirent fortement retarder l'époque de cette separation et l'on sait que le Gouvernement des Etats unis n'est aucunement disposé à favoriser les entreprises des Kentukoïis contre les Espagnols.—

Il seroit donc tres inconsequent de donner sur ce dernier objet des instructions, directement contraire aux declarations officielles de Fauchet.

Quant à Nicaragua et Nootka ils ne peuvent en aucune maniere être des sujets de negociation avec les Etats Unis.

Mais il importeroit de recomãander à nos agens. 1^o de recueillir avec soin tout ce qui peut nous faire connoître l'état actuel de la Louisiane, du Kentuckey, et des autres pays de l'intérieur et d'en rendre compte au Concile de Salut public.—2^o de former des liaisons avec les Navigateurs Americains, qui fréquent les possessions Espagnoles en Amerique, pour en tirer tous les renseignements qui peuvent

DOCUMENTS TO ELUCIDATE THE MANGOURIT
CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

REPORT ON THE CAUSES OF THE RECALL OF MANGOURIT.¹

[États-Unis, Supplément, vol. 5, document 10.]

Rapport Sur les causes du rappel du Cit. Mangourit en brumaire An 2^e d'après la demande que le cit ministre m'a faite le 24 brumaire.

Le Cit. Mangourit a été nommé Consul à Charlestown, le 2. May 1792. il se rendit de suite à Son Poste.

Sa correspondance avec le Departement de la Marine alors chargé de la Direction des Consuls, annonce autant de lumieres que de Civisme,

Le Cit. Genet envoyé à Philadelphie en qualité de Ministre Plénipotentiaire, y arriva dans le courant de 1793. il essaya d'y réaliser un plan d'invasion qu'il avait conçu contre la Louisiane et la floride Espagnole. le procédé mécontenta la Gouvernement des Etats Unis qui s'en plaignit et accusa entr'autres personnes le Cit. Mangourit d'avoir travaillé à le Seconder, ainsi que d'avoir armé ou fait armer dans les ports Américains des Corsaires destinés a courir sur les Anglois. On presenta ces opérations comme des actes violatoires de la Neutralité Américaine. Ces plaintes adressées au Gouvernement de la République y furent accueillies et la Comité de Salut Public arrêta le rappel de tous les fonctionnaires Contre lesquels, elles se trouvoient dirigées. la lettre de rappel exp'diée en Conséquence au Cit. Mangourit est datée du 29 brumaire An 2^e de la République² Le Cit. Mangourit après l'avoir reçue. S'est empressé de repasser en france.

Voilà les faits: On n'ajoutera d'ailleurs aucune Observation Sur les principes Politiques du Cit. Mangourit: Son Patriotisme est bien connu et il en a récemment encore donné de Preuves eclatantes.

¹Endorsed: Troisième Bureau. Consuls. 26. brumaire An 4 November 17 1795

²November 19, 1793. See the following document, No. 2.

No. 2:

*Commissioners to Minister of Foreign Affairs, from Philadelphia, May 20, 1791.*¹

[États-Unis, vol. 41, folio 78.]

Philadelphie le 1^{er} Préréal l'an 2^d
de la République française,
une et indivisible

Les Commissaires du Conseil Exécutif près des Etats Unis
Au Ministre des affaires Etrangères

Citoyen Ministre Nos instructions nous prescrivait d'arrêter s'il en était tems encore les préparatifs hostiles faits dans les Etats-unis au nom de la R^{que} contre la Louisiane et les florides. Nous n'avons pu rien déterminer avant d'avoir reçu les papiers du Citoyen Genet. Aussitôt qu'ils ont été remis au Citoyen Fauchet, nous avons pris connaissance des projets qui avaient été formés par son prédécesseur

L'attaque de la Floride était prochaine; il ne manquait pour qu'elle fut exécutée que des forces maritimes et de l'argent que devait faire passer le Citoyen Genet. Nous étions embarrassés sur le parti que nous avions à prendre. D'un côté des dépenses considérables étaient faites et allaient devenir inutiles, de braves gens qui avaient tout abandonné pour embrasser notre cause allaient être sacrifiés si nous manquions à la parole qui leur avait été donnée: de l'autre cote le Gouvernement des Etats unis paraissait sérieusement décidé à faire marcher contre les troupes qu'il prétendait avoir été levées sur son territoire, l'armée qui faisait la guerre contre les indiens, et témoignait attacher, le plus grand prix à la loyauté et à la générosité de la République qui renonçait à ses propres avantages plutôt que de compromettre la neutralité de ses amis.

En publiant une proclamation détaillée, le Ministre aurait donné prise au Gouvernement, contre ceux qui avaient violés les défenses réitérées qu'il avait faites et que tu trouveras ci incluses. Après avoir mûrement délibéré sur tous les inconveniens qui résultaient des résolutions que nous pouvions prendre; nous nous sommes arrêtés à celle qui était la plus conforme a nos instructions. Le Ministre a fait une proclama-

¹ Endorsed: 3^e. Bureau Recu le 3 Nivose l'an 2. N. 333 Revy. le 4 Dnd. N^o 615.

tion¹ conditionnelle dans tous les papiers publics, moyen le plus sûr pour la faire parvenir promptement, et dans les instructions données au Citoyen Fonspertius qui allait remplacer Mangourit se trouvait l'ordre d'envoyer à Philadelphie le Lascazas Corvette qui devait être employée à favoriser l'opération projetée et qui devenait bien plus utile en ajoutant à la force de notre convoi déjà si faible.

Tous nous a contrariés; l'éloignement des lieux, les circonstances; peut être la mauvaise volonté de quelques hommes, l'intérêt personnel de quelques autres, car parmi les Etrangers qui se devoient à notre cause, il en est peu qui ne le fassent dans la vue de leur propre avantage. Le Citoyen Mangourit en voyant la proclamation du Ministre dans les papiers publics a tenu une assemblée dans laquelle il a prétendu que ce ne pouvait être qu'un ruse des Anglais. Est-ce patriotisme? Est-ce envie de nous compromettre avec le Gouvernement? C'est ce que tu pourras juger toi-même soit en l'interrogeant, soit en lisant toute la correspondance que nous te faisons passer; c'est un homme ou bien extravagant, ou bien brûlant. Bien loin de retarder l'entreprise au moins jusqu'à ce qu'il peut-être instruit de la vérité du fait, il se mit à la presser et pour surcroît d'embarras fonspertius a été retardé par les glaces a Baltimore où il devait l'embarquer pour Charleston. À son arrivée dans cette ville, Mangourit lui persuade d'abord qu'il était inutile d'envoyer un Courrier aux chefs de l'armée de la République qu'il arriverait trop tard, que l'attaque serait commencé etc. etc. etc. Le nouveau vice Consul réfléchit pourtant sur l'imperatif de ses instructions et dépêcha a tout hazard un exprès au Lascazas et un autre pour le commandant des forces de terre. Heureusement ils sont arrivés à tems. Le Lascazas stationné depuis dix sept jours devant S^{te} Marie n'avait encore vu aucune des troupes qu'il devait y rencontrer, à l'exception de quelques officiers. On leur avait dit pourtant qu'il y avait deux cents hommes dans l'intérieur qui arriveraient sous peu.² Ils ont obéi sur le champ à l'ordre qui les rappelait à Philadelphie, et nous apprenons que toutes les dispositions hostiles faites de ce côté sont suspendues.

Des réclamations sans nombre nous arrivent de la part de ceux qui prétendent avoir fait de grandes sacrifices en se rau-

¹ Dated Philadelphia, March 6. See *Weekly Museum*, March 15, 1794; *Columbian Centinel*, March 19, 1794. See document No. 39, *ante*.

² Compare American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 460.

geant sous les drapeaux de la République; nous leurs payons la solde qui leur est due jusqu'au jour où ils ont reçu l'ordre de rendre leurs commissions. Quant à ceux qui ont émigré des possessions Espagnoles dans l'espérance d'y rentrer avec les français, ils ont peut-être de justes droits à la bienfaisance Nationale. Nous avons promis de faire parvenir leurs représentations au Conseil exécutif avec l'assurance qu'elles seroient bien accueillies.

Cette expédition a pensé nous brouiller avec le Gouvernement, mais elle pouvait faire une grande diversion en notre faveur; et de quelque manière qu'ayent été concertées ces différentes entreprises contre l'Angleterre et l'Espagne, elles ont servi au moins à prouver que nous avons de nombreux amis dans ces différentes possessions qui languissent sous le joug du despotisme, même parmi les Sauvages. Et chez quelle Nation, ce qu'on appelle insolemment le Peuple dans le sens des Tyraus, n'aime-t-il pas la liberté?

Salut et fraternité

J^h Fanchet.

La Forest
Petry

No. 3.

Adet to Minister of Foreign Relations, from Philadelphia, February 9, 1796.

[Etats-Unis, vol. 45, folio 133.]

Philadelphie le 20. Pluviose

l'an 4. de la république française une et indivisible
Le Ministre Plenipoten^{re} de la République française, pres les
Etats-Unis de l'Amérique
Au Ministre des relations Exterieures
Citoyen Ministre,

La correspondance du Citoyen Genet avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères renferme les détails du plan aussi vaste que hardi qu'il avait formé pour rendre libres a la fois le Canada, La Louisiane et les Florides, bruler Halifax et détruire les pêcheries Anglaises de Terre Neuve. Jamais on ne fut si près du Succès et si ses ordres eussent été exécutés cette brillante révolution aurait été sans doute opérée.

L'expédition manqua au Nord par la desertion des bâtimens

auxquels elle était confiée; mais le Citoyen Genet auquel il restait encore quelques forces navales ne perdit pas l'espoir du Succès dans le Sud.

Deux frégates de 32, 3 avisos de 18, 12 et 10 canons étaient destinés à soutenir les forces de terre que le Citoyen Genet était parvenu à rassembler sous les ordres du général Clarke dans les extrémités de la Georgie et dans le Kentucky.

Cette dernière partie de l'entreprise avait été conduite avec un éclat qui ne pouvait qu'en compromettre le Succès; malgré la Proclamation de neutralité du President, les poursuites ordonnées contre tout Americain qui accepterait une commission des Puissances belligérantes et tout individu qui se rendrait coupable d'enrolement, des corps étaient levés, organisés, recrutés aussi publiquement qu'ils eussent pu l'être en France: à Philadelphie même sous les yeux de l'Exécutif, ces mesures hostiles ne furent couvertes d'aucun voile; et le gouvernement des Etats unis qui n'aurait vû sans doute qu'avec une extrême inquiétude la nation française prendre des points d'appui dans son voisinage, qui dès cette époque négocioit avec l'Espagne pour l'ouverture du Mississipi—dépourvû de forces (son armée combattoit les indiens) et ne pouvant arrêter l'impression donnée dans l'interieur par le Ministre Genet le Gouvernement des Etats unis, dis-je, eut recours à la France elle-même pour arrêter cette expédition et obtenir la vindicte de sa neutralité.

Le Comité de Salut Public avait attiré à lui le gouvernement après la journée du 31 Mai. Il destitua le Ministre entreprenant, dont les protecteurs n'étaient plus, il desavoua ses démarches, ordonna le desarmement général et sacrifia une importante conquête, les agens qui l'avaient préparée les guerriers qui devoient l'entreprendre, à l'amitié promise de Washington.

Le Citoyen Fauchet, mon prédécesseur arriva aux Etats Unis à la veille de l'Explosion; il dut l'arrêter, il le fit. La lettre de la Commission diplomatique en date du 1^{er} Prairial, l'an 2, au Ministre des affaires étrangères, rend compte des mesures qu'il prit à cet égard.¹ J'y trouve l'expression du regret que l'abandon d'une si brillante entreprise lui arrache.

Alors retombèrent sur lui, les Citoyens Americains qui composaient l'armée et les patriotes floridiens qui avaient abandonné leurs foyers pour se ranger sous le drapeau tricolore. Le Citoyen Fauchet p'n tre des devoirs que la justice et la

générosité de la Nation française lui imposait envers eux promit de faire entendre à son gouvernement leurs représentations et leurs plaintes.

Quelques uns des chefs reçurent de légers secours, mais tous les magasins rassemblés à grands frais par le Ministre Genet étaient rentrés dans l'intérieur les commissions données par lui étaient en grande partie retirées; cependant les Américains et floridiens réfugiés établis sur la rivière de S^{te} Marie, comptant sur les dispositions favorables des habitans de la floride, sans s'étonner de leur faiblesse, ne perdirent point de vue le projet d'envahissement de cette Colonie.

À l'époque de mon arrivée aux Etats Unis, secondés par quelques sauvages ils firent une levée de boucliers et marchant au nom de la république française s'emparèrent pour elle de l'Isle d'Amélie ou ils se fortifièrent.

Le 18 Juillet 1795 ils m'adressèrent une pétition sous le titre de pétition d'un nombre d'habitans de la floride orientale, par laquelle ils réclamaient l'appui des forces françaises pour secouer le joug de l'Espagne. Alors je donnai ordre au Colonel Fulton, commissionné d'abord par le Citoyen Genet, et depuis chef d'escadre pendant son séjour en France, de se rendre dans les florides, d'examiner l'Etat des choses, et de m'en rendre compte.¹

Le Citoyen Dupont était en route pour relever le Vice-Consul Fonspertius, je le chargeai de me faire connoître la situation véritable de cette entreprise, et en lui interdisant toute démarche contraire à la neutralité des Etats Unis, je lui donnai de vive voix l'ordre de favoriser l'expédition des secours que les floridiens réclamaient si leur prise d'armes portait le caractère d'une insurrection, et non celui d'une invasion si elle avait éclaté avec assez de forces pour promettre le succès.

Fidèle aux instructions du Gouvernement, Je me fusse interdit tout acte contraire à la neutralité, mais quelques moyens, bien faibles, il est vrai étaient à ma disposition et je n'eusse pas hésité à les employer, si J'eusse pu considérer cette entreprise, sous un autre jour que celui d'une invasion de Pirates.

J'attendais donc avec impatience le compte qui devait m'être rendu par le consul de Charleston, lorsque la paix avec l'Espagne nous fut annoncée par les papiers publics.

Alors Je me hatai de donner au Citoyen Dupont l'ordre de

¹ See Report of American Historical Association, 1896 (Historical Manuscripts Commission Report, Clark-Genet Correspondence), for material on Fulton's career.

croiser toutes les mesures prises par les insurgés et d'empêcher autant qu'il serait en lui les fournitures d'armes que Je soupçonnais leur être destinées par les français résidents à Charleston. Je le chargerai en même tems de profiter du desarmement qui devait avoir lieu pour acheter des armes et des munitions et les faire passer au général Laveaux; il a réussi à s'en procurer une légère partie, et ce faible secours consistant en 450^{lb} de poudre, 200 Sabres, 20 fusils, 5,000 pierres à fusil et 500 cartouches est parti dans le cours de Nivose

Le Citoyen Dupont s'était conduit avec toute la prudence qu'exigeait cette circonstance délicate et il se trouve en mesure de rompre toutes celles qui avaient été prises.

J'appris par lui que la Société populaire de Charleston, presque entierement composée d'armateurs et de capitaines de corsaires leur avait expédié quelques secours dans l'espoir de s'assurer d'un Port à la vente des prises n'éprouverait pas les entraves que nos corsaires essuyent aux États Unis. Des secours plus puissants devaient leur être envoyés par les mêmes sociétaires, mais personne ne voulut monter le bâtiment destiné à une expédition qui n'offrait pas l'appas d'un gain aussi assuré que la course.

Cependant le général Clarke appelé par les insurgés avait quitté sa retraite et les avait joints avec 600 hommes. Son nom et sa fortune qu'ils a sacrifiés a cette expédition lui procurèrent en peu de tems environ 900 hommes parmi lesquels un petit corps de cavalerie; 1500 américains étaient prêts à s'y joindre, les Creeks parés de cocardes Nationales allaient quitter leurs montagnes, et si j'eusse promis l'appui de la République, cette conquête n'eut peut être coûté que quinze jours

Secrettement porté pour son succès, le gouvernement de Georgie n'avait exécuté qu'avec lenteur les ordres que l'exécutif des États unis lui avoit transmis pour reprimer cette émigration hostile, mais ses menagemens ont dû cesser lorsqu'il a vû cette entreprise abandonnée par la France; et des lors, il a fait marcher des Troupes pour dissiper les rassemblements et laisser à la justice criminelle son libre cours contre les hommes armés en violation de la neutralité Américaine

Abandonner au fer des Espagnols, aux échaffauds américains ou à la misere, ces guerriers rassemblés au nom de la liberté. dont un grand nombre était composé de vieux soldats de l'inde-

pendance ruinés par le système financier d'Hamilton ont été également impolitique et injuste

Impolitique: les anglais pouvaient leur tendre les bras et faire tourner à leur profit cette révolution.

Injuste: elle était entreprise pour nous et si quelques hommes y avaient été conduits par l'espoir du butin ou des récompenses, un grand nombre aussi, n'avaient suivi que l'inspiration de la liberté.

Des secours pécuniaires aux plus indigens, des moyens de fuite et de l'emploi à S^t Domingue aux plus marquans, l'appui de notre crédit pour appaiser les poursuites contre le plus grand nombre, voila se qu'ils pouvaient espérer de la République

Mais S'ils pouvaient l'attendre de la générosité de la Nation ils avaient droit de l'exiger de la Société populaire de Charleston dont les promesses solennelles avaient seules déterminé le général Clarke à cette entreprise hardie

L'instant qui avait détruit l'espoir des avantages que promettait cette conquête aux corsaires qui composent cette Société avait mis un terme à leurs sacrifices. Et Clarke désespéré s'est jetté dans les bras de ses compatriotes, sa troupe s'est dispersée dans les bois; les simples soldats sont rentrés chez eux par les derrières, sans opposition, mais les principaux chefs arrêtés, n'ont été relâchés que sous caution.

Par l'effet des démarches secrètes du Consul DuPont une souscription a cependant été ouverte, et je l'ai autorisé à y concourir pour 400 Gourdes sous un nom emprunté si elle peut suffire aux besoins de nécessité de ces infortunés. Quelques uns sont partis pour S^t Domingue où ils prendront du service, et le general Lavaux a été sollicité d'accorder aux autres des commissions et des naturalisations antidatées propres à les sauver de l'échaffaud, et en échange desquelles ils doivent donner des certificats attestans la nullité de ces Commissions et portans une renonciation aux droits et privileges quelles peuvent conférer.

Si le Gouvernement français eut été instruit des efforts faits par ces guerriers et de leur situation, la justice et la générosité qui le dirigent ne me permettent pas de douter que, dans son Traité avec l'Espagne, il n'eut assuré leur sureté personnelle.

Je me suis donc cru certain de votre approbation relativement aux secours pécuniaires indirects et bien faibles que j'ai

autorisés, et à quelques légères dépenses dont je vous rendrai compte.

Mes instructions, Citoyen Ministre, m'ont lié les mains mais j'appelle la generosité de la Nation Française au secours de ces malheureux, replongés, peut-être, dans l'abyme par l'abus cruel que les meneurs de la Société populaire, liés d'interet avec l'ancien Vice-consul Fonspertins et son chancelier Godard, ont fait de la bonne foi et de la situation critique on se trouvaient le général Clarke et les Siens

Il leur ont fait Souscrire après leur fuite antidater et publier dans les gazettes les certificats dont copie est cijnointe, et qui détruisent l'effet des mesures qui avaient été prises, dévoilant la trame de cette invasion, conduiront peut-être leurs signataires à une mort ignominieuse

Vous apprecierez, Citoyen Ministre, ces brevets de patriotisme; ils fournissent des réflexions trop pénibles lorsque l'on songe au prix qu'ils peuvent couter, mais ils deviennent ridicules quand on les voit accordés a un Vice-consul qui laisse derriere lui un débit d'environ dix mille dollars, qui au lieu de retourner en France directement passe à Teneriffé et au Chancelier qui a contribué à le plonger dans cette embarrassante situation.

Telle est, Citoyen Ministre, l'histoire abrégée de cette entreprise, avortee, dont la fin sera peut-être tragique et qui, presque sans coup férir, aurait opéré pour nous, si les circonstances Peussent permis une révolution dont les avantages ne pourraient être développés que dans un mémoire étendu

Le Traité qui vient d'être conclu entre l'Espagne et les Etats Unis, ouvrant à ces derniers la navigation du Mississipi va tellement ajouter a l'importance de ces vastes et magnifiques possessions, (La Louisiane et les Florides,) que la politique et le commerce ne peuvent trop tôt jetter leurs regards sur ces immenses et riches contrées Je ne les perds pas de vue.

Depuis mon arrivée dans ce pays, Citoyen Ministre, j'ai calculé les effets et les suites de Traités que les Etats Unis ont conclu, et j'espere être bientôt en état de vous soumettre les lumieres que je m'efforce de recueillir sur cet objet important.

No. 4.

Memoir for instructions of General Perignon relative to the retrocession of Louisiana to France, March 16, 1796.¹

[Louisiane et Florides, 1792 à 1803, vol. 7, folio 28.]

Liberté

Egalité

[An engraving with "Directoire Executif" at foot.]

Mémoire pour servir de développement à la partie des Instructions du Générale Pérignon² relative à la Rétrocession de la Louisiane à la France

La France avant la Guerre désastreuse de 1755 possédait sur le continent septentrional de l'Amérique, des Etablissements qui lui servaient en quelque sorte de garantie pour ses possessions insulaires, inspiraient à l'Angleterre une profonde inquiétude et promettaient à notre Marine un accroissement qui l'eût rendue capable de balancer celle de notre rivale. L'Espagne Elle-même prenant ombrage de cette puissance, souscrivit par un silence funeste, à la Guerre de destruction que l'Angleterre nous fit, et ne se déclara pour nous que lorsque les affaires étaient désespérées. La pacification de Paris nous ravit le Canada et peu de tems après nous abandonnâmes la Louisiane à l'Espagne. Nous avons depuis ce tems-là diminué, par la Guerre de 1778, le Domaine Continentale de la Grande-Bretagne, et l'Espagne reconnoissant les fautes qu'elle avait commises dans la Guerre précédente s'unit a nous dans celle-ci pour affranchir l'Amérique confédérée. Mais ces anciennes provinces britanniques érigées par nos communs efforts en souverainetés, en se S'aparant de jour en jour des nos intérêts, doivent ranimer la sollicitude que nous donnait leur métropole quand elle étendait sur elles le Sceptre de Sa puissance. Une ligne très prochaine, si nous n'y prenons garde, va s'opérer entre les Etats-unis et l'Angleterre, vers laquelle l'habitude, le langage et un gouvernement perfide entraînent invinciblement les premiers. Pour nous opposer à cette reunion, dont nos intérêts doivent si matériellement souffrir, nous sommes reduits à compter sur les résultats eventuels d'une lutte de partis qu'il nous est difficile de seconder par l'appareil d'une force presente

¹ Endorsed: 26. ventose An 4.

² General Perignon was made ambassador to Madrid in 1796, and negotiated the treaty of St. Ildefonso between France and Spain in that year. See Hoeler's Nouvelle Biographie Générale, XXXIX. 607-608.

et effective et dont le résultat, par cette circonstance, deviendrait très incertain. Le President Washington a avoué hautement encore, à l'ouverture de la dernière session, son éloignement pour nous, fondé sur le prétexte bannal de nos agitations intérieures, et la Chambre des Representans, notre dernier espoir, n'annonce qu'une faible opposition à ces intentions ennemies. Le Directoire va envoyer un nouveau Ministre auprès du Gouvernement Américain pour faire les tentatives dernières. Mais n'est-il pas évident que la Scission est dans l'ame du Président, et que la crainte neutralise l'opposition que quelques Représentans Patriotes voudraient former à ses desseins ?

On peut donc avec raison prévoir que notre influence touche en Amérique à ses derniers momens. Les résultats de cette Scission sont de la plus haute importance pour l'Espagne et pour nous. Nous en venger par des hostilités, ajouterait à nos embarras et nous ne pouvons en attendre un résultat digne de nous. Punir les Etats-unis par des restrictions sur leur Commerce, c'est nous priver d'une ressource que les malheurs de la Guerre nous rendront trop longtems nécessaire. Mais ce ne sont là que les difficultés du moment. Qui nous répond que les États-unis et l'Angleterre coalisés ne se partageront pas la partie Septentrionale du nouveau monde ? qui les empêche ? L'Angleterre possède depuis le Pôle jusqu'au 50° degré de latitude, un territoire dont l'imagination peut seule fixer les bornes occidentales. Ses projets d'établissement à Nootka-sonnd étaient destinés à étendre sur la mer du Sud cette domination qu'elle exerce sur l'Océan Atlantique. Les Etats-unis jettent tous les jours de nombreux essaims jusque sur le Mississipi. Les dernières nouvelles reçues d'Amérique nous apprennent que les Etablissements du Kentucket et du Cumberland qui ne sont séparés de la Louisiane que par le Mississipi et l'Ohio, ont reçu dans les mois de septembre et d'octobre derniers une émigration de près de 30 mille individus chacun. Ces établissemens qui n'existaient pas il y a trois années, font aujourd'hui trembler l'Espagne pour la Louisiane et cette puissance vient de céder à cette crainte en leur accordant la Navigation du Mississipi. Cette concession prépare sa ruine et l'invasion de la Louisiane. L'Espagne n'a point un système civil et Militaire assez fort pour résister aux Américains libres et aguerris. Déjà les habitans de la Louisiane avouent hautement leur préférence pour les Américains. L'invasion des Florides serait une suite

nécessaire de celle de la Louisiane. Déjà l'on apprend que le Général Clarke, de la Géorgie, a fait une irruption dans la floride occidentale par la Riviere S^{te} Marie, de concert avec quelques floridiens, vers le mois d'octobre dernier, et que le Gouvernement Américain a été obligé de faire marcher contre lui une force armée. Cette invasion doit faire prévoir à l'Espagne ce qui doit lui arriver infailliblement par la Suite, si elle ne prend à l'avance des mesures énergiques, et ce qui serait très prochain, si le Gouvernement fédéral de concert avec l'Angleterre lâchait la bride à ces fougueux habitans de l'Ouest.

L'Espagne ne peut point se dissimuler que rien aujourd'hui ne lui garantit le Mexique. La puissance de la langue anglaise ne tardera pas à envahir tout le continent Septentrional. La floride une fois entre les mains des Américains, toute la Navigation et le Commerce des isles du Golphe, dépendraient bientôt d'eux et seraient entièrement soumis à leur inspection.

De Toutes les puissances Maritimes la France seule, alliée à l'Espagne peut opposer un contre-poids à l'Angleterre, arrêter les progrès de la Langue Anglaise et l'influence Anglo-Américaine. Nulle autre puissance ne possède dans le nouveau monde, ces élémens indestructibles de pouvoir qu'ont laissé parmi les Indiens du midi nos anciennes liaisons avec eux, et qui nous permettraient de les liguier au besoin contre les Etats Unis. Nous seuls enfin, pouvons tracer d'une main forte et respectée les bornes du pouvoir des Etats unis; et la limite de leur Territoire.

Pour parvenir à ce but auquel l'Espagne a le plus grand intérêt, nous ne lui proposons point des hostilités nouvelles et de nouveaux embarras, nous ne demandons que la rétrocession de la Louisiane. Les raisons qui lui firent désirer cette possession et qui nous firent la lui céder ne subsistent plus; elle voulait s'en faire une barrière contre l'Angleterre. Les événemens ont détruit ces calculs. Loin de lui être une barrière, elle devient entre ses mains une province dangereuse et toujours prête à se liguier avec ses insatiables voisins. Depuis Trente ans qu'elle possède cette province, mille causes réunies l'ont maintenue dans son Etat d'enfance, tandis que les Etablissemens des Etats unis ont pullulé et que formés seulement depuis dix ans sur ses confins, ils ont acquis une force irresistible. Leurs intrigues et surtout le Spectacle de leur prospérité préparent tous les jours les Sujets de l'Espagne à l'insurrection

Cette possession entre nos mains devient d'une toute autre importance. Elle est hors d'insulte de la part de l'Angleterre. à laquelle nous pouvons opposer et les établissemens occidentaux des Etats Unis qui nous sont ou ne peut plus affectonnés et les habitans de la Louisiane qui ont donné des marques non equivoques d'un attachement indestructible à leur ancienne métropole. Elle nous donne les moyens de balancer la prédilection marquée du Gouvernement fédéral pour notre ennemie et de le retenir dans la ligne du devoir par la crainte d'un démembrement que nous pourrions opérer. Nous devenons un boulevard inexpugnable pour le Mexique. Nous garantissons à l'Espagne la floride orientale dont la Souveraineté lui est si importante par ses communications avec ses isles du Golphe, et l'alliance intime que des intérêts mutuels nous appellent à former et que nul événement ne saurait desormais détruire, lui donnent une caution Suffisante contre l'inquiétude que lui pourrait causer notre voisinage.

Le Cabinet Espagnol doit sentir combien cette opération. si elle avait à se faire, deviendrait urgente dans les circonstances actuelles. Il serait du plus grand intérêt que nous puissions ouvrir cette année notre Campagne politique et Militaire en Amérique, sous l'auspice du nouvel Etat de choses que cette operation est destinée à produire. Nous effrayerions l'Angleterre par le développement subit d'une puissance actuelle dans le nouveau monde et nous serions en mesure d'y opposer à ses attaques et à ses intrigues une parfaite harmonie.

On ne peut oublier, en pressant auprès du Cabinet de Madrid ces négociations de lui rappeler avec dextérité les suites fatales de ses temporisations. On pourrait lui rappeler avec fruit les maux que produisit dans la Guerre de 55. sa tardive Déclaration; des que le Ministre Chatam eut connaissance du Traite conclu à fontainebleau il proposa avec son audace ordinaire de tomber inopinément sur l'Espagne outre-mer, et *de saisir l'occasion qui se présentait de détruire à jamais l'influence des deux Empires réunis.* Chatam ne fut pas écouté et malgré les temporisations de Ses successeurs, l'Espagne eprouva des malheurs qui contribuerent à la Paix humiliante de 63. Aujourd'hui Pitt qui a herité de l'influence de Son pere et de son audace, tentera les mêmes entreprises et sera peut être moins contrarié et l'Espagne se trouvera attaquée avant d'avoir préparé sa defense.

Des Considerations communiquées avec prudence et developpées avec energie seront propres à décider le Ministere espagnol

à venir à une détermination sur nos demandes, et doivent engager notre Ministre à les présenter avec plus de confiance. Si la Louisiane est rétrocédée à la République cette mesure et ses résultats nécessaires joints à nos succès dans les Antilles, préparent à l'Angleterre des difficultés inespérées et contribueront à l'amener à une Paix solide, également honorable et avantageuse pour la France et pour l'Espagne.

Arrêté au Directoire Exécutif

Pour instructions au Général Pérignon

Fait au Palais National du Directoire Exécutif, à Paris le Vingt Six Ventose, au quatrième de la République française, une et indivisible

Le Président du Directoire exécutif

Le Tourneur

Par le Directoire exécutif Le Secrétaire général

Lagarde

No. 5.

Tate to Lecroix, Paris, December 6, 1795.

[Etats-Unis, vol. 44, folio 431.]

William Tate Commandant in Chief of the American Legion
to Charles Lecroix Minister of Exterior Relations

Citizen Minister,

After having enlisted an Army in America for the Service of the French Republic by Authority of one of their Ministers (the Commission and other documents respecting, which are herewith shewn) and the intended Operations of the said Army being suspended by the successor of the said Minister I made several efforts to come to France where I arrived in the Month of Prairial last, having been delayed by various disappointments and misfortunes

Ever since my arrival I have been incessant in my applications to be enabled to join the Armies of the Republic.—I have therefore to request again that I may be put into a condition to do public Service—To obtain that rank which (on the inspection of my documents) I shall appear to deserve—and the settlement of my accounts.

Salut

W^m Tate

15th frimaire 4th year

Maison de Boston }
rue Vivienne }

No. 6.

*Tate to the Directory, from Paris, September 17, 1796.*¹

[États-Unis, 1796, vol. 46, folio 181.]

Guillaume Tate, C^{en} Americain, au service de La République Française dans L'Amérique Septentrionale Au Directoire Exécutif

Citoyens Directeurs

J'ai l'honneur de mettre sous vos yeux deux pièces qui vous prouveront que J'ai été employé par le C^{en} Genêt Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République française auprès des Etats-unis, à la formation d'une Corps destiné au service de la République, et ensuite particulièrement dirigé contre la Louisiane et les Florides, durant les hostilités entre l'Espagne et la France. J'ai agi en vertu de la Commission que m'avait délivrée Le C^{en} Genêt. Vous trouverez cy joints la copie de la Commission qui m'a été donnée.¹ ainsi qu'un Extrait d'une Lettre du C^{en} Mangourit, Consul à Charles town, pour la République française. La dernière pièce ayant été écrite à la hâte par le C^{en} Mangourit dans un moment de troubles, qui ne lui permettait pas de recourir aux papiers qu'il pouvait avoir, Je prie le Directoire d'en référer aux Originaux qui doivent se trouver dans la Correspondance de C^{en} Mangourit avec le Gouvernement français ou dans celle de C^{en} Genêt. Je suis convaincu au surplus que les erreurs, s'il y en a sont très peu considérables. On trouvera dans ces mêmes papiers Les renseignements sur les sommes qui m'ont pu être avancées par le Consul à Charleston, et qui devront être imputées Sur le Compte définitif qui sera fait. Je n'ai point apporté avec moi ces papiers de détail, à cause de leur Volume qui aurait pu me compromettre et la persuasion où J'étais que les agens de la République les avaient transmis eux-mêmes en France pour leur propre responsabilité

Je désire donc Citoyens Directeurs que vous fassiez examiner les pièces que je présente, à l'effet de constater mes services, et de m'en faire payer les indemnités qui pourront être

¹ Endorsed: C^{en} Caille 4^{en} Comp^{en} an 4. Renvoyé au Ministre des Relations Exterieures ce 4^e pour Complemen^{en} an 4. Blanc N^o 8607.

² See Mangourit Correspondence, No 16, ante, p. 599.

dues aux termes des Engagemens conclus avec moi par les
Agens de la France aux Etats unis.

Salut et Respect

W^m Tate.

Paris le 1^{er} pour Complementaire de L'an 4^e.

Maison de Boston,
rue Vivienne

No. 7.

Mangourit to Tate, from Charleston, October 1, 1795.

[Etats-Unis, vol. 46, folio 182.]

Extrait de la lettre du C^{en} Mangourit consul à Charlestown.

Paris 9. Vendemaire 4^e année.

Citoyen colonel Tate:

En conformité de votre demande, je puis et je dois certifier que le système d'organisation de la Légion américaine levée et commandée par vous, pour le service de la République française est fondé, ainsi qu'il suit.

Cette légion¹ consistait en un nombre indéfini de bataillons dont vous aviez le commandement en chef. Vos appointemens étaient fondés sur le complet de 4 bataillons; il devaient doubler, à mesure que vous en eussiez fourni 4 bataillons de plus. chaque bataillon était commandé par deux lieutenants Colonels 1^{er} et 2^{eme}. et était composé de cinq compagnies. Chaque compagnie consistait en 1 capitaine, 1 lieutenant, 1 enseigne, 3 sergens, 3 caporaux, 1 tambour, 1 fifre et 24 soldats ou fusiliers; si les Compagnies n'étaient que de 35 hommes c'est que nous nous voulions fournir ce fonds de soldats expérimentés sauf à remplir leurs cadres, jusqu'à 65 hommes.

à chaque bataillon nous avons attaché 1 chirurgien et 1 armurier.

Au chef de légion	1 guinée.
Au 1 ^{er} lieutenant colonel de bataillon	1½ dollar.
Au 2 ^e Lt Colonel	1 dollar.
Au Capitaine	⁴² / ₁₀₀ Dollar.
Au Lieutenant	¼ dollar.
à l'enseigne	¼ dollar.
Au Sergent	
au Caporal	
aux fusiliers, tambour et fifre à chacun	¹⁴ / ₁₀₀

¹ Compare American State Papers, Foreign Relations, I, 310.

Les officiers devaient avoir deux dollars, pour le recrues faites en ville, et trois dollars, pour celles faites en compagnie, et ils étaient obligés de les conduire au rendez-vous général; pour éviter toute inquiétude de la part du gouvernement des Etats unis, Le colonel Tate, dans la permission à lui donnée de lever cette légion, ne pouvait la lever et la rassembler que hors du territoire des etats unis. vous étiez garant de la publicité de cette levée, citoyen Tate, et vous ne vous chargeâtes de cette opération qu'à la condition expresse de la faire ainsie.

L'allouation de deux au trois dollars par recrue, servait à indemniser l'officier de la dépense qu'il faisait pour recruter.

Chaque soldat devait avoir 300 acres des pays conquis, pour lui tenir de gratification, de pension et d'engagement. Chaque officier devait avoir une concession de terres conquises, proportionnée à son grade; relativement aux provisions, vivres et habillemens, nous les réglâmes sur le pied des troupes de la République. Je me rappelle, a cette occasion, avec un sentiment de plaisir et de regret, tout à la fois, le marché que nous conclûmes ensemble, pour la fourniture des vivres, des Chariots, des bateaux, des chevaux et des armes. Je n'avois point d'argent à ma disposition; vos braves compagnons d'armes étaient impatiens de cueillir des lauriers.

ils voulaient partir pour la Louisiane, avec leurs familles, ils prirent sur eux l'avance des frais de la conquête. Vous fûtes leur organe auprès de moi, et nous passâmes un marché, par lequel ils s'engagèrent à tout fournir pour l'expédition, sans qu'il en coutât un sol à la République. il fut stipulé dans ce marché, que, si l'armée Américo-française était vaincue, ses restes n'avaient aucun droit de secours sur la République faise que sa générosité; que si elle triomphait, les faiseurs d'avance seraient remboursés en terres dans le pays affranchi de la tyrannie espagnole.

Ce fut environ le 14 Janvier 1794 que vous eûtes la certitude d'avoir un corps de plus de 2000 hommes prêts à marcher où le service de la République l'exigerait; et quoiqu'il y eût à peine deux mois que vous fussiez commissionné par le Ministre Genêt (le 15 8^{bre} 1793 (aucun obstacle n'arrêta votre Zèle, et le mien. Votre armée était prête; elle allait marcher le long du *Tennessee*, pour joindre le corps du général Clarke à l'embouchure de ce fleuve dans le Mississipi, pour aller attaquer la ville de nouvelle Orleans, tandis qu'après avoir acheté des armes, fait foudre des obusiers, fait un traité avec la puissante tribu des

ndiens—Creeks, J'avais commisonné le général hammond, pour tomber avec 1500 hommes sur S^t Augustin, où J'avais ménagé des intelligences à la République. Nous étions sûrs d'enlever a l'Espagne la Louisiane et les florides; Les habitants de ces contrées là nous appelaient; chaque jour le mouvement etoit donné; déjà la flotille de Charlestown avait insulté la côte espagnole de S^{te} Marie, lorsque Fauchet vint détruire nos mesures, renversa les plans et cassa les commissions que Genêt et moi avions données.

Pour extrait conforme

W^m Tate.

No. 8.

Report of Minister of Foreign Relations on Tate's claims.

[États-Unis, vol. 46, folio 184.]

Rapport au Ministre des Relations Extérieures.

Le Directoire Exécutif à renvoyé au Ministre, un memoire du Citoyen Américain Guillaume Tate employé dans le tems par le C^{en} Genet dans l'expédition projetée contre les florides. Ce Citoyen demande dans ce mémoire que le Directoire Exécutif fasse liquider les indemnités qui peuvent lui être dues, tant pour son service à raison du grade qu'il occupait, que pour le recrutement qu'il avait été chargé de faire. Le Citoyen Tate produit une commission du C^{en} Genet, qui lui confère le grade de Colonel d'une Légion, avec pouvoir de la former par recrutement, et de conférer pour les grades inférieurs, les Brevets qui devaient lui être délivrés par le C^{en} Mangourit consul, alors, de la République française à Charleston, Etat de la Caroline méridionale. Il devait être en outre, subordonné dans tous ses actes au Citoyen Mangourit.

Le Directoire n'a pas eu l'intention, sans doute, de demander au Ministre des Relations Extérieures, un rapport sur le fonds, et sur le payement du Colonel Tate. Il n'a voulu que faire vérifier les faits dans la correspondance des Agens qui ont autorisé l'expédition. On a trouvé dans l'exercice du C^{en} Genet et du C^{en} Mangourit, des pièces qui constatent l'emploi du Colonel Tate et les avances qui lui ont été faites. Mais on n'a point vu l'engagement dont il est question. La présence du Citoyen Mangourit à Paris, a permis de suppléer à ce défaut: Ce Citoyen a fourni deux pièces originales certifiées

du C^{en} Fonspertius son successeur : L'une de ces pièces est le tableau d'après lequel la Légion devait être formée, avec désignation de la solde et des différens grades. L'autre pièce originale confère au Colonel Tate, le pouvoir d'organiser une Légion, de faire des reglemens, de conclure des traités avec les Indiens, de faire pour l'expédition projetée, des achats au payement desquels les territoires conquis devaient être hypothéqués. Cette commission donne au C^{en} Tate les pouvoirs les plus étendus; Elle prouve le degré de confiance dont il jouissait auprès du C^{en} Genet.

C'est à l'exposé de ces faits et à la production des pièces officielles qui les constatent que se bornent les fonctions du Ministre des Relations Extérieures. L'Examen du reste de l'affaire est du ressort du Ministre de la Marine, puisqu'il s'agit d'expéditions au delà des mers. Je propose de renvoyer le memoire avec les pièces fournies par le C^{en} Mangourit, au Ministre de la Marine

Le chef de la 4^e division Politique

Louis Caille

approuvé .

D E.

No. 9.

Minister of Marine to Minister of Foreign Relations, December 1, 1796.¹

[États-Unis, vol. 46, folio 420.]

Liberté

[Stamp. Marine et Colonies]

Egalité

Paris le 11. Frimaire

Au 5^e de la Republique une et indivisible.

Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies au Ministre des Relations Extérieures

Le Ministre de la Guerre, mon cher Collègue, m'à renvoyé les pieces au nombre de 23. relatives aux reclamations que fait le Général Clarck. il Sagit des Sommes avancées par lui à l'occasion de l'expédition projetée contre la Louisianne et les Florides et d'appointemens qu'il répète comme ayant commandé en chef les légions révolutionnaires qui composoient

¹ Endorsed: C^{en} Caille faire les recherches d'dées et les transmettre le plus tôt possible 2 lettres jointes — N^o 69.

cette expédition. parmi ces pieces Se trouve une Copie en bonne forme d'une Commission qui lui fut donnée le 12. Juillet 1793. par l'ex Ministre Genet à l'effet de nommer à tous les Emplois de ce corps, de l'armer, de l'organiser de le diriger et d'en prendre le Commandement en chef.

Vous m'avez déjà adressé, mon cher Collègue, avec votre lettre du 18 Bruinaire de l'an 5. plusieurs pièces touchant de Semblables demandes faites par le C^{eu} Guillaume Tate Américain et d'après lesquelles il parroit que le même Citoyen Genet lui a donné le 15. 8^{me} 1793 une Commission pareille a celle expédiée au général Clarke, mais a une époque différente, c'est à dire 3 mois après le C^{eu} Tate avoit le droit d'organiser une légion et de faire des reglements et a la différence près que celui ci avoit été autorisé à conclure des traités et à faire des achats, leurs Commissions contenoient les mêmes pouvoirs. Ils prouvent tous deux qu'on leur avoit conféré le grade de Colonel Commandant et cependant le tableau que vous m'avez adressé de la formation de cette légion n'en admet qu'un avec deux Lieutenans Colonels, l'un en premier et l'autre en Second

Indépendamment de cette Incertitude que vous pouvez fixer, les réclamations du General Clarke présentent toutes des irrégularités qui forment autant d'obstacle à l'admission de Ses demandes; Il ne Justifie point des Sommes qu'il a pu recevoir a titre d'acompte au Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale, tant Sur Ses appointemens, que Sur les avances qu'il assure avoir faites. aucune des pièces de dépenses n'est visée du Ministre Plenipotentiaire auquel il devoit rendre Compte de toutes ces operations. ce manque de formalité essentielle n'est d'ailleurs Supplée par la Signature d'aucun Consul Français ni par aucun Compte arrêté par les agens de la République. la dépense de 1346 piastres fortes dont il dit avoir fait l'avance pour la solde de cette legion, n'est même Constaté par aucune pièce. dans Sa premiere pétition au ci devant Comité de salut public Ses réclamations étoient portées à 4680. Dollars 86. Centimes non Compris Ses appointemens, et aujourd'hui elles paroissent S'élever à 4805 Piastres fortes 92. Centimes et rien n'indique la Cause de cette différence; Il est probable que c'est une erreur qu'il faudra rectifier lorsqu'on réglera d'une maniere définitive ce qui Sera du au General Clarke.

Les éclaircissemens que vous m'avez donné Sur les reclamations du C^{eu} Tate me faisant augurer que vous avez eu une parfaite connoissance de tout ce qui S'est fait au Continent de

l'Amerique relativement a cette Expédition projetée et dont la surveillance fut confiée au Ministre Genet. Je vous prie, mon cher Collègue, de me procurer le plutôt possible les pièces et renseignemens que vous pouvez recueillir dans vos bureaux touchant les réclamations du Général Clark, afin que Si rien ne S'y oppose Je lui fasse donner un provisoire calculé Sur ce qui pourra lui revenir. J'écris pareillement a ce Sujet aux C^{ens} Fauchet et Mangourit dont la demeure à Paris m'est Inconnue. Trouvez bon que je vous adresse en conséquence mes lettres pour que vous les leur fassiez parvenir

Aruquet

No. 10.

*Minister of Foreign Relations to Minister of Marine, Decemb. r
8, 1796.*

[États-Unis, vol. 46, folio 434.]

N^o 154]

Paris le 18 frimaire An 5^e

Au Ministre de la Marine -

J'ai reçu Cit. Coll. votre lettre du 11. de ce mois par laquelle vous m'nvitez à vous transmettre des renseignemens propres à lever des difficultés que présente l'examen des réclamations du G^{al} G. R. Clarke employé par le Uⁿ. Genet Ministre P. P. de la Rep. aupres des États unis dans l'exp^{on} pojetée contre la Louisiane

Sur la premiere partie de votre lettre qui est relative à la concurrence de grade et d'attribution qui existe entre le G^{al} Clarke et le Col. Tate également employé dans cette exp^{on} Je trouve, Cit Coll., dans la corresp^{ce} de mon dept^{mt} des moyens d'éclairer nos doutes. Ces deux commandans devaient agir sur deux points differens—Les forces commandées par Clarke étaient recrutées dans l'État du Kentukey; elles devaient descendre l'ohio, et attaquer la Louisiane de concert avec celles du Col. Tate qui étaient levées dans les Carolines. Ces deux corps devaient se reunir à un point sur le Missisipi. Le Corps du Colonel Tate etait sous la direction du Cⁿ Mangourit consul de la Rep. à Charleston qui devait conduire cette partie du plan. Le projet était même d'attaquer les Florides avec un troisieme Corps qui devait etre formé dans la Georgie.

Vous verrez facilement Cⁿ Colleague par l'inspection de la carte que les deux legions devaient être distinctes et avoir chacun leur commandant. La différence de date entre les deux commissions tend encore à Etablir cette distinction. Elle prouve que le Cⁿ Genet, qui Correspondait directement avec Clarke, avait fait les arrangemens avant le Cⁿ Mangourit.

Quant aux difficultés que présentent les comptes du General Clarke pour fournitures, je n'ai à cet egard aucuns renseignements a vous transmettre. Elles sont de nature a être résolues par les pièces comptables qu'il produit. Il y a une personne qui pourrait donner à cet egard des éclaircissemens c'est le Cⁿ Michaux Botaniste employé par le Gouvernement en Amerique au moment où ces expéditions se preparaient. Ce Cⁿ fut chargé comme vous le verrez par les pièces ci jointes, d'une mission auprès du Gⁿ Clarke et devait en apparence surveiller la comptabilité de l'expédition. Le Cⁿ Michaux vient d'arriver en Europe par la Hollande où il est encore actuellement il est vraisemblable qu'il ne tardera pas à arriver à Paris pour rendre compte de sa mission comme naturaliste.

Je joins à cette depeche l'extrait d'une écrite par le Ministre Genet a Clarke, et qui pourra servir à fixer vos idées sur la vraie nature de l'emploi de ce général

S^t et fraternité

D L. C.

XXIII.—GUIANA AND VENEZUELA CARTOGRAPHY.

—

By P. LEE PHILLIPS,
SUPERINTENDENT OF MAPS AND CHARTS,
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

GUIANA AND VENEZUELA CARTOGRAPHY.

By P. LEE PHILLIPS.

Considerable use was made of this list by the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and much of it was furnished by me for publication in volume three of the Report of the Commission. Enough, however, remains with recent additions to induce me to publish in separate form.

NOTE.

The following abbreviations after titles refer to places where the maps are to be found.

L. C.—Library of Congress.

B. M.—British Museum.

M. C.—Mapoteca Colombiana. Par E. Uricoechea.

Muller—Amsterdam.

Chadenat—Paris.

Dufossé—Paris.

V. B. C.—Venezuela Boundary Commission.

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LIST OF MAPS.

1492-1504.

Carta del oceano Atlantico Setentrional, con las derrotas que siguio d'n Cristobal Colon. M. Moreno la delineó en 1825. 18 x 25 inches.

[In Navarrete (Martin Fernandez de). Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los españoles desde fines del siglo xv. 8°. Madrid, 1825. v. 1. p. 352]. L. C.

1492-1504.

Carta de las costas de Tierra Firme desde el rio Orinoco hasta Yucatan y de las islas Antillas y Lucayas con las derrotas que siguio d'n Cristobal Colon en sus descubrimientos por estos mares. M. Moreno la delineó en 1825. 18 x 25 inches.

[In Navarrete (Martin Fernandez de). Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los españoles desde fines del siglo xv. 8°. Madrid, 1825. v. 1. at end]. L. C.

1554.

Mapa de los rios Amazonas, Esequivo ó Dulce y Orinoco y de las comarcas adjacentes. Reproducido par la lit. del Instituto geográfico y estadístico, año de 1877. 20 x 27 inches.

[In Spain (Kingdom of). Ministerio de fomento. Cartas de Indias. fol. Madrid, M. G. Hernandez, 1877 at end].

NOTE.—The date 1554 is the latest found in the body of the map. There is nothing relating to the map in "Cartas de Indias;" inserted simply on account of being a rare and curious map. L. C.

1555.

Perv. Brevis exactaq; totivs orbis eivsq; insvlarvm descriptio recens a Ivan Bellero edita. 9½ x 5½ inches.

[In Boileau de Bullon (Gilles). La sphère des deux mondes, composée en françois, par Daniel, pasteur des Amadis. [pseud.] sm. 4°. Anvers, I. Richart, 1555. 1. 56].

NOTE.—The whole of South America and the southeast coast of the United States. L. C.

1560-1561.

A map shewing the track of the expedition of Pedro de Ursua and Lope de Aguirre, a. d. 1560-61. 10 x 15 inches.

[In Simon (Pedro). The expedition of Pedro de Ursua & Lope de Aguirre in search of El Dorado and Omagua in 1560-61. Translated by William Bollaert. 8°. London, for Hakluyt society, 1861. Hakluyt society. Works. v. 28].

L. C.

1570.

Americæ sive novi orbis nova descriptio. 14 x 19 inches.

[In Ortel (Abraham). *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. fol. Antwerpia, apud Aegid Coppenium Diesth, 1570]. L. C.

NOTE.—Same map without changes found in various other editions.

1594.

Orbis terrarvm typos de integro multis in locis emendatus auctore Petro Plancio. 1594. 16 x 22 inches.

[In Linschoten (Jan Huyghen van). *Histoire de la navigation*. 3e ed. fol. A. Amsterdam, E. Cloppenburgh, 1638]. L. C.

1594–1596.

Nieuwe caerte van het wonderbaer ende goudrijke landt Guiana, nieuwlick besockt door sir Walter Raleigh in het jaer 1594, 95 ende 1596. Amsteldami, excudit, Jod. Hondius. M. C.

1595.

Map to illustrate sir Walter Raleigh's voyage from the island of Trinidad to the lower Orinoco. Compiled from personal observations and Codazzi's Atlas of Venezuela by sir Robert H. Schomburgk. 8½ x 13 inches.

[In Raleigh (Sir Walter). The discovery of the large, rich and beautiful empire of Guiana. (etc.) performed in the year 1595. Reprinted from the edition of 1596. Edited with copious explanatory notes and a biographical memoir. By sir Robert H. Schomburgk. 8°. London, for the Hakluyt society, 1848; Hakluyt society. Works, v. 3]. L. C.

NOTE.—From Schomburgk's Raleigh's Guiana, p. 26.

"How all these rivers cross and encounter, how the countri lieth and is bordered, the passage of Cemenes, and of Berreo, mine own discoverie, and the way I entered, with the rest of the nations and rivers, your Lordship shall receive in a large Chart or map, which I have not yet finished, and which I shall most humbly pray your Lordship to secret, and not to suffer it to pass your own hands; for by a draught thereof all may bee prevented by other nations,' etc. It appears he never executed this map, or if he did so, it has been lost. Jodocus Hondius constructed from the account of Raleigh's and Keymis's voyage the map entitled "Nieuwe caerte van het goudrijcke landt Guiana 1599."

Levinus Hulsius availed himself of it for the construction of his map "Nova et exacta delineatio Americae partis australis, etc. 1599."

Preface: "It remains only to say a few words on the Map which accompanies this work. Where pages of letterpress are required to explain the configuration of a coast, the course of a river, or the situation of a place, a single glance at a map will convey to the mind's eye relative local positions, however complex, better than any verbal description. It was gratifying to find that my proposition to illustrate sir Walter Raleigh's journey up the Orinoco by a map met with the approbation of the council of the Hakluyt society. This map is laid down in a great measure from personal observations made during eight years rambles through Guiana; the northern part of it has been chiefly constructed from Colonel Codazzi's Atlas of Venezuela. where I have been able to identify the places, rivers and islands mentioned in Raleigh's narration by inspecting ancient maps or otherwise, the name used by Raleigh has been added to the present one, in a style of printing which renders its discrimination easy."

1595.

Het goudrijk gewest Guiana tot de drywerfze scheepstogten van den ridder Walter Raleigh ofgebakend. 6 x 9 inches.

[In Raleigh (Sir Walter). *Drie scheepstogten na het goud-rijke koningrijk Guiana*. fol. Leyden, P. van der Aa, 1706]. L. C.

1595.

Mapa para ilustrar los viajes de sir Walter Raleigh desde la isla de Trinidad hasta el bajo Orinoco. Compilado de observaciones personales y del atlas de Venezuela de Codazzi, por sir Robert Schomburgk. 8 x 13 inches.

[In Michelena y Rojas. (Francisco). Exploracion oficial por la primera vez desde el norte de la America del Sur. 8°. Bruselas, A. Lacroix, 1867. 141]. L. C.

NOTE.—The same map is found in Schomburgk's Raleigh.

1595.

Sir Walter Raleigh's karte von Guayana mit dem lauf des Orinoco und des Marañon oder Amazonas um 1595. Facsimile der im katalog des Britischen Museum unter Add 17940a aufgeführten manuscript karte. Herausgegeben von L. Friederischen. 1892. 21 x 27 inches.

[In Hamburgische festchrift zur errinnerung an die entdeckung Amerika's Herausgegeben vom wissenschaftlichen ausschuss des komités für die Amerika feier. v. 2. Hamburg, G. Friederischen & Co. 1892.]

To accompany an article entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh's Karte von Guayana um 1595. Von L. Friederischen".

NOTE.—A lengthy account of this map is found in Kohl's A descriptive catalogue of those maps, etc. relating to America. 1857, page 62-79 and in Petermann's Mittheilungen, 1857. Lenox libr.

1596.

Delineatio omnium orarum totius australis partis Americæ dictæ Peruvianæ a r. de la Plata, Brasiliam, Pariam & Castellam auream, unâ cùm omnibus insulis Antillas, etc. Arnoldus Florentius à Langren, author et sculptor. 16 x 22 inches.

[In Linschoten (Jan Huyghen van). Itinerario. fol. l'Amsterdam, C. Claesz, 1596]. L. C.

1597.

Residuum continentis cum adiacentibus insulis, 9 x 11½ inches.

[In Wytfliet (Cornelius). Descriptionis Ptolemicæ augmentum: fol. Lovani, typis I. Bogardi, 1597. bet. pp. 140-141]. L. C.

NOTE.—Northern part of South America called "Caribana."

1599.

Nova et exacta delineatio Americæ partis australis, que est: Brasilia, Caribana, Guiana regnum Novum Castilia del Oro, Nicaragua, insula Antillas et Perv. Et sub tropico Capricorni Chile, Rio della Plata, Patagonv, & Fretv. Magellaniv. Noriberagæ, per Leüinium Hulsium, 1599. L. C.

[In Schmidel (O.) Schiffart in American, 1534-1554. Hulsius' voyages, pt 4].

1599.

Tabula geographica nova omnium oculis exhibens et proponens venissimam descriptionem potentissimi et auriferi regni Guiana sub linea æquinoctiali inter Brasiliam et peru siti per nautam aliquem qui Gualthero Raleigh navigatione semper adfuit delineata.—Neuwe landttaffel, in welcher, eigentlich, und warhaftiglich furgestelt wirdt das gewaltige und goldreiche kunigreich Guiana. (etc.) 13 x 19 inches.

[In Bry (Theodore de). Americæ pars VIII. fol. Francofurti, ad Moenum, 1599]. L. C.

1599-1798.

Histoire de la géographie de l'Orénoque, lac Parime, Dorado, Bifurcation.
17 x 22 inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 14].

NOTE.—This map consists of a portion of the maps of Hondius, 1599, Sanson, 1656, Sanson, 1680, Fritz, 1690, Gumilla, 1741, d'Anville (1e éd.), 1748, Caulin, 1759. La Cruz Olmedilla, 1775, d'Anville (3e éd), 1760. Buache, 1798. Surville, pour l'ouvrage du P. Caulin, 1778. L. C.

1624.

Brasilia sept. Amazonas Orinoque. 7 x 12 inches.

[In Reys-boeck van het rijkje Brasilien. [etc. anon.] sm. 4°. Graven-Haghe? I. Craven, 1624]. L. C.

1625.

Gviana ofte de provincien tusschen rio de las Amazonas ende rio de Yviapari ofte Orinoque. 11 x 14 inches.

[In Laet (Jan de). Nieuwve wereldt ofte beschrijvinghe van West-Indien. fol. Tot Leyden, I. Elzevier, 1625. bet. pp. 454-455].

NOTE.—This map is found in various translations of de Laet and copied frequently in geographical works. In the British Blue Book. Venezuela. No. 1. (1896) Appendix 3, this map is called Blaeuw's Map of Guiana, 1640. L. C.

1626.

America with those known parts in that unknown worlde both people and manner of buildings. Described and enlarged by I. S. ano. 1626. Abraham Goose. Ams. sculpsit. 15½ x 20 inches.

[In Speed (John). A prospect of the most famovs parts of the world. fol. London, I. Dawson & G. Humble, 1631. p. 9-10]. L. C.

1628.

America Meridionale. 14 x 19 inches.

[In Mercator (Gerhard). Atlas siue cosmographicæ meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. Ed. 10a. fol. Amsterdami, H. Hondij. 1628. bet. 705-708].

NOTE.—This map is found in various editions of Mercator. L. C.

1630.

America siue India Nova ad magnæ Gerardi Mercatoris aui vniversalis imitationem in compendium redacta. Per Michaellem Mercatorem Duysburgensem. 14½ x 18 inches.

[In Mercator (Gerhard). Atlas ed. 10a. fol. Amsterdami, sumptibus H. Hondij, 1630]. L. C.

1631.

America nouier delineata. 13 x 17 inches.

[In Abelin (Johann Philipp). Neue welt vnd americanische historien. Durch Johan Ludwig Gottfried. [pseud.] fol. Francfort, 1631. p. 1]. L. C.

1633.

Guiana siue Provincia intra Rio de las Amazonas atque rio de Yviapari siue Orinoque. 11 x 13 inches.

[In Leat (Jan de). *Novus orbis*. fol. Lugd. Batavia. apud Elzevirios, 1633. p. 225]. L. C.

1633.

Venezuela, atque occidentalis pars Novae Andalusiae. 11 x 13 inches.

[In Leat (Jan de). *Novus orbis*. fol. Lugd. Batavia. apud Elzevirios, 1633 pp. 666-667]. L. C.

1635.

Terra Firma et novum regnum Granatense et Popain. $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

[In Mercator (Gerhard). *Historia mundi: or Mercator's atlas*. By the studious industry of Ivdocus Hondy [Hondt]. Englished by W. S. [i. e. Wye Saltonstall]. fol. London, 1635. p. 913].

1640.

Carte de l'Amérique. Corrigée et augmentée dessus toutes les autres cy devant faictes l'année 1640. 15 x 20 inches.

[In Avity (Pierre d'). *Description général de l'Amérique*. fol. Paris, C. Sonnis & D. Bechet, 1643. front.]. L. C.

1650.

Amérique Méridionale. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville. A. Peyrouin sculp. 16 x 21 inches. Paris, chez l'auteur, et chez P. Mariette, 1650. L. C.

1653.

Americ pars Meridionalis. Amstelodami, sumptibus Ioannis Ianssony, 18 x $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Jansson (Jan). *Nuevo atlas*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1633, v. 2]. L. C.

1653.

Guiana siue Amazonum regio. Amstelodami, Ioannes Ianssonius excudit. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 inches.

[In Jansson (Jan). *Nuevo atlas*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653, v. 2]. L. C.

1653.

Terra Firma et novum regnum Granatense et Popayan. Amstelodami, Ioannes Janssonius excudit. 15 x 19 inches.

[In Jansson (Jan). *Nuevo atlas*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653. v. 2]. L. C.

1653.

Venezuela cum parte australi Novae Andalusiae. Amstelodami, Ioannes Ianssonius excudit. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 inches.

[In Jansson (Jan). *Nuevo atlas*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653. v. 2]. L. C.

1653.

America noviter delineata. Amstelodami, executit Ioannes Ianssonius
15 x 20 inches.

[In Jansson (Jan). Nuevo atlas. fol. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653. v. 2].
L. C.

1654.

La Guiane ou coste suavage: autrement El Dorado, et Pais des Amazones.
Par P. du Val. Paris, 1654. B. M

1654.

Plan de isle de Cayenne. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 inches.

[In Daigremont (L. de Laon, sieur). Relation dv voyage des françois fait av
cap de Nord en Amérique. 16°. Paris, P. David, 1654]. L. C.

1655.

Magni Amazoni flvii in America Meridionali noua delinatio 1655. N. Bes
delin. Matheus sc. 6 x $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Pagan (Comte Blaise François de). Relation historique et géographique de
la grande rivière de Amazones dans l'Amérique. 16°. Paris, C. Besongne, 1656].
L. C.

1656.

Terre Ferme, ou sont les governations, ou gouvernemens de Terre Ferme,
Cartagene, Ste Marlline, Rio de la Hache, Venezuela. Nouvelle
Andalusie, Popayan, nouveau royme de Granada, etc. tirée de divers
autheurs et de divers relations. Par N. Sanson. 16 x 21 inches.

[In Cappel (Jacques). Cartes recueillies en un tome en 1679. fol. [n. p. 1679.
no. 118]. L. C.

1657.

Amérique Méridionale. Par le sr. Sanson. 1757. 8 x $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[In his "L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes". 4°. Paris, l'auteur, 1657. no. 8].
L. C.

1657.

Guiane divisée en Guiane et Caribane. Par N. Sanson. 1657. 8 x $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[In his "L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes". 4°. Paris, l'auteur, 1657. No. 10].
L. C.

1657.

Terre Firme, nouveau royme de Grenade, etc. Par N. Sanson. 1657. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$
inches.

[In his "L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes". 4°. Paris, l'auteur, 1657. no. 9].
L. C.

1660.

Novissima et accuratisima totius Americæ descriptio. per F. De Wit.
Amstelodami. 19 x $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches. L. C.

NOTE.—British Museum catalogue of maps gives this the above date. From
De Wit's Atlas.

1661.

Magni Amazoni fluvii in America Meridionali, nova delineatio. 6 x 7½ inches.

[In Pagan (Comte Blaise François). An historical & geographical description of the great country & river of the Amazonas in America. 18°. London, for J. Starky, 1661]. L. C.

1663-1667.

Guiana sine Amazonum regio, Amstelodami Guiljelmus Blaeuw excudit (1663 à 1667). 8½ x 4 inches.

[In Revue coloniale. 1858. 33. 2e série, 20. 8°. Paris, 1858. p. 356. no. 3]. L. C.

1664.

Coste de Guayane autrement France equinoctiale en la Terre Ferme d'Amérique suivant les dernières relations, par P. Du Val. Paris, 1664. 7 x 4 inches.

[In Revue coloniale. 1858. 33. 2e série. 20. 8°. Paris, 1858. p. 356. no. 4]. L. C.

1665.

Carte nouvelle de la France Equinoctiale faite et présentée à sa majesté par le sieur le Febure de La Barre, 1665. Dressée sur les mémoires du dit sieur de La Barre, par le sr. Met, géographe. Large folded map.

[In La Barre (Febure de). Description de la France Equinoctiale, cy devant appellée Gvyanne. 4°. Paris, I. Ribou, 1666]. Lenox lib. New York.

1665.

Tabula qua hydrophilacium andium exhibetur, quo universa America Australis innumeris fluviis lacubusque irrigatur. 13½ x 8 inches.

[In Kircher (Athanasius). Mundus subterraneus. fol. Amsterodami, typus J. Janssonii and E. Weyerstræct, 1665. p. 74]. L. C.

1667.

Guiana sive Amazonum regio. 14½ x 19 inches.

[In Blaauw (W. J.) and Blaauw (Jan). Le grand atlas, or cosmographie Blaviane. fol. Amsterdam, J. Blæu, 1667, v. 12 bet. pp. 277-278.].

NOTE.—This map is also found in the 1638 edition of the atlas and is the same as the De Laet map of 1625. L. C.

1667.

Terra Firme et novum regnum Granatense et Popayan. Amstelodami, Guiljelmus Blaeuw excudit, 15 x 19 inches.

[In Blaauw (W. J.) and Blaauw (Jan). Le grand atlas or cosmographie Blaviane. fol. Amsterdam, J. Blæu, 1667. v. 17 bet. pp. 103-104]. L. C.

1667.

Americæ nova tabula. Act. Guiljelmo Blæuw. 16 x 21½ inches.

[In Blaauw (W. J.) and Blaauw (Jan). Le grand atlas. fol. Amsterdam, J. Blæu, 1667. v. 12. bet. pp. 1-11]. L. C.

1667.

Venezuela, cum parte australi Novæ Andalusie. 15 x 19 inches.

[In Blauuw (W. J.) and Blauuw (Jan). Le grand atlas ov cosmographie Blaviane. fol. Amsterdam, J. Blauen, 1667, v. 12 bet. pp. 277-278.] L. C.

1667.

L'île de Cayenne occupée par messieurs de la compagnie des Indes occidentales, ou ils ont établi une très belle colonie le 14^e mai 1664. Paris, chez Etienne Vouillemont, 1667. Bibl. nat. cartes: Klaproth. 609.

1669.

Amérique Méridionale. Par N. Sanson. Reviie et changée en plusieurs endroits suivant les mémoires les plus recents. Par N. Sanson. 15½ x 22 inches. Paris, P. Mariette, 1669.

[In Cappel (Jacques). Cartes recueillier en un tome en 1679. fol. (n. p. 1679. no.9). L. C.

1669.

Guiana, sive Amazonum. Regio I. P. Thelott scu. Francofurti, 1669.

B. M.

1669.

A new mapp of America Meridionale. Designed by m. Sanson. Rendered into english and illustrated by Richard Blome. 15½ x 21 inches. London, for R. Blome, 1669.

[In Blome (Richard). A geographical description of the four parts of the world. fol. London, for R. Blome, 1670, p. 4]. L. C.

1675.

Paskaerte vande rivier Oronoque van Moco moco tot St. Thome, en een gedeelte van Golfo de Paria. Beschreven door A. Roggeveen.

[In Roggeveen (Arent). Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende van geheel West Indien. fol. t'Amsterdam, P. Goos, [1675]. L. C.

1676.

Guiana. J. Lux fec. 7 x 10 inches.

[In Pertinente beschrijvinge van Guiana. [anon.] t'Amsterdam, J. C. ten Hoorn, 1676]. L. C.

1677.

Guiana. 7 x 10 inches.

[In Eigendliche beschreibung des lands Guiana [anon.] Bârn, S. Kneubûler, 1677. p. 5]. L. C.

NOTE.—Same map and text as "Pertinente beschrijvinge van Guiana." 1676.

1679.

Partie de Terre Ferme où sont Guiane et Caribane augmentée et corrigée suivant les dernières relations. Par N. Sanson. Paris, 1679. 7 x 4 inches.

[In Revue coloniale. 1858. 33. 2e série. 2°. 8°. Paris, 1858. p. 356. no. 5].

1680.

Americ tam Septentrionalis quam Meridionalis in Mappa geographica delineatio, opera A. F. Zürneri. Ex officina Petri Schenkii. [1680].
Chadenat cat.

1680.

South America. Divided into its principal parts, viz: The Firm-Land, Peru, Brasil, Paraguay, the Megellanick Land and Islands, in which are distinguished the severall countries as they are at present possessed by the Spanish, English, Portugals, French and Dutch, &c. Described by Sanson. Corrected and amended by William Berry. 22 x 35 inches.
London, E. Berry. 1680. L. C.

1680.

Pas-kaart van de kust van Guiana tuschen r Cupanama en r. Oronoque door c. Voogt. Amsterdam, J. V. Keulan. [ca. 1680].

1681.

Pays des Caribes et Gviane. 6 x 4 inches.

[In Mallet (Allain Manesson). Description de l'univers. 8°. Paris, D. Thierry, 1681. v. 5. 351]. L. C.

1684.

Amérique Méridionale, par P. Du Val. 16 x 22 inches. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1684. L. C.

1693.

A new mapp of America Meridionale. Designed by m. Sanson, and rendered into english, and illustrated by Richard Blome. 14½ x 20 inches.

[In Varenus. Cosmography and geography. 3d impression. fol. London, by S. Roycroft for R. Blome, 1693. p. 462-463]. L. C.

1695.

Amérique Méridionale, divisée en ses principales parties ou distingue les uns des autres les estats suivant qu'ils appartiennent présentement, aux françois, castillans, portugais, hollandois, &c. Tiré de toutes les relations qui ont paru jusquez à present. Par le sr. Sanson, 18 x 26 inches. Paris, H. Jaillot, 1695. L. C.

[In Jaillot (C. H. A.) Atlas François. fol. Paris, Jaillot, 1695. no. 13].

1695.

America Maridionale. Auttore il p. m. Coronelli. 2 sheets each 23½ x 18 inches.

[In Coronelli (Vincenzo Maria). Atlante Veneto. fol. Venetia, 1695. v. 1. p. 64 and 72]. L. C.

1695.

Corso del fiume dell Amazoni, descritto dal p. cosmografo Coronelli. 10½ x 17½ inches.

[In Coronelli (Vincenzo Maria). Atlante Veneto. fol. Venetia, 1695. v. 1. p. 134]. L. C.

NOTE.—Includes the northern part of South America to the "Golfo del Mexico".

1696.

Guiana. Three very interesting early maps. I. Gujane, grand pays de l'Amérique Méridionale, abondant en mines d'or, exactement décrit par Walter Raleigh. II. Peuplade des anglois dans vastes regions de l'Amérique Méridionale, commencée par Carles Leig, dans son voyage par Mer. III. Voyage par Mer de Robert Harcourt dans la Gujane. Leide. (1696.) Nield's cat. amer. No. 18.

1698.

The course of the river of Amazons described according to the Relation of f. Chr. d'Acugna by mons. Sanson. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. London, for S. Buckley. [1698].

[In Voyages and discoveries in South America. 12°. London, for S. Buckley, 1698.] L. C.

1700.

L'Amérique Méridionale, suivant les nouvelles observations de messrs. de l'academie royale des sciences, &c. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A. Leide, P. Van der Aa [1700].

[In Hooghe (Romain de). Les Indes Orientales et Occidentales. fol. Leide, 1700]. L. C.

1700.

L'Amérique Méridionale. Dressée sur les observations de mrs. de l'academie royale des sciences & quelques autres, & sur les mémoires les plus recens. Par G. De l'Isle. $18 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1700. L. C.

1700(?).

Insulæ Americanæ in Oceano Septentrionali ac regionibus adiacentes, a C. de May usque ad lineam æquinoctialem. Per Nicolaum Visscher. 18×22 inches.

NOTE.—This map includes the northern part of South America with boundary lines. British Museum catalogue gives the date 1700 (?), but I think it many years earlier.

L. C.

1701.

Carte de la côte depuis la riv. des Amazones jusqu' à l'île de Cayenne, levée et présentée à mgr. le comte de Pontchartrain, par de Créantou, officier de marine en 1701. Ms. O, 95. sur O, 44. Bibl. du dépôt de la marine B. 4049 (97).

1703.

Carte de la Terre Ferme, du Pérou, du Brésil et du pays des Amazones. Par Guillaume Del l'Isle. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ inches. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1703. Ph. Buache avec privilège du 30 av. 1745.

[In Delisle (Guillaume). Mappemonde. Augmentée par Buache. fol. Paris, 1745]. L. C.

1703.

Carte de la Terre Ferme du Pérou, du Brésil, et du pays des Amazones, dressée sur les descriptions de Herrera, de Laet et des pp. d'Acuna et m. Rodriguez et sur plusieurs relations et observations postérieures, par Guillaume de l'Isle. Paris, 1703. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches.

[In *Revue coloniale*. 1858. 33. 2^e série. 20. 8. Paris, 1858. p. 356. no. 6].
L. C.

1703.

Carte de la Terre Ferme, du Pérou, du Brésil et du pays des Amazones, dressée sur les descriptions de Herrera, de Laet, et de pp. d'Acuna, et m. Rodriguez et sur plusieurs relations et observations postérieures. Par Guillaume Del l'Isle. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ inches. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1703.

L. C.

1705(?).

South America. Corrected from the observations communicated to the royal society of London and Paris. By C. Price. $37\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ inches. London, T. Brandret and G. Wildey. [1705?]

L. C.

1707.

Cours du fleuve Maragnon autrement dit des Amazones. Par le p. Samuel Fritz. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches.

[In *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites des missions étrangères*. Nouv. ed. Mémoires d'Amérique. 16^e. Paris, 1781. v. 8. p. 284].

L. C.

NOTE.—The author made his trip in 1707.

1707.

Cours du fleuve Maragnon autrement dit des Amazones. Par le p. Samuel Fritz. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches.

[In *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses. Écrites des missions étrangères, par quelques missionnaires de la compagnie de Jesus*. 16. Paris, N. Le Clerc. 1717. Recueil v. 12, p. 212].

L. C.

1707.

Strom Maragnon autore r. p. Samuele Fritz é Soc. Iesu. Prov. Bohem 1707. delineatus. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches.

In *Nene (Der) welt-bott. (Zusammengetragen von Joseph Stöcklein, etc.) fol. Augspurg, 1726-58. v. 1. pt. 2, p. 66].*

L. C.

1707.

The great river Marañon or of ye Amazons, with the missions of the society of Jesus, geographically describ'd by Samuel Fritz. 1707. 9×16 inches.

[In *Cooke (Capt. Edward). A voyage to the South Sea. 8. London, for B Lintat, 1712].*

L. C.

1708(?).

South America. By John Senex. $25\frac{1}{2} \times 37$ inches. [London] for T. Bowles (1708)?

[In *Senex (John). Modern geography. fol. London, for T. Bowles, & c. 1725. no. 7].*

L. C.

1710.

Nieuwe kaart van Suriname, Comowini, Cottici en Marawini. Amsterdam, Ottens, (1710). Chadenat cat. 1891.

1710(?).

South America. Corrected from the observations communicated to the royal society's of London & Paris. By John Senex, H. Hulsbergh sculp. 37 x 16 inches. [London, 1710]? L. C.

1711.

A new & exact map of the coast, countries and islands within ye limits of ye South sea company, from ye river Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, (&c.) By Herman Moll. 25½ x 19 inches [London, 1711.] L. C.

1714.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale dressée sur les observations du r. P. S. Feuillée. 9½ x 13½ inches. Paris, P. Giffart, 1714.

[In Feuillée (Louis). *Journal des observations physique*. 4°. Paris, P. Giffart, 1714. v. 1 p. 1].

1715(?).

A map of the West Indies or the islands of America in the North Sea and ye adjacent countries. 23 x 40 inches. London, for T. Bowles, [1715]? L. C.

1716.

A new map of part of the great river De La Plata and Tucumah and ye adjacent countries, shewing ye tract of mr. R. M.'s travels from Buenos Ayres to Potosi. By H. Moll 5½ x 10½ inches.

[In *Acarate du Biscay*. A relation of mr. R. M.'s voyage to Buenos-Ayres. [anon.] London, J. Darby, 1716.] L. C.

1717.

A map of Terre Firma, Guiana and the Antilles islands. By H. Moll. 7 x 10 inches.

[In *Atlas geographus: or, a compleat system of geography for America*. 4°. Savoy, E. Nutt for J. Nicholson, 1717. v. 5. p. 396.] L. C.

1717.

Cours du fleuve Maragnon autrement dit des Amazones. Par le p. Samuel Fritz. 1717. 4½ x 4¼ inches.

[In *Revue coloniale*. 1858. 33. 2e série. 20. 8°. Paris, 1858. p. 356. no. 7.] L. C.

1717.

The great river Merañon or of the Amazons, geographically describ'd by Samuel Fritz, missioner on the said river. 6 x 11 inches.

[In *Atlas geographus: or, a compleat system of geographys for America*. 4°. Savoy, E. Nutt for J. Nicholson, 1717. v. 5. p. 388.] L. C.

NOTE.—See also 1707.

1718.

Land kaart van de land streeken Cottica Comowini, en Suriname alles naukeurig op getekent door A. Maars. 18 x 14 inches.

[In Heilein (J. D.) Beschryvinge van de volk-plantinge Zuriname. Door J. D. III. [anon.] 4°. Te Leewarden, M. Injema, 1718]. L. C.

1719.

Carte de la Terre Ferme, du Pérou, du Brésil, et du pays des Amazones. 16 x 20 inches.

[In Chatelain (H. A.) Atlas historique. [anon.] fol. Amsterdam, 1705-1720. v. 6. p. 122]. L. C.

1719.

Carte très-curieuse de la Mer du Sud, contenant des remarques nouvelles et très-utiles non-seulement sur les ports iles de cette mer, mais aussi sur les principaux pais de l'Amérique tant Septentrionale que Méridionale (&c.), 4 sheets each 15 x 17 inches.

[In Chatelain (H. A.) Atlas historique. [anon.] fol. Amsterdam, 1705-20. v. 6. p. 117]. L. C.

1719.

La partie méridionale de l'Amérique appelée Terre Ferme où se trouve les provinces ou grands gouvernemens de la Guiane et de la Nouvelle Grenade, cette dernière province subdivisée en Popaya, Carthagène, Venezuela et Nouvelle Andalousie, avec le pays et cours de la rivière des Amazones, par N. de Fer, 1719. 18 x 25 inches. Paris, I. F. Bernard, 1719. V. B. C.

1720(?).

D'engelze volkplanting in't Amerikaans gewest Gujana en rio de las Amazones, door de scheepstogt van Charles Leig begonnen. Uytgevoerd te Leyden door Pieter Van der Aa. 6½ x 9 inches.

[In Aa (Pieter van der). De wijd-boroemde voyagien na Oost-en West-Indien. fol. Leyden, 1720?]. L. C.

1720.

Het goudryk gewest Gujana, tot de Drywerfze, scheepstogten van den ridder Walter Raleigh afgebakend. Uytgevoerd te Leyden door Pieter Van der Aa. 6½ x 9.

[In Aa (P. van der). De wijd-beroemde voyagien na Oost-en West-Indien. fol. Leyden, 1720]. L. C.

1720(?).

Map of South America, by Herman Moll. 24 x 38 inches.

[In his "The world described." London, 1715-20. No. 11]. L. C.

1720.

Novissima et accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis America descriptio, multis locis recentibus aucta et correcte divisa in omnes partes hodiernas per Fred. de Witt. Amstolodami, Covins et Mortier, [1720]. Chadenat cat.

1720(?).

Scheepstogt door Robert Harcourt gedaanna Gujana. Uytgevoerd te Leyden door Pieter Van der Aa. [1720]. Dufossé's Amér. 6e série.

NOTE.—From Aa's Naaukeurige versameling.

1722.

A new map of South America, shewing its general divisions, chief cities and towns; rivers, mountains, etc. B. Cole, sculp. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Wells (Edward). A new sett of maps. fol. London, for R. Borwicke, & co. 1722]. L. C.

1723.

Terra Firma and the Caribé islands, &c. H. Moll fecit. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Compleat (The) geographer. 4th ed. [anon.] fol. London, for J. Knapton, (etc). 1723. p. 237]. L. C.

1725.

Berbice. Grande carte. Avec indication de toutes les plantations. Avec une liste noms des propriétaires. Par J. M. Knapp. Amst. H. de Leth. (vers 1725.) Muller cat. 1884.

1725.

Surinam. Carte des établissements avec les noms des propriétaires Par A. de Lavaux. Amst. H. de Leth. (vers 1725.) Muller cat. 1884.

1725.

A new map of South America. According to the latest and best observations taken from mons. De l'Isle sold by Jer. Batley, 1725. Eman. Bowen, sculp. 17 x 15 inches.

[In Herrera (Antonio de). The general history of the vast continent and islands of America. Translated by John Stevens. 8°. London, for J. Batley, 1725. v. 2]. L. C.

1729.

Carte de la Guiane Française ou du gouvernement de l'aïenne depuis le Cap de Nord jusqu' à la rivière de Maroni inclusivement. Par le sr. d'Anville, 1729. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Labat (Jean Baptiste). Voyage du chevalier des Marchais en Guinée, etc. 16°. Amsterdam, 1731. v. 4. p. 1]. L. C.

1729.

Carte de la colonie de Gayenne, telle qu'elle était en 1729, par le sr. Danville. Ms. Bibl. nat. cartes C. 6674.

1729.

Carte de la Guyane française depuis le cap de Nord jusqu' à la rivière de Maroni par le sr. D'Anville. 1729. Ms. Bibl. nat. cartes C. 6665.

1729.

Carte de l'isle de Caienne et des rivières voisines dans la quelle on à marque nomement toutes les habitations que composent actuellement cette colonie françoise. Dressée sur une carte faites dans le pays rectifiée et augmentée dans le detail sur les mémoires de mr. Milhau. Par le sr. D'Anville. 12½ x 17 inches.

[In Labat (Joan Baptiste). Voyage du chevalier des Marchais en Guinee, etc. 1725-27. 16°. Amsterdam, 1731. v. 3. front.] L. C.

1729.

Carte de la Guïane Françoise où du gouvernement de Caienne depuis le cap de Nord jusqu'à la rivière de Maroni inclusivement. Par le sr. d'Anville. 1729. 6½ x 4 inches.

[In Revue coloniale. 1858. 33. 2e série. 20. 8. Paris. 1858. p. 356. no. 8]. L. C.

1730.

To his excellency sr. Ralph Gore, baronet, this map of South America is most humbly dedicated by George Grierson. 22 x 37 inches. Dublin, G. Grierson, [1730]. L. C.

1733.

A map of the british empire in America with the french and spanish settlements adjacent thereto. By Henry Popple. 21 sheets. fol. London, engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms & R. W. Seale, 1733. L. C.

1740.

Nieuwe gementen kaart van de colonie de Berbice met der zelven plantagien en de namen der Bezitters in het ligt gebragt door Reinier en Josua Ottens. Te Amsterdam, 1740. Dufossé's Amer. 6e. série.

1741.

Mapa de la provincia, y missione de la compañía de Ihs del Nuevo reyno de Granada. 11 x 16 inches.

[In Gumilla (Joseph). El Orinoco. 4. Madrid. M. Fernandez, 1741]. L. C.

1743.

Carte de Terre ferme, du Brésil et du Pérou. 1743. Lemoine fecit. Ms. Bibl. du Dépôt de la marine B. 4049 (75).

1743-44.

Carte du cours du Maragnon ou de la grande riviere des Amazones dans sa partie navigable depuis Jean de Bracamoros jusqu' à son embouchure et qui comprende la province de Quito et la côte de la Guiane depuis le cap du Nord jusqu' à Essequébé. Levée en 1713 et 1711. et assujettie aux observations astronomiques par M. de la Condamine. 7 x 16 inches.

[In Histoire générale des voyages. Nouv. ed. 4. A. Amsterdam. E. Van Harrevelt, 1772. v. 19. p. 379]. L. C.

1743-44.

Carte du cours du Maragnon ou la grande rivière des Amazones. &c. 6½ x 15 inches.

[In La Condamine (Ch. Mar. de). Relation abrégée d'un voyage fait dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale. 8°. Paris, la veuve Pissot, 1745. front.] L. C.

1743-44.

Karte von dem laufe des Maragnon oder grossen Amazonenflusses, in seinem schifsbaren theile Jaen von Bracamores, (etc.) in jahre 1743 und 1744 auf genommen und nach des astronomischen wahrnehmungen eingerichtet von hrn de La Condamine. 6½ x 15 inches.

[In Allgemeine historie der reisen zu wasser und lande. 4°. Leipzig. 1758. v. 15, p. 298]. L. C.

1743-44.

Carta del corso del Maragnone o sia del gran fiume dell' Amazzoni. Ricavata dalla carta che fu' fatta nel 1743, e 1744 e sottoposta all' osserazione astronomiche dal signore de la Condamine. 8½ x 12½ inches.

[In Atlante dell' America. fol. Livorno, G. T. Masi & co.] L. C.

1744.

A map of South America. With all the European settlements and whatever else is remarkable. R. W. Scale delin. et sculp. 18 x 15 inches.

[In Rapin de Thoyras (Paul). The history of England. Continued. [by N. Tindal]. fol. London, 1744. v. 3]. L. C.

1747.

A new and accurate map of Terra Ferna and the Caribbe islands. By Eman. Bowen. 14 x 16½ inches.

[In Complete (A) system of geography. The whole illustrated with seventy maps, by Emanuel Bowen [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innyes, (&c.) 1747. v. 2. page 584-585.] L. C.

NOTE.—From text. "Guiana, Dutch Guiana, once called English Guiana, because it once belonged to the English, from whom the Dutch have taken it, begins at the River Maroni, where the English had built a little fort in latitude 6.20 North, and extends to the mouth of the river Oronoko".

1748.

Amérique Méridionale. Publiée sous les auspices de m. le duc d'Orleans. Par le sr. d'Anville. 1748. Paris, chez l'auteur. 1748.

[In Anville (J. B. d') Atlas général. fol. Paris, 1727-1780. L. C.]

1749.

Amérique (L') Septentrionale et Méridionale, divisée et ses principales parties. Par les srs. Sansons; rectifiée suivant les nouvelles découvertes et assujettie aux observations astronomiques par le sr. Roberts. 1749. 19 x 26 inches. [Paris, 1749]. L. C.

1749.

Mapa dos confins do Brazil com as leras da coroa de Espa. na America Merid. Feito no anno de 1749.

[In Brazil. Statement submitted by the United States of Brazil to the President of the United States as arbitrator. v. 6. Appendix. Maps. Facsimile of the original manuscript map of the confines of Brazil, used by the plenipotentiaries of Portugal and Spain when discussing the boundaries adopted and described in the treaty of Madrid of the 13th Jan. 1750. This map is commonly called "Mapa das cartas". (Map issued by the courts.) The original is preserved at the french foreign office]. L. C.

1750.

Amérique Méridionale. Dressée sur les mémoires les plus recents et assujettie aux observations astronomiques. Par le sr. Robert de Vaugondy. 1750. 19 x 23 inches.

[In Robert de Vaugondy (Gilles & Didier). Atlas universel. fol. Paris, chez les auteurs, 1757. sheet 101]. L. C.

1751(?).

Provincia Quitensis Societatis Jesu in America cum tribus eadem finitimis, a p. P. Carolo Brentano et Nicholas de la Torre, Romæ.

NOTE.—Map without date. A legend on the map gives date 1744. Kohl collection, state department.

1751.

Mapa dos confins de Brazil com as leras da coroa de Esp.^a na America meridional. Feita no anno de 1751.

[In Brazil. Statement submitted by the United States of Brazil to the president of the United States as arbitrator. v. 6. Appendix. Maps. No. 9a].

Reduced fac-simile of one of the three Portuguese copies made in 1751, of the map of 1749.

(No. 7a.) used by the plenipotentiaries of Portugal and Spain for the conclusion of the treaty of 1750. The original copy is preserved at the department of state, Madrid. L. C.

1752.

A new and accurate map of Terra Firma and the Caribbe islands. Drawn from the most approved modern maps and charts. By Eman. Bowen. 14 x 16½ inches.

[In Bowen (Emanuel). A complete atlas. fol. London, for W. Innys, (&c.) 1752]. L. C.

1753.

Carte de la Terre Ferme, du Pérou, du Brésil et du pays des Amazones, dressée sur les descriptions de Herrera, de Laet, &c. Par Guillaume De l'Isle. 18½ x 22 inches. A. Amsterdam, I. Covens & C. Mortier, [1753].

[In Delisle (Guillaume). Atlas nouveau. fol. A. Amsterdam, J. Covens & C. Mortier, (1753) v. 2]. L. C.

1753.

South America. J. Gibson sculpt. 10½ x 13 inches.

[In Salmon (Thomas). The universal traveller. fol. London, for R. Baldwin, 1753. v. 2. p. 535].

1753.

L'Amérique Méridionale. Dressée sur les observations de mrs. de l'academie royale des sciences & quelques autres, &c. Par G. De L'isle. 18½ x 22 inches. A. Amsterdam, I. Covens, & C. Mortier, [1753].

[In Delisle (Guillaume). Atlas nouveau. fol. A. Amsterdam J. Covens & C. Mortier, 1753]. L. C.

1754.

L'Amérique divisée en tous ses pays et états, dressée sur de nouveaux mémoires et sur les derniers observations. Paris, chez le sr. Longchamp et Janvier, géographes, 1754. M. C.

1754.

Carte des provinces de Cartagene, S. Marthe et Venezuela. Par m. Bellin, 1754. 7 x 11½ inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages", Nouv. ed. 4°. A la Haye, P. de Hondt. 1758. v. 16. p. 246.] L. C.

1755.

South America. Performed under the patronage of Louis, duke of Orleans. By the sieur d'Anville. Improved by mr. Bolton. Tho. Kitchen, sculpt. 1755. 3 sheets.

[In Postlethwayt (Malachy). The universal dictionary of trade and commerce, translated from the french of m. Savary. fol. London, for J. & P. Knapton. 1755. v. 2]. L. C.

1756.

An accurate map of South America. Drawn by Eman. Bowen. 14 x 16½ inches.

[In Rolt (Richard). A new and accurate history of South America. 8°. London, for T. Gardner, 1755. front.] L. C.

1757.

Karte von Guyana. Aus des hrn Danville karte von America. 1757. 8 x 12 inches.

[In Allgemeine historie der reisen zu wasser und lande. 4°. Leipzig. 1758. v. 16. p. 353]. L. C.

1758.

Atlas geographico de la America Septentrional y Meridional. Dedicato a la catholica sacra real magestad de el rey nuestro señor don Fernando VI por su mas humilde vasallo Thomas Lopez. eng. title. 7 p.l. 116 pp. 1 port. 38 maps and plans. 18°. Madrid, A. Sanz, 1758.

NOTE.—Maps 66, 70, 72, 76 relate to Venezuela and Guiana. L. C.

1758.

Carte de la province et des missions de la compe. de Jesus du nouveau roy°. de Grenade. 11 x 16 inches.

[In Gumilla (Joseph). "Histoire naturelle, civile et géographique de l'Orenoque, traduite de l'espagnol sur la 2e éd. Par M. Eidous. 16°. Avignon, J. Mossy, 1758. v. 1]. L. C.

1758.

A draught of the coast of Guiana, from the river Oronoque, to the river Amazonas. 18 x 26 inches.

[In English (The) pilot. 4th book. fol. London, for W. & J. Mount, 1758. p. 51]. L. C.

1759.

Tabula Americae specialis geographica regni Peru, Brasiliae, Terrae Firmae & reg. Amazonum; secundum relationes de Herrera, de Laet, & pp. de Acuña & M. Rodriguetz, aliorumque observationes recentiores de signata & edita per Guillem de l'Isle, nunc recusa per Homañianos heredes. 19 x 22 inches.

[In Homann (Johann Baptist). Atlas geographicos maior. fol. Norimbergae, curantibus Homannianis heredibus, 1759. v. 1. map. 148]. L. C.

1759.

Carte van de rivieren Demerary van Ons immenary gelegen op Suyd Americas noord kust op de noorder breedte van 6 gr. 40 min. An de edele groot achtbaere heeren mr. Johan Wilhelm Thibaut &c. word dese caerte van de rivier Demerary met alle eerbiedigheit opgedragen, door haar edele groot achtbaerhedens gehoorsamste en onderdanigste Dienaar Laurens Lodewyk van Bercheyck. Te Amsterdam by Hendrik de Leth, 1759. M. C.

1759.

South America. J. Gibson, sculp. 11 x 13 inches.

[In Brice (Andrew). A universal geographical dictionary. fol. London, for J. Robinson, 1759. v. 1. bet. pp. 40-41]. L. C.

1760.

Nieuwe special kaart van de Colonie Suriname met de tot culture gebragt zyn de Landen en plantagen. Door I. H. Moseberg. (vers 1760). Dufossé's Amer. 6e. série.

1760.

Carte réduite des costes de la Guyane depuis la rivière d'Oronoque jusqu'au Cap de Nord, à l'entrée de la rivière des Amazonas. Par le s. Bellin 1760.

[In France. Dépôt des cartes. Hydrographique française. Par le sr. Bellin. fol. Paris, 1737-1772. v. 2 no. 83].

NOTE.—No. 84 is "Carte de la Guyane Française et l'isle de Cayenne. 1763. L. C.

1762.

A new and accurate map of South America, drawn from the latest and best observations. R. W. Seale sculp. 14 x 10 inches.

[In Universal (The) magazine. 1762. 8. London. J. Hinton, (1762), v. 81. p 169]. L. C.

1762.

L'Amérique Méridionale. Divisée et ses principaux états par le sr. Janvier, Paris, Lattré, 1762.

[In Atlas moderne ou collection des cartes. fol. Paris, Lattré, 1762].

Astor lib. N. Y.

1762.

South America. T. Jefferys sculp. 7 x 9 inches.

[In London, (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1762. v. 21. p. 18].

L. C.

1762.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Kourou. 1762. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 163].

L. C.

1762.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Marony, par le sr. Bellin, 1762. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Am 1773. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages. Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 75].

L. C.

1763.

Carte de l'embouchure des rivières de Copename et Surameca. 8½ x 6¼ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 199].

L. C.

1763.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Berbiche. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 107].

L. C.

1763.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Corentan sur ce que les anglois et les hollandois en ont publiée. 8½ x 6½ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 108].

L. C.

1763.

Carte de la Guiane. 7½ x 13 inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1773. p. 1].

L. C.

1763.

Carte des entrées des rivières du Demerary et d'Esequibe. 8½ x 6½ inches.

[In Berlin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 105].

L. C.

1763.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière du Pommaron. 8½ x 6½ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 103].

L. C.

1763.

Carte d'une partie du cours de l'Orenoque. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 29]. L. C.

1763.

Carte d'une grande partie de la colonie de Surinam. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 111]. L. C.

1763.

Cours de l'Orenoque depuis ses sources jusqu'à la mer avec les rivières que s'y déchargent. $9 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 24]. L. C.

1763.

Entrée des rivières d'Ouyapoco et de Couripi. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 173]. L. C.

1763.

Guyane portugaise et partie du cours de la rivière des Amazones. 8×18 inches.

[In Bellin (J. N.). Description géographique de la Guiane. 4°. Paris, 1763. p. 244]. L. C.

1763.

A map of the Dutch colonies of Surinam and Barbutois and the french colony of Cayenne; between the Orinoko and Amazon rivers in South America. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[In London (The) magazine. 8°. for R. Baldwin. (1763), v. 32. aug. 1763. facing p. 404]. L. C.

1763.

Nieuwe naukeurige kaart van de colonie de Berbice door een liefhebber opgemaakt. 17×14 inches.

[In Kartbondige beschryvinge van de colonie de Berbice. [anon.] sm. 4°. Te Amsterdam, S. J. Baalde, 1763].

NOTE.—Contains, "Naukeuridge de plantagien gelegen op de colonie de Berbice", &c. L. C.

1763.

Carte particulière d'une partie des rivières de Berbice et de Canje pour l'intelligence de la relation touchant la revolte des negres en 1763. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Am. 1773. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Histoire générale des voyages. Nouv. ed. 4. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 113]. L. C.

1764.

Carte de l'isle de Cayenne et de ses environs. 8×11 inches.

[In Chambon (—) Le commerce de l'Amérique par Marseille. [anon.] 4. Avignon, 1764. v. 1. p. 261]. L. C.

1765.

Map of Guyana and the coast of the Spanish West-Indies. Amst. Is. Tirion, (1765).

NOTE.—With special maps of Curacao, Demerary and Essequibo. Muller cat. 1877.

1765.

An accurate map of South America drawn from the sieur Robert, with improvements. G. Rollos sculp. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Fenning (D.) and others. A new system of geography. fol. London, for S. Crowder, 1765. v. 2. p. 728]. L. C.

1767.

A draught of the coast of Guiane from the river Oronoque to the river Amazonas. $17 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. fol. Dublin, B. Grierson, 1767, pp. 54-55]. L. C.

1767.

Kaart van geheel Guajane de wildenkust, en die der spaansche Westindien. 13×13 inches.

[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. [anon.] 8°. Te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, 1767. v. 2. facing p. 649]. L. C.

1767.

Kaart van geheel Guajana of de wilden-kust en die der spaansche West-indien, op het Noord-end van Zuid-Amerika, $13 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Te Amsterdam, by Is. Tirion.

[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van America [anon.] 8°. Te Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1767. page 449].

NOTE.—Pages 416-653 devoted to Guiana. On the above map also are the following: "Het esland Kurassau". "Kaart van de volplanting aan Demerary en Rio d' Essequibo". "De haven en 't kasteel van Kurassau". L. C.

1767.

Landkaart van de volplantingen Suriname en Berbice. $13 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. [anon.] 8°. Te Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1767. v. 2. page 511].

NOTE.—On this map is "Plan van de stad Paramaribo". L. C.

1767.

Land-kaart van het eiland en de volplanting van Cayenne aan de kust van Zuid-Amerika, $14 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. [anon.] 8°. Te Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1767. v. 2. page 511].

NOTE.—On this map is "Platte ground van de stad en 't kasteel van Cayenne". L. C.

1768.

The Caribee islands and Guayana. Drawn by L. Delarochette. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. 27×24 inches.

[In Jefferys (Thomas) A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 91]. L. C.

1768.

The dutch colony of Surinam as laid down by colonel Spiering, chief engineer at Surinam. With emendations by Thomas Jefferys. 14x18 inches.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768, no. 108]. L. C.

1768.

North and South America, in six sheets. By John Green.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768].

NOTE.—Sheet five is South America.

L. C.

1769.

Carte de la colonie de Surinam (,) située dans l'Amérique Méridionale en Terre Ferme, à six degrés de latitude septentrionale, &c. sur laquelle on à numéroté toutes les habitations & leurs noms. (&c.) Par mr. A. de Lavaux. 16 x 21 inches.

[In Firmin (Philippe). Description générale, historique, géographique et physique de la colonie de Surinam. 8°. A. Amsterdam, E. van Harrevelt, 1769. v. 1].

L. C.

1770.

Caart van Berbice en Canje. J. V. Schley direx. 8½ x 16 inches.

[In Hartsinck (J. J.) Beschryving van Guiana. 4°. Te Amsterdam, 1770, v. 1].

L. C.

1770.

America Meridionale secondo le ultime osservazioni astronomiche delineat da G. D. C. 1770. 16 x 20 inches.

[In Coleti (Giandomenico) Dizionario storico-geografico dell' America Meridionale. 4°. Venezia, Coleti, 1771. v. 1. front.]

L. C.

1770.

Caart van Essequebo en Demerary. J. v. Schley, direx. 8½ x 16 inches.

[In Hartsinck (J. J.) Beschryving van Guiana. 4°. Te Amsterdam, 1770. v. 1. p. 255].

L. C.

1770.

Caart van Guiana. J. v. Schley, direx. 8½ x 16 inches.

[In Hartsinck (J. J.) Beschryving van Guiana. 4 . Te Amsterdam. 1770. v. 1. p. 1].

L. C.

1770.

South America from the latest discoveries, shewing the spanish and portugues settlements according to mr. D'Anville, by De Larochette. London, for Bowles &c. A map inserted in Bowles' General Atlas, London, 1770. State dept.

1773.

Carte de la Guiane. A. v. Krevelt, sculp. Amsterdam. 1773. 9 x 12 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nou. éd. 4 . A. Amsterdam, E. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 40].

L. C.

1773.

Cours de l'Orenoque depuis ses sources jusqu'à la mer. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Amsteld. 1773. 9 x 17½ inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 59]. L. C.

1773.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Poumaron, suivant les plans des Hollandois. A. v. Krevelt, sculp. 1775. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 69]. L. C.

1773.

Carte des entrées des rivières de Demerary et d'Essequibo. Suivant les plans des Hollandois. A. v. Krevelt, sculp. Am. 1773. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages." Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 70]. L. C.

1773.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Corentyn. Sur ce que les anglois et les Hollandois en ont publié. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Amsteld. 1773. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 73]. L. C.

1773.

Carte de l'entrée de la rivière de Berbice. Suivant les plans des Hollandois. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Amsteld. 1773. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt. Amsterdam, 1774. v. 21. p. 72]. L. C.

1773.

Carte de l'embouchure des rivières de Copename et Sarameca. Tiré des Hollandois. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Amsteld. 1773. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 73]. L. C.

1773.

Carte de la colonie de Surinam sur les rivières de Surinam, Commewine et Cottica. Tiré de la carte et arpentage publié par les Hollandois. A. v. Krevelt sculp. Amsteld. 1773. 8½ x 16½ inches.

[In "Histoire générale des voyages". Nouv. éd. 4°. A. Amsterdam, C. van Harrevelt, 1774. v. 21. p. 74]. L. C.

1775.

Cruz Cano y Olmedilla (Juan de la). Mapa geográfico de America Meridional. 8 large sheets, each 42 inches by 28, beautifully engraved, with elegant ornamental borders, and some plans of towns on the margins, atlas folio size. (Madrid). 1775.

NOTE.—A very rare and little known map prepared for the Spanish government by the royal cosmographer Juan de la Cruz Cano. Its value is all the greater that it was not utilised by later map-makers, being in fact unknown and inaccessible to most people. From the paper we can see that some modern impressions were taken from the plate. Quaritch cat. No. 111, April, 1891.

State department.

1775.

Mapa geografico de America Meridional, dispuesto y gravado par d. Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, geogfo. pensdo. de S. M. Teniendo presentes varios mapas y noticias originales con arreglo à observaciones astronomicas, año de 1775. *NOTA.*—Est mapa de los domimios Españoles y Portugueses in America Meridional, es una copia literal y exacta de un mapa español mui raro; compuesto y gravado en Madrid, año 1775, del orden del rey de España. Londres, publicardo por Guillermo Faden enero 1. de 1799. 72 x 51 inches. L. C.

1775.

A map of South America, containing Terra Firma, Guayana, New Granada, (&c.) from Mr. d'Anville with several improvements and additions, and the newest discoveries. 38 x 47 inches. London, for R. Sayer, 1775.

[In Jefferys (Thomas) & others. The american atlas. fol. London, R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1776. No. 23-29]. L. C.

1776.

The Carribbee Islands and Guyana. Drawn by L'Delarochette. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. 23 x 28 inches. London, W. Faden, 1776.

[In Faden (William). The North American atlas. fol. London, for W. Faden, 1777. Ed. B. no. 27]. L. C.

1776.

A map of America made by John Janvier, a geographer, and printed in Venice in 1776. This is the same, in a general way, as the French map (Delisle) but shows the Dutch settlement of New Middlebourg considerably west of the Essequibo line.

Collection of J. H. W. Stuckenberg, Cambridge, Mass. This is perhaps the same map as found under 1754 and 1790.

1776.

Carte de l'empire Espagnol dans les deux Amériques en 1776 à l'époque de la dondation de la vice royaute de La Plata. Par le dr. v. Martin de Moussy, 1867. 20 x 17 inches.

[In Martin de Moussy (V.) Description géographique et statistique de la Confédération Argentine. fol. Paris, Didot, 1873. p. 2]. L. C.

1777.

Extrait d'une carte hollandaise de la colonie de Surinam. Représentant les voyages faits dans cette colonie par m. Malouet. 1777. Dressée a Cayenne 1777, par Simon Mentelle. 9½ x 12½ inches.

[In Malouet (Victor Pierre) Collection de mémoires et correspondances officielles sur l'administration des colonies, et notamment sur la Guiane française et hollandaise. 8°. Paris, Baudouin, an. x. 1802 v. 3]. L. C.

1777.

Süd Amerika. 13 x 14 inches.

[In Schlozer (A. L.) Neue erdbeschreibung der ganz Amerika. 16°. Göttingen. 1777]. L. C.

1778.

Mapa coro-grafico de la Nueva Andalucia, provincias de Cumaná, y Guayana, vertientes del Orinoco, su cierto origen, comunicación con el de las Amazonas, situación de la laguna Parime, y nuevas poblaciones. Construido sobre las mejores observac^os y postorioris noticias, par d. Luis de Surville off^l seg^o del archivo de la secret^a de estado, y del despacho universal de Indias de orden de su g^ofe el ex^{mo} s^r d. Josef de Galvez. Año de 1778. Andres Muela la grabò. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Caulin (Antonio). *Historia aoro-geographica natural y evangelica de la Nueva Andalicia [etc.]* fol. [Madrid] 1779. pago 1]. Lenox library.

1778.

South America agreeable to the most approved maps and charts, by Thos. Conder. 1778. 13 x 15 inches. [n. p. 1778].

NOTE.—Engraved for “Moore’s Compleat collection of voyages and travels”. L. C.

1778.

Carta rappresentante l’America Meridionale. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In *Atlante dell’America*. [anon.] fol. Livorno. 1778. no. 34]. L. C.

1778

Carta rappresentante le province di Cartagena, S. Marta & Venezuela. 8 x 11 inches.

[In *Atlante dell’ America*. [anon.] fol. London, 1748. No. 35]. L. C.

1779.

Map of the european settlements in South America and on the western coast of Africa. By Thos. Kitchen. 13 x 18 inches.

[In Raynal (G. T. F.). *A philosophical and political history*. 12^o. Dublin, 1779. v. 4]. L. C.

1780.

Carte du nouv. r^ome de Grenade, de la Nou^ole Andalousie et de la Guyane. Par m. Bonne. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Raynal (G. T. F.). *Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens & du commerce des européens dans les deux Indes*. Atlas. 4^o. Genève, J. L. Pellet, 1780. no. 31]. L. C.

1780.

Carta del fiume e provincia dell’Orinoco nell. America Merid. 8 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Gilii (Filippo Salvatore). *Saggio di storia Americana*. 8^o. Roma, Salvioni, 1780. v. 1]. L. C.

1780.

A map of South America, drawn from the best authorities. Jno. Lodge sculp. 10 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In *Political (The) magazine*. 8^o. London, for J. Bew, 1780. v. 1. July 1780, facing p. 463]. L. C.

1781.

Carta corografico di tutto il corso del fiume Orinoco colla comunicazione del med. col. Fitumo Nero (&c.) 10 x 13 inches.

[In Gilii (Filippo Salvador). Saggio di storia Americana. 8°. Roma, Salvioni, 1781. v. 2]. L. C.

1781.

Carte générale de l'Amérique Méridionale. Par m. Bonne. 1781. 12½ x 8½ inches.

[In Grenet (L'abbe—) Atlas portatif à l'usage des colleges. sm. 4°. Paris, 1781. at end].

1781.

A new chart of the coast of Guyana from rio Orinoco to river Berbice, containing the dutch colonies of Poumaron, Issequibo and Demerary and Berbice. 27 x 29½ inches. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1781.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1783. pl. 17]. L. C.

1781.

A map of Surinam. Barbutus & Cayenne in South America. J. Cary sculp. 8½ x 7 inches.

[In Field (The) of Mars. [anon.] 4° London, for J. Macgowan, 1781. v. 2].

1782.

Carte d'Amérique divisée en ses principaux pays. Dressée sur les mémoires les plus récents, et sur différents voyages. Par mr. l'abbé Clouet. 1782. 38 x 49 inches. [Paris, 1782].

NOTE.—Title also in Spanish.

L. C.

1782.

South America agreeable to the most approved maps and charts, by mr. Kitchen. 13½ x 15 inches.

[In Millar (George Henry). The new and universal system of geography. fol. London, for A. Hogg, 1782. vol. 2, p. 770]. L. C.

1783.

L'Amérique Méridionale. Par m. Brion de La Tour. Paris, chés Esnauts & Rapilly, 1783.

L. C.

1783.

The coast of Guyana from the Oronoco to the river of Amazonas and the inland parts as far as they have been explored by the french and dutch engineers with the islands of Barbados and Tabago &c. from the observations of Captain Edward Thompson made in the Hyaena, in the year 1781, when he commanded in the rivers Berbice, Essequibo and Demerari and governed those colonies after their conquest from the Dutch. By L. S. de la Rochette, 1783. London. Engraved and published by Will. Faden, geogr. to the king. 1783.

M. C.

NOTE.—See index for various editions of Delarochette's map.

1784.

Carta geografico di Terra Ferma ossia del nuovo regno di Granata composta da mons. Bonne e disegnata dal sig. re Al. Eusebio Veiga. 6½ x 8¾ inches.

[In Gilii (Filippo Salvador). Saggio di storia Americana. 8°. Roma, Salvioni. 1784. v. 4]. L. C.

1784.

Kaart van de kolonie Suriname. Uitgegeven in het jaar 1784 door J. C. Heneman, verbeterd en naar den tegenwoordigen toestand der kolonie geuijzigd door jhr. C. A. van Sypesteijn. 1849.

Surinam cat.

1784.

Map of the colony of Surinam. Describing all the rivers and districts as far as the same has been discovered. Likewise the cultivation of the lands and plantations, surveyed 1784. by T. C. Heneman, chief engineer, London, 1810. Muller cat. 1894.

NOTE.—Another ed. in 1849 by A. van Sijpesteijn.

1785.

A new map of South America. 7 x 9½ inches. [London.] Harrison & co. 1785. L. C.

1785.

Kaart van de kust van Guyana strekkende naar rio Koeroca tot rio Surinam met alle Droogtens en Dieptens, derzelver klippen en banken. Alles Naaukeurig opgesteld volgens de nieuwste opnemingen en astronomische observatie. Te Amsterdam. By G. Hulst van Keulen. 1785. M. C.

1785.

Kaart van de kust van Guiana tusschen de rivieren Essequibo en Oronoq beneffens de Oost Hoeck der Eylanden Trinidad en Tabago, volgens de nieuwste Opnemingen en Astronomical Observatie, zamengesteld met alle desselfs Banken, Gronden en Dieptens, te Amsterdam. by G. H. van Keulen. 1785. M. C.

1785.

Kaart van kust van Guiana tuschen de rivieren Essequibo en Suriname, met alle desselfs gronden, Ranken en Dieptens, alles volgens de Nieuwste Opnemingen en astronomical opservatie opgesteld. Te Amsterdam, by G. H. van Keulen. 1785. M. C.

1786.

Ne verzameling van nieuwe zeekarten van kusten van Guiana in't Groot beginnende van den Mond der rivier de Amazoonen tot aan de rivier Oronoque * * * in vyf Nieuwe Caarten, beneeven eene beschrijvinge van deselve. Amsterdam. 1786. B. M.

1786.

Karte von Süd-America, verfasst von herrn D'Anville, nach den neneste entdeckungen verbessert, herausgegeben von hn. F. A. Schrämbel. 1786. Divisions en couleurs. Trois feuilles, 1, 81 x 77.
Dufossé's Amér. 6e série.

1787.

A new chart of the coast of Guyana from Rio Orinoco to river Berbice, containing the dutch colonies of Poumarou, Issequibo and Demerary, and Berbice. London, for R. Sayer, 1787. M. C.

1787.

South America as divided amongst the spaniards and the portuguese, the french and the dutch. By Samuel Dunn. 12 x 17 inches. London, for R Sayer. 1787.

[In Dunn (Samuel). A new atlas of the mundane system. 3d ed. fol. London, Laurie & Whittle. [1787-89]. no. 42]. L. C.

1787.

South America, drawn from the latest and best authorities. T. Kitchin del. Engraved by G. Terry. 13 x 15 inches. London, engraved for J. Harrison, 1787. L. C.

1788.

Nouveau royaume de Grenade, Nouvelle Andalousie, et Guyane. Par m. Bonne. André sculp. 9½ x 13 inches.

[In Atlas encyclopédique. 4°. Paris, hotel de Thou, 1788. Géographie ancienne et moderne. v. 2. Atlas No. 108]. L. C.

1788.

An accurate map of South America, from the best modern maps and charts. By Thos. Bowen, geog'r. 13½ x 17½ inches.

[In Bankes (Thomas) and others. A new, royal, authentic and complete system of universal geography. fol. London. for C. Cooke (1788)? v. 2. p. 541]. L. C.

1789.

Carte de la Guyane française, et l'isle de Cayenne. Dressée et gravée par Delencour, l'an VI de la république. 6½ x 12¾ inches.

[In Prudhomme (Louis). Voyage a la Guiane fait en 1789. [anon.] 8°. Paris. l'an VI. 1797]. L. C.

1789.

Karte der colonie Surinam mit allen wohnplätzen, und deren namen wie sie die herren von der gesellschaft durch A. de Lavaux haben auf nehmen lassen. 6½ x 9½ inches.

[In Ludwig (Johann Friedrich.) Neueste nachrichten von Surinam. 16 . Jena. 1789. at end]. L. C.

1790.

L'Amérique divisée en ses principaux états assujettie aux observations astronomiques par le sr. Janvier, géographe. Paris, chez Delamarche, 1790. M. C.

1791.

Carte de la Guiane Française. Dressée d'après plusieurs nouvelles observations. 1791. 7½ x 7¾ inches.

[In Lescallier (Daniel). Exposé des moyens de mettre en valeur et d'administrer la Guiane. 8°. Paris, Buisson, 1791]. L. C.

1791.

Carte générale de la Guiane Française pour montrer l'étendue de notre territoire et nos limites, d'après le traité d'Utrecht. 9 x 12 inches.

[In Lescallier (Daniel). Exposé des moyens de mettre en valeur et d'administrer la Guiane. 8°. Paris, Buisson, 1791]. L. C.

1791.

Mapa de la provincia y misiones de la compañía del nuevo reyno de Granada. 11 x 16 inches.

[In Gumilla (Joseph). Historia natural, civil y geográfica de las naciones situadas en las riveras del río Orinoco. Nueva impresión. Corregido por el p. Ignacio Obregon. 12°. Barcelona. C. Gilbert, 1791. v. 1. p. 1]. L. C.

1791.

A map of South America. By mons. D'Anville. Drawn and engraved for J. Harrison. London, Jan. 1, 1791. Astor lib. N. Y.

1792.

Amérique ou Indes Occidentales, par C. F. Delmarche. Paris, 1792.

[In Robert de Vaugondy. Atlas d'étude. fol. Paris. C. F. Delmarche, 1797]. Astor libr., N. Y.

1793.

A map of Guiana, &c. By J. G. Stedman. T. Corder sculpsit. 7 x 17 inches.

[In Stedman (J. G.) Narrative, &c. 4°. London, for J. Johnson, 1796]. L. C.

1793.

Kaart van de rivier en zee kusten van Demerary de rivier strekt tot de hoogte van 't vierde eiland de oostelyke zeekust tot de kreek Abary en die ten westen tot de kreek Boeralitie door my oondergeschreeve voor dem Ed. Hove. Prov. 1 van Utrecht geschwore landmeeters als van my zelve aldus opgemaakt. Demerary den 1 May 1792. H. C. Cooten. J. Hulk fecit 1793. M. C.

1794.

A general map of South America. Drawn from the best surveys. By J. Russell, 1794. 14 x 19 inches. London, H. D. Symonds, 1794.

[In Winterbotham (W.) An historical, geographical and philosophical view of the American United States, and of european settlements in America and the West India. 8°. London, J. Ridgway, 1795. v. 4]. L. C.

1794.

A new map of South America drawn from the latest discoveries. 11 x 8 inches. London, R. Wilkinson, 1791.

[In Wilkinson (Robert). A general atlas. fol. London, R. Wilkinson, 1800. no. 48]. L. C.

1794.

A general map of South America. Drawn from the best surveys. By J. Russell, 1791. 14 x 18 inches. London, H. D. Symonds, 1794.

[In Russell (J.) An American atlas. fol. London, H. D. Symonds, 1795, No. 2]. L. C.

1795.

A new chart of the coast of Guayana from rio Orinoco to river Berbice containing the dutch colonies of Pommaron, Issequibo and Demerary and Berbice. 26½ x 19 inches. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1795.

[In Whittle (James) and Laurie (Richard Holmes). The West India atlas. fol. London, 1818. No. 33]. L. C.

1795.

Chart of the river and sea coast of the colony of Demerary, from its boundary with the colony of Essequibo at the creek Boerasirie to its boundary with the colony of Berbice at the creek Abary. London, published sep. 1, 1795, by John Anderson. M. C.

1796.

A general map of South America. From the best surveys. 1796. B. Tanner sc. 14 x 17½ inches.

[In American (The) atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796. no. 2]. L. C.

1796.

A general chart of the West Indies. By capt. J. S. Speer with additions from the latest navigators. London, republished 1796.

NOTE.—Les limites des possessions Neerlandaises dans la Guyane sont marquées au cap Barima. Muller cat. 1894.

1796.

A general map of South America. From the best surveys, 1796. B. Tanner, sculp. 14 x 17½ inches. New York, J. Reid, [1796].

[In Reid (John). The American atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796. No. 2]. L. C.

1796.

A map of South America according to the best authorities. 13 x 14 inches.

[In Carey (Matthew). Carey's American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1796. No. 19]. L. C.

1796.

A new chart of the coast of Guayana, from the river Berbice to Cape North, and the river of Amazons; containing the dutch colonies of Berbice, and Surinam with the french colony of Cayenne. 19 x 26½ inches. London, for R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1796.

[In Whittle (James) and Laurie (Richard Holmes) The West India atlas. fol. London, 1818. No. 34]. L. C.

1796.

Mapa geográfico de la mayor parte de la América Meridional que contiene los países par donde debe trazarse la línea divisoria que divida los dominios de España y Portugal. Construido en virtud de real orden por el teniente general don Francisco Requena en el año de 1796. 38 x 49 inches. [Reprint]. Philadelphia, printed by F. Bourquin, (187-). L. C.

1796.

Mapa geográfico de la mayor parte de la América que contiene los países por donde debe trazarse la línea divisoria que divida los dominios de España y Portugal. Construido en virtud de real orden por el teniente gral. dn. Francisco Requena en el año de 1796. 25½ x 19 inches.

[In Venezuela. Titulos de Venezuela en sus limites con Colombia. 8°. Caracas, 1876, V. I]. On pp. 125-229 is the text which accompanies the map entitled "Memoria histórica de las demarcaciones de limites de los dominios de España y de Portugal en América, que presentaron en 1797 don Vincente Aguilas y Jurado. oficial 2º de la secretaria de estado, y don Francisco Requena, brigadier ingeniero de los reales ejércitos españoles" L. C.

1797.

A map of South America and the adjacent islands. 1797. 6½ x 4½ inches. [In Morse (Jedidiah). The american gazetteer. 8°. Boston, 1797]. L. C.

1797.

Charte von Süd-Amerika nach den bewahrtesten astronomischen Bestimmungen und den vorzuglichsten charten, die grenze zwischen den spanischen und portugiesischen besitzungen aber, dem Trae tat von St. Ildefonse v. J. 1777 gemass entworfen von F. L. Gussefeld. Nurnberg, bei den Homannischen erben, 1797. M. C.

1797.

New chart of Guyana with the colonies of Cayenne, Surinam, &c. by W. Heather. Engraved by J. Stephenson. Drawn by J. Norie, teacher of navigation. London. 1797. M. C.

1798.

Carte générale & particulière de la colonie d'Essequibe & Demerarie située dans la Guiane en Amérique. Redigée & dédiée au comite des colonies & possessions de la republique Batave en Amérique & à la cote de Guinée, par le major F. von Bouchenroeder. 25½ x 38½ inches. La Haye, gravé par J. Turpin, 1798. M. C.

1798.

Carte général de la Guiane dressée d'après les observations les plus recentes pour servir aux recherches à faire dans cette partie interessante et encore peu connue de l'Amérique et a l'intelligence des diverses relations qui ont etc publiées jusqu'a ce jour. Par Buache, membre de l'Institut national l'an vi. de la république. B. M.

1798.

La Terre Ferma et la Guiana co' suoi departmenti. Delineata sulle ultime osservazioni. Roma, presso, la coleografia Camerale, 1798.

V. B. C.

1798.

A chart of the coast of Guyana, comprehending the colonies of Berbice, Demerary and Essequibo. By capt. Thos. Walker, assistant qr. master gen'l. 1st Oct. 1798. London, published as the act directs, december 1st, 1799, for the proprietor by C. G. Playter & R. Wilkin-son. 2 large sheets.

The following quotations are from the above: "Names of proprietors and estates west side of Demerary river." Island said to have been a Portuguese post (on Essequibo). "Cartaba was formerly the seat of government and chief town. The vestage still remains on Kyk over all island."

"The Cayoni runs in this course having many falls until it approaches a branch of the Oronoco called the Caroni so near they are divided by a savannah over which you pass on horseback. On this branch is the town of Augusturra. A very rich gold mine is said to be on the 4th fall of Cayoni river". "This, the Surinam government pretend to be the Boundary line." "The Boundary between the Spanish Government is a line running N. & S. from Cape Breme; which forms one of the mouths of the river Oronocco and is about 60 or 70 miles to the N. W. of Morocco". "Capt. Thomson's remarks in general are very just, but since the period when he made them, many changes on the coast have occurred, etc.

This map is found in a volume called on cover "Charts, Atlantic, West Indies, coast of Africa, E. Indies, Pacific Ocean". In State department.

1798-1825.

Kaart van Essequibo, Demerara en Berbice naar de kaarten van William Hilhouse 1825, maj. Bouchenröder 1798 & 1802 en anderen. Samen-gesteldt door P. M. Netscher. 1887. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ inches.

[In Netscher (Pieter Marinus). Geschiedenis van de koloniën Essequibo, Demerary en Berbice. 8°. s'Grevenhage, M. Nyhoff, 1888. at end]. L. C.

1799-1804.

Map of Columbia, compiled by A. H. Brué, from the astronomical observations and topographical notices of mr. Alexr. de Humboldt. 13×19 inches.

[In Humboldt (A. von) and Bonpland (A.) Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of the new continent, 1799-1804. Translated by H. M. Williams. 8°. London, 1826. v. 4, pt. 1]. L. C.

1799-1804.

Map of the eastern part of the province of Verina between the Oronooko, the Abura and the rio Mete. Compiled from astronomical observations & materials collected on the spot by Alexander Humboldt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches. London, Longman & Co. 1818.

[In Humboldt (A. von) and Bonpland (A.) Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of the new continent, 1799-1804. Translated by H. M. Williams. 8°. London, 1818. v. 3]. L. C.

1799-1804.

Map of the course of the rio Meta and a part of the eastern chain of the mountains of New Grenada, compiled from astronomical observations & journals collected at the Oronooko & at St. Fe de Bogota, by Alexander de Humboldt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches. London, Longman & co. 1818.

[In Humboldt (A. von) and Bonpland (A.) Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of the new continent. 1799-1804. Translated by H. M. Williams. 8°. London, 1818. v. 3]. L. C.

1799-1804.

Map of the course of the river Oronoko, from the mouth of the rio Sinaruco to Angostura. Compiled from observations made on the spot by Alexander de Humboldt. 7×14 inches. London, Longman & co. 1818.

[In Humboldt (A. von) and Bonpland (A.) Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of the new continent. 1799-1804. Translated by H. M. Williams. 8°. London, 1818. v. 3]. L. C.

1800.

Carte de la partie orientale de la province de Varinas comprise entre l'Orenoque, l'Apure et le rio Mete, dressée sur des observations astronomiques et des matériaux recueillis sur les lieux en 1800, par Alex. de Humboldt. Rédigé et dessiné par J. B. Poirson en 1812. $13 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique et physique des regions equinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 18]. L. C.

1800.

Carte du Rio Caura et des missions qui ont été établies sur ces bords par les religieux de St Francois esquissee sur es des matériaux fournis par les missionnaires de l'Orénoque en 1800. Par Alex. de Humboldt. Dessinée par J. B. Poirson. 1816. 11×8 .

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique et physique du regions equinoxialis du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 20]. L. C.

1800.

The river Surinam and its defences. London, published by Robt. Wilkin-son, 1800. N. Y. hist. libr.

1800-1814.

Carte itinéraire du cours de l'Orénoque, de l'Atabapo, du Casiquiare, et du Rio Negro offrant la bifurcation de l'Orénoque et sa communication avec la rivière des Amazones, dressée sur les lieux en 1800. Dessiné par A. de Humboldt à Quito 1802, terminé par J. B. Poirson à Paris, 1814. $25 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique (etc.) fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 16]. L. C.

1800-1814.

Carte spéciale de la partie du Rio Apure comprise entre la ville de St. Fernando et l'embouchure de la rivière, dressée sur les lieux à l'époque des basses eaux mois d'avril 1800 par Al. de Humboldt. [And] Cours du Rio Guaviare esquissé d'après les journaux de route des p. p. Bartholomé Mancilla et Francisco Pugnoet par Alex. de Humboldt. Rédigée par J. B. Poirson, 1814. 13 x 14 inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 21]. L. C.

1801.

Nieuwe special-kaart van de colonie Surinam met de tót culture gebragt zijnde landen en plantagien door J. H. Moseberg, 1801.

Surinam cat.

1801.

A new chart of Surinam river and the coast approaching it to Paramaribo. Accompanied with sailing directions, views of lands, etc. 1801. 17½ x 22½ inches.

[In West India (The) atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & H. Laurie. 1818, No. 35]. L. C.

1802.

Nieuwe kaart van de kust van Gujana strekkende van de oosten rio Saramacca tot rio Demerary. te Amsterdam, by de Wed. G. Hulst van Kuelen, 1802.

M. C.

1802.

Carte des parties connues de la Guyane Française et Batave. Gravé par E. Collin. 10 x 13 inches.

[In Malouet (Victor Pierre). Collection des mémoires et correspondances officielles sur l'administration des colonies, et notamment sur la Guiane française et hollandaise. 8°. Paris, Baudouin, anx. 1802. v. 1]. L. C.

1802.

Nieuwe Kaart van de Kust van Gujana strekkende van de Westhoek van rio Uracoëbo tot rio Saramaca. T'Amsterdam, by de Wed. G. Hulst van Kuelen, 1802.

M. C.

1802.

Kaart van de colonie de Berbice gelegen in Brit. Guiana in America. Tusschen de colonie van Demerarie en van Surinamen gedeltlyk of nieuw gemeeten, door de landmeeter Wiedman van de Berbice, en Rocloss van Surinamen en op de kaart gebracht door den Major van Bouchenoeder. 1802.

B. M.

1803.

Amérique Méridionale. Par J. B. Poirson. An xi (1803). Gravé par Tardieu l'aîné. 17 x 14 inches. [Paris, 1803].

V. B. C.

1803.

A new map of the West India isles, from the latest authorities. By John Cary, engraver, 1803. 18 x 20 inches. London, J. Cary, 1803.

[In Cary (John) Cary's new universal atlas. fol. London, for J. Cary, 1808. no. 58]. L. C.

NOTE.—Gives north part of South America.

1803.

Carte de la Guiane française et hollandaise. Dressée d'après la carte de N. Buache et la carte manuscrite de Simon Mentelle par J. B. Poirson. A. Nicose, 1803. V. B. C.

1803.

Steel's new chart of the coast of Guiana, from the river Orinoco to the river Amazon; including part of the coast of Paris and Cumana, with the island of Trinidad, also several large plans of harbours. P. Mason, London, 1803. B. M.

1804.

South America from the best authorities. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Morse (Jedidiah). The american gazetteer. 2d ed. 8°. Charlestown, for Thomas & Andrews, 1804]. L. C.

1804.

Carte de la Guyane Hollandaise, d'une partie de Venezuela avec les Caribee. Avec des vignettes des embouchures de l'Essequibo, du Suriname et du Berbice. London, 1804. Muller eat. 1894.

1804.

Carte von dem Hollaendischen und Franzoesischen Guiana. Nach einer handschriftlichen charte von dem Capt. Simon Mentelle und nach der charte von Buache, gezeichnet von I. B. Poirson. 12 x $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weimar, 1804.

[In Malouet (V. P.) Reisen nach dem franzoesischen Guiana und nach Surinam. Auszugsweise aus dem franzoesischen übersetzt. 12°. Weimar, 1805]. L. C.

1805.

Carte de la capitainerie générale de Caracas. Comprenant les provinces de Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, Cumana, la Guiane, et isle de la Marguerite. Par F. de Pons. Dressée par J. B. Poirson, en 1805. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ inches. Gravée par J. B. Tardieu.

[In Depons (F. R. J.) Voyage à la partie orientale de la Terre Ferme, dans l'Amérique Méridionale. 1801-1804. 8°. Paris, Colnet, 1806. v. 1]. L. C.

1805.

Carte de la capitainerie générale de Caracas, comprenant les provinces de Venezuela, (etc.) Dressée par J. B. Poirson. Eng'd by P. Maverick. $16 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Published by I. Riley & Co. 1807.

[In Depons (F. R. J.). A voyage to the eastern part of Terre Firma. 1801-1804. 8°. New York, for I. Riley & Co. 1806. v. 1]. L. C.

1805.

Chart of the captain generalship of Carraccas, comprehending the provinces of Venezuela, Maracaybo, Varinas, Cumana, Guiana & the island of Ste. Marguerite. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (London) R. Phillips, 1806.

[In Depons (F.) Travels in parts of South America, 1801-1804. 8°. London, for R. Phillips, 1806].

NOTE.—Also found in A Collection of modern voyages and travels. v. 4.

L. C.

1805-1807.

Carte des colonies française et hollandaise de la Guyane. Dressée d'après les cartes de N. Buache et de S. Mentelle, capitaine d'infanterie, garde du dépôt, des cartes et plans de la colonies de Cayenne, ancien ing'r géographe. Publiée par E. Mentelle et P. G. Chau-laire; l'un des auteurs de l'Atlas Nat'l, Paris, chez les auteurs. Gravé par P. F. Tardieu. [n. d.] $16\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Mentelle (Edme) and Chau-laire (P. G.) Atlas universal. fol. Paris, 1805-7. v. 2. No. 164].

Metropolitan club, Wash., D. C.

1807.

A new map of South America, by W. Faden. Charing Cross, 1807.

V. B. C.

1807.

South America, from the best authorities. Barlow sc. $7 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Blomfield (Ezekiel). A general view of the world. 4°. Bungny, 1807. v. 2. p. 600].

L. C.

1807.

Map of the rivers Essequibo, Demerary, Berbice, &c. Neele, sculp. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches.

[In Bolinbroke (Henry). A voyage to the Demerary. 4°. London, for R. Phillips, 1807].

L. C.

1807.

Map of the rivers Essequibo, Demerary, Berbice, &c. Neele, sculp. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches. London, R. Phillips, 1807.

[In Bolinbroke (Henry). A voyage to the Demerary. 18°. London, R. Phillips, 1809: Collection (A) of modern and contemporary voyages and travels; v. 10].

L. C.

1807.

A new map of South America. By John Cary, 1807. col. 2 sheets. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 36$ inches. London, J. Cary, 1807.

[In Cary (John). Cary's universal atlas. fol. London, J. Cary, 1808. No. 59-60].

L. C.

1807.

Columbia Prima or South America. In which it has been attempted to delineate the extent of our knowledge of that continent. Extracted chiefly from the original manuscript map of his exc. the late chev. Pinto. Likewise from those of Joao Joaquin da Rocha, Joao da Costa Ferreira, el padre Francisco Manuel Sobreviela &c and from the most authenticated accounts of those countries digested & constructed by the late and learned geographer Louis Stanislas D'Arcy de la Rochette. 8 sheets. London, W. Faden, 1807.

NOTE.—Other editions 1823, 1840. See under Delarochette in index. B. M.

1807.

Dee colonie Suriname und Berbice in Sud-America. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Quandt (C.) Nachricht von Suriname, (&c.) 16^o. (Gorlitz, 1807). L. C.

1807.

South America, from the best authorities. $7 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Bloomfield (Ezekiel). A general view of the world. 4^o. Bungay, 1807. v. 2, p. 60 L]. L. C.

Text: The province of Surinam or Dutch Guiana is situated between 5^o and 7^o north latitude, having the mouth of the Oronoko and the Atlantic on the north; Cayenne on the east; Amazonia on the south; and Terra Ferma on the west. The Dutch claim the whole coast from the mouth of Oronoko to the river Marowynne, on which are situated their colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice and Surinam; the latter begins with the river Suramacha and ends with the Marowynne, including a length of coast of 120 miles.

1808.

Karte von der general capitainerie von Caracas. (&c.) Nach der von dem ingenieur geographen T. B. Poirson. Corrigert von D. F. Sotzmann. 13×25 inches.

[In Depons (F. R. J.) Reise in den östlichen theil von Terra Firma in Süd-Amerika 1801-1804. Aus dem französischen übersetzt von Chr. Weyland. 8^o. Berlin, 1808]. L. C.

1809.

Amérique Méridionale. Par P. Lapie. 1809. Écrit par Giraldon.

[In Malte Brun (Conrad). Précis de la géographie universelle. fol. Paris, F. Buisson, 1810. No. 70]. Astor lib. N. Y.

1809.

Chart of the coast of Guiana, from Cayenne to Essequibo. Drawn from various sources by A. Arrowsmith. (Admiralty charts.). London, 1809. B. M.

1809.

A new map of South America, drawn from the latest discoveries. 11×8 inches.

[In Summary (A) account of the vicerealty of Buenos-Ayres. [anon.] 8^o. London. R. Dutton, 1809]. L. C.

1809.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale dressée en 1809, d'après les cartes de la Cruz, Jefferys et quelques autres cartes marines et terrestres tant manuscrites que gravées, par P. Lapie, capit. ingr. géog. Gravée et publiée par P. A. F. Tardieu en 1814. M. C.

1809.

Voyages dans l'Amérique Méridionale, par dom Felix de Azara. Collection de planches. 1 p. 1. 25 pl. 1 port., incl. 12 maps. fol. Paris, Dentu, 1809. L. C.

1810.

Nlle Grenada, Caracas et Guyanes.

[In Malte Brun (Conrad). Précis de la géographie universelle. 4^o. Paris, F. Buisson, 1810. No. 73].
Astor Lib. N. Y.

1810.

Outlines of the physical and political divisions of South America. Delineated by A. Arrowsmith partly from scarce and original documents, published before the year 1806; but principally from mss. maps and surveys made between the years 1771 and 1800. Corrected to 1810. London, 1811.

[In Alcedo (Antonio de). Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo; or dictionary of America & West Indies. By A. Arrowsmith. large fol. London, G. Smeeton, 1816].
L. C.

1810.

Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale et Méridionale, où se trouvent les voyages de Cook, de Mackenzie, Vancouver, de Pèrouse, Parry et Franklin aussi que les découvertes les plus récentes dressée par Hérisson, élève de Bonne. 1810.

NOTE.—Other editions 1841, '42, '48.

M. C.

1810.

A new map of the colony of Surinam in Guiana, South America, describing all the rivers and districts as far as the same have been discovered; likewise the cultivation of the lands and plantations. Surveyed by order of the states of the colony, 1784. T. C. Heneman, chief engineer London, published by W. Faden, 1810.
M. C.

1810.

A sketch of Surinam, principally taken from the map of m. A. de Lavaux 6 x 8 inches. [London,] G. & W. Nicot, 1810.
L. C.

1810.

South America from the best authorities. 7½ x 8½ inches.

[In Morse (Jedidiah). The american gazetteer. 3d ed. 8^o. Boston, Thomas & Andrews. 1810].

1811.

South America, drawn from the best authorities, by J. Russell. 15½ x 18 inches.

[In Guthrie (William). A system of modern geography. 7th ed. 8 . London, 1811. p. 977].
L. C.

1811.

South America. Drawn under the direction of Mr. Pinkerton by I. Herbert. London, Codell & Davis. 1811.
V. B. C.

1812.

De l'Amérique moderne en 1812. Paris, P. Didot, 1812.

[In Fastes (Les). Napoléons de 1796 à 1806. fol. Paris, P. Didot, 1814].

V. B. C.

1812.

Government of Caracas, with Guiana. 8 x 10 inches.

[In Morse (Jedediah). A new and elegant general atlas. Drawn by Arrow-smith and Lewis. sm. 4°. Boston, Thomas & Andrews, 1812. no. 54].

L. C.

1813.

Carte du cours de l'Orénoque depuis l'embouchure du rio Sinaruco jusqu'à l'Angostura. Dessinée par m. de Humboldt, terminée par J. B. Poirson, 1813. 9½ x 18 inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 15].

L. C.

1813.

Carte du cours du rio Apure et d'une partie de la chaîne des montagnes de la Nouvelle Grenade, dressée par Alexandre de Humboldt. Rédigé et dessiné par J. B. Poirson, 1813. 12 x 24 inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 17].

L. C.

1814.

Carte d'Amérique d'après les matériaux les plus récents. Par J. B. Poirson, 1814. Paris, 1814.

V. B. C.

1814-1834.

Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. Examen critique de l'histoire et de la géographie du nouveau continent aux quinzième et seizième siècles. vi, 562 pp. 39 maps. fol. Paris, G. Dufour & cie, 1814-34.

[Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.). Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent, 1794-1804. fol. Paris, 1807. 3e-4e section].

L. C.

1814-1834.

Carte du Rio Grande de la Magdalena depuis le 4°. de latitude jusqu'à son embouchure. Dressée par Alexandre de Humboldt. Par E. H. Michaelis. 25 x 19 inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.). Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 24].

L. C.

1815.

Nouvelle carte du Brésil et de l'Amérique Portugaise, dressée sur la direction de m. Alp. de Beauchamp. B. Tardieu, sculp. 21 x 17 inches.

[In Beauchamp (Alphonse de). Histoire du Brésil depuis sa découverte en 1500 jusqu'en 1814. 8°. Paris, 1815. v. 3].

L. C.

1815.

The Caracas. 20 x 27 inches.

[In Pinkerton (John). A modern atlas. fol. Philadelphia. T. Dobson & son, 1818. sheet 52].

NOTE.—The London ed. of 1815 republished.

L. C.

1816.

Carte encyprotype de l'Amérique Méridionale, réduite de la carte sur 4 feuilles du même auteur. Par H. Brué. 22 x 26 inches. Paris, Desray, 1816. V. B. C.

1816.

Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo; or dictionary of America & West Indies; collated with all the most recent authorities, and composed chiefly from scarce and original documents for that work by A. Arrowsmith, London. 1 p. 1. 5 maps on 19 sheets. fol. London, G. Smeeton, 1816. L. C.

1817.

Carte du cours de rio Meta et d'une partie de la chaîne orientale des montagnes de la Nouvelle Grenade. Dressée sur des observations astronomiques et (quant au meta) d'après une carte manuscrite de du. J. Cartès Madariaga. Par A. de Humboldt. Rédigé d'après des esquisses de m. de Humboldt par J. B. Poirson. 1817. 9 x 19½ inches. [In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 19]. L. C.

1817.

South America. Drawn by A. Arrowsmith. Engraved by Sid'y Hall. Published 1817 by A. Constable & Co., Edinburgh, 10 x 8 inches. [In Arrowsmith (Aaron). A new general atlas. 4th. Edinburgh, A. Constable & Co. 1817. No. 53]. L. C.

1817.

Caracas and Guiana. By John Thomson. 24 x 19 inches. Edinburgh, [1817]. Nield's cat. No. 21.

1817.

Carte réduite des côtes de la Guyane comprenant depuis les bouches de la Rivière des Amazones, jusqu'à l'île de la Trinite d'après les observations astronomiques, et nautiques les plus recentes. Publiée par ordre du roi sous le ministère de son exc. le vicomte Dubouchage, lieutenant general, etc. Au Dépôt général de la Marine, 1817. B. M.

1817-1830.

Colombie et Guyanne. 8 x 10 inches.

[In Campagnes et croisières dans les états de Venezuela. Traduit de l'anglais. 8^o. Paris, 1837, at end].

NOTE.—Translated from "Campaigns and cruises in Venezuela and New Granada, 1817-30." L. C.

1818.

A new chart of the West Indies, gulf of Mexico, and northern provinces of South America; compiled from the most recent spanish and other surveys, by Joseph Dessiou. Improved ed., with additions to 1818. 48 x 56 inches. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1813.

[In Whittle (James) and Laurie (Richard Holmes). The West-India atlas. fol. London. 1818. No. 28]. L. C.

1818.

Map of the missions of the Caroni. J. P. 1818. J. Basire sc. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches. London, J. Murray, 1820.

[In Royal (The) institution of Great Britain. The Quarterly Journal of science, literature, and the arts. 8°. London, J. Murray, 1820. v. 9. page 1].

NOTE.—Map to accompany the text entitled "Journal of an excursion from St. Thome de Angostura, in Spanish Guayana, to the Capuchin missions of the Caroni". Article begins in vol. 8 page 287 and concluded in vol. 9, p. 1. of the above. L. C.

1819.

A map of the united and independent provinces of Venezuela and New Granada. Engraved by Sidney Hall. London, 1819. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ inches. London, G. & W. B. Whittaker., 1819.

[In Dauxion-Lavavasse (J. J.) A statistical &c. description of Venezuela, &c., with an introduction by the editor [E. Blanquiére]. 8°. London, for W. & W. B. Whittaker, 1820. front.] L. C.

1819.

South America. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Kelly (Christopher). A new and complete system of universal geography. 4°. London, for T. Kelly, 1819. v. 1. p. 705]. L. C.

1819.

Map of South America. 1819. 22×13 inches.

[In Brackenridge (H. M.) Voyage to South America. 8°. Baltimore, author, 1819. v. 1. front.]

1819.

South America. J. C. Russell del'r. et sculp'r. $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Rodney (C. A.) and Graham (John). The reports on the present state of the United provinces of South America. 8°. London, for Baldwin, [etc.] 1819. front.] L. C.

1819.

South America. Engraved by A. Findlay. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. London, T. Kelly.

[In Kelly (Christopher). A new and complete system of universal geography. 4°. London, for T. Kelly, 1819. v. 1. p. 705]. L. C.

1820.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale, par. A. H. Brué. 20×14 inches. Paris, C. Simonneau, 1820.

[In Brué (A. H.) Atlas universel de géographie. fol. Paris, 1820. no. 31]. L. C.

1820.

Map of the campaigns in Venezuela and New Granada.

[In Rafter (M.) Memoirs of Gregor McGregor. 8°. London, J. Stockdale, 1820]. Harv. univ. libr

1820-1823.

Columbia Prima or South America, in which it has been attempted to delineate the extent of our knowledge of that continent. Extracted chiefly from the original manuscript maps of his excellency the late chevalier Pinto, likewise from those of Joao Joaquin da Rocha, Joao da Costa Ferreira; el padre Francisco Manuel Sobreviela, &c., and from the most authentic edited accounts of those countries. Digested and constructed by the late eminent and learned geographer Louis Stanislas D'Arcy de La Rochette. London, W. Faden, 1820. 4th Ed. describing the new states, published by Jas. Wyld, successor to W. Faden, 1823. L. C.

1820-1824.

Siid America. Von C. G. Reichard, 1820. Revidirt, 1824.

[In Stieler (Adolf). Hand-atlas. fol. (Gotha, J. Perthes, 1828). L. C.

1821.

A map of the Brazil. Designed by Jas. Henderson from the materials of his History of the Brazil. $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ inches.

[In Henderson (James). A history of the Brazil, comprising its geography &c. 4^o. London, Longmans, 1821. p. 1]. L. C.

1821.

A new map of America, exhibiting its natural and political divisions. Delineated from the most recent authorities. London, for John Cary, 1821. V. B. C.

1821.

South America. With improvements to 1821. By H. S. Tanner. 36×21 inches. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1821.

NOTE.—Originally copyrighted, June 8, 1818. L. C.

1821.

Carte physique et politique de l'Amérique Méridionale. Par A. H. Brué. $22 \times 26\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Paris, Goujon, 1821. V. B. C.

1821.

Carta della Gujane Francese ed Olandese. Formata giusta les carte di N. Buache e di Simone Mentelle da G. B. Poirson, 1821.

[In Rossi (Luigi). Nuovo Atlante di geografia universale. fol. Melano, 1820. No. 53]. V. B. C.

1822.

Geographical, statistical, and historical map of the united provinces of South America. Drawn by J. Finlayson. 13×9 inches.

[In Complete (A) historical, chronological and geographical american atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822. no. 49]. L. C.

1822.

South America. Drawn by E. Paquenaud. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Complete (A) historical, chronological and geographical american atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822. no. 46].

1822.

Geographical, statistical, and historical map of Colombia. Drawn by J. Finlayson. $17 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Complete (A) historical, chronological and geographical american atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822. no. 47]. L. C.

1822-1823.

Colombia. Drawn by J. Finlayson. 9×11 inches.

[In Bache (Richard). Notes on Colombia. 1822-3. [anon.] 8°. Philadelphia, 1827]. L. C.

1823.

Charte von Süd America nach Arrowsmith, von Humboldt und anderen verlässigen hilfsmitteln entworfen von Joseph Dirwald, 1823. Verlegt in Wein bey Tranquillo Mollo. 35×46 inches.

NOTE.—Title also in French.

L. C.

1823.

Outlines of the physical and political divisions of South America; delineated by A. Arrowsmith, partly from scarce and original documents published before the year 1806 but principally from manuscript maps and surveys made between the years 1771 and 1806, corrected from accurate astronomical observations to 1810. Additions to 1814, 1817, 1819. Engraved by Edwd. Jones. 6 sheets in case. fol. 8°. London, A. Arrowsmith. 1811. [April 2, 1823].

NOTE.—The date 1823 is found on the index sheet.

L. C.

1823.

Carte réduite de la cote de l'Amérique Méridionale depuis le golfe de Venezuela jusqu'à la rivière de la Magdalena d'après les nouvelles cartes espagnoles. Publiée par ordre du roi sous la ministration de son excellence m. le marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, pair de France, &c., au depot-général de la marine en 1823. Paris.

M. C.

1823.

South America. With improvements to 1823. By H. S. Tanner. $35\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ inches. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, (1823).

[In Tanner (Henry S.) A new american atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1823. No. 6].

L. C.

1823.

Colombia. From Humboldt and other recent authorities. Robt. Mudie, direc't. Engraved by Neele & son. 21×25 . London, Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1823.

[In Walker (A.). Colombia. [anon.] 8°. London, Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1822. v. 2. at end].

L. C.

1823.

Colombia. Tomado de Humboldt y de varias otras autoridades recientes. Londres, publicado el 27 de enero de 1823 por Baldwin, Cradock & Joy. Robt. Mudie direct.

[In Walker (A.), Colombia. [anon.] 8°. London, Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1822. v. 1]. L. C.

1824.

Colombia. Taken from Humboldt and various other recent authorities. Robt. Mudie direct. 21 x 24 inches. London, G. Cowie & Co. 1824.

[In Letters written from Colombia, 1823. [anon.] 8°. London, G. Cowie & Co., 1824]. L. C.

NOTE.—Same map also in Walker's Colombia. v. 2. 1822.

1824.

A general chart of South America from a drawing by lieut. A. B. Becher, r. n. combined with the best English and Spanish surveys in the hydrographic office and adjusted by the latest astronomical observations. London, published according to act of parliament at the hydrographical office of the admiralty, 1824. M. C.

1824.

Map of the republic of Colombia, 1824. 11½ x 14 inches. London, C. Knight, 1824.

[In Mollien (G.). Travels in the republic of Colombia. 1822-23. 8°. London, 1824]. L. C.

NOTE.—Also in the french edition.

1824.

Amérique Méridionale. Dressée par P. Lapie.

[In Lapie (P.) Atlas classique et universel de géographie ancienne et moderne. 3e éd. fol. Paris, Anselin & Pochard, 1824]. Astor lib. N. Y.

1825.

Carte géographique, statistique et historique de la Guyane Française Hollandaise et Anglaise, par Buchon [1825].

Dufossé's Amér. 6e série.

1825.

General-chart von Süd America. Carte générale de l'Amérique Méridionale; 2 sheets each, 29 x 40 inches.

[In Spix (J. B. v.) and Martins (C. F. P. v.) Reise in Brasilien. fol. München, 1823-34. Atlas]. L. C.

1825.

A map of Colombia, compiled from the most recent authorities, &c. Engraved for capt. Cochrane's Colombia, by Sidney Hall. 21 x 24 inches. London, H. Colburn, 1825.

[In Cochrane (C. S.) Journal of a residence and travels in Colombia. 1823-24. 12°. London, 1825. v. 1]. L. C.

1825.

Carte générale de Colombia dressée par A. H. Brué d'après l'ensemble des observations astronomiques et des renseignements topographiques de mr. A'dre. Humboldt. Gravée en janvier 1825. 13½ x 19 inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.). Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, Gide, 1814-34. pl. 22].

L. C.

1825.

Colombia. 9¼ x 10½ inches.

[In Buchon (J. A.) Atlas. fol. Paris, J. Carez, 1825. No. 56].

V. B. C.

NOTE.—Also map of South America, no. 53.

1825.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale. Par. L. Vivien. Gravée par Giraldon-Bovinet. 1825. 15¾ x 11¾ inches. Paris, Menard & Desenne, 1825.

V. B. C.

1826.

Carte de la Guiane Française, par A. M. Perrot, 1826.

Dufossé's Amér. 6e. série.

1826.

Carte de la république de Colombie, par L. Vivien, geog. Gravée par Giraldin-Bovinet. 1826. Paris.

V. B. C.

1826.

Settlement of the Colombian agricultural association near Gibraltar. A. Arrowsmith, sculpt. 11 x 7 inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Parliamentary papers. Session 1826. v. 4. p. 404].

L. C.

NOTE.—Near lake Maracaibo.

1826.

Oostelyk [And] Westelyk deel der kolonie Suriname. 7 x 13 and 10 x 7 inches.

[In Aanteekeningen, betrek kelyk de kolonie Suriname. [anon.] 8. Te Arn hem, C. A. Thieme. 1826].

L. C.

1826.

Colombia, taken from Humboldt and other recent authorities. A. Arrowsmith sculpt. 1826. 15 x 19 inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Parliamentary papers. Session 1826. v. 4. p. 378].

L. C.

1826.

Colombie. A. Eymery, éditeur, 1826. Dessiné par Pierre Tardieu. 7 x 9½ inches.

[In Lallement (Guillaume). Histoire de la Colombie. 12. Paris, A. Eymery 1826].

L. C.

1826.

Carte générale du Pérou, du Haut-Pérou, du Chili et de la Plata, dressée par A. Brué. Atlas universel. 20 x 14 inches. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1826.

[In Stevenson (E. B.). Relation historique et descriptive d'un séjour de vingt ans dans l'Amérique du Sud. Traduite de l'anglais. 8°. Paris, A. J. Killian, 1826. v. 1. at end]. L. C.

1826.

South America. Drawn by J. T. W. Assheton. 11 x 8 inches. London, T. Tegg, 1826. L. C.

1827.

Carta para determinacac des limites entre as Guanas Portugueza y Francesa. 1827. Carte manuscrite desenhada por De Lamothe. Dufossé's Amér. 6e série.

1827.

Colombia. 16½ x 20½ inches.

[In Carey (C. H.) and Lea (I.) A complete historical, chronological and geographical american atlas, 3d impression. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1827. No. 47]. L. C.

NOTE.—No. 46 of same work, called "South America".

1827.

Colombia. Drawn by J. Finlayson. Engr. by J. Yeager. 9 x 11½ inches. [In Bache (Richard). Notes on Colombia. [anon.] 8°. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1827. front.]

1827.

Historica de la revolucion de la republica de Colombia por Jose Manuel Restrepo, secretario del interior del poder ejecutivo de la misma Republica. Atlas. 4°. Paris, libreria Americana, 1827. L. C.

CONTENTS.

1. Carta de la republica de Colombia, 1827. Gravado en Paris por Darmet. Escrito por Hacq.
2. Carta del departamento del Ismo.
3. Carta del departamento de la Magdalena.
4. Carta del departamento del Zulia.
5. Carta del departamento de Venezuela.
6. Carta del departamento del Orinoco o de Maturin.
7. Carta del departamento del Cauca.
8. Carta del departamento de Cundinamarca.
9. Carta del departamento de Boyaca.
10. Carta del departamento de Apure.
11. Carta del departamento del Ecuador.
12. Carta del departamento de Guayaquil.
13. Carta del departamento del Asuay.

1827.

Map of British Guiana, by W. Hilhouse, 1827. [With] Remarks and observations illustrative of Hilhouse's General Chart of British Guiana. &c. London, 1836. B. M.

1827.

République de Colombie, divisée, en 12 départements: del 'Ismo, Magdalena, Zulia, Venezuela, (&c.) Très belle carte gravée par Darmet en 1827. 12 feuilles mesurant chacune 33 sur 41 cent.

Chadenat cat. 1890.

1827.

Carte physique et politique de l'Amérique Méridionale. Publiée pour la première fois en 1821, par J. Goujon. Par A. H. Brué. $34\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Paris, J. Goujon & J. Andriveau, 1827. V. B. C.

1827.

Sketch of the cultivated and occupied portions of the colonies of Demerary and Essequibo. [Signed B. D., i. e., Benjamin D'Urban]. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Parliamentary papers. Session, 1828. v. 23].
L. C.

1827-1831.

Esquisse hypsometrique des nœuds de montagnes et des ramifications de la Cordillère des Andes depuis le cap de Horn jusqu'à l'isthme de Panama et à la chaîne littorale du Venezuela. Par Alexandre de Humboldt. 1827-31. $27 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A.) and Bonpland (A.) Atlas géographique, [etc.] fol. Paris Gide, 1814-34. pl. 5].
L. C.

NOTE.—Dressée par m. Brué.

1828.

A new map of Colombia with its departments and provinces: compiled principally from the manuscript maps, drawn by order of the Colombian government. Constructed by and drawn under the direction of H. S. Tanner. 2 sheets each $24\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ inches.

[In Tanner (Henry S.) A new american atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1839].
L. C.

1828.

A map of British Guyana, containing the colonies of Essequibo, Demerary and Berbice, in which are described all the lands granted under the Batavian government. Surveyed in 1798, by major von Bouchenroeder, with additions. London, J. Wyld, 1828. B. M.

1828.

Geographisch-statistische und historische charte von Guyane. Weimar, verlage des geographischen instituts, 1828. V. B. C.

1828.

Der nördliche theil von Süd America, enthaltend Colombia, Guyana, (etc.) In Mercator's projection nach den besten hilfsmitteln bearbeitet und gezeichnet von Pr. L. v. Stülpnagel. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1828.

[In Steiler (Adolf). Hand-atlas. fol. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1828]. V. B. C.

1828.

Carte de Colombie et des Guyanes. Dressée par m. Lapie. Paris, 1828.
V. B. C.

1829.

A map of Colombia, compiled from the most recent authorities and from original documents, itineraries, &c. Engraved by Sydney Hall. 21 x 23 inches. London, Colburn & Bentley, 1829.

[In Ducoudray Holstein (H. L. V.) Memoirs of Simon Bolivar. 12°. London, H. Colburn & R. Bentley, 1830. v. 1. front.] L. C.

1829.

Map of South America. Carefully compiled from the latest maps and charts and other geographical publications 40 x 29 inches. Philadelphia, published by Anthony Finley, 1829. L. C.

1829.

South America. With improvements to 1829. By H. S. Tanner. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, [1829]. V. B. C.

1829.

Colombia Prima or South America. Drawn from the large map in eight sheets. By Louis Stanislas D'Arcy. E. Delarochette. London. 42 x 30 inches. J. Wyld, 1829. V. B. C.

1830(?).

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale. Par Ph. Vander Maelen. Bruxelles. (n. d.)
[In his Collection de cartes des différentes parties du monde. fol. Bruxelles, n. d.] Astor lib., N. Y.

1830.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale, avec ses nouvelles divisions politiques, dressée par Hérisson, 1830. Dufossé's Amér. 6e. série.

1830.

General-charte von Colombia nach astronomischen vermessungen des freyherrn v. Humboldt, 13 x 16 inches.

[In Bibliothek naturhistorischer reisen für die reifere jugend. Wien, C. Gerold, 1830. v. 2.]

NOTE.—A compilation by G. A. Wimmer. L. C.

1830.

The Massarony river, South America. By W. Hillhouse, 1830. 7½ x 8½ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal, 1834. 8°. London, 1834. v. 4].

NOTE.—Empties into the Essequibo River. L. C.

1830.

Amérique du Sud. Par A. H. Dufour. Paris, l'auteur, 1830. V. B. C.

1830.

Süd America. K. Guiana. 1. Das Britische. 2. Niederlaendische. 3. Franzosiche. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

[In Schlieben (W. C. A. von). Atlas von Amerika. fol. Leipzig, G. J. Edschen, 1830]. L. C.

1830-1831.

Notes of two expeditions up the Essequibo and Mazaroony rivers in the years 1830 and 1831. Communicated by capt. J. E. Alexander.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 8°. London, 1832. v. 2]. L. C.

1832.

Carte physique et politique de l'Amérique Méridionale, par A. H. Brucé. Paris, chez J. Goujon & J. Andriveau, 1832.

Dufossé's Amér. 6e série.

1832.

General kaart der kolonie Suriname, vervaardigd door Mabé. 1832.

[Behoort bij het werk: De landbouw in de kolonie Suriname, door Teenstra]. Suriname cat.

1832.

Notices of the indians settled in the interior of British Guiana. By Wm. Hilhouse.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 8°. London, 1832. v. 2. pp. 227-249]. L. C.

1832.

A sketch map of British Guiana, S. A. Compiled from surveys & reports of Hancock, Hilhouse, and dutch & spanish authorities, with the probable boundaries between the British Columbians, Portuguese & Dutch. By capt. J. E. Alexander, $8 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 8°. London, 1832. v. 2]. L. C.

1832.

Süd-America entworfen und gezeichnet von F. W. Streit. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs.

[In Stein (C. G. D.) Neuer atlas der ganzen erde. fol. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, 1832]. V. B. C.

1833.

Carte d'Amérique, dressée par Pierre Tardieu. Publiée par Hocquart. Paris, 1833.

V. B. C.

1834.

Brazil & Paraguay. Eng'd. on steel by Gray & son. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. Glasgow, A. Fullarton, [1834].

[In Bell (James). A system of geography. 8°. Glasgow, A. Fullarton, & co. 1834. v. 6. p. 149].

1834.

Colombia. J. Yeager sc. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Geographical (The) annual for 1834. 16°. Philadelphia, Cary, Lee & Blanchard: 1834. pl. 96]. L. C.

1834.

South America. Eng'd. on steel by Gray & son. 10 x 8 inches. Glasgow, A. Fullarton, [1834].

[In Bell (James). A system of geography. 8°. Glasgow, A. Fullarton & co. 1834. v. 6. p. 1].

Colombia. 8 x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[In Bell (James). A system of geography. 8°. Glasgow, A. Fullarton & co. 1834. v. 6. p. 27].

Text: "British Guiana, comprehending Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo." This includes all the maritime track between the river Corentin (the western limits of Surinam) and the frontier of Spanish Guiana at Cape Nassau, in S. lat. 70° 40'—a space of more than 200 British miles in a direct line, but more if we include in the sinuosities of the coast. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic; on the W. by Colombia; a line drawn from the mouth of the Muroco to the confluence of the Cuyuni and Masrini, and along the left bank of the Essequibo to the confluence with the Rupuniesi, forming the boundary; on the S. by Brazil; on E. by Dutch Guiana". L. C.

1834.

South America. Engraved on steel by Gray & son. 10 x 8 inches. Glasgow, A. Fullarton, [1834].

[In Bell (James). A system of geography. 8°. Glasgow, A. Fullarton & co. 1834. v. 6. p. 1].

1834.

Map of Colombia and Guiana.

[In Murray (Hugh). The encyclopædia of geography. Rev. with additions by Thomas G. Bradford. 8°. Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea. 1852. v. 3. p. 248].
NOTE.—Original edition published in 1834. L. C.

1834.

Memoir on the Warrow land of British Guiana. By Wm. Hillhouse. Reprinted from the "Guiana chronicle".

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 1834. 8°. London, v. 4. pp. 321-333]. L. C.

1834.

Nouvelle carte de l'Amérique Méridionale et des isles qui en dependent. Par A. H. Brué. 4 sheets. Paris, 1834. New editions in 1864, 1869, 1877. B. M.

1834.

Part of British Guyana. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 1834. 8°. London, 1834. v. 4.]
NOTE.—Mouth of river Essequibo, &c. L. C.

1835.

Generale kaart der kolonie Suriname, hoofzakelyk voorstellende de tegenwoordige debouwing dier kolonie. Verwaardigd naar vroegere en eigene opmetingen tot het 1832. Behoorende by het Werk: De Landbouw in de Kolonie Suriname; door M. D. Teenstra. 1835. M. C.

1835-1844.

Karte von Britisch-Guiana, nebst dem Quellende des Parima (rio Branco) und Orinoco, vernehmlich nach den in den Jahren 1835-44 veranstalteten, in colonial office zu London befindlichen aufnahmen des sir R. H. Schomburgk. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Maassstab 1:2,500,000. Leipzig & Berlin, 1846.

[In Schomburgk (Richard). Reisen in Britisch Guiana in den Jahren 1840-44. 8°. Leipzig, 1847-48. v. 1. at end]. State department.

1836.

British Guayana. By Robt. H. Schomburgk. 1836. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches. London, J. Murray, 1836.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 1836. 8°. London, J. Murray 1836. v. 6. page 283]. L. C.

1836.

Carte générale de l'Amérique du Sud et des îles qui en dependent. Dressée par W. H. Dufour sous la direction de Mr. Alcide d'Orbigny. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Orbigny (Alcide Dessalines d') Voyage dans les deux Amériques. 8°. Paris, 1841. at end]. L. C.

1836.

Central America and the West Indies, from the latest and best authorities. Engraved by S. Hall. London. published by Longman & co. 12×20 inches.

[In McCulloch (J. R.) A dictionary of practical theoretical, and historical, of commerce. A new ed. 8°. London, Longman (&c.) 1836. p. 341]. L. C.

1836.

Guayana. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. London, G. B. Whittaker, 1836.

[In Martin (Robert Montgomery). History of the West Indies. 16°. London, Whittaker & co. 1837. v. 2. p. 1].

Text: "Area of British Guayana 100,000 square miles". Page 1-184 devoted to British Guiana. L. C.

1836.

South America. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, (1836).

[In Tanner (H. S.) A new American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, author, 1836. No. 31]. L. C.

1836.

Venezuela, New Granada & Equador. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, [1836].

[In Tanner (H. S.) A new universal atlas. fol. Philadelphia, author, 1836. No. 32]. L. C.

1837.

Colombie et Guyanne. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Campagnes et croisières dans les états de Venézuëla. et de la Nouvelle-Grenade. [anon.] 8°. Paris, 1837. at end].

NOTE.—The English edition of which this is a translation has no map. L. C.

1837(?).

America Meridionale. Naymiller dis. Prada inc. Milano, G. Gnocchi,
[1837]† V. B. C.

1837.

Position and supposed extent of British Guiana. 7 x 8 inches.

[In Halliday (Sir Andrew). The West Indies. 12°. London, J. W. Parker, 1837. p. 96].

Pages 95-266 relates to British Guiana. Text: "Under its new and now recognized appellation of 'British Guiana' are comprehended the three distinct Dutch settlements or colonies, upon the banks of the rivers Berbice, Demerary, and Essaquibo; a tract of country extending from the equator to nearly ten degrees north, and stretching along the Atlantic Ocean for 200 and 300 miles; from the bank of the great Oronoko on the west, to the borders of the before-mentioned river or colony of Surinam on the east". * * *

"The coast line of this rich and important colony may, as I have stated, extend to a little more than 200 miles; but the depth, or length inland, has not (so far as I am aware) been as yet determined. One or two travellers do say that they had penetrated so far south that from the summit of the Cordilleras they could discern the South Atlantic ocean; and that from the said heights the waters parted north and south. Hence some have conjectured that this is the southern boundary of British Guiana; though the true latitude has neither been ascertained nor is it stated in any work that I am aware of. My own opinion is, that our territory extends to the banks of the Amazon, some degrees south of the equator". The author landed at Georgetown the 21st of March, 1834. L. C.

1837.

Sur quelques points importants de la géographie de la Guyane. Par. A. de Humboldt.

[In Nouvelles annales des voyages. v. 74. 3me série. 1837. 8°. Paris, 1837. v. 14. pp. 137-180]. L. C.

1837.

Colombia and Guiana. 8 x 9½ inches.

[In Malte-Brun (Conrad). A new general atlas. 4°. Philadelphia, Grigg & Elliot, 1837. No. 33]. L. C.

1837.

British Guayana. By Robt. H. Schomburgk. 14 x 7½ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal 8°. London, 1837, v. 7. p. 350].

L. C.

1837.

Carte de lacs Marcari et Mapa. 14½ x 19½ inches.

[In Nouvelles annales des voyages. v. 75. 3me série. 8°. Paris, 1837. v. 15].

NOTE.—To accompany the text: Mémoire sur les nouvelles découvertes géographiques faites dans la Guyane Française. Accompagne d'un carte par m. le baron Walckenaer. L. C.

1837.

Mouth of the river Corentyn. Surveyed by R. H. Schomburgk. 1837. London admiralty. 1838. [Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 1155]. 25 x 18 inches.

NOTE.—From Lippincott's Gazetteer: Corentyn, a river of S. A., rises in lat. 1° N., 25 miles E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British and Dutch Guiana. L. C.

1837.

The continent and islands of South America. London, published by Richd. H. Laurie. 1832. Improved from the various documents of the Royal geographical society, &c. 1837. M. C.

1837.

General kaart van de provintie Suriname, rivieren en districten (par Alexander de Lavaux) Bib. nat. cartes. Klaproth, 568.

1838.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale dressée par Alcide d'Orbigny d'après ses itinéraires sur les parties qu'il à parcourues. 1838. 24 x 17 inches.

[In Orbigny (Alcide Dessalines d'). Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale exécuté pendant les années 1826-1833. 4°. Paris, 1835-47. v. 10]. L. C.

1838.

Map of South America. 1838. T. Turtchel sc. 19½ x 15 inches.

[In Niles (John M.) History of South America. 8°. Hartford, H. Huntington. 1838. v. 2]. L. C.

1838.

Colombia & Guiana. 8 x 10 inches.

[In Bradford (T. G.) A comprehensive atlas. 4°. Boston, American Stationers' Co. 1838].

1838.

Map of British Guiana, from the latest surveys of Schomburgk, Owen, Hillhouse & others, and those of Hancock, Van Cooten, Bouchenroeder & Bercheyek. By J. Hadfield. Georgetown, 1st aug. 1838. John Arrowsmith. 15½ x 18 inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Parliamentary papers. 1839 v. 35. p. 278]. L. C.

1838.

Map of British Guiana, from the latest surveys of Schomburgk, Owen, Hillhouse, & others: & those of Hancock, van Cooten, Bouchenroeder & Bercheyek, &c. by J. Hadfield, crown surveyor. George Town, Demerara. 1st Aug. 1838. 16 x 18½ inches. London, published aug. 1, 1842, by J. Arrowsmith, 1842.

[In Arrowsmith (John). The London atlas of universal geography. fol. London, J. Arrowsmith. 1842. No. 67].

NOTE.—Parliamentary Papers of 1839, v. 35 contains this map. L. C.

1838.

Map of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, 1838. Published by James Wyld. 16 x 22 inches. W. H. Allen & co. 1839.

[In Martin (Robert Montgomery). Statistics of the colonies of the British empire. 8°. London, W. H. Allen & Co. 1838]. L. C.

Page 117-136 devoted to British Guiana. Text: "Some consider the river Baryma, in latitude 8.35 N. longitude 60.10 W. the western boundary; others the Pomeroon river, latitude 7.40 N. longitude 58.50 W; but the limits have never yet been completely settled".

1839.

Colombie et Guyanes. Par Th. Duvoteny. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches.

[In Univers (L'). Colombie et Guyanes, par M. C. Famin, 8°. Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1839. v. 24]. L. C.

1839.

Croquis de la partie sud de la Guyane Français depuis la baie d'Oyapok jusqu'au lac et poste de Mapa. $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Société de géographie. Bulletin. 2e série. v. 11. 8°. Paris, 1839].

NOTE.—Map to accompany "Mémoire sur la partie de la Guyane qui s'étend entre l'Oyapok et l'Amazone. pp. 1-29. Par Reynaud". L. C.

1839.

Generale kaart der kolonie Suriname met aanwijzing van alle thans bezette posten, zoo voor de buiten-als binnenlandscho defensien, overgenomen en door onlangs gedane metingen en observatien verbeterd door Mabé, le luit der artill. Jan. 1820. Geteekend door J. H. Pohl, 1839.

Surinam cat.

1839.

Map of South America. Carefully compiled from the latest maps & charts and other geographical publications. 41×28 inches. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1839.

[In Tanner (Henry S.) A new american atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1839].

1839.

South America, from original documents, including the survey by the officers of h. m. Ships Adventure and Beagle. Dedicated to Captain R. Fitz Roy, r. n. by John Arrowsmith. 24×23 inches. London, published 18 May, 1839, by John Arrowsmith.

[In Great Britain. Board of Admiralty. Narrative of the surveying voyage of his majesty's ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examinations of the southern shores of South America. [By Robert Fitz-Roy]. 8°. London, H. Colburn, 1834, v. 1. at end]. L. C.

NOTE.—A criticism on this map and from whence the sources of authority, is found in vol. 9. p. lxxx of "The Journal of the Royal geographical society of London." 1839.

1839.

Nouvelle carte de l'Amérique Méridionale et des îles qui en dépendent. Par A. H. Brué. Revue, corrigée et augmentée par Ch. Picquet. $36 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Paris, Picquet, 1839. V. B. C.

184-(?).

New map of South America drawn chiefly from the original manuscript maps of his excellency the late chevalier Pinto, likewise from those of the Brazil provinces, surveyed by Joao Joaquin Rocha, a magistrate resident many years in those countries; also the Capitanie of San Pablo, by Joao da Costa Ferreira. The late Spanish territories are extracted from the survey of the padre Francisco Manuel de Sobreviela and others; together with the most authentic edited accounts of

those countries by Humboldt and Schomburgk. New edition, with extensive corrections and additions, showing also the boundaries of the new States. London, Wyld.

NOTE.—No date in catalogue mentioned.

M. C.

1840.

Carte de l'Amérique Méridionale, dressée par Raynaud, Paris, 1840. M. C.

1840.

Map of Guayana to illustrate the route of R. H. Schomburgk, esq. 1840. 11 x 15½ inches. London, J. Murray, 1840.

[In Schomburgk (Sir Robert H.). Twelve views of the interior of Guiana. fol. London, Ackermann & co. 1841].

NOTE.—This map differs from the map in the Royal geographical society's journal 1841; being a trifle larger and the route lines in red to the mouth of the Essequibo and various prominent places underlined in blue.

L. C.

1840.

Map of Guayana to illustrate the route of R. H. Schomburgk, esq. 1840. John Arrowsmith. 10½ x 15½ inches. London, J. Murray, 1840.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 1841. 8°. London, J. Murray, 1841. p. 274].

L. C.

1840.

Mapa fisico político de la republica de Venezuela dedicado por su autor, el coronel de ingenieros Augustin Codazzi al congreso constituyente de 1830. Caracas, 1840. 40 x 63 inches. Paris, lith. de Thierry frères. [1840].

L. C.

1840.

Sketch map of British Guiana. By Robert H. Schomburgk. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1840.

[In Schomburgk (Sir Robert H.) A description of British Guiana. 8. London, Simpkins, Marshall & co. 1840. front.]

L. C.

1840.

Atlas fisico y político de la república de Venezuela dedicado por su autor, el coronel de ingenieros Augustin Codazzi al congreso constituyente de 1830. eng. title. 8 pp. 19 maps. Caracas, 1840. Paris, lith. de Thierry frères.

L. C.

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17. Carta del canton de Angostura de la provincia de Guayana.
18. Carta del canton de rio Negro de la provincia de Guayana.
19. Alturas de montañas, longitud del curso de los rios, &c.

L. C.

1840.

Outlines of the physical and political divisions of South America: delineated by A. Arrowsmith partly from scarce and original documents, published before the year 1806 but principally from manuscript maps and surveys made between the years 1771 and 1806, corrected from accurate astronomical observations to 1810. 80 x 95 inches. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1840.

L. C.

1840.

Sketch map of British Guiana, by Robert H. Schomburgk. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. 11th May, 1840. John Arrowsmith lith. 18 x 10 inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament accounts and papers. (6). Colonies. Session 16 Jan. 11 Aug. 1840. fol. London. 1840. v. 34].

L. C.

1841.

Part of Guiana to illustrate the excursions of the chevalier Robt. H. Schomburgk, 1841. 8 x 8½ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 1842. 8. London, 1843. v. 12].

L. C.

1842.

Colombia. By J. Arrowsmith. 18½ x 23½ inches.

[In Arrowsmith (John). The London atlas of universal geography. fol. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1842. p. 47].

L. C.

1842.

Map of British Guiana. By J. Hadfield. London, 1842.

B. M.

1842.

Sketch map of the river Takutu. By Robt. H. Schomburgk, map, 1842.
7½ x 4½ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 1843. 8°. London, 1843. v. 13].
L. C.

1842.

South America. Published by and under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. 7 sheets each, 15½ x 12 inches. London, Chapman & Hall, 1842.

[In SOCIETY (The) for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Maps. fol. London, Chapman & Hall, 1844. Sheet 148-154].
L. C.

NOTE.—See date 1853 for another edition of same map.

1842.

South America. 10 x 7½ inches.

[In Tomlins (F. G.) A complete system of geography. 8°. Halifax, W. Milner, 1842. p. 996].
L. C.

1842.

Map of British Guiana, constructed from the surveys and routes of Capt. Schomburgk and other documents in the possession of the Colonial Department. By L. J. Herbert. April, 1842. London, lith. war office, April, 1887.
L. C.

NOTE.—Referred to in Blue Book. Venezuela, No. 1. (1896).

1842.

Süd-Amerika nach den besten materialien u. nach bemerkungen des prof. Ed. Poeppig entworfen und gezeichnet von dr. F. W. Streit. H. Leutemann sc. 17½ x 15½ inches. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, [1842]?
L. C.

1843.

Amérique Méridionale. Par A. M. Perot. Gravé par Tardieu. 7½ x 5½ inches.

[In Perot (Antoine Marie) and Aragon (Anne Alexandrine), Dictionnaire universel de géographie moderne. 8°. Paris, Picard, 1843. v. 1. map 12].

1843.

Carte de la Guyane d'après les termes du traité d'Utrecht. Publiée par la Société d'études pour la colonization de la Guyane Française. 1843. 19½ x 25 inches. Gravée par L. Bouffard.

[In Société (La) d'études pour la colon de la Guyane Française. Publication No. 2. Notice statistique sur la Guyane Française. 8°. Paris, Didot, 1843].

Note.—Gives "Ancienne limite de la Guyane hollandaise" from P^{te}. Sabaneta.
L. C.

1843.

Guyanne. Par A. M. Perot. Gravé par P. Tardieu. 5½ x 7½ inches.

[In Perrot (Antoine Marie) and Aragon (Anne Alexandrine). Dictionnaire universel de géographie moderne. 8°. Paris, E. & A. Picard, 1843. v. 1. map 22].

L. C.

1843.

Map of a portion of British Guiana to illustrate the route of sir R. H. Schomburgk, from Pirara to the upper Corentyne. 1843. 8x7½ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. 8°. London, 1845. v. 15]. L. C.

1843.

Nouvelle carte de l'Amérique Méridionale et des isles qui en dépendent, par Brué, et revue par Picquet, Paris, 1843. Chadenat cat.

1844.

Carte particulière de la côte de la Guyane comprise entre l'île Maraca et Cayenne; levée et dressée en 1844 par mm. Tardy de Montravel, Dujardin, &c. (Paris, 1846). B. M.

1844.

Carte réduite des côtes des Guyanes, depuis l'île Maraca jusqu'à la rivière de Demerare; levée et dressée en 1844 par mm. T. de Montravel. . . Dujardin, &c. (Paris.) 1852. B. M.

1844.

Guyana. 7¼ x 9¾ inches.

[In Van Heuvel (Jacob A.) El Dorado. 8°. New York. 1844].

NOTE.—Schomburgk's edition of Raleigh's Guiana p. liv, note: Notwithstanding the proofs of the non-existence of the White Sea or Lake Parima, a work has been published in New York in 1844, with the pompous title of "El Dorado"; it is illustrated by a map on which the lake Parima figures in its whole extent. The author, Mr. van Heuvel visited the coast regions of Guiana without penetrating into the interior, and his conclusions respecting the lake rest only upon what he learned from some Indians, whose language he did not understand, and upon the maps of Sanson, D'Anville, and others of the last century; and although fully acquainted with Humboldt's writings, "who," he says, "effaced without sufficient grounds that wondrous lake". Mr. van Heuvel has fully restored it, and gives to it a length of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles, and a breadth of about fifty miles. Out of it flow the rivers Parima and Takutu into rio Negro and the Amazon; the Cuyuni, the Siparuni and the Mazzaruni, into the Essequibo, and the Paragua into the Orinoco. A single step backwards in our geographical knowledge is much to be regretted, and all who take interest in that science ought to aid in preventing the discrimination. L. C.

1845.

Imperio do Brasil. 14 x 12 inches.

[In Milliet de St. Adolphe (J. C. R.) Dictionario geographico, historico e descriptivo do imperio do Brazil. 8°. Pariz, J. P. Ailland, 1845. v. 1]. L. C.

1845.

Kaart van de kust van Guyana enz. door den luit. J. Vos, 1845. Amsterdam. Hulst van Keulen. M. C.

1845.

Kaart van de kust van Nederandsch Guijana met bizondere plans van de rivieren Suriname, Coppename, Corantijn en Nickerie, te zamengesteld volgens de lasste waarnemingenen berigten door J. Vos, luitenant ter zee 2e klasse. Uitgegeven op last van zijne excellentie den vice-admiraal J. C. Kijk, minister van marine, enz. te Amsterdam, bij de Wed. Gerard Hulst van Keulen, 1845. M. C.

1845.

Kaart van de kust van Nederlands Guyana, enz; te zamengesteld door J. Vos. Amst. 1845. Suriname cat.

1846.

Carte générale des possessions Neerlandaises aux Indes Occidentales, par le b'on. P. Melville de Carnbee, 1846. 15 x 20 inches.

[In Siebold (Ph. Fr. de) and Melville de Carnbee (P.) *Le moniteur des Indes Orientales et Occidentales*. 1846-47. 4°. La Haye, Belinfante frères, 1847. p. 128].

NOTE.—Inset map of "La Guyane Neerlandaise" and "Carte d'assemblage." L. C.

1847.

Süid-Amerika. 17 x 23 inches. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1847.

(In Ziegler (I. M.) *Geographischer atlas*. fol. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1851. no. 6]. L. C.

1847.

Map of the settled districts of the colony of British Guiana. Comprising the counties of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, showing the line of railway on the east coast of Demerary, and the projected lines on the west and arabian coasts. Compiled from ms. map of British Guiana by permission of the author sir Robert Schomburgk. Oct. 1846. Ordered by thc house of commons to be printed, July 21, 1847. J. Arrowsmith lith. 19 x 20 inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Accounts and papers. Railways. 1847. v. 63]. L. C.

1847.

Karte von British-Guyana, nebst dem quellande des Parima (Rio Branco) und Orinoco, vornehmlich nach den in den jahren 1835-44 veranstalteten, im colonial office zu London befindlichen auf nahmen des sir Robert Schomburgk. 1846. Leipzig, verlag v. J. J. Weber. Berlin. geo. lithogr. Anst. v. Mahlmann. 15½ x 18½ inches.

[In Schomburgk (Richard). *Reisen in British-Guiana in den jahren 1840-1844*. 8°. Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1847. v. 1. at end]. State dept.

NOTE.—Also indexed under date 1835-44.

1847.

New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador und Guyana. Nach den besten quellen entworfen. u. gezeichnet von hauptm. Radefeld. 1847. Meyers-hand-atlas. (Supl. 7, no. 107.) 11½ x 14 inches. Stich, druch und verlag des bibliographischen instituts in Hildburghausen, [1847]. L. C.

1847.

Das mündungsland des Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. [And] Das quelland des Caroni and Cotinga, Geo. lithograph Anst. v. H. Mahlmann. Berlin, 1847. 9 x 5 inches.

[In Schomburgk (Richard). Reisen in Britisch-Guiana in den Jahren 1840-1844. 8°. Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1847. v. 1. front]. State department.

1848.

South America. 18 x 12 inches. London, Chapman & Hall, 1848.

[In Sharpe's student's atlas. fol. London, Chapman & Hall, 1850. no. 51]. L. C.

1848.

The coast of South America, from latitude 2° south to 9° north, long. 45° to 61° west. Drawn & engraved by Charles Copley, under the direction of George W. Blunt. 7½ x 42 inches. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1848. L. C.

1849.

Amérique Meridionale, en 1849. Dressée sous la direction de A. Houzé 12 x 8½ inches.

[In Houzé (A.) Atlas universel historique et géographique. 4°. Paris. 1849].

1850.

Esquisse ou croquis d'une carte d'ensemble des Guyanes et de la partie septentrionale du bassin de la rivière des Amazones. A l'appui du mémoire sur les limites de la Guyane française avec le Brésil, par A. de Sr. Quantin. 14 x 19 inches.

[In Revue coloniale, 12e série. De juillet à dec. 1856. 8°. Paris, 1858. v. 20. p. 556]. L. C.

NOTE.—Shows "Territoire contesté entre la Guyane Anglaise et le Venezuela".

1850.

Kaart van de kolonie Suriname, een gedeelte van Guiana, nederlandsche bezitting op het vasteland van Zuid-America. Uitgegeven in het jaar 1784, door den Ing. r J. C. Heneman. Verbetered, naar den tegenwoordigen aangeduid, door Jonk. r C. A. van Sijpestij 2. te Luitenant der Artillerie, Adjutant van Z. Exc. den Heer General Major R. F. Baron van Roders, Gouverneur van Suriname 1849. Uitgegeven bij de gebroeders van Cleef, te's Gravenhage en Amsterdam. 1850. M. C.

1850.

South America. By A. K. Johnston, f. r. s. 19 x 24 inches.

[In Johnston (Alexander Keith). The national atlas of historical, commercial and political geography. fol. London, W. Blackwood & sons, 1850. map 41]. L. C.

1850.

Carte du littoral de la partie méridionale de la Guyane française à l'appui du mémoire sur la fixation des limites de cette colonie avec le Brésil. Par A. de St. Quantin. 1850. 19 x 27 inches.

[In Revue coloniale, 12e série, de juillet à dec. 1858. 8°. Paris, 1858. v. 20. p. 254]. L. C.

1850.

British Guiana according to Sir Robert Schomburgk. Drawn by Augustus Petermann. Engraved by G. H. Swanston. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Gazetteer (A) of the world. 8°. Edinburg, A. Fullarton & co. (1850.) v. 3. p. 732]. L. C.

1850.

West India islands, &c. [Shewing lights and light houses.] $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Accounts and papers. 1850. v. 53]. L. C.
NOTE.—Gives lights and light houses in northern part of South America.

1850(?)

Colonie Surinam in Süd-America mit angabe der wohnplätze der wre inwohner * * * von Carl Rath. Carte en relief milieu du XIXe siècle. Bibl nat. cartes. Inv. 121.

1851.

British Guyana. The map drawn & engraved by J. Rankin. 13×9 inches.

[In Tallis' illustrated atlas. Edited by R. Montgomery Martin. fol. London & New York, J. Tallis & co. 1851. p. 1]. L. C.

1851.

Index chart to the coast of South America. The roman numerals I. II. III. &c. denote the different sheets into which the coast is divided. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. London, admiralty, 1851.

[Great Britain. Admiralty, Chart no. 1800].

1851.

Süd-Amerika in physikalischer beziehung. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[In Humboldt (F. H. A. baron von). Atlas zu Kosmos. Herausgeber von Traugott Bromme. obl. 4°. Stuttgart, (1851). pl. 30]. L. C.

1851.

Map of British Guiana, by William Hillhouse, sworn land surveyor. Demerary, 1851. And by him dedicated as an honorary member to the Philosophical and literary society of the Bristol institution. London, published by Jas. Wyld, 1851.

NOTE.—Text: This part of the country bounded by the Barcema, and Aratoary on the east, the Oronague on the north, and the Yuruary and Caroony on the south and west, is mountainous and unexplored. It is chiefly inhabited by different tribes of the Accaway nation, and has never been brought under the superintendence of the missions. Am. geogr. soc. New York.

1851.

South America. Drawn & engraved by Alex'r. Findlay. $10 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[In Brookes (R.) A general gazetteer. New ed. 8. London, W. Tegg & co. 1851. p. 26]. L. C.

1851.

Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, and the Guayanas. The map, drawn and engraved by J. Rankin. The illustrations by H. Winkles; & engraved by W. Lacey. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches.

[In Tallis's illustrated atlas. Edited by R. Montgomery Martin. fol. London, and New York. J. Tallis & co. 1851].

1852.

Crata de la republica de N. Granada. Conforme a su última division politica, por T. C. de Mosquera. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ inches.

[In Mosquera (T. C. de) Memoria sobre la geografia, fisica y politica de la Nueva Granada. 8°. Nueva-York, 1852]. L. C.

1852.

Colombia Prima or South America. Drawn from the large map in eight sheets by Louis Stanislas d'Arcy Delarochette. 2 sheets. 43×30 inches. London, J. Wyld.

[In Wyld (James). A new general atlas of modern geography. fol. London, J. Wyld, 1852].

NOTE.—No date to the map. The date 1852 on others in the Atlas. L. C.
An edition of this map was published in 1829.

1853.

South America. Engraved by Sidney Hall. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches.

[In Encyclopædia (The) britannica. 8th ed. 4°. Boston, Little, Brown & co. 1853. v. 2. at end]. L. C.

1853.

Carte de la Nouvelle Grenade et de Venezuela. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches.

[In Chaix (Paul). Histoire de l'Amérique Méridionale au seizième siècle. 16°. Genève. 1853. v. 2]. L. C.

1853.

South America. Sheet 1-2. Each $15\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches.

[In Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. General atlas. fol. London, G. Cox, (1853). v. 2. p. 148-150]. L. C.

1853.

The island of Trinidad, from the latest surveys, by Joseph Basanta. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ inches. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1853.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Accounts, papers. Colonies. 1852-3. v. 67].

1853-1855.

Karte von den central-regionen Süd-Ameriká's. Nach dem in den J. 1853-1855 publicirten Castelnau'schen atlas gezeichnet von A. Petermann. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Nouvelles annales des voyages. 1857. 155-156. 6me série. 11-12. 8°. Paris, 1857].

1854.

America (South). Showing the progress of discovery, foundation of the early spanish and portuguese settlements. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Gover (Edward). Atlas of universal historical geography. sm. fol. London, 1854]. L. C.

1854.

A chart of the coast of Guyana, with * * * enlarged plans of the principal harbours, by J. S. Hobbs, C. Wilson, London, 1854.

B. M.

1854.

Amérique du Sud. Dressée par A. H. Dufour. Gravée par Ch. Dyonnet, 1854. Paris, Paulin & Le Chevalier.

[In Dufour (H.) Atlas universal. fol. Paris. 1860. no. 29].

Astor libr., N. Y.

1854.

Zuid-Amerika. Te Amsterdam, H. Frijlink, 1854.

[In Frijlink (H.) Nieuwe hand-atlas der aarde. fol. Te Amsterdam, Hendrik Frijlink, 1855].

V. B. C.

1854.

Colombia, Peru, &c. Engraved by S. Hall. 15 x 10½ inches.

[In Encyclopaedia (The) britannica. 8th ed. 4^o. Boston. Little, Brown and co. 1854. v. 7, pl. 188].

L. C.

1854.

Colombia. 13 x 16 inches.

[In Teesdale (Henry) & co. A new general atlas of the world. Corrected to 1854. By John Dower. fol. London. p. 40].

L. C.

1854-1855.

Guyane française. Carte générale des rivières levées par ordre du e-amiral Bonard, gouverneur, par A. Carpentier, lieut. de vaisseau. Capitaine de l'Oyapock. Dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine. 1854 et 1855. 34½ x 23½ inches.

[In Revue coloniale. 12e série. De juillet à dec. 1856. 8^o. Paris, 1856. v. 16. p. 97].

L. C.

1855.

Diagram shewing that portion of the ordnance land which will be required by the civil government for the construction of dams & breakwaters. Jan. 1855. [Kingston]. 11 x 19 inches.

[In Great Britain. Accounts and papers. Colonies. 1854-5. v. 37].

L. C.

1856.

América del Sur. Grabado en Paris por J. Barthelemier. 7½ x 10 inches.

[In Sanchez de Bustamente (A.) Nuevo curso completo de geografico universal. 3e éd. 12^o. Paris, Rosa & Bouret, 1856. v. 2. p. 65].

L. C.

1856.

The coast of Guiana. J. Imray, London, 1856.

B. M.

1857.

Venezuela, New Granada, & Ecuador. By Sidney Hall. 16½ x 20 inches.

[In Hall (Sidney). A new general atlas. A new ed. fol. London, Longman, (1857). p. 50].

L. C.

1857.

Esquisse du Brésil où sont indiquées les limites successives de la première découverte et les divers emplacements attribués par les prétentions espagnoles et Portugaises à la ligne de démarcation de leurs domaines d'outremer. Par m. d'Avezac. 1857. 10 x 17½ inches.

[In Avezac (Marie Pascal d'). Considérations géographiques sur l'histoire du Brésil. 8°. Paris, 1857. At end]. L. C.

NOTE.—Guiana on this map is called "France Equinoxiale."

1858.

Esquisse ou croquis d'une carte d'ensemble des Guyanes et de la partie septentrionale du bassin de la rivière des Amazones. Par A. de St. Quantin. 13½ x 9½ inches.

[In Revue coloniale. 1858. 33. 2° série. 20. 8°. Paris, 1858. p. 356].

1858.

H. Kiepert's Karte des nördlichen tropischen America. A new map of tropical America north of the Equator, comprising the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, New Granada and Venezuela. 38 x 74 inches. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1858. L. C.

1858.

South America. 21½ x 16½ inches.

[In Bartholomew (John). Supplement to Black's general atlas of the world. fol. Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, 1858. no. 2]. L. C.

1858.

Das mündungsland des Orinoco und Essequibo. Von H. Kiepert. 7½ x 12½ inches.

[In Zeitschrift für allgemeine erdkunde. 8°. Berlin, 1858. Neue folge. v. 4. pl. 7]. L. C.

1860.

Karte zu Alexander von Humboldt's Reisen in die aequinoctial-gegenden des neuen continents. Bearbeitet und gezeichnet von Henry Lange. Leipzig, 1860. Berlin, lith. Inst. v. B. Monecke, [1860]. L. C.

1860.

South America—nth. coast. Dutch Guayana. River Surinam surveyed by lieuts. C. Star Nauta, F. I. G. van Thiel, De Adelborsten, I. L. Duker and I. C. Eck. Royal Dutch navy. By order of the dutch colonial government, 1860. Engraved from a chart published at Amsterdam, 1861. 30 x 21 inches. London, admiralty, 1862.

[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2908].

L. C.

1862.

Sketch map of British Guiana, by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk. 8 x 9½ inches.

[In Holmes (Sir W. H.). Free cotton. 8°. London, Chapman & Hall, 1862].

NOTE.—Schomburgk's country map of Berbice, Demerary and Essequibo, showing settlements. L. C.

1862.

Carte des possessions Hollandaises en Asie, en Afrique, et en Amérique d'après la carte de mr. P. baron Melville van Carubee. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In France. Ministère de la marine et des colonies. Revue maritime et coloniale. Janv.-avril. 1862. 8°. Paris, [1862] v. 4. p. 268].

1862-66.

Viage de la comision científica en la América del Sur. 24×18 inches.

[In Almagro (Manuel de). Breve descripcion de los viajes hechos en América. 8°. Madrid, M. Rivadeneyra, 1866]. L. C.

1863.

Carte de la Guyane Française. Dressée par m. Vidal, lieut. de vaisseau. Gravée par ordre de son excellence m. le comte de Chasseloup-Laubat. 1863. $18 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In France. Département de la marine et des colonies. Atlas des colonies françaises. fol. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1866, no. 9].

NOTE.—The same map is also found in "Revue maritime et coloniale. v. 12. 1864." L. C.

1863.

Carte particulière de la côte de Guyane, comprise entre Cayenne et la rivière de Surinam. Levée et dressée en 1844 par mm. Tardy de Montravel, Dujardin, &c. (Paris). 1863. B. M.

1864(?).

Sketch map of Venezuelan Guyana, South America. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. London, Waterlow bros. & Layton, [1864]? V. B. C.

1864.

Carta jeográfica de los Estados Unidos de Colombia, Antigua, Nueva Granada, construida de orden del gobierno jeneral con arreglo á los trabajos corográficos del general A. Codazzi i á otros documentos oficialis par M. de Leon, i Manuel Maria Pez. Bogota, 1864.

Chadenat cat.

1864.

Stanford's library map of South America, constructed by A. K. Johnston. 14 sheets. London, 1864. B. M.

1865.

The province of La Plata, the Banda Oriental del Uruguay and Chile chiefly from mss. documents communicated by Sir Woodbine Parish, by John Arrowsmith. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1865. V. B. C.

1865.

Carte réduite des côtes de la Guyane comprises entre les bouches de la rivière des Amazones et celles du Maroni, d'après des plans levés par les ingénieurs français et portugais. (Paris) 1865. B. M.

1865.

Mapa nuevo de los Estados Unidos de la república de Venezuela. Compilado de las mas recientes y auténticas autoridades. Las contas tiradas de los planos levantadas por el almirantazgo británico y las cartas de los señores Blunt. Delineado por el ingeniero civil el coronel R. Rosa. 38 x 54 inches. Nueva-York, Pond & Kyle, 1865.

NOTE.—This map is taken wholly from Codazzi's map of 1840. L. C.

1865.

Plano de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. Delineado con arreglo a las mas recientes i autenticas autoridades siendo las principales, el plano corográfico de Codazzi, las cartas levantadas por el almirantazgo británico i las S. S. Blunt, por el ingeniero civil coronel R. Rosa, 38 x 56½ inches. Nueva York, Pond & Kyle, 1865.

NOTE.—Same as the preceding map. L. C.

1866.

Bacon's map of South America, from the latest surveys. London. (1866). B. M.

1866.

Mappa das republicas Venezuela, Nova Granada e Equador. 7½ x 10½ inches.

[In Lisboa (M. M.) Relação de una viagem e Venezuela, &c. 8º. Bruxelles, 1866]. L. C.

1867.

Mapa física y política de la A. del Sur. Por A. Vuillemin, Paris, 1867. B. M.

1867.

Carte de l'Amérique du Sud, divisée en ses différents états. Par le dr. V. Martin de Moussy. 1867. 20 x 17 inches.

[In Martin de Moussy (V.). Description géographique et statistique de la confédération Argentine. fol. Paris, Didot, 1873. pl. 3].

1867.

Nova carta chorographica de imperio do Brazil. Reduzida pelo Bacharel Pedro Torquato Xr. de Brito, da que foi confeccionada pelo coronel Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer e outros officiaes engenheiros em 1856. Gravada por Alvaro e Pereira 1867. 25 x 15 inches.

[In Paris exhibition, 1867. The empire of Brazil at the Paris international exhibition of 1867. 8º. Rio de Janeiro, E. & H. Laemmert, 1867. at end].

NOTE.—Gives the boundary line between Guiana and Brazil. L. C.

1867.

Mapa general de todos los estados de la America del Sur. Arreglado para servir al texto de la obra del sor F. M. R. 21 x 20½ inches.

[In Michelena y Rojas (Fr.) Exploracion oficial por la primera vez desde el norte de la America del Sur. 8º. Bruselas, A. Lacroix, 1867. front.]

L. C.

1867.

Sketch map of British Guiana. John Dower sc.

[In Veness (Rev. W. T.) *El Derado; or, British Guiana as a field for colonization.* 8°. London, Cassell, etc., 1867].

NOTE.—The Schomburgk sketch map. On page 96 is a map of the River Berbice. Libr. Co. Phil.

1867.

Sketch map of Guiana, by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

[In Paris exhibition, 1867. *Catalogue des produits exposés par la Guyane Anglaise.* Publié par le comité de correspondance de la société royale d'agriculture et commerce. coll, 52 pp. 2 maps. 1 table. 8°. Londres, E. Stamford, 1867].

NOTE.—This volume contains two maps of the same title by Schomburgk. One 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 inches, the other 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The former extends to the mouth of the Orinoco and south to Sierra Acarua; the other gives only the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice, and first published in Great Britain parliamentary papers. vol. 63. 1847. L. C.

1867.

Süd-A. Maassstab in 1 : 20,000,000 (By) H. Kiepert. Berlin, 1867. B. M.

1867.

Carte de la Guyane Française indiquant les établissements pénitentiaires. Par V. A. Malte-Brun. 1867. 13 x 19 inches.

[In *Annales des voyages.* Dirigées par V. A. Malte-Brun. 1867. 8°. Paris, Challamel aîné. 1867. v. 4. p. 104.]

1868.

Carte physique de l'Amérique du Sud. Par le dr. V. Martin de Moussy. 1868. 20 x 17 inches.

[In Martin de Moussy (V.) *Description géographique et statistique de la Confédération Argentine.* fol. Paris, Didot, 1873. pl. 19]. L. C.

1868.

Guiana, showing the locations of the principal indian nations. London, Ball & Daldy, June 1868.

[In Brett (Rev. W. H.) *The indian tribes of Guiana.* 8°. London, Ball & Daldy, 1868]. Libr. co. Phila.

1869.

Special Karte von A. Humboldt's reisen in Venezuela und am Orinokostrom.

[In Petermann (A.) *Mittheilungen* 1869. 4°. Gotha, 1869, v. 15. p. 292]. L. C.

1870.

Venezuela. Reduccion * * * arreglado à la actual division territorial par F. de P. Acosta. Caracas, Paris, (printed,) 1870. B. M.

1871.

Sketch map of a portion of the Essequibo and Potaro rivers. Showing the position of the Kaieteur fall. To accompany the paper by C. B. Brown. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches.

[In Royal geographical society. *Journal.* 1871. 8°. London, 1871. v. 41. p. 77.] L. C.

1871-72.

South Atlantic ocean, western portion. Drawn by E. J. Powell. 44 x 25 inches. London, admiralty, 1871. Corrections 1872.

[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2202B].

1872.

Côtes du Venezuela et des Guyanes. Du golfe de Paris au cap d'Orange, 1872. B. M.

1873.

Geological map of British Guiana, by C. B. Brown, 1873. 39 x 25 inches. London, Dangerfield, lith. [1873].

[In Brown (C. B.) and Sawkins (J. G.) Reports on the physical, descriptive, and economic geology of British Guiana. 8. London, 1873, at end].
Peabody library, Baltimore.

1875.

Tracing from map of British Guiana showing relative position of Georgetown, Wakenaam, and Massaruni. 7 x 11½ inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Accounts and papers. 1876. v. 51]. L. C.

1875.

Mapa fisico y politico de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. Sacado del mapa gral Agustin Codazzi por Miguel Tejera. 1875. Gravé par A. Martin, 12 x 16½ inches.

[In Tejera (Miguel). Venezuela pintoresca e ilustrada. 8°. Paris, 1875. v. 1. at end]. L. C.

1875.

Map of British Guiana. Compiled from the surveys executed under her majesty's commission from 1841 to 1844. And under the direction of the Royal geographical society from 1835 to 1839. By sir Robert H. Schomburgk. Revised and corrected to the present time by Catheart Chalmers, crown surveyor of the colony. And James Gay Sawkins, director of the geological survey of the West Indies and British Guiana. With additions by Charles B. Brown. Engraved under the superintendence of William Walker, 1875. 61 x 52 inches. [London, Stanford, 1875].

NOTE.—Known as the Stanford map. Same map much reduced (16 x 11 inches) in Royal geographical society. Proceedings, 1880. v. 2. p. 528. L. C.

1876.

Mapa fisico y politico de los estados unidos de Venezuela segun el Gral A. Codazzi, con arreglo a la actual division territorial. Par M. Tejera. 4 sh. Paris, 1876. B. M.

1876.

Amérique méridionale. 16 x 12 inches.

[In Atlas universel de géographie. Nouvelle éd. fol. Bruxelles, Ph. Van der Maelen (1876). No. 17]. L. C.

1876.

A map of Dutch Guiana. Surinam. 6 x 16 inches.

[In Palgrave (W.G.). Dutch Guiana. 8°. London, Macmillan & co. 1876].
L. C.

1876.

Central America. (Southern part). Including the United States of Colombia. 12 x 17½ inches.

[Jones (Charles H.) Historical atlas of the world. fol. Chicago. Higgins, bro. & co. 1876].

Text: British Guiana, or Demerara, is the largest of the colonial divisions and comprises the western part of the country extending along the coast from the mouth of the Orinoco to the Corentyn, which separates it from Dutch Guiana. It has an area of 76,000 square miles.
L. C.

1877.

Amérique méridionale. Dressée par C. V. Morin. Paris, (1877). B. M.

1877.

Cours inférieur du Surinam. Par le capitaine G. P. H. Zimmermann, 1877. 11 x 5½ inches.

[In Société de géographie. Bulletin. 6e série. Aout 1880. 8°. Paris, 1880, v. 20].

Note:—To accompany "La rivière de Suriname". Par G. P. H. Zimmermann, p. 22-23.
L. C.

1878.

Amérique du Sud. E. Andriveau. Goujou, éditeur. 2 sh. Paris, 1878.

B. M.

1878.

Spence (James Mudie). The land of Bolivar, or, war, peace and adventure in the republic of Venezuela. 2 v. xx, 323 pp. 6 pl. 3 maps. 1 plan; XII, 345 pp. 2 pl. 1 diag. map. 8°. London, 1878.

L. C.

1878.

Venezuela zur darstellung der gegenwärtigen staateneintheilung. Nach der karte von M. Tejera, 1876. 9½ x 12 inches. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1878.

[In Petermann (A.) Mittheilungen. 4. Gothe, J. Perthes, 1878. v. 12. pl. 2].
L. C.

1878-80.

Itinéraires du dr. Crevaux dans l'Amérique Equatoriale 1878-1879. [And] Régions des différents curare au nord des Amazones par le dr. Crevaux 1880. 7 x 6½ inches.

[In Société de géographie. Bulletin 6e série. Mai 1880. 8°. Paris, 1880. v. 19].
NOTE.—To accompany the article entitled "De Cayenne aux Andes par l'Aya-pock". &c. Par dr. J. Crevaux, pp. 355-416].
L. C.

1880.

Mapa histórico-geografico de la A. del Sur. Construido * * * segun documentos oficiales * * * par el ingeniero P. Brochet e hijo. (With side-plans of the principal cities, &c.) 2 sh. Paris, 1880.

B. M.

1882.

British Guiana. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Colonial (The) office list for 1882. Compiled by Edward Fairfield. 8°. London, 1882. 21st publication, p. 25].

NOTE.—The list for 1895 has the same map with additional information. The text for 1882 states this colony is a portion of South American continent extending from east to west about two hundred miles. The list for 1895, "this colony is a portion of the South American continent, extending from east to west about 300 miles." L. C.

1882.

Guianas. (The)

[In Stanford's compendium of geography and travel. Central America, the West Indies and South America. Edited by H. W. Bates. 12°. London, E. Stanford, 1882. p. 437].

Text: British Guiana comprising the whole basin of the Essequibo, besides that of the Demerara and Berbice rivers, and the left bank of the Corentyne. L. C.

1883.

Reduction map of British Guiana. Compiled from the surveys executed under her majesty's commission, &c. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. London, K. Paul, Trench & co.

[In Im Thurn (Everard F.) Among the indians of Guiana. 8°. London, K. Paul & co. 1833, at end]. L. C.

NOTE.—Same as the large Stanford map of 1875 and the one in Royal geographical society. Proceedings. Aug. 1880, v. 2. No. 8.

1884.

Amérique du Sud, publiée par E. Andriveau. Goujon. Paris, 1884.

Dufosse's Amér. 6e série

1884.

Map fisico y politico de loss ee. uu. de Venezuela. 19×36 inches.

[In Venezuela. Ministry of fomento. Statistical annuary of the united states of Venezuela. fol. Caracas. 1884. on back of text]. L. C.

1884.

South America, Brazil, &c. six sheets.

[In Lett's popular atlas. fol. New York, M. G. Baldwin, 1884. No. 24-29].

L. C.

NOTE.—Sheet no. 1. British Guiana.

1884.

Stid-Amerika in 6 blättern. Im maasstab von 1:7,500,000. Entworfen von A. Petermann, bearbeitet von H. Habenicht und O. Koffmahn.

[In Stieler (Adolf). Hand-atlas. fol. Gotha, J., Perthes, 1884].

L. C.

1884.

South America. Part of British Guiana. Illustrating the explorations of Henry Whitely. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Royal geographical society. Proceedings. Aug. 1884. 8°. London, 1884. v. 6. No. 8].

NOTE.—To accompany the article "Explorations in the neighborhood of Mounts Roraima and Kukenam in British Guiana". By Henry Whitely, page 453-463].

L. C.

1885.

South America. (Northern sheet). 14 x 23.

[In Bradley's atlas of the world. fol. Phila. W. M. Bradley & bro. 1885. map 74]. L. C.

1885.

Part of British Guiana showing the route explored by M. Everard Im Thurn to Mt. Roraima 1885. (And) Roraima and Kukenmam mts. and the surrounding country. Surveyed by mr. H. J. Perkins under the direction of mr. Edward im Thurn 1885. Published for the Proceedings of the Royal geographical society, 1885. 8 x 16 inches.

[In Royal (The) agriculture and commercial society of British Guiana. Timchri: being the journal. 8°. Demerara, 1885. Dec. 1885. v. 4. pt. 2, p. 257].

NOTE.—To illustrate an article called Roraima, by the editor E. T. Im Thurn. Reprinted from "The Scottish geographical magazine". Also found to accompany "Notes on a journey to Mount Roraima, British Guiana, by H. I. Perkins", in Royal geographical society. Proceedings. Aug. 1885. v. 7, No. 8. p. 560

L. C.

1886-1888.

South America. British Guiana. Georgetown and mouths of Demerara & Essequibo rivers. Surveyed by commander C. F. Oldham & lieut. A. Havergal, r. n. Assisted by lieut. C. V. Smith & sub-lieut. H. W. Helby, r. n.—1886-7. 25½ x 39 inches. London, admiralty, 1888.

[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 533].

1887.

Mapa de la parte oriental de Venezuela para mostrar las invasiones realizadas por el gobierno Britanico en el territorio de la republica 1887. Dibujado p. Jesus Munox Tebar. Publicado de orden del ilustre americano general Guzman Blanco. 18 x 12½ inches.

[In Venezuela. Latest correspondence on the question of limits of Guiana. fol. Caracas, 1887].

NOTE.—Same map published in "Correspondence between the Venezuelan government and H. B. M.'s government 1887" and in President Cleveland's message, 1888.

L. C.

1887.

Overzichtkaart van Guiana naar de kaart van Stieler's Hand-atlas en met raadpleging der kaarten van sir Robert Schomburgk. Samengesteld door P. M. Netscher. 1887. 10½ x 16¼ inches.

[In Netscher (Pieter Marinus). Geschiedenis van de kolonien Essequibo, Demerary en Berbice. 8°. 's Gravenhage, M. Nijhoff, 1888 at end]. L. C.

1888.

Sketch map of the territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. By C. Alexander Harris of the C. O. April 19 1888. 16 x 9½ inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament-Venezuela. No 1. (1896). Documents and correspondence relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. fol. London, 1896. p. 413]. L. C.

1889.

Kaart van Guiana Engelsch, Nederlandsch en Fransch. Naar de beste en eigen opneming in 1888 geteekend door W. L. Loth. Amst. 1889. With plans of Peramaribo, Georgetown & Cayenne.

Muller cat. 1894.

1889.

Mapa fisico y politico de los ee, uu, de Venezuela. Copy of the map published in the statistical annuary of 1889. 10½ x 13 inches.

[In Chicago exhibition. The united states of Venezuela in 1893. 8°. New York, 1893]. L. C.

1889.

Etats-Unis de Venezuela. Carte administrative, routiére, agricole et minière. Par F. Bianconi. Extraite de la collection des Études générales et géographiques éditée par la librairie Chaix. 14 x 16 inches.

[In Notice politique, statistique, commerciale, etc. sur les Etats-Unis du Venezuela. 12°. Paris, P. Dupont, 1889].

NOTE.—Running title: "Statistical annuary of the United States of Venezuela". State dept. libr.

1890.

Guyanes territoire contesté entre la France and la Hollande. 8 x 4½ inches.

[In Société Languedocienne de géographie. Bulletin. 8°. Montpellier, 1890. v. 13. 1890].

NOTE.—To accompany article "Contestation Franco Hollandaise dans les Guyanes. Par L. Fernand Viala, page 183. L. C.

1890.

Mapa demostrativo de las diversas lineas de limites propuestas par Venezuela e Inglaterra y en el cual se ve tambien la varacion hecha por esta a la caprichosa linea de Schomburgk 1890. Dibujado por Juan Monserratte, ingeniero. 25 x 23½ inches. Caracas, imp. y lit. del gob. nacional, 1890.

[In Rosales (Manuel Landaeta). Gran recopilacion geografica estadistica e historica de Venezuela. obl. fol. Caracas, imprenta Bolovar, 1889, v. 2]. L. C.

1890.

South America. Venezuela, &c. Chili, &c. Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay & Guayana. 4 sheets.

[In Scribner-Black (The) Atlas of the world. fol. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1890. No. 48-51]. L. C.

1890.

Stanford's library map of South America. New ed. 1890, roller. London, E. Stanford, 1890. B. A. R.

1890-96.

Mapa demostrativo de las diversas lineas de limites propuestas par Venezuela e Inglaterra y en el cual se ve tambien la varieacion hecha par esta a la caprichosa linea de Schomburgk 1890. Dibujado par Juan Monserratte. Rectificado en 1896. 25 x 23 inches.

[In Venezuela. Memoria que presenta el ministro de relaciones interiores al congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela en 1896. fol. Caracas, 1896].

L. C.

1891.

Rand, McNally & co.'s indexed atlas of the world. Map of South America. 26 x 19. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1891.

L. C.

1891.

Rand, McNally & co.'s indexed atlas of the world. Map of Colombia and Venezuela. 19 x 26. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1891.

L. C.

1891.

Rand, McNally & co.'s indexed atlas of the world. Map of Brazil and Guiana. 26 x 19 inches. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1891.

L. C.

1892.

Amérique du Sud. 2 sheets.

[In Schrader (F.) and others. Atlas de géographie moderne. fol. Paris, Hachette & Cie, 1892. Carte 63-64].

L. C.

1892.

Map of Venezuela. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Bureau of the American republics. Venezuela. 8°. Washington, 1892. Bulletin, No. 34].

L. C.

1893.

Map of British Guiana.

[In Rodney (James). Handbook of British Guiana. 12°. Georgetown, B. G. published by the committee, 1893].

State dept. libr.

1895.

Stanford's map of Guiana and Venezuela, showing the territorial claims of Britain and Venezuela, France and Brazil. Scale of map 83.25 miles: 1 inch. 18 x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. London, E. Stanford, 1895.

L. C.

1895.

Map of a portion of Venezuela and British Guiana, showing the advance of english claims on Venezuelan territory. Compiled & drawn by T. Heyward Gignilliat, 1895. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Washington, the Norris Peters co. [1895].

L. C.

1895.

Part of British Guiana and Venezuela, Scale 1: 1,500,000 (27.67 miles: 1 in.)

[In Royal (The) geographical society. Journal, April, 1895. 8°. London, 1895. v. 5. no. 4].

NOTE.—Map to accompany. Four months of travel in British Guiana. By George Dixon. The following maps have been used in the compilation: Admiralty chart, No. 1801; sir R. H. Schomburgk's map of British Guiana, Codazzi's Mapa fisico-politico de Venezuela; Bianconi's Carte de Venezuela.

L. C.

1896.

W. & A. K. Johnston's map to illustrate the Venezuelan question. 1896.
18 x 15 inches. Edinburg & London, lith. by W. & A. K. Johnston,
[1896]. L. C.

1896.

Special map of British Guiana illustrating the Venezuela-Guiana bound-
ary dispute 1895-6. $18\frac{1}{4}$ x 17 inches. London, Geo. Phillip & son,
[1896]. L. C.

1896.

Sketch map of British Guiana. Scale 1: 10,000,000.

[In Royal geographical society. The geographical Journal. Jan. 1896. 8°. London, 1896. v. 7. no. 1. p. 100]. L. C.

1896.

Map of British Guiana. Showing Schomburgk boundary.

[In Colonial (The) office list for 1896. 8°. London, Harrison & sons. 1896].

NOTE.—First map of British Guiana published in the list for 1877. This map was somewhat changed in the list for 1887 and 1888. First list published in 1862. L. C.

1896.

The Guiana-Venezuela boundary. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[In Geographical club of Philadelphia. Bulletin. May, 1896. 8°. Philadelphia, 1896 at end].

NOTE.—This Bulletin contains two articles, "Venezuela's territorial claims", by Joseph B. Austin; "Notes on the Schomburgk line and the Guyana boundary". By Angelo Heilprin. L. C.

1896.

Carta corografica de las regiones del Esequibo, Cuyuni y Amacuro 1896.
Arreglada y dirigida por Manuel Cipriano Pérez. 20 x 27 inches.

[In Venezuela. Memoria que presenta el ministro de relaciones interiores al congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela en 1896. fol. Caracas, 1896]. L. C.

1896.

Map illustrating the Venezuelan boundary question; by Rowland Rugg.
1896. 14 x 19 inches.

[In Rugg (Rowland). Anglo-American boundary question. 8°. London, F. Groom & co. 1896. Whitehall press series]. L. C.

1896.

Map of part of Guiana. Scale 1013760 or 1 inch to 16 miles. $24\frac{1}{2}$ x 27 inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Venezuela. No. 3. (1896). Further documents relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. fol. London, 1896]. L. C.

1896.

Venezuela. No. 1. (1896). Appendix No. 111. Maps to accompany documents and correspondence relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. Presented to both houses of

parliament by command of her majesty, March, 1896. 1 pl. 9 maps. fol. London, Harrison & sons, [1896].

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3. Extract from official map of [English] committee of trade and plantations	1733
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5. Sketch map by dutch director-general	1749
6. Thompson's chart of the Coast of Guiana, &c	1783
7. Inset of Bouchenroeder's Map of the colony of Essequibo and Demerara	1798
8. De Pons' "Carte de la capitainerie générale de Caracas"	1804
9. Map prepared to illustrate various lines referred to in the correspondence.	

1896.

Sketch map of part of Guiana. 12 x 10½ inches.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Venezuela. No.1. (1896). Documents and correspondence relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. fol. London, 1896]. L. C.

1897.

Maps of the Orinoco-Essequibo region, South America. Compiled for the commission appointed by the president of the United States to "investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana". 3p.l. 76 maps. fol. Washington, 1897.

NOTE.—Volume four of the Report.

L. C.

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8. European occupation in 1674.
9. European occupation in 1703.
10. European occupation in 1724.
11. European occupation in 1756.
12. European occupation in 1773.
13. European occupation in 1796.
14. European occupation in 1803 (1814).
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16. Mercator. Map of the world, 1538.
17. Orontius Finaeus. Map of the world, 1566.
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19. Martyr. Map of the New World, 1587.
20. Ortelius. Map of America, 1587.
21. Raleigh. Chart of Guiana, [1595?]
22. Speed. Map of America, 1626.
23. De Bry. Map of Guiana, 1599.
24. De Laet. Map of Guiana, 1630.

25. Blaeuw. Map of Guiana, 1635.
26. Blaeuw. Map of Guiana, 1667.
27. Blaeuw. Map of Guiana, 1640.
28. Blaeuw. Map of Guiana. No date.
29. Sanson. Part of his map of South America, 1650.
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67. Siraut-Destouches? Essequibo, [1780?]
68. Chollet. Coast region of the Essequibo Colony, 1791 or earlier.
69. Chollet. The Pomeroon coast region, 1794.
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1897. Volume 4. Appendix atlas. 2 p. 1. 91 maps. fol. Baltimore, A. Hoen & co. 1898.

CONTENTS.

NOTE.—This atlas contains 78 maps. They are not numbered consecutively, the numbers 2, 3, and 5 to 15, inclusive, being omitted. This omission was made in order that those maps which appear in both the U. S. Commission Atlas and in this Atlas might bear same numbers. Thirteen maps in the U. S. Commission Atlas (numbers 2, 3, and 5 to 15) do *not* appear in this Atlas. Fifteen other maps here numbered 77 to 91 inclusive, appear here, but *not* in the U. S. Commission Atlas.

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 British Guiana Geographical map. Sheet 2.
 British Guiana Geographical map. Shewing Savannah, Forest and River Basins.
 British Guiana Geographical map. Shewing Boundaries to illustrate Diplomatic Correspondence.
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- Schomburgk, Sir Robert Herman. Sketch Map of River Takutu, 1842.

XXII.—A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ALABAMA.

By THOMAS McADORY OWEN, A. M., LL. B.,
CARROLLTON, ALABAMA.

ABBREVIATIONS.

P. and pp.—Page and pages.

Ill.—Illustrated.

L. and ll.—Leaf and leaves.

P. l.—Preliminary leaves.

T., t. p., and n. t. p.—Title, title page, and no title page.

N. p., n. d.—No place, no date.

1 l.—A leaf printed on one side only and unnumbered.

[1].—An unnumbered page, always verso of a numbered page.

[2].—Two unnumbered pages, i. e., a leaf printed on both sides, neither numbered.

Brackets ([]) indicate words supplied in the title.

The following words, placed after a title or note, indicate the library where a copy of the particular work has been seen and examined by the compiler, viz :

Congress.—Library of Congress.

Smithsonian.—Library of Smithsonian Institution.

Surgeon-General.—Library of Surgeon-General.

Bureau of Education.—Library of Bureau of Education.

University.—Library of University of Alabama.

Supreme Court.—Library of Supreme Court of Alabama.

Johns Hopkins University.—Library of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Peabody.—Peabody Library, Baltimore.

Curry.—Library of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C.

Hammer.—Library of Dr. George W. Hammer, Washington.

Owen.—Library of Thomas McAdory Owen, the compiler, Carrollton, Alabama.

PREFACE.

The work here presented is an attempt in the widest sense at a complete State bibliography. An effort has been made to give the titles, arranged alphabetically by authors, of all known publications, whether books, pamphlets, newspaper and magazine sketches where of apparent value, articles printed in the transactions of societies; publications of societies, official documents, maps, etc. It therefore embraces not only the historical and biographical works relating to the State, its institutions, and its public men, but it includes as well the intellectual product of the literary and business life of the State. And yet it is by no means exhaustive, and of many omissions the compiler is aware.

Many difficulties have attended the satisfactory preparation of the work. The absence of any approximately complete collection of the material included in the scope of the bibliography has made the compilation slow, tedious, and after all incomplete. The principal sources consulted are the following: The library of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; the library of the Supreme Court of Alabama, Montgomery; the Johns Hopkins University and the Peabody libraries, Baltimore; the libraries of Congress, the Surgeon-General's Office, the Bureau of Education, and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; and the private libraries of Dr. Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry, and Dr. George W. Hamner, Washington. Titles found and examined in these collections are so indicated.

Acknowledgment is made with pleasure to the many persons who have rendered assistance in the work. Special thanks are due Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., for encouragement and sympathetic suggestions; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Washington, for advice and the use of his unrivaled collection of pamphlets; Dr. George W. Hamner, Washington, for the use of his extensive library of rare and early Southern and Indian books; Dr. Eugene Allen

Smith, State Geologist, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, for assistance in presenting geological titles; and to the obliging officials of the above libraries. The following have in various ways rendered assistance: Dr. W. S. Wyman and Prof. T. W. Palmer, University of Alabama; Dr. P. H. Mell, Auburn, Ala.; A. E. Caffee, Esq., Montgomery; Peter Joe Hamilton, Esq., Mobile; and T. L. Cole, Esq., Washington. Public acknowledgement also may not improperly be made to my wife, who has unselfishly and cheerfully assisted in copying, as well as in the reading and correction of proof. Mr. A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution, Assistant Secretary of the American Historical Association, has rendered many courtesies connected with the publication of the work, for which thanks are here rendered.

THOMAS MCADORY OWEN.

CARROLLTON, PICKENS COUNTY, ALA.,

April 12, 1898.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ALABAMA.

By THOMAS M. OWEN.

(For Additions and Corrections see APPENDIX.)

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In the *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*, April 22, 1892.

Located at Cullman, Ala.

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the | Chevalier de la Salle | and his companions, | in their explorations
of the | prairies, forests, lakes, and rivers of the new world. | And their
interviews with the savage tribes, | two hundred years ago. | By |
John S. C. Abbott. | New York: | Dodd, Mead & Company, | publish-
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12mo. pp. 384.

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Those Nations adjoining to the Mississippi [*sic*], east and | west
Florida, Georgia, South and | North Carolina, and Virginia: | contain-
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Civil Customs, Laws, Form of Government, Punishments, Conduct
in | War and Domestic Life, their Habits, Diet, Agriculture, Manu- |
factures, Diseases and Method of Cure, and other Particulars, suffi- |
cient to render it | a | complete Indian system. | With | Observations
on former Historians, the Conduct of our Colony | Governors, Super-
intendents, Missionaries, &c. | Also | an appendix, | containing | A
Description of the Floridas, and the Mississippi [*sic*] Lands, with
their Produc- | tions—The Benefits of colonising Georgiana, and civil-
izing the Indians— | And the way to make all the Colonies more
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"Indian trader and author, lived in the 18th century. He resided among the Indians (principally the Chickasaws and Cherokees) from 1735 to 1775, and in the latter year published his 'History of the American Indians.' In this he attempted to trace the descent of the Indians from the Jews, basing his assumption upon supposed resemblances between the customs of the two races. . . . Unsatisfactory as are his vocabularies of Indian dialects, they are the most valuable part of his writings."—Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. i, p. 10.

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ALLIANCE. The | Kolbiad of Alliance. | Charley at the dance, | or | an Alliance romance. | A poem in six cantos.—By Long Greene, | Poet. | Price 25 cents. | [1890.]

8vo. Cover title, 1 leaf. pp. 55.

A bit of poetic pleasantry, relating to the political campaign of 1890 in Alabama.

Copies seen: Owen.

ALMANAC. No. 10. | Kellogg & Co.'s | Alabama almanac, | for the year | 1840: | [Design]. | Being bissextile or leap year, and until July 4th, the sixty-fourth of | American independence. | Adapted to the latitude and meridian of | Mobile. | North latitude 30 43', longitude 88 21 west from Greenwich. | By David Young, Philom. | Mobile. | Published by J. S. Kellogg & Co., | Booksellers and stationers, 28 Dauphin street. | And sold by most of the merchants in the country. | 1840. |

12mo. pp. 47.

No earlier or later copies seen.

Alabama almanacs were published in the twenties.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The gardener's calendar | for | Alabama, | South Carolina, Georgia, | and | North Carolina. | [Statement of contents, 8 lines.] | Published by Robert Squib.—1787. | Second edition by a lady of Alabama, with | alterations and improvements.—1842. | Mobile, Alabama: | published by S. W. Allen. | 1843. |

12mo. pp. 108.

Instructions for gardening, with directions as to all plants, soils, etc.

Copies seen: Owen.

ALMANAC. The | Alabama | and | Mississippi | Almanac, | for the year of our Lord | 1856, | being bissextile, or leap year, | [etc., 5 lines]. | Mobile, Ala. | Published and sold by | Strickland & Co. | No. 28 Dauphin street. | Strickland & Co., printers. | 12mo. pp.[47].

— J. B. Clark's | Alabama | almanac, | for the year of our Lord, | 1863, | being the third after leap year | and third of Southern independence. | Containing much valuable information. | Selma: | J. B. Clark, bookseller and stationer. | 1863. | 8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 56. 1 l. A condensed history of the State, pp. 17-34. *Copies seen*: Owen.

— Confederate States | almanac. | For the year of our Lord | 1864. | Being bissextile, or leap year, and the 4th year | of the independence of the Confederate | States of America.—Calculations made at | University of Alabama. | Published for the trade by | Burke, Boykin & Co., | Macon, Ga. | S. H. Goetzel, | Mobile, Ala. | 16mo. pp. 20. 4 pp. advertisements. Contains several items in reference to the Confederate States government, with lists of battles. *Copies seen*: Hamner.

— Alabama educational almanac, 1872. Montgomery, J. White, 1872. 8vo. pp. 20. There is another edition, 12mo., pp. 35. Titles from card catalogue of Congressional Library.

— White, Evans & Cogswell's Alabama almanac. 1875. [Charleston, S. C.] 8vo. pp. [29]. *Copies seen*: Owen.

AMERICAN (THE) PRESENT. The American Present, a journal of to-day, devoted to Southern literature, art, history and romance. 8vo. Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1891, pp. 150. No. 2, June 1891, pp. 104. *Illustrated*. Edited by Tom L. Cannon, at Sheffield, Ala. No others issued. The typographical work is very poor. Some of the papers are interesting, but none are prepared after a high standard. For special articles, *see* DuBose, J. W.; Watts, Thomas H.; Wheeler, Joseph. *Copies seen*: Owen.

AMERICAN SHIPPING AND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE. Proceedings | of the | Gulf coast convention | A. S. & I. L. | Birmingham, Alabama, | November 8, 9, 10, 1887. | [Design of ship.] | The South demands American shipping. | Birmingham, Ala.: the Herald Company, printers and binders. | 1887. | 8vo. pp. [85]. *Copies seen*: Owen.

AMES, S., M. D. Some account of an epidemic, cerebro-spinal meningitis, which prevailed in Montgomery, Ala., in the winter and spring of 1848.

In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 1848, vol. v, pp. 295-331.

—, and BOLING, W. M., M. D. Report on diseases of Montgomery, and vicinity, in 1848.

In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 1849, vol. vi, 1 table folded opp. p. 360.

Made in accordance with an appointment as committee for that purpose by *Alabama State Medical Association*, March 8 9, 1848.

ANDERSON AND TAYLOR, *Compilers*. Register | of | superintendents, boards of trustees, | professors, and teachers | of the | educational institutions | in the | State of Alabama. | 1886. | Compiled and published by | Anderson & Taylor, | Birmingham, Alabama. | Caldwell Printing Works, Birmingham, Ala. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 65.

Copies seen: Owen.

ANDERSON, Rev. G. S. The sermon builder, | or | Anderson's | system of sermon structure, | a method revealing the inherent principles | which properly belong to all | discourse. | By Rev. G. S. Anderson. | [Quotation, 5 lines.] | Louisville, Ky.: | Baptist Book Concern. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 102. 11. *Portrait* of author.

Originally delivered as a series of lectures before the Baptist Theological Institute, East Lake, Ala., in 1890 and 1891.

Copies seen: Congress.

ANDERSON, Rev. N. L. A history of the organization and growth of the Central Presbyterian Church, 1891-1897.

In Davis's *Golden Anniversary First Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, Ala.*, pp. 43-49.

ANDERSON, RUFUS (1796-1880), *Author*. Memoir | of | Catharine Brown, | a | Christian Indian | of the | Cherokee Nation. | By Rufus Anderson, A. M. | assistant secretary of the American Board of Commissioners | for Foreign Missions. | Boston: | Samuel T. Armstrong, and Crocker and Brewster. | New York: John P. Haven. | 1825. |

16mo. pp. 180. 1 *illustration*.

Contains full account of Brown family.

Copies seen: Hamner.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. (of Mobile), *M. D.* The diseases of Mobile, for the year 1850.

In Fenner's (C. D.) *Southern Medical Reports*, 1850. New Orleans, 1851, vol. ii, pp. 307-314.

Read before the *Alabama State Medical Association*, Dec., 1850.

—, Wm. M. Bolling (of Montgomery), and Cain, D. J. (of Charleston), *Committee*. Report of the committee on the epidemics of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

In *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, 1852, vol. v, Alabama, pp. 368-433.

— The city of Mobile, | and the contiguous country about the | Gulf coast, | as a | winter resort | for | health and pleasure of invalids and others | from the North and Northwest. | By | William H. Anderson, M. D., | Professor [etc., 4 lines.] | Mobile: | Daily Register steam print. | 1881. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Edition of 1882, 8vo. pp. 17.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— The climate of Alabama, and its adaptation to health and comfort.

In Berney's *Hand Book of Alabama* (1st ed.), pp. 284-294.

— Climate and health of Alabama.

Ibid. (2d ed.) pp. 495-502.

— Sketch of.

In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 136-143.

Contains short bibliography.

ANDREWS, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (1829-), *Brig. Gen., U. S. A.* History | of the | campaign of Mobile; | including the cooperative operations | of | Gen. Wilson's cavalry in Alabama. | By | Brevet Major-General C. C. Andrews, | late commanding the Second Division, Thirtieth Army Corps, U. S. Vols. | With maps and illustrations. | New York: | D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway. | London: Triebner & Co. | 1867. |

8vo. pp.—. *Portrait of Maj.-Gen. F. R. S. Canby; 10 maps and illustrations.*

Fullest general account of the civil war in Alabama from the Northern side.

Copies seen: Peabody, Hamner.

— Report of the military services of C. C. Andrews, furnished at the request of the Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. Army, dated April 10, 1872. n. p. n. d.

12mo. pp. 21. No title page.

Operations in Alabama, pp. 17-20.

Copies seen: Owen.

ANDREWS, D. W. (1801-), *Baptist clergyman.* The | history of David, | or | The preacher's looking glass, | together with a short history of the rise | of the | North River Association. | By Eld. D. W. Andrews. | Price, fifty cents. | Tuscaloosa, Ala.: | Gazette book and job print. | 1885. |

8vo. pp. 74.

A mixture of personal experience and local Baptist Church history in west Alabama.

Copies seen: Owen.

ANDREWS INSTITUTE. [Circular announcements. 1876-78.]

8vo.

For 1876-77. pp. [4].

For 1877-78. [4.]

Located in Dekalb County, Ala.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

ANNISTON. Facts about | Anniston, Ala. | n. p. [1890.]

Oblong 12mo. Ill. cover. pp. 19.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The charter | and | ordinances | of the | city of Anniston, Alabama. | Revised January 1, 1894. | Anniston, Ala.: | C. L. Sweets, book and job printer, | 1894. |

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 141.

"Topical Index" on inside of cover.

Copies seen: Supreme Court.

— City Directory | of Anniston, Oxauna, and Oxford, [1896.] | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 145.

Prepared by the Maloney Directory Co. All in one alphabet.

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION. Proceedings of the adjourned meeting at Cahawba. Selma, Ala. 1830.

8vo. pp.—.

— Proceedings and address at the meeting in Tuscaloosa Co. Tuscaloosa. 1830.

8vo. pp.—.

Each of the foregoing titles from Sabin: No. 556.

ANTI-SLAVERY. An inquiry | into the | nature and results | of the | anti-slavery agitation. | with a view at the | prospect before us. | By a citizen of Alabama. | Part I. | Mobile: | printed by Dade, Thompson & Co. | 1851. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 50.

APPLETON & Co., D. *Publishers.* Appleton's | illustrated | hand-book of American travel. | Part II. | The Southern and Western States, and the | Territories. | [Illustration.] | New York. | D. Appleton & Co., | [etc., 1 line.] | London: Trübner & Co. | [1857.]

12mo. pp. 405. *Maps; illustrations.*

Alabama, pp. 285-290.

Copies seen: Hammer.

ARNOLD, JAMES M., *Lawyer.* Sketch of James T. Harrison, of Columbus, Miss.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sept. 1879, vol. 2; pp. 432-436.

ASHLAND HIGH SCHOOL. Annual | announcement | Ashland High School, | Ashland, Ala. | 1889-90 [1890-91]. | [etc., 4 lines.] | Talladega, Ala.: | Press of Our Mountain Home. | 1889 [-1890.] |

8vo.

For 1889-90. pp. 8.

For 1890-91. pp. 16.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

ASHLEY, WILLIAM ADAM (1822-1870). Remarks | of | Mr. Ashley, of Conecuh, | in the Senate of Alabama, Jan. 16, 1854, | upon the | resolution of Mr. Webb, | proposing to recommit the bill reported by committee on | Congressional apportionment and substitute of- | fered by Mr. Blake, (both on the white | basis,) to the committee, with | instructions to report | a bill on the | constitutional, or federal basis. | Montgomery: | printed at the "Alabama Journal" job office. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 12.

Copies seen: Curry.

ATHENS FEMALE COLLEGE. Annual catalogue | of the | Athens Female College, | Athens, Alabama. | [Cut of college building.] | For collegiate year ending June 8, 1887 [-1890-91.] | Chartered 1843. | Rev. M. G. Williams, president. |

8vo.

For year ending June 8, 1887. pp. 27.

48th year, 1890-91. pp. 32.

Each contains roll of Alumnae.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

ATKINSON, GEORGE F. Sketch of Nicholas Marcellus Hentz.

In *Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, 1887, vol. iv, pt. 1, pp. 13-16.

Contains bibliography.

ATKINSON, W. D. A compilation | of the | laws of Alabama, | (and other States having statutes similar to this,) | on | administrators and executors, | guardians and trustees, | descents and distribution, | devises and legacies, | probate of wills, | widow's dower; | homestead of widows and minors, | suits by personal representatives, | suits against personal representatives; | settlement of administrations, | estates of decedents generally, | persons non compos mentis, | apprentices and minors. | To which is added, the jurisdiction of courts of Probate and

Chancery [etc. 6 lines.] | By | W. D. Atkinson, esq., | of the Evergreen (Ala.) Bar. | Montgomery, Ala. : | The Brown printing Co., State printers and binders. | 1890. |

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 682.

Copies seen: Congress; Owen.

ATTALLA. SKETCH OF.

In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 500-501.

— Auction sale | of town lots, | at Attalla, Alabama. | Terms of sale [etc. 11 lines.] | Issued by the | Attalla Iron and Steel Co. | Attalla, Ala., | April 15th, 1890. | M. F. Dunn & Bro., printers, 70 Camp street, N. O. |

8vo. pp. 9 [1].

Copies seen: Owen.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. [Communication of Attorney-General, Joshua Morse, Nov. 5, 1869, to the Governor, in relation to reports required to be made by the several circuit solicitors.]

In *Documents accompanying governor's annual message, 1869*, p. 70.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Biennial Reports, 1882-1896. Montgomery, 1884-1896.

8vo.

Report of Henry C. Tompkins, attorney-general, 1882-1884. pp. 239.

Report of Thomas N. McClellan, 1886. pp. 276.

Report of Thomas N. McClellan, 1888. pp. 304.

Report of W. L. Martin, 1890. pp. 404.

Report of W. L. Martin, 1892. pp. 374.

Report of W. L. Martin, 1894. pp. 120.

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Copies seen: Owen.

AUDITOR, THE STATE. Reports, 1844-1896. Tuscaloosa, 1845. Montgomery, 1849-1896.

8vo.

The office of *Comptroller of Public Accounts* was created by the constitution of 1819, to be filled by an annual election by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. The constitutions of 1861 and 1865 provided for a biennial election. The reconstruction constitution, 1868, changed the name of the office to *Auditor*, and provided for an election by the people for a term of four years. The only change made by the present constitution, 1875, is in limiting the term to two years.

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ANNUAL.

Report of J. C. Van Dyke for year ending Nov. 27, 1845, to general assembly. Tuscaloosa, 1845. pp. 8, 1 l.

Edition, 233 copies.

BIENNIAL.

Abstract of report of Joel Riggs, Nov. 27, 1847, to Nov. 1, 1849, to second biennial session of the general assembly. Montgomery, 1849. pp. 43.

House Doc. No. 5; edition, 7,500.

Report of Joel Riggs, 1850-1851, ending Nov., 1851, to third biennial session of the general assembly. pp. 52.

House Doc. No. 5; edition, 2,500.

Abstract of report, 1850-1851. pp. 72.

Substantially same as preceding title.

Report of Joel Riggs, Nov. 1, 1851 to Sept. 30, 1853, to fourth biennial session of the general assembly. pp. 192.

House edition, 5,000 copies.

Report of Joel Riggs, 1854-1855, to fifth biennial session of the general assembly. pp. 15.

Senate edition, 1,000 copies; House edition, 5,000 copies.

Report of Wm. J. Greene, 1856-1857, to sixth biennial session of the general assembly. pp. 48, 5 l.

Senate edition, 3,300 copies.

Report of Wm. J. Greene, 1858-1859, to seventh biennial session of the general assembly. pp. 77, 2 l.

Report of Wm. J. Greene for two years ending Sept. 30, 1861, to eighth biennial session of the general assembly. pp. 96.

ANNUAL.

Report [3d annual] of Wm. J. Greene, for year ending September 30, 1864, to fourth annual session of the general assembly. pp. 57, 1 l.

Report of M. A. Chisholm, Comp. of Pub. Acc. of the Provisional Government of Alabama, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, to the general assembly. pp. 30.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

AUDITOR.

ANNUAL.

Special report of R. M. Reynolds to committee of ways and means of the general assembly, Nov. 10, 1868. pp. 8.

Report of R. M. Reynolds, for year ending Sept. 30, 1869, to the governor. pp. 103, lxx.

Report of R. M. Reynolds, Sept. 30, 1870. pp. 87, xliii.

Report of R. M. Reynolds, Sept. 30, 1871. pp. 121, xlv.

Report of R. M. Reynolds, Sept. 30, 1872. pp. 123, li.

Report of R. T. Smith, Sept. 30, 1873. pp. 183 [1].

Report of R. T. Smith, Sept. 30, 1874. pp. 151, xxxvi.

Report of R. T. Smith, Sept. 30, 1875. pp. 127, lxxx.

Report of R. T. Smith, Sept. 30, 1876. pp. 123, xcvi.

Report of Willis Brewer, Sept. 30, 1877. pp. 147, xliii.

Report of Willis Brewer, Sept. 30, 1878. pp. 127, lxxvi.

Report of Willis Brewer, Sept. 30, 1879. pp. 131, lxxii.

Report of Willis Brewer, Sept. 30, 1880. pp. 129, lxxxiii.

Report of J. M. Carmichael, Sept. 30, 1881. pp. 133, lxxxiv.

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Report of J. M. Carmichael, Sept. 30, 1883. pp. 129, cxxviii.

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Report of Malcolm C. Burke, Sept. 30, 1885. pp. 151, clxii.

Report of Malcolm C. Burke, Sept. 30, 1886. pp. 179, clxxiv. Index, pp. 355-363.

Report of Malcolm C. Burke, Sept. 30, 1887-1888. pp. xxii, 492.

Report of Cyrus D. Hogue, Sept. 30, 1889. pp. 229, ccii.

Report of Cyrus D. Hogue, Sept. 30, 1890. pp. 219, cclxx.

Report of Cyrus D. Hogue, Sept. 30, 1891. pp. 231, cclviii.

Report of John Purifoy, Sept. 30, 1892. pp. 271, ccliii.

Report of John Purifoy, Sept. 30, 1893. pp. 317, xlvi, CCXI.

Report of John Purifoy, Sept. 30, 1894. pp. 339, cexv, 12.

Report of John Purifoy, Sept. 30, 1895. pp. 447, 1 l.

Report of John Purifoy, Sept. 30, 1896. pp. —.

Report of W. S. White, Sept. 30, 1897. pp. 476, 1 l.

Copies seen: Owen.

AUBURN. History of.

In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 143-150.

AUSTILL, HURIEOSCO (1841—), *Lawyer, Ala. Chancellor*. Dauphin Island, | a seaport for the exportation | of coal, iron and grain. | Published by the | Dauphin Island Improvement Company. | Prepared by H. Austill. | Mobile: | Shields & Co., book and job printers. | 1885. |

8vo. pp. 20.

Copies seen: Owen.

B.

BABER, S. P. Sketch of Cleburne County.

In Culver's *Alabama's Resources*, pp. 138-139.

Statistical and descriptive.

BACHELOR'S (THE) BUTTON. The | Bachelor's Button: | a | monthly museum | of | Southern literature. | There is a divinity, they say, in odd numbers.—Falstaff. | Number V. | William R. Smith, | editor. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Ferguson & Eaton, | at the office of the "Flag of the Union." | 1837. |

8vo. Nos. 1-5. pp. 248.

The only copies of this publication that have been seen are number 2 and the above. As the cover of this copy of number 2 has been lost, the full title of the latter is given. Presumably the first issued was in December 1836, as number 2 is dated January 1837. The numbering of the pages in numbers 1 and 2 is separate, 64 in each. Number 5 shows continuous paging from number 1. The first four numbers were published in Mobile, and were probably regular monthly issues. Number 5 was published in Tuscaloosa, "after a delay of some months." The announcement is made that the sixth number would appear December 1837; and that beginning with January 1838, a new venture, *The Southern Magazine*, would supersede it. It is not known that the latter venture ever materialized.

The Bachelor's Button was purely literary in its character, and contained numerous short stories, poems, and book reviews. It has the distinction of being the first periodical of the kind published in Alabama.

BACON, DELOS H. Sketch of Colbert County.

In Culver's *Alabama's Resources*, pp. 75-78.

Statistical and descriptive.

BAGBY, ARTHUR PENDLETON (1796-1858), *Lawyer, Gov. of Ala., U. S. Senator from Ala., U. S. Minister to Russia.* Speech | of | Hon. A. P. Bagby, of Alabama, | on the | bill making appropriations for | harbors and rivers. | Delivered | in the Senate of the United States, Friday, July 24, 1846. | Washington: | printed at the office of Blair and Rives. | 1846. |

8vo. pp. 7. Double columns.

Copies seen: Curry.

— To the public. Grantland & Mitchell, printers, Tuscaloosa. n. d.

Broadside: 18 x 20 in., 7 columns.

Consists of letter signed by A. P. Bagby in relation to an attack which he says has been made on him by John Gayle, jr., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

— The code of Alabama, 1852. (*See* Codes of Alabama.)

BAILEY SPRINGS. A | history and description | of the | Bailey Springs, | Lauderdale County, Ala., | with an account of | several remarkable cures | of | dropsy, dyspepsia, scrofula, and female diseases, | with certificates of and reference to | men of undoubted veracity all over the county. | Memphis: | Wm. M. Hutton [etc., 1 line.] | 1860. |

8vo. pp. 34.

Discovered in 1843 by Jonathan Bailey, who continued sole proprietor until his death in October 1857.

Dr. A. C. Farrar, Jackson, Miss., wrote and published a pamphlet account of the springs in 1854.

BAILEY SPRINGS UNIVERSITY. Second annual catalogue | of the | Bailey Springs University, | for young ladies. | For the year ending | Monday, June 11th, 1891. | Press of Cincinnati Litho. Co. | n. d.

8vo. pp. 36.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

BAILY, FRANCIS. Journal | of a | tour in unsettled parts | of North America | in 1796 & 1797. | By the late | Francis Baily, F. R. S., | President of the Royal Astronomical Society. | With a memoir of the author. | London: | Baily Brothers, royal exchange buildings.—MDCCCLVI. [1856.] |

8vo. pp. xii. 439.

The tour extended from Norfolk, Va., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and then West by way of Washington, Pittsburg, down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and thence by way of Natchez overland ("Departure across the Desert," he says), to Knoxville, Tenn. The latter portion is of much value to an early view of the territory soon (1798) erected into the Mississippi Territory, pp. 346-439.

Copies seen: Congress.

BAKER, ALPHEUS (1828-189-), *Brig. Gen., C. S. A., lawyer.* The Pope's jubilee. | Address | of | Gen. Alpheus Baker, | delivered at Montgomery, Alabama, June 3, 1877. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 16.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Sketch of E. C. Bullock.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 1878, vol. i, pp. 277-278.

BAKER, PAUL DE LACY, *M. D.* The annual oration, | by | Paul De Lacy Baker, M. D., of Eufaula, Ala. | Delivered before the | Medical Association of the State of Alabama, April, 1880. | Published by authority of the Association. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1880. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 16.

On Shall women be admitted into the medical profession?

Reprinted from the *Transactions, 1880, etc.*, pp. 191-206.

Copies seen: Owen.

BALDWIN, A. M. Should days of grace on commercial paper be abolished? In *Proceedings Alabama Bankers' Association, 1892*, pp. 8-10.

BALDWIN, JOSEPH G. (1811-1864), *Lawyer,—Judge Cal. Sup. Ct.* [Speech favoring resolutions to rescind the white basis in the formation of Congressional districts.]

8vo. pp. 16.

Referred to in Garrett's *Public Men of Alabama*, p. 358.

Delivered in the house of representatives of Alabama, 1843-44.

— The | flush times | of | Alabama and Mississippi. | A series of sketches. | By | Joseph G. Baldwin. | New York: | D. Appleton and Company, | 200 Broadway. | London: 16 Little Britain. | MDCCC.LIII. [1853.] |

12mo. pp. x. 330. *Illustrations.*

An edition from the same plates was issued in 1856, which is said on the title page to be the "Eleventh thousand."

Originally published in part in the *Southern Literary Messenger*.

"No other work with which he is acquainted, has been published in the United States designed to illustrate the periods, the characters, and the phases of society, some notion of which is attempted to be given in this volume."—*Preface.*

"A book replete with the richest anecdote and unsurpassed humor. In conversation he was the most entertaining man I ever knew, and his personal fascination made him the delight of every crowd he entered."—Reuben Davis' *Recollections of Mississippi*, etc.

Copies seen: Owen.

BALDWIN, JOSEPH G. (1811-1864), *Lawyer*,—*Judge Calif. Sup. Ct.* The | flush times | of | Alabama and Mississippi. | A series of sketches. | By | Joseph G. Baldwin. | Eleventh thousand. | San Francisco: | Bancroft-Whitney Co. | 1889.—

12mo. pp. x. 330. 1 illustration.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— Party leaders; | sketches | of | Thomas Jefferson, Alex'r Hamilton, | Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, | John Randolph, of Roanoke, | including | notices of many other distinguished American statesmen | By | Jo. G. Baldwin, | author [etc. 1 line]. | New York: | D. Appleton and Company, | 346 & 348 Broadway. | London: 16 Little Britain. | 1855. | 12mo. pp. 369.

An anonymous and appreciative review is found in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1855, vol. xi, n. s., pp. 235-252.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Sketch of. (*See* Wetmore, T. B.)

BALDWIN, THOMAS, AND THOMAS, J., *M. D.* A | new and complete | gazetteer | of the | United States; | giving a | full and comprehensive review | [-etc. 9 lines.] | By Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, *M. D.* | [Capitol of U. S.] | Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo & Co. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 1364.

Alabama, pp. 24-27; contains also sketches of counties and towns.

Copies seen: Hamner.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM OWENS (1818-188-), *M. D.* *Physic and physicians.* | The | annual address | delivered before the | Alabama State Medical Association, | at the Capital, | December 10, 1849. | By William O. Baldwin, *M. D.*, | fellow of the association. | Printed by order of the Association. | Montgomery: | job office of the Alabama Journal. |

8vo. pp. 43.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Tribute | to the late | James Marion Sims, *M. D., LL.D.* | By | W. O. Baldwin, *M. D.*, | of | Montgomery, Alabama. | November—1883. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., steam power printers and book binders. | 1884. |

8vo. pp. 31.

First delivered as an address at a memorial meeting of the *Medical and Surgical Society of Montgomery*, and published in the *Montgomery Advertiser*. Reprinted in *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, January, 1884.

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins Univ.; Owen.

— Sketch of.

In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 220-239. *Portrait.*

Contains short bibliography.

BANK AND BRANCHES, THE STATE. Report of the committee appointed to examine the State Bank. n. p. n. d.

Broadside: 8 x 15 inches.

Dated January 8, 1827; James Jackson, *chairman*, on part of the senate; and Eldrige S. Greening, on the part of the house.

— Bank Charter. An act to establish the bank of the State of Alabama, approved December 20, 1823. Tuscaloosa, 1828.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

BANK AND BRANCHES, THE STATE. Reports | of the | Commissioners, | appointed by the Governor | to examine | the bank of the State of Alabama | and its | branches, | in accordance with the law of 23d December, 1837. | Tuscaloosa: | printed at the office of the "Flag of the Union." | 1838. |

8vo. pp. 46.

John B. Norris, Thomas Owen, and Tho. Brandon, commissioners. The first report is dated May 7, 1838; the second, October 2, 1838. These reports contain an exhaustive presentation of the conditions, management, and affairs of the banks.

Copies seen: Curry.

— A tabular statement, exhibiting all the liabilities of the State of Alabama on account of the State bonds issued for the purpose of creating banking capital, etc. December 31, 1839. [Tuscaloosa, 1839.]

Fol. s. sh.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Report | of the | joint examining committee | on the condition of the | State bank and branches; | with an exhibit of the | debt incurred by the State for banking capital; | and a statement of the condition of the | debts due the State bank and branches. | 3,000 copies printed by order of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Hale & Phelan. | 1840. |

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report of the State Bank Committee [of the Senate] in relation to the purchase of property, by the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, during the year 1841. Dec. 7, 1841. Tuscaloosa, 1841.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Report of the State Bank Committee [of the House of Representatives] in relation to the sinking fund by the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches. Dec. 13, 1841. Tuscaloosa, 1841.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Report of the Committee [of the House of Representatives] on the State Bank and branches. Dec. 19, 1842. [Tuscaloosa, 1842.]

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Classification | of the | indebtedness | of | each county, | to the | State bank and branches; | made out for the | joint examining committee. | House of Representatives—5,000 copies ordered to be printed. | Tuscaloosa: | Phelan & Harris, State printers. | 1843. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Liabilities of directors and officers of the State Bank; Mobile, Montgomery, and Huntsville branches. Tuscaloosa, 1843.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Bank Reports: Report of the Chairman of the State Bank Committee [of the House of Representatives]; and also, the reports of the presidents and commissioners of the State bank and branches. Tuscaloosa, 1843.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

BANK AND BRANCHES, THE STATE. Report | of the | committee | on the | State bank and branches, | in relation to the | management and liquidation of the banks. | Peter Martin, Chairman. | House of Representatives—2,000 copies. | Tuscaloosa: | Jno. M'Cormick, State printer. | State Journal & Flag office. | 1844. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Curry.

— A condensed statement of the indebtedness of the several counties in the State of Alabama to the Bank of the State of Alabama, *etc.* Tuscaloosa, 1844.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Statement of the liabilities of members of the Legislature and directors to the State bank and branches. Tuscaloosa, 1844.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— A bill, to be entitled, An act to appoint a president and two directors for the State Bank, and other purposes. [Tuscaloosa, 1844 (?).]

Fol.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— A bill to be entitled, An act to settle the affairs of the several branch banks of the State. [Tuscaloosa, 1844 (?).]

Fol.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Classification of the indebtedness of each county to the State bank and branches. Tuscaloosa, 1845.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Classification [by a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives] of the indebtedness in each county to the State bank and branches, Jan. 13, 1846. Tuscaloosa, 1846.

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Report | of the | committee | on the | State bank and branches. | C. C. Clay, jr., chairman. | House of Representatives, 1,000 copies. | Tuscaloosa: | John M'Cormick, printer. | 1846. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Curry.

— A bill to be entitled, An act to close the affairs of the banks, and to apply their assets to the payment of the public debt. [Tuscaloosa, 1846 (?).]

Fol. s. sh.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Report | of the | commissioners | on the | State bank and branches | House 2,000 copies. | Montgomery: | M'Cormick & Walshe, printers. | 1847. |

8vo. pp. 15.

F. S. Lyon, C. C. Clay, and Wm. Cooper, *commissioners and trustees*.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Bank commissioners' [F. S. Lyon.] report. Nov. 19, 1849. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

BANK AND BRANCHES, THE STATE. Report | of the | joint committee | of
the | two houses of the General Assembly. | to | audit and settle | the |
accounts of Francis S. Lyon, | commissioner and trustee. | 500 copies. |
Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 4.

Senate Doc. No. 4.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Biennial report | of the | commissioner and trustee | to settle the
affairs | of the | State bank and branches, | to the | General Assem-
bly, | at its | third biennial session | in the | City of Montgomery. |
Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 14.

Senate Doc., No. 3; edition, 1,000 copies.

House Doc., No. 6; edition, 5,000 copies.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | from the | joint committee of the two Houses, | to | examine
and audit the account | of | Francis S. Lyon, | commissioner and
trustee. | [etc., 1 line.] | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State
printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Senate edition, 1,000 copies.

House edition, 5,000 copies.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | of the | commissioner and trustee | to settle the affairs of
the | State bank and branches. | To the | General Assembly. | House—
3,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers, |
1853. |

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Report | of the | joint committee | appointed by the | two Houses of
the General Assembly | to examine and audit the account | of | Francis
S. Lyon. | House—3,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and Blue,
State printers. | 1853. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Senate edition, 2,000 copies.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report of commissioner and trustee, John Whiting, to close the
affairs of the State bank and branches. n. p. [1855?]

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | of the | joint committee, | to whom was referred the | report
of John Whiting, commissioner and trustee, to settle | the affairs of
the | State bank and branches, | and to provide for the | payment of
the public debt. | House—2,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Bates & Lucas,
State printers. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Biennial report of the commissioner and trustee to settle the affairs
of the State bank and branches, to the General Assembly, Nov. 19,
1857. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Copies seen: Owen.

BANK AND BRANCHES, THE STATE. Communication [and biennial report] | from | John Whiting, esq., | commissioner and trustee | of the | State bank and branches, | to the General Assembly of Alabama. | House—500 copies. | Montgomery, Ala. : | N. B. Cloud, State printer. | 1858. |

8vo. pp. 4. 8.

Copies seen : Curry.

— Biennial report of Jno. Whiting, commissioner and trustee, dated Dec. 5, 1859. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 3. No title page.

Copies seen : Curry.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. Proceedings of the Alabama Bankers' Association, 1890-1892. Birmingham, Ala., 1890-1892.

8vo.

First annual convention, held at hotel Monte Sano, near Huntsville, Ala., June 25, 1890. pp. 27.

Second, held at Point Clear, Ala., June 16, 1891. pp. 60.

Third, held at Montgomery, Ala., June 14-15, 1892. pp. 52.

Each number contains the papers presented at the particular meeting. These are entered in this Bibliography under their respective authors. See Cameron, W. J.; Cobbs, J. B.; Fitts, J. H.; Johnston, Jos. F.; Johnston, R. D.; Moody, F. S.; Moring, J. S.; Nelson, R. M.; and Steiner, B.

Copies seen : Owen.

BANKHEAD, JOHN HOLLIS (1842—), *M. C. from Ala.* Compound lard. | Speech | of | Hon. John H. Bankhead, | of Alabama, | in the | House of Representatives, | Thursday, August 21, 1890. | Washington. | 1890. |

8vo. pp. 14.

In opposition to the bill defining "lard," and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture and sale, importation, and exportation of compound lard.

Copies seen : Owen.

— Free coinage of silver. | Speech | on | national finances, | by | Hon. John H. Bankhead, | of Alabama, | in the House of Representatives, | Wednesday, March 23, 1892. | [*Colophon* : Horace V. Bisbee, printer, Post building.]

8vo. pp. 16. No title page.

Favors free coinage.

Copies seen : Owen.

— Bankhead on buildings. | The chairman | of the | public buildings and grounds committee | makes a speech of interest to every | American citizen friendly to econ- | omy in public expenditures. | Delivered in Congress March 3 and 4, 1893. | Press of the Capital, Washington, D. C. |

8vo. pp. 15.

— Coinage of silver bullion. | [Quotation, 4 lines.] | Speech | of | Hon. John H. Bankhead | of Alabama, | in the | House of Representatives, | Tuesday, February 13, 1894. | Washington. | 1894. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Copies seen : Owen.

BANKS. Letter to the legislature of Alabama on chartering a bank like the Union Bank of Louisiana. New-York, 1832.

8vo.

Sabin: No. 565.

BANNAN, BENJAMIN, and DADDOW, S. H. Coal, iron, and oil. (*See Daddow, S. H.*)

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. Report of the committee of the Alabama Association upon the relation of the colored members to the churches, with the speech of I. T. Tichenor, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Montgomery, upon the adoption of the report. Montgomery: Barrett and Brown's book and job office: 1865.

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Curry.

BAPTIST COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, THE NORTH ALABAMA. Catalogues. 1893.

8vo.

First annual catalogue, for academic year. 1893-94.

BAPTIST CONVENTION, THE EAST ALABAMA. Minutes, 1856-59. Tuskegee, 1857-59.

8vo.

First and second sessions. Good Hope Church, Talladega County, Nov. 28 and 29, 1856, and Friendship Church, Benton [now Calhoun] County, May 29-31, 1857. pp. 16.

Adjourned meeting, Mount Zion Church, Talladega County, Oct. 30-31, 1857; and proceedings of second annual session Jacksonville Church, May 21-24, 1858. pp. 20.

Third annual session, Union Baptist Church at Central Institute, May 20-23, 1859. pp. 36.

Fourth session, Columbiana Baptist Church, Shelby County, July 13-16, 1860. pp. 21 [1], 11.

Fifth session, Mount Zion Church, Calhoun County, July 19-22, 1861. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Curry.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION, THE ALABAMA. (Colored.) Minutes. 1868-1897.

8vo.

21st annual session, Tuscaloosa, July 18-21, 1888.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION, THE ALABAMA. Proceedings. 1823-1897.

8vo and 12 mo.

The following is a list of the dates and places of meeting:

Organization, Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 1823.

1st session, Marion, 1824.

2d session, Tuscaloosa, 1825.

3d session, Greensboro, 1826.

4th session, Bethany, Conecuh County, 1827.

5th session, Marion, 1828.

6th session, Canaan Church, Jefferson County, 1829.

7th session, near Canton, Wilcox County, 1830.

8th session, Salem Church, near Greensboro, 1831.

9th session, ———, 1832.

10th session, Grant's Creek Church, near Tuscaloosa. Aug. 16, 1833.

11th session, Salem Church, near Greensboro. Nov. 8-11, 1834.

12th session, Oakmulgee Church, Perry County. Nov. 7, 1835.

13th session, Fellowship Church, Wilcox County. Nov. 12-16, 1836. pp. 16.

14th session, Enon Church, Madison County. Nov. 11, 1837. pp. 16.

15th session, Grant's Creek Church, near Tuscaloosa. Nov. 10, 1838, pp. 32.

16th session, Oakmulgee Church, Perry County, 1839.

17th session, Salem Church, Greene County, 1840.

18th session, Talladaga, 1841.

19th session, Montgomery, 1842.

20th session, Marion, 1843.

21st session, Marion, 1844.

22d session, Marion, 1845.

23d session, Marion. Nov. 14-17, 1846. pp. 24.

- 24th session, Greensboro, Nov. 20-23, 1847. pp. 29.
 25th session, Marion, Nov. 18-20, 1848. pp. 36.
 26th session, Carlowville, Dallas County, Nov. 3-5, 1849. pp. [24].
 27th session, Marion, Nov. 2-5, 1850. pp. 32.
 28th session, Tuskegee, Nov. 1-4, 1851. pp. 47.
 29th session, Marion, Nov. 6-9, 1852. pp. 40.
 30th session, Selma, Dec. 3-6, 1853. pp. 37.
 31st session, Marion, Dec. 8-11, 1854. pp. 34.
 32d session, Montgomery, May 9-10, 1855. pp. 30.
 33d session, Lafayette, April 11-14, 1856. pp. 36.
 34th session, Marion, April 10-13, 1857. pp. 29.
 Also at Talladega, Nov. 6-9, 1857. pp. 36.
 35th session, Gainesville, Nov. 12-16, 1858. pp. 38.
 36th session, Marion, Nov. 11-16, 1859. pp. 40.
 37th session, Tuskegee, 1860.
 38th session, Marion, 1861.
 39th session, Selma, 1862.
 40th session, Marion, 1863.
 41st session, Montgomery, 1864.
 42d session, Marion, 1865.
 43d session, Selma, 1866.
 44th session, Mobile, 1867.
 45th session, Marion, 1868.
 46th session, Oxford, 1869.
 47th session, Opelika, 1870.
 48th session, Montgomery, 1871.
 49th session, Eufaula, 1872.
 50th session, Tuscaloosa, 1873.
 51st session, Marion, 1874.
 52d session, Huntsville, 1875.
 53d session, Montgomery, 1876.
 54th session, Gadsden, 1877.
 55th session, Talladega, 1878.
 56th session, Birmingham, July 17-19, 1879. pp. 40.
 57th session, Greenville, 1880.
 58th session, Troy, 1881.
 59th session, Huntsville, July 12-16, 1882. pp. 47, 1 l.
 60th session, Marion, July 11-15, 1883. pp. 40, viii, 3 ll.
 61st session, Tuscaloosa, 1884.
 62d session, Tuskegee, 1885.
 63d session, Birmingham, July 16-20, 1886. pp. 51, 1 l.
 64th session, Union Springs, July 14-18, 1887. pp. 53, 1 l.
 65th session, Talladega, July 13-16, 1888. pp. 69, 1 l.

The number is as given in the minutes.

- 66th session, Selma, 1889.
 67th session, Mobile, 1890.
 68th session, Eufaula, 1891.
 71st [69th] session, Amiston, Nov. 22-24, 1892. pp. 75.

Numbered 71st in the minutes.

- 72d [70th] session, Greenville, Nov. 7-9, 1893. pp. 72.
 73d [71st] session, Marion, July 4-6, 1894. pp. 46, 1 l, vii.
 74th [72d] session, Selma, Nov. 13-16, 1895. pp. 54, x.
 75th [73d] session, Huntsville, Nov. 6-9, 1896. pp. 50, x.

There appears to have been a change in the numbering, or a correction, the reason for which is not apparent. The numbers in brackets supplied by compiler.

In addition to the minutes of the convention proper, there are also minutes of various auxiliary church organizations, and also reports by the managing authority of the various institutions fostered by the Baptist Church in the State.

The Alabama Baptist Bible Society was organized November 13, 1836. The minutes of this meeting are found in *Proceedings 13th Session, 1836*, and subsequent numbers of the *Proceedings* contain minutes of succeeding meetings.

"The State Convention in Alabama was formed in October, 1823, at Salem Church, near Greensboro: chiefly through the instrumentality of Rev. J. A. Ramalson, of Louisiana: though afterwards a citizen of Alabama, for a short time. The objects of the convention are to aid in foreign and domestic missions, and the education of pious and intelligent young men called to the ministry. Delegates were present from seven missionary societies, and others were appointed who failed to attend."—Holcombe's *Baptists in Alabama*.

BAPTIST, EDWARD, A. M. Sermon on ministerial improvement, delivered before the Baptist Convention of the State of Alabama, November 10, 1838.

In *Minutes Baptist State Convention*, Nov. 10, 1838, pp. 17-27.

BAPTIST NORMAL AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, THE ALABAMA. (COLORED) Semi-annual circular. January, 1881. n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. 16.

Located at Selma, Ala.

Copies seen: Owen.

BAR ASSOCIATION. Charter, | constitution | and | by-laws | of the | Alabama State Bar | Association. | With an appendix stating the action of the convention [Jan. 15, 1879,] by which | the Association was organized, with the names of the | officers to serve until the first annual meeting. | n. p. [1879.]

12 mo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 23.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Proceedings, 1879-1897. Montgomery, Ala., 1882-1897.

8vo.

Report of organization [Jan. 15, 1879] of the first [Dec. 4, 1879], second [Dec. 2, 1880], and third [Dec. 28-30, 1881] annual meetings. Montgomery, 1882. pp. 276.

All held at Montgomery except the last, which was at Mobile.

Contains constitution, by-laws, and act of incorporation, pp. 8-22. Also roll of members, 1879-1882, pp. 271-274.

Proceedings of fourth annual meeting, Montgomery, Nov. 20-21, 1882. pp. 144. 1 l.

Proceedings of fifth annual meeting, Blount Springs, Ala., Aug. 1-2, 1883. pp. 130. 1 l.

Proceedings of sixth annual meeting, Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 6-7, 1884. pp. 154.

Proceedings of seventh annual meeting, Montgomery, Dec. 3, 1884. pp. 84. 1 l.

Proceedings of eighth annual meeting, Montgomery, Dec. 2-3, 1885. pp. 96.

Proceedings of ninth annual meeting, Montgomery, Dec. 1-2, 1886. pp. 169. 1 l.

Proceedings of tenth annual meeting, Montgomery, Dec. 14-15, 1887. pp. 173.

1 l. xvi.

Proceedings of eleventh annual meeting, Montgomery, Dec. 19-20, 1888. pp. 161[2].

Proceedings of twelfth annual meeting, Huntsville, Ala., July 31-Aug. 1, 1889. pp. 160.

Proceedings of thirteenth annual meeting, Anniston, Ala., Aug. 6-7, 1890. pp. 190.

Proceedings of fourteenth annual meeting, Mobile, Ala., July 8-9, 1891. pp. 132.

Proceedings of fifteenth annual meeting, Montgomery, July 6-7, 1892. pp. 255.

Proceedings of sixteenth annual meeting, Montgomery, July 5-6, 1893. pp. 188.

Proceedings of seventeenth annual meeting, Montgomery, July 10-11, 1894. pp. 172.

Proceedings of eighteenth annual meeting, Montgomery, July 10-11, 1895. pp. 32, cxxxviii.

Proceedings of nineteenth annual meeting, Birmingham, Aug. 5-6, 1896. pp. 23, clxxx.

Proceedings of the twentieth annual meeting, Montgomery, Ala., June 30-July 1, 1897. pp. 108.

BAR ASSOCIATION. Sketch of organization, with minutes, etc.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 1879, vol. ii, pp. 77-79, 111-112.

— Proceedings of first annual meeting.

In *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1879, vol. i, pp. 68-71, Jan. 1880, pp. 151-154.

— Proceedings of second annual meeting.

Ibid. Dec. 1880, vol. ii, pp. 11-13.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Code of ethics | adopted by the | Alabama State Bar Association, | Dec. 14, 1887. | Brown Printing Co., Montgomery, Ala. | n. d.

8 vo. pp. xvi.

Also printed in *Proceedings, etc.*, of the annual meetings.

Copies seen: Owen.

BARBOUR COUNTY. Returns | of the | Board of Supervisors, | of the | County of Barbour. | n. p. [1874.]

8 vo. pp. 16.

Relates to elections for officials of the county in 1874.

Copies seen: Owen.

BARNARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER (1809-1889), *L.L.D., D.D., L.H.D., Prof. Univ. of Ala., 1838-1854, Pres. Univ. of Miss., 1856-1861, Pres. Columbia College.* The Claims of Masonry to the respect and veneration of mankind. [Tuscaloosa. 1841.]

Referred to in *Fulton's Memoirs of Barnard.*

Delivered before the Masonic Lodge of Tuscaloosa, Ala., at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1841.

"This address is noteworthy for its intrinsic merit, and not only on account of its place in his career. Considered simply as a composition, it is singularly chaste; perhaps, indeed, it is the most strictly classical production of his pen: as an apology for the Masonic Order it is admirable; and, from first to last, it exhibits a mastery of the art of lucid statement, a felicity and copiousness of illustration, and a rich vein of humorous irony. * * * It is not only as his first public discourse in Alabama that this address is remarkable; from the day of its publication it had the effect of making him a marked man in the State."—*Fulton's Memoirs*, etc.

— Arithmetic, | divested of its difficulties. | For the use of | schools and academies. | By Frederick A. P. Barnard, M. A., professor of mathematics & natural philosophy | in the University of Alabama. | Adopted by the faculty of the University of Alabama, | as one of the | requisitions for admission to that institution. | Tuscaloosa. | Woodruff & Olcott. | 1843. |

12mo. pp. 245.

— Civilization discloses the remedies for the evils she engenders. | An oration | pronounced before the Grand Division | of | the Sons of Temperance | of the | State of Alabama, | at their session held in Tuscaloosa, July 17, 1849; | by Frederick A. P. Barnard, M. A. | Professor of chemistry and natural history in the University of Alabama. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. [20.]

— — No just cause for a dissolution of the Union in any thing | which has hitherto happened; but the Union the only security | for Southern rights. | An oration, | delivered before | the citizens of Tuscaloosa, Ala., | July 4th, 1851; | By F. A. Barnard, M. A., | professor of chemistry and natural history in the University of Alabama. | Furnished

for publication by request | of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City. | Tuscaloosa: | Printed by J. W. & J. F. Warren, "Observer office." | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 35 [1].

Reprinted in Fultou's *Memoirs of Barnard*, pp. 112-140.

Copies seen: Owen.

BARNARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER. Art (Culture: | its relation to national refinement and national morality. | An oration | pronounced before | the Alabama Alpha of the Society | of the | Phi Beta Kappa, | at its anniversary, | July 11th, 1854: | By Frederick A. P. Barnard, A. M. | Published by request of the Society. | Tuscaloosa: | Printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 25.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Professor Barnard's | report | on | collegiate education, | made to the | faculty | of the | University of Alabama. | Read to the faculty, Sept. 21, and to the Board of Trustees, | Sept. 26, 1854. | New York: | D. Appleton & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway. | 1854. | Baker, Godwin & Co., printers, 1 spruce st., N. Y. |

8vo. pp. 104.

Copies seen: University.

Another edition was issued under the following title:

— Report | on a | proposition to modify | the | plan of instruction | in the University of Alabama, | made to the | faculty of the University. | Read before the faculty, Sept. 21, and before the Board of Trustees, | Sept. 26, 1854. | New York: | D. Appleton & Co., 346 & 348 Broadway. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 104.

Signed by F. A. P. Barnard and John W. Pratt, majority of a committee of the faculty appointed to make the report. George Bonagh was the other member of the committee, but he apparently had no part in forming the foregoing.

Dated, University of Alabama, Sept. 18, 1855.

— Letters | on | college government, | and the evils inseparable from | the American college system | in its present form: | originally addressed to Hon. A. B. Meek, one of the editors of | the Mobile Register. | By | Frederick A. P. Barnard, M. A., | late professor of chemistry and natural history | in the University of Alabama. | New York: | D. Appleton & Co. [-etc. 1 line.] | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 104.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Improvements practicable in American colleges. . . . Hartford, F. C. Brownell, 1856.

8vo. pp. 30.

Sabin's Catalogue.

— Gratitude | due for | national blessings: | a discourse | delivered at Oxford, Mississippi, | on thanksgiving day, November 20, 1856. | By Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL. D. | Rector of the Parish of St. Peters, Oxford, and President | of the University of Mississippi. | Published by request. | Memphis: | printed by the Bulletin company, | 15 Madison street. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 26.

Copies seen: Curry.

- BARNARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER. Letter | to | the honorable, | the Board of Trustees | of the | University of Mississippi. | By | Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL. D., | President of the University. | Oxford: | University of Mississippi. | 1858. |
8vo. pp. 112. Errata [1].
On College education, its demands, requirements, etc.
Copies seen: Curry.
- Sketch of.
In Barnard's *American Journal of Education*, v. 753; *portrait*.
- BARNES, WILLIAM HORATIO. History of the Fortieth Congress. 1867-1869. New York: W. H. Barnes & Co. 1871.
8vo. 2 vols.
Contains sketches of the following members from Alabama: (Vol. I) *Senators* George E. Spencer (*portrait*), and Willard Warner; *Representatives* C. W. Buckley (*portrait*), John B. Callis, and (Vol. II) Thomas Haughey.
- The Forty-second Congress of the United States. 1871-73. Washington, D. C. W. H. Barnes & Co. 1872.
8vo.
Contains sketches of C. W. Buckley (*portrait*), and Charles Hays, *Representatives* from Alabama.
- BARR, JOHN (—1857). Eulogy on the life and character of Burwell Boykin. (*See* Boykin, B.)
- BARRON, JOSEPH DAY (1833 —), *Sec. of State of Ala.* Some forgotten history.
In *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*, March 21, 1894.
Sketch of Cahaba, with some account of the removal of the State capital to Tuscaloosa.
- BARTON, A. E. The proper grading of Southern pig iron.
In *Proceedings Alabama Industrial and Scientific Society*, 1893, vol. iii, pp. 35-39.
- BARTON, W. S., A. M. A new system of English grammar, progressively arranged. Concisely embodying the principles of analysis and synthesis. Second edition, revised.
Title from *Alabama Educational Journal*, April, 1857, p. 26.
- Practical exercises in English composition; or the young composer's guide.
Title from same source.
- Easy lessons in English grammar for young beginners.
12mo.
Referred to in the *Southern Teacher*, November, 1859.
- *Editor.* The Southern Teacher, 1859-61. (*See* Teacher, The Southern.)
- BARTRAM, WILLIAM (1739-1823), *Botanist.* Travels | through | North & South Carolina, | Georgia, | east & west Florida, | the Cherokee country, the extensive | territories of the Muscogulges, | or Creek confederacy, and the | country of the Chactaws; | containing | an account of the soil and natural | productions of those regions, together with observations on the | manners of the Indians. | Embellished with copper-plates. | By William Bartram. | Philadelphia: | Printed by James & Johnson. | M, DCC, XCI [1791]. |
8vo. Title 1 l., pp. xxxiv. 522. *Map; 5 plates.*
Appended as pages 481-522 is the following title page for Book iv., viz:—
An | account | of the | persons, manners, customs and | government | of the | Muscogulges or Creeks, | Cherokees, Chactaws, &c. aborigines of the continent of | North America. | By William Bartram. | Philadelphia: | Printed by James & Johnson. | M, DCC, XCI [1791]. |
Copies seen: Congress

BARTRAM WILLIAM. Travels | through | North and South Carolina, | Georgia, | East and West Florida, | the Cherokee Country, | the extensive Territories of the Muscogulges | or Creek Confederacy, | and the Country of the Chactaws. | Containing | an Account of the Soil and Natural productions of those regions; | together with observations on the manners of the Indians. | Embellished with copper-plates. | By William Bartram. | Philadelphia: | Printed by James and Johnson. 1791. | London: | Reprinted for J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Church yard.— 1792. |

8vo. pp. xxiv. 520. 6 leaves. *Map.*

— Travels | through | North and South Carolina, | Georgia, | East and West Florida, | the Cherokee Country, | the Extensive Territories of the Muscogulges | or Creek Confederacy, | and the Country of the Chactaws; | containing | an Account of the soil and natural productions of those Regions; | together with | observations on the manners of the Indians. | Embellished with copper-plates. | By William Bartram. | Dublin: | For J. Moore, W. Jones, R. M'Allister, and J. Rice. | 1793. |

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Sm. 8vo. pp. xxvi. 1 l. 501 (erroneously numbered 469).

Forms pp. 1-501 of:

Magazin | von | merkwürdigen neuen | Reisebeschreibungen, | aus fremden Sprachen übersetzt | und mit | erläuternden Anmerkungen begleitet. | Mit Kupfern. | Zehnter Band. | Berlin, | 1793. | In der Vossischen Buchhandlung.

The Carter Brown catalogue titles an edition, in Dutch: Haarlaem, Bohn. 1794, 87. Sabin's Dictionary, No. 3873, titles an edition: Haarlem, 1794-1797; and another (quoting from de Jong): Amsterdam, 1797, 3 parts.

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— Travels | through | North and South Carolina, | Georgia, | east and west Florida, | the Cherokee country, | the extensive territories of the Muscogulges | or Creek confederacy, | and the country of the Chactaws. | Containing | an account of the soil and natural productions of those regions; | together with | observations on the manners of the Indians. | Embellished with copper-plates | By William Bartram. | The second edition in London. | Philadelphia: printed by James and Johnson. 1791. | London: | reprinted for J. Johnson, in St. Paul's churchyard. | 1794. |

8vo. pp. xxiv. 520. 4 leaves. *Frontispiece, a Creek chief; 7 plates.*

Copies seen: Congress.

— Voyage | dans les parties sud | de l'Amérique | septentrionale; | Savoir: les Carolines septentrionale et méridionale, la Georgie, les Florides orientale et | occidentale, le pays des Cheroquées, le vaste | territoire des Muscogulges ou de la confédération Creek, et le pays des Chactaws; | Contenant des détails sur le sol et les productions

natu- | relles de les contrées, et des observations sur les | moeurs des
Sauvages qui lès habitent. | Par Williams [*sic*] Bartram. | Inprimé à
Philadelphie, en 1791, et à Londres, | en 1792, et trad. de l'angl. par
P. V. Benoist. | Tome premier [-second.] | A Paris, | chez Carteret et
Brosson, libraires, rue Pierre- | Sarrasin, Nos. 13 et 7 | Dugour et
Durand, rue et maison Serpente. | An VII [1799.] |

8vo. vol. i. 2 pl. pp. 457. 1 l, map; vol. ii, 1 pl. pp. 436. 1 l.

Another edition of this was published in 1801, in which there was no change except in the imprint:

A Paris, | chez Maradan. Libraire, rue Parée Saint-André- | des Arcs, no. 16. | An. IX [1801.] |

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The number of the editions, the extensive use made of it by historians, and its constantly increasing market value are evidences of the high character of Bartram's work, all of which is merited. His journeys covered a wide territory, he was eager for knowledge and observant, and his writings preserve incidents, scenes, and pictures of the times and the savage tribes which are of the greatest value.

— Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians. By William Bartram. With prefatory and supplementary notes. By E. G. Squier.

In *American Ethnological Society Transactions*, vol. 3, pt. 1, pp. 1-81, New York, 1853. 8vo.

Bartram, etc., pp. 11-58; Squier's Notes, pp. 59-81.

— Sketch of John (1699-1777) and William Bartram.

In *Popular Science Monthly*, 1892, vol. xl, pp. 827-839.

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— Sketch of John and William Bartram.

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BASANIER. L'Histoire notable | de la Floride | située es Indes Occiden-
tales | Contenant les trois voyages | faits en icelle par certains Capi-
taines et Pilotes françois, | décrits par le capitaine Laudonnière, |
qui y a commandé l'espace d'un au trois moys: | à laquelle a esté
adjousté un quatriesme voyage | fait par la capitaine Gourges. | Mise
en lumière par M. Basanier, Gentil-homme | françois Mathématicien. |
[Design.] | A Paris | Chez P. Jannet, libraire. | 1853. |

1omo. pp. xvi. 228.

The original edition of 1586 is very rare.

"The narratives of the three voyages of Jean Ribaut, first published in 1586, contain the earliest accounts of the Indians of Florida, except such as are found in the *Relacion of Cabeca de Vaca*. In one respect, at least, it relieves the ferocity charged upon the savages by most writers, by its narration of the horrid massacre perpetrated on the French by the fiend Menendez, whose name he consigned to infamy, as his soul is to perdition."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 24.

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A clear and comprehensive presentation.

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— Speech | of | Mr. Belser, of Alabama, | on | the bill to admit Iowa and Florida into | the Union as States. | Delivered | in the House of Representatives, | February 11, 1845. | Washington. | Printed at the Globe office. | 1845. |

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HIST 97—52

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The author resided in Mobile at the date of publication.

BERNEY, SAFFOLD, *Lawyer*. Handbook of Alabama: | A complete index to the State; | with a geological map, | and an | appendix of useful tables. | By Saffold Berney, | attorney at law, Mobile, Ala. | [Quotation, 2 lines.] | [Price, etc., 2 lines.] | Mobile Register print. | 1878. | 8vo. pp. xxxix. 338. 1 leaf inset before title. *Map*, by Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist.

CONTENTS:

- Constitution of Alabama. pp. ix-xxxix.
 Part first. Geography and historical chronology. pp. 1-11.
 Part second. Government of Alabama. pp. 12-26.
 Part third. Tax laws and other statutes. pp. 27-43.
 Part fourth. School system, universities, and colleges. pp. 44-53.
 Part fifth. State institutions. pp. 54-72.
 Part sixth. Sketches of Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Huntsville, Birmingham, and Cullman. pp. 73-88.
 Part seventh. Water transportation lines and projected canals. pp. 89-113.
 Part eighth. Railroads, the postal, telegraph, and express facilities of the State. pp. 114-128.
 Part ninth. Outline of the geology of Alabama, by Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D. State geologist. pp. 129-196.
 Part tenth. The soils of Alabama, by Wm. C. Stubbs. pp. 197-220.
 Part eleventh. The forests of Alabama, by Charles Mohr. pp. 221-235.
 Part twelfth. The grasses and other forage plants of Alabama, by Charles Mohr. pp. 236-247.
 Part Thirteenth. Agricultural divisions, capabilities, and advantages. pp. 248-255.
 Part Fourteenth. Coal and coal mines, iron and iron works of Alabama. pp. 256-267.
 Part Fifteenth. Cotton manufacturing in Alabama, by H. A. Haralson. pp. 268-278.
 Part Sixteenth. Miscellaneous [lime works, Daniel Pratt Gin Co., stock raising, game, fish, poultry, vegetables, trade statistics, values of domestic exports, of imports, entrances and clearances at Mobile, and value of Mobile fish and oyster trade]. pp. 279-283.
 Part Seventeenth. Climate of Alabama, by W. H. Anderson, M. D. pp. 284-294.
 Appendix. [Sundry data.]
 There is also, p. 306, a short bibliography.
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— Second and revised edition. | Hand-book of Alabama | a complete index to the State, with map. | By | Saffold Berney, attorney at law, | Mobile, Alabama. | [Quotation, etc., 3 lines.] | 1892. | Birmingham, Ala. | Roberts & Son, printers and binders, | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 565. *Map* by Eugene A. Smith, State geologist, 15 illustrations.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Academy for the Blind.
 Capitol of Alabama.
 East Lake Athenæum.
 Insane Hospital.
 Institute for the Deaf.
 Judson Institute.
 Marion Female Institute.

Southern Female University.
 Southern University.
 Spring Hill Cottage.
 Tuscaloosa Female College.
 University of Alabama.
 View of Dexter avenue and Court square, Montgomery.
 View of Royal street, Mobile.
 View of Twentieth street, Birmingham.

CONTENTS:

- Constitution of Alabama. pp. 9-58.
 Part First. Name; geography; rivers; population; principal historical events, and Indian tribes once inhabitants of the State. pp. 59-87.
 Part Second. Government of Alabama. pp. 88-110.
 Part Third. Tax laws. pp. 111-126.
 Part Fourth. Business laws and statutes of Alabama. pp. 127-169.
 Part Fifth. Education in Alabama. pp. 170-214.
 Part Sixth. Insane Hospital, by Dr. Peter Bryce. pp. 245-253.
 Part Seventh. Convict system of Alabama, as it was and as it is, by R. H. Dawson. pp. 254-266.
 Part Eighth. Countries—description and statistics. pp. 267-338.
 Part Ninth. Principal cities and towns, [Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery, Anniston, Huntsville, Selma, Florence, Bessemer, Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Sheffield, Fort Payne]. pp. 339-374.
 Part Tenth. Railroad and telegraph lines, [with sketch of each.] pp. 375-386.
 Part Eleventh. Sketch of the geology of Alabama, by Eugene A. Smith, State geologist. pp. 387-422.
 Part Twelfth. Agricultural divisions of Alabama and their soils and products. pp. 423-448.
 Part Thirteenth. Forests of Alabama and their products. pp. 449-455.
 Part Fourteenth. Iron and iron works of Alabama. pp. 456-470.
 Part Fifteenth. Coal and coal mines of Alabama. pp. 471-474.
 Part Sixteenth. Cotton manufacturing in, and the cotton mills of Alabama, by Henry V. Meigs. pp. 475-490.
 Part Seventeenth. Miscellaneous industries and resources of Alabama, [lime, stock raising, sheep husbandry, game, fish, poultry, vegetables, cotton seed oil, water power.] pp. 491-494.
 Part Eighteenth. Climate and health of Alabama, by Wm. H. Anderson. pp. 495-502.
 Addendum. Water lines of Alabama. pp. 503-530.
 Appendix, pp. 535-552:
 Bonded debt
 Valuation, rate of taxation, and amount of taxes collected in Alabama since 1876.
 Population of Alabama at each decennial census since admission of State into the Union.
 Table of altitudes.
 Election returns.
 Judicial circuits.
 Chancery divisions and districts.
 Newspapers in Alabama.
 Banks and banking institutions of Alabama.
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 Histories and books descriptive of Alabama.
 Postal statistics in Alabama.

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BESSEMER. The facts of [Bessemer, Alabama.] Some information concerning the city of Bessemer; [the section in which it is located; [the natural resources of that section; [its climatic conditions; [its

transportation facilities; | the opportunities for capital and industry. | Issued by the | Bessemer Land and Improvement Company. | Published by the | Bessemer Printing and Publishing Company. | November, 1888. |

8vo. pp. 32. *Map of Bessemer and contiguous country. Illustrations.*

BESSEMER. By-laws | of | Myrtle Lodge, | No. 53. | [Design.] | Bessemer, Alabama. | Organized June 7th, 1888. | P. P. XXV. | Birmingham, Ala.: | Roberts & Son, printers and binders, | 1888. |

16mo. pp. 20.

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— Charter | and | by-laws | of the | Bessemer | Land and Improvement | Company, | of Bessemer, Ala. | Bessemer: | Bessemer Journal print. | 1889. |

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— Contract between the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company and the City of Bessemer for water supply. Bessemer Printing and Publishing Co., Bessemer, Ala. [1889.]

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— A circular of information about Bessemer City, Alabama. [Quotation, 20 lines.] Printers and engravers: The South Publishing Co., New York. July 1, 1889.

8vo. pp. 48. 2 maps. *Illustrations.*

— Mining | and | manufacturing | advantages | at | Bessemer | in the heart of | mineral Alabama. | [Printers and engravers: | Lucas & Richardson, | Charleston, S. C.] [1890.]

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— Second | annual report | of the | Bessemer | Public Schools | for the year 1890-91. | Course of study | and | Rules of the Board of Education | of the | city of Bessemer, Alabama. | Issued by the Board of Education. | Bessemer: | Journal book and job rooms. | 1891. |

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Contains act of the legislature, February 11, 1891, creating the *Board of Education.*

Copies seen: Owen.

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ers | Association, | of | Bessemer, Alabama. | Bessemer: | Journal
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First, for year ending March 31, 1888. pp. 7.

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Third, April 3, 1890. pp. 15.

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Sixth, March 31, 1893. pp. [3.]

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In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1896*, Appendix, pp. cl-cli.

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Session 1890-91. Located at Fort Deposit, Ala.; J. B. McIver, principal.

BETTS, E. C. Address | of | E. C. Betts, commissioner of agriculture, | to
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See also *Agricultural Experiment Station*; and *Agriculture*, Dept. of.

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BIEDMA, LUYA HERNANDEZ DE. Relation of the conquest of Florida pre-
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In Ternaux-Compan's *Recueil des piéces sur la Floride* (vol. xx of his general
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This account, which long remained in manuscript in the Archivo General de
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sessed, relating to the fatal expedition of De Soto."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*,
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BIRD, WILL E. A | general index | of the | statute laws | of the | State
of Alabama; | passed since Aikin's Digest of 1833: | referring to the
year and page of the | pamphlet acts. | By Will E. Bird, Esq. |
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- Constitution [and] by-laws [of] Birmingham [Rifles,] Jones Job Office print, [Birmingham, Ala.] n. p. n. d.

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- BIRNEY, WILLIAM (1819—), *Brer.-Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.* Sketch of the | Life | of | James G. Birney, | by | Gen. William Birney. | Pricetwenty-five cents. | Chicago: | National Christian Association, | 1884. |
18mo. Cover title only. pp. 32, 11.
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There was a Dutch version at Amsterdam in 1769; and the original French was reprinted there in 1769 and 1777.

Contains much relating to the Southern Indians.

"The author, an army officer, was first sent up the Tombigbee, and afterward attached to the forces which were posted in Illinois, and was there when Villiers marched on Fort Necessity. He was in the colony twelve years, and bore a good reputation." Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History*, vol. v. p. 67.

— Travels | through that part of | North America | formerly called | Louisiana. | By Mr. Bossu, Captain in the | French Marines. | Translated from the French, | by John Reinhold Forster, F. A. S. | Illustrated with notes relative chiefly to | natural history. | To which is added by the translator | a systematic catalogue of all the | known plants of English North-America, | or, a | Flora Americae Septentrionalis. | Together with | [etc. 5 lines.] | Vol. I [-II.] | [Quotation, 1 line.] | London: | printed for T. Davies in Russel-street, Covent-Garden. | MDCCLXXI. |

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Only English edition. From the French of the preceding title.

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This volume also contains much information concerning the Indians encountered.

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Copies seen: Hamner.

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Delivered before the Society July 14, 1851.

He was the first President of the Society.

BOWIE, ALEXANDER. Sketch of.

In O'Neill's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 420-422. Charleston, S. C. 1859. 8vo.

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Joseph Cushing, | No. 6, N. Howard-street. | J. Robinson, printer. | 1817. |

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(Contains an account of Creek War.

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gress of the United States.

4to.

Contains separate portraits, grouped on a single page, of the members of the Alabama delegation in this Congress. Facing this is page containing biographical sketches, copied from the *Congressional Directory*.

The portraits given are: *Senators* John T. Morgan and James L. Pugh; and *Representatives* James Taylor Jones, William C. Oates, James E. Cobb, William H. Forney, Joseph Wheeler, John H. Bankhead, A. C. Davidson, and Hilary A. Herbert.

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mended by the | Railroad Commission of Alabama, | by W. L. Bragg. |
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— Speech | of | W. L. Bragg, Esq., | before the | Senate Judiciary Com-
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While not prepared after the highest type of historical work, it still has merit. Much interesting and important family history is contained in the individual sketches.

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12mo. pp. iv. 1 l. 297.

"This small volume is meant to expound a principle as applied to a particular fact or state of facts. This fact is a part of American history, some true incidents of which are herein set forth, laid in the years 1867 and 1868, but limited and localized as becomes the romantic features of the story."—Preface.

Deals with Reconstruction in Alabama.

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— The fiery furnace of thirty years ago.

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— The late Thomas W. Sims.

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8vo. pp.712.

This book must be regarded as the most valuable general contribution to the history of the State yet made. In the preparation of it the author has displayed wonderful industry in collecting so much of interest and importance. His work possesses the greatest merit, however, in that its accuracy of statements of fact is in the main without fault. The county histories give it a local flavor, at the same time increasing its utility. The biographies are numerous, but their presentation is so excellent, that personal interest in the work is enhanced. The War Record here presented is the fullest account that has been published about Alabama troops in the several wars.

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In *American Journal Science*, 1st series, 1843, vol. 44, p. 409.

"The skeleton was discovered on the plantation of Judge Creagh, in Clarke county. The judge relates, that when he first moved to Clarke county about twenty years ago these bones were so numerous as seriously to interfere with the tillage of some of his fields, and hence they burned large quantities of them in the fires of their log heaps."

A subsequent number of the *Journal*, 1846, vol. 2, p. 125, contains another notice by Mr. Buckley. On p. 129 is an outline sketch of the head of *Zeu. lodon cetoides*: and a tooth is figured on p. 130.

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— True and false civilization. | An oration | before | the Erosophic and Philomathic | Societies | of | The University of Alabama, | on | their anniversary occasion, | July 13, 1858. | By | Edward C. Bullock. | Tuscaloosa: | "Independent Monitor" Office. | 1858. |

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— The Presbyterian Church in Alabama.

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In *Proceedings River and Harbor Improvement Convention*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 17-18, 1886. pp. 18-24.

— The coal fields of Alabama.

8vo. pp. 20.

Description of the Warrior field.

BURNETT, JOHN D., *vs.* CLARKE, ELL. Majority and minority reports | in the contested election case of | Burnett *vs.* Clarke, | sitting member from Conecuh County, Ala. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 12.

In General Assembly of Alabama, session of 1878-79.

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In the *American Historical Magazine*, Nashville, Tenn., April 1896, vol. i. pp. 140-153.

Burr was apprehended in Alabama in 1807. The facts of the capture are here given in a series of original documents, now first published, which, originally belonging to Nicholas Perkins, Esq., are now the property of the Tennessee Historical Society.

They are as follows:

Feb. 9, 1807, Lemuel Henry to Nicholas Perkins.

Apr. 6, 1807, The U. S. in account current with Nicholas Perkins for transporting Aaron Burr to Richmond.

No date. Nicholas Perkins to C. A. Rodney.

Feb. 19, 1807, Lt. E. P. Gaines to Gen. Wilkinson and Gov. Williams.

Feb. 9, 1807, E. P. Gaines to Nicholas Perkins.

Feb. 23, 1807, Pledge of the guard, or escort, to conduct Burr to the Presdt. of the U. S., signed by Nicholas Perkins, John Mertes, Sam'l McCormack, John Jay Henry, H. B. Slade.

No date. Lt. E. P. Gaines to Nicholas Perkins.

Feb. 27, 1807, Passport by Lt. E. P. Gaines to Nicholas Perkins.

March 23, 1807, James Madison, Sec. of State, to Lewis Ford.

March 23, 1807, H. Dearborn to Nicholas Perkins.

No date. G. W. Hay to Nicholas Perkins.

March 29, 1807, Letter not signed, not directed.

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Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

C.

CABEÇA DE VACA, D'ALVAR NUÑEZ. Voyages, | relations et mémoires | originaux | pour servir a l'histoire de la decouverte | de l'Amérique, | publes pour la première foie en Français, | par H. Ternaux-Compans. | Relation et naufrages | D'Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, | Adelantade et gouverneur du Rio de la Plata, | Valladolid.—1555. | Paris. | Arthur Bertrand, libraire-éditeur, | libraire de la Société de Geographie de Paris, | Rue Hautefeuille, No. 23. | M.DCCCXXXVII. |

8vo. 2 prel. leaves. 302.

Vol. vii of the series.

First published at Zamora, 1542; reprinted at Valladolid, 1555; the latter reprinted by Barcia *Historiadores primitivos*, 1749; included in Ramusio's *Collection*, 1556; Purchas contains first English version; and in 1871 a new edition by Buckingham Smith appeared, with considerable editorial additions.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— The narrative | of | Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca. | Translated by Buckingham Smith. | Washington: | 1851. |

Folio, pp. 138. 8 maps, 1 plate.

First English edition, from the original Spanish edition, Valladolid. 1555.

One hundred copies privately printed by Mr. G. W. Riggs, Washington, D. C., for presentation to societies and personal friends.

The work of Cabeça "is the earliest historic memoir of the Indian races of that portion [Southern] of America, it is also the most minute and full in its narrations of their national traits."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 55.

Copies seen: Hamner; Congress.

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In *Alabama Historical Reporter*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., June, 1884.

Review of his address on above subject, delivered before the Society, June 16, 1884.

CAHABA. The | ordinances | of the | Intendant and Town Council | of | Cahawba, | passed at different times; | A. D. 1820. | Press office, | Charles A. Henry, printer. | 1820. |

12mo. pp. 34. No index.

Passed between Jan. 10 and Feb. 24, 1820.

Signed by W. Taylor, intendant, Jan. 10, 11 and 12; Edmund Ham, intendant *pro tem.*, Jan. 13, Feb. 24; and by E. R. Byrd, clerk, Jan. 10 to Feb. 24, 1820.

The California State Library has Jesse Beene's copy, from which the above title was taken for the compiler by T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.

CAHABA A lost State capital.

In *Illustrated American*. Mar. 7, 1896, Vol. xix, pp. 298-299: 9 illustrations.
Reprinted in the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., Mar. 15, 1896.
Sketch of Cahaba, first State Capital.

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8vo. pp. 25.

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Organized Oct. 3, 1818, at Cahawba Valley Church, Cahawba (now Bibb) county.

CALDWELL, HENRY MARTIN (1836-1895), *M. D.* History | of the | Elyton Land Company | and | Birmingham, Ala. | By | H. M. Caldwell | president Elyton Land Co. | 1892. | Birmingham, | press of Dispatch Printing Company | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 35.

Originally printed in the *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*, Feb. 3 and 7, 1892.

"Birmingham is the marvel of the age, and Dr. Caldwell's contributions to its history become more absorbingly interesting with each successive chapter."
Robt. McKee in the *Piedmont (Ala.) Inquirer*.

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"It is full of wise and practical suggestions. Its list of books is excellent, and the volume coming into any home must be of untold benefit to that home."
Bishop J. H. Vincent.

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Discusses, in all its bearing, slavery, the antislavery agitation, sectional differences, etc.

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— An address | upon the | life and public services | of John C. Calhoun, | delivered at Mobile, on the 13th of December, 1850, | by John A. Campbell, | at the request of a meeting of citizens of that city. | Mobile: | Dade, Thompson & Co., printers. | 1851. |

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- [Letters from John A. Campbell, addressed to Daniel Chandler, Mobile, Ala., dated Nov. 24 and Nov. 26, 1860, on the present crisis in Southern affairs. G. S. Gideon, printer, Washington, D. C.]
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Letters from Campbell to Hon. W. H. Seward, and also a letter from him to Mr. Davis, President Confederate States of America.
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He succeeded Mr. Justice McKinley; was commissioned March 22, 1853. and resigned in 1861.
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ton and Lee University, | Lexington, Virginia; | and W. H. Ruffner, | Geologist, | Lexington, Virginia. | New York: | E. F. Weeks, printer and stationer, 52 Cedar street. | 1883. |

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Alabama. vol. i, part 1, pp. 7-47. Contains brief sketches of the State, the several counties, and Mobile, names of the merchants in each county, statistics, and advertisements.

Copies seen: Owen.

CAMPBELL, RICHARD L., *Lawyer*. Historical Sketches | of | Colonial Florida. | By | Richard L. Campbell. | Cleveland, Ohio: | The Williams Publishing Co. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 284. *View of Pensacola*.

"The inducement to write this book was to supply, in a slight measure, the want of any particular history of British rule in West Florida. With that inducement, however, the effort would not have been made but for the sources of original information existing in the Archives of the Dominion of Canada."

Preface.

Contains much about Mobile, the Indians, and affairs affecting the then inhabitants of the present Alabama. A valuable study.

Copies seen: Owen.

CANAL. Memorial of the General Assembly of Tennessee asking national aid in the construction of a canal or railroad from Tennessee River to Mobile Bay. Jan. 13, 1830. (House Rep. 228, 21st Cong. 1st sess. In vol. 2.)

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CANNON, TOM L., *Editor*. The American Present, 1891. (*See that title.*)

CARROLLTON LODGE. By-laws | for the government of | Carrollton Lodge, No. 214 | of | Free and Accepted Masons; | adopted October 22d, 1860. | Carrollton: | printed at the "West Alabamian" office. | 1861. |

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CATHER, WILLIAM H., *Lawyer*. History of St. Clair County, Alabama.

In the *Southern Egis*. Ashville, St. Clair Co., Ala., July 1, 1897, *et seq.*

One of the oldest settled counties in the State having been formed from Shelby County, Nov. 20, 1818, by the second Territorial Legislature of the State. Much valuable data is collected and preserved.

CECIL, Rev. RUSSELL, D. D. Distinctive doctrines of Presbyterianism.

In Davis's *Golden Anniversary of First Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, Ala.*, pp. 50-64.

CENTRAL ALABAMA ACADEMY (COLORED). Annual catalogue | of the | Central Alabama Academy, | at | Huntsville, Alabama, | for | scholastic year ending May 17, 1889. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | n. p. n. d.

8vo.

For year ending May 17, 1889. pp. 12.

For year ending May 8, 1891. pp. 14.

Organized in 1870 under jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Aid Society, as the Rust Normal School. About 1887 name changed to Central Alabama Normal Institute, and in May 1888 the present name was adopted.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, THE ALABAMA. Catalogue | of the | officers and pupils | of the | Alabama Central | Female College, | located in | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | Sixteenth session [—thirty-sixth.] | 1873-1874. | Louisville, Ky. : | [- etc., 1 line.] | 1874. |

8vo.

Sixteenth session, 1873-74. pp. 18.

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Eighteenth session, 1875-76. pp. 28.

Nineteenth session, 1876-77. pp. 25.

Twentieth session, 1877-78. pp. —

Twenty-first session, 1878-79. pp. 21.

Twenty-first session, Supplement. pp. 8.

Twenty-second session, 1879-80. pp. 19.

Twenty-third session, 1880-81. pp. 21.

Twenty-sixth session, 1883-84. pp. 23.

Twenty-seventh session, 1884-85. pp. 25.

Twenty-eighth session, 1885-86. pp. 24.

Twenty-ninth session, 1886-87. pp. 26.

Thirtieth session, 1887-88. pp. 26. *Ill.*

Thirty-second session, 1889-90. pp. 38. *Ill.*

Thirty-fourth session, 1891-92. pp. 21.

Thirty-sixth session, 1893-94. pp. 38.

Catalogues for the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st sessions contain rolls of alumnae.

Founded in 1857: first graduate in 1859.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CENTRE INSTITUTE. Annual | announcement | of | Centre Institute, | a school for | males and females, | near Weldon, Shelby Co., Ala. | Ewell O. Dawson, principal. | 1890-91. | Printed by R. B. Neal, Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky. | n. d.

24mo. pp. 7.

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CHAMBERS COUNTY. An address, | to the people of Cham- | bers County. | n. p. [1850.]

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

On Southern rights, etc. Signed by W. F. Sanford, Thos. Taylor, J. C. Towles, Jas. F. Dowdell, Dan'l Robertson, Caleb Holloway.

Copies seen: Curry.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM L., *Lawyer, Chief Justice of Land Court in Samoa.* Our international relations.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1895*. Appendix, pp. liii-lxiv.

Also reprinted. 8vo. pp. 12.

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CHAMBLISS, A. W. The | catechetical instructor, | in which | the leading doctrines and practices | of christianity are familiarly | exhibited; | designed for the use of | families, sabbath schools, and bible | classes: | and especially | for the oral instruction of the | colored population. | By A. W. Chambliss. | [Quotation, 6 lines.] | Montgomery: | Bates, Hooper & Co., | press of the Daily Alabama Journal. | 1847. |

16mo. pp. 365 [1].

Copies seen: Curry.

CHANDLER, DANIEL (1805-1866), *Lawyer.* An address | on | female education, delivered before the | Demosthenian & Phi Kappa Societies, | on the | day after commencement, | in the | University of Georgia, | by

[Daniel Chandler, Esq. | A member of the Phi Kappa Society. |
Printed by William A. Mercer, Washington, Ga. | 1835. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Edition, 5000 copies.

"It was widely circulated, and through its inspiration the first 'Female College' sprung into existence; for in the year 1836 the Legislature of Georgia incorporated the 'Wesleyan Female College,' at Macon, which is the pioneer of all institutions of its class—the acknowledged fruit of Mr. Chandler's discourse."—Garrett's *Public Men in Alabama*, p. 394.

Copies seen: Curry.

CHANDLER, DANIEL. An address | on | female education. | By | Daniel
Chandler, Esq. | Mobile, Ala.: | published by Carver & Ryland. |
1853. |

8vo. pp. 32.

"I have been informed that the publication of the *Address* in Georgia gave a new direction to the opinions and feelings of its citizens on the important subject of *Female Education*, and contributed, in some measure, to the establishment of several colleges and institutions that have proved great blessings to the State. Under the hope that its publication in *Alabama* may direct the attention of its citizens to the interesting question. I have yielded to the request of my friends, and revised the address for publication."—*The Author*.

— An address | on | the propriety of legislation | to | regulate the li-
cense laws, | and to | suppress the evils of intemperance. | By Daniel
Chandler. | Published by request. | Mobile: | from the job printing
office of the Evening News, Dauphin-st. | 1853. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Favors legislation.

— Letter from Daniel Chandler, Esq., on the principles of the Know
Nothing Party. n. p. [1855.]

8vo. pp. 7.

Addressed to John Forsyth, editor of the *Mobile Register*, in opposition, etc.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Letter to. (*See* CAMPBELL, JOHN A.)

CHAPMAN, REUBEN (1802-1882). *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala., Gov. of Ala.*
The | inaugural address | of | Governor Chapman, | delivered | De-
cember 16, 1847. | House, 2000 copies. | Montgomery: | McCormick &
Walsh, printers. | 1847. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Dor. No. 7.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Message | of his | excellency Reuben Chapman, | to the | Legislature
of Alabama. | begun and held | in the city of Montgomery, | on the |
second Monday in November, | 1849. | Montgomery: | printed at the
Advertiser and Gazette office. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 32.

Copies seen: Curry.

Also printed with the following title:

Advertiser and Gazette—Extra. | Message | of his | excellency Reuben Chap-
man. | to the | second biennial session, of the Legislature of Alabama, | begun
and held | in the city of Montgomery. | on the second Monday in November, |
1849. | Montgomery: | printed at the Advertiser and Gazette office. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 30.

CHAPPELL, ABSALOM HARRIS (1807-1878), *Lawyer*. *Miscellanies* | of |
Georgia, | historical, | biographical, descriptive, &c. | By Absalom H.

Chappell. | Part I [-III] | [Contents for each part.] | Printed by Thos. Gilbert, printer and binder, | Columbus, Ga., 1874. |

8vo. Part i., 2 prel. leaves, pp. 73, 1 l.; part ii, pp. 137; part iii, pp. 24.

CONTENTS:

Part I:

- Chapter i, The Oconee war.
- Chapter ii, The Oconee war continued.
- Chapter iii, Alexander McGillivray.
- Chapter iv, Gen. Elijah Clark.
- Chapter v, Col. Benjamin Hawkins.

Part II:

- Chapter i, Middle Georgia.
- Chapter ii, Middle Georgia (continued) and the negro.
- Chapter iii, Middle Georgia (continued) and the land lottery system.
- Chapter iv, The pine mountain.
- Chapter v, King's gap and King's trails.
- Chapter vi, The pine barren speculation in 1794, 1795.
- Chapter vii, The Yazoo fraud.

Part III:

- Chapter i, Gen. James Jackson—Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Copies seen: Owen.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE. *Atala*: | ou | les amours | de | deux Sauvages | dans le desert: | suivie de | René. | Par | François-Auguste Chateaubriand. | A Londres, | Chez Colbum, libraire, | No. 50, Conduit-street, | New Bond-street. | 1809. |

16mo. pp. x. 230.

Indian love story, the scenes of which were laid in Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Copies seen: Hamner.

CHAUDRON, MRS. ADELAIDE DE VONDEL. *Chaudron's series*. | *The* | first reader, | designed | for the use of primary schools. | Second edition. | Adapted for use in the public schools of Mobile. | By A. DeV. Chaudron. | Mobile, Ala. | W. G. Clark & Co., publishers. | 1864. |

18mo. pp. 57.

Preface to first edition dated Nov. 18, 1862, and publisher's note dated Oct., 1863.

Publisher's note to second edition dated June 1, 1864.

A second and a third reader of this series published, but no copies seen.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Joseph II. | and his court. | An historical novel, | by L. Mühlbach. | From the German, | by Adelaide DeV. Chaudron. | Volume I [-IV.] Mobile: | S. H. Goetzel, publisher, | 1864. |

12mo. vol. i, pp. 241; vol. ii, pp. 240; vol. iii, pp. 139; and vol. iv, pp. 152.

This is the first, and also famous "wall paper" edition, published during the Civil War.

An edition was issued in 1894 by D. Appleton & Company, N. Y.

— *Chaudron's series of school readers*. | *Chaudron's* | new fourth reader, | on an original plan. | By | A. deV. Chaudron. | Adopted in the public schools of Mobile. | Electrotypes edition. | Mobile: | published by W. G. Clark & Co. | 1867. |

12mo.

— *Chaudron's* | spelling book, | carefully prepared for | family and school use, | [Design.] | By | A. DeV. Chaudron. | Mobile: | S. H. Goetzel. | 1865. |

18mo. pp. 48. *Illustrations*.

Fifth edition, fortieth thousand.

Note "to the public" dated Dec. 1, 1863, year of first publication.

Copies seen: Congress.

CHAUDRON, MRS. ADELAIDE DE VONDEL. Luser | the watchmaker, | an episode of the Polish Revolution | by | Rev. Adolf Moses. | Translated from the German for the | author by Mme. A. de V. Chaudron. | Cincinnati, Ohio | Bloch & Co., publishers. |

8vo.

— Prince Eugene | and his times. | An historical novel | by | L. Mülbach | Author [- etc., 4 lines.] | Translated from the German | by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. | New York | D. Appleton and Company | 1894. |

Last edition.

8vo.

CHAUDRON, LOUIS de V. Madam | La | Marquise. | A commedietta — in two acts, | by | Louis de V. Chaudron. | Mobile, Ala. | The Gossip printing Co. | 1892. |

12 mo. pp. 64.

Son of the preceding authoress.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Sketch of T. C. De Leon.

In De Leon's *Four Years in Rebel Capitals*, pp. 5-12.

CHAUVENET W. M. Notes on sample of iron ores collected in Alabama.

In *10th Census*. Vol. xv, pp. 383-401. Washington. 1886.

Map of northeast Alabama showing iron ore deposits, with distribution of siluric limonites, carbonic limonites, dyestone ores, and black band ores.

CHEROKEE COUNTY. Murder in Cedar Bluff, | Cherokee County, Alabama. | n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. 32. No title page.

A tedious and long drawn account of the murder, on Dec. 3, 1845, of Lansford Stallings, sheriff of Cherokee County, Ala., by Samuel S. Hinton. Contains also an account of the trial of William Weir for aiding in the escape of Hinton.

Copies seen: Owen.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, THE ALABAMA. The Alabama Christian Advocate. Birmingham, Ala. April 11, 1895.

Folio. Vol. xiii, No. 44. pp. 20.

Woman's edition. Contains historical notes relating to the Methodist Church in Jefferson County, as well as some facts of local history.

CHRISTY, DAVID. Letters on geology. Being a series of communications originally addressed to Dr. John Locke, of Cincinnati, giving an outline of the geology of the West and South West, together with an essay on The Erratic Rocks of North America addressed to M. De Verneuil, illustrated by geological sections and engravings of some rare fossils. Rossville. 1848.

Pp. 52. II. 5 plates; 1 section, with figures of fossils on the covers.

Originally written for the *Cincinnati Gazette*. 1845-46.

Letter v. Huntsville-Montesano coal. The garden of Pentremites. Section of Montesano coal field, p. 15.

Letter vi. Description of country between Huntsville and Summerville.

Letter ix. Notes on the tertiary geology of Alabama.

CITIZEN (THE) SOLDIER. | Devoted to the interests of the Alabama State Troops. | Motto: [etc. 1 line.] | Vol. 1, No. 1. [-8.] Tuskaaloosa, Ala., Sept. 1, 1893 [- April, 1894]. Price \$1.00 a year. |

4to. pp. 116.

PORTRAITS: *Gov.* Thomas G. Jones, *Adj. Gen.* Charles P. Jones, *Col.* Price Williams, jr., and *Col.* Louis V. Clark.

Contains some biographical sketches, with occasional items of Civil War history.

Copies seen: Owen.

CIVIL WAR. An act | to | provide a fund | for the | aid of indigent families | of volunteers absent in the army. | Montgomery: | Shorter & Reid, State printers. | 1861. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The chase | of the | rebel steamer of war Oreto, | Commander J. N. Maffitt, C. S. N. | into the | Bay of Mobile, | by the | United States steam sloop Oneida, | Commander Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. N. | September 4, 1862. | [Quotation, 8 lines.] | Cambridge: | printed for private circulation. | 1862. |

8vo. pp. 60.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Doc. No. XI. | Governor's Communication | transmitting | documents from Alabama, January 1863. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 7.

Transmitting to the Va. Senate and House of Delegates copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of Alabama in regard to the management of the railroads of the Confederacy. Protests against continued exclusive military control, and favors keeping them open for private business and transportation.

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins University.

— General orders no. 8, Adj. & Insp. Gen'l's Office, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 30, 1865, in reference to "all deserters, stragglers, skulkers, and absentees from the army;" T. H. Watts, Gov. and Commander-in-chief.

Broadside: 12 x 5 inches.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The gray jackets: | and | how they lived, fought and died, | for Dixie. | With incidents & sketches of life in the Confederacy. | Comprising narratives of personal adventures, army life, naval | adventure, home life, | partisan daring, life in the camp, | field and hospital: together with the songs, ballads, | anecdotes and humorous incidents of the War for Southern Independence. | Issued [etc. 2 lines.]. | By a Confederate. | Jones Brothers & Co., | Richmond, Va.; [and 5 other places, 2 lines.] | [1867.]

8vo. pp. 574. *Maps; illustrations.*

Many references to Alabamians, and incidents.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— List of maimed soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers to whom warrants were issued under Act, Feby. 28, 1889, for their relief.

In Auditor's *Annual Report, 1890, pp. xli.*

Arranged by Counties from Antauga to Winston.

— Payments to needy Confederate soldiers and widows, [with lists of.]

In Auditor's *Annual Report, 1893, pp. 124-153.*

Arranged alphabetically by Counties. Reports for 1894 and 1895, also contain lists.

— Compilation of records, correspondence, muster rolls, &c., on file in the Adjutant General's office. By W. S. Ford.

In Adjutant General's *Biennial Report, 1894, pp. 193-224.*

— The | War of the Rebellion: | a compilation of the | official records | of the | Union and Confederate Armies. | [— etc., Board of Publication.] | Washington: | Government Printing Office. | 1880 [- 1898.] |

8vo.

A serial publication of the United States Government.

Many local references.

CLAIBORNE, JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRANCK (1809-1884), *L.L. D., M. C. from Miss., Journalist, Author.* Life and times | of | Gen. Sam. Dale, | the | Mississippi partisan. | By | J. F. H. Claiborne. | Illustrated by John M'Lenan. | New York: | Harper & Brothers, publishers, | Franklin square. | 1860. |

12mo. pp. 233. 13 illustrations in text.

"Condensed from authentic MSS. never yet published. The personal adventures of Gen. Dale were taken down from his own lips by Franklin Smith, Esq., the late Henry A. Garrett, Esq., and myself, at different periods."

"Those gentlemen—both accomplished scholars—turned over their notes to me some years ago, and I incorporated a memoir of Dale with a 'History of the Southwest,' on which I had been long engaged. When ready for the press, the MSS. were lost by the sinking of a steamer on the Mississippi. Until within a few weeks past I have never had leisure to reproduce the life of Dale."—*Preface.*
Copies seen: Owen.

— Mississippi, | as a | Province, Territory and State, | with | biographical notices of eminent citizens, | by J. F. H. Claiborne. | Volume I. | [Monogram of publishers.] | Jackson, Miss.: | Power & Barksdale, publishers and printers. | 1880. |

8vo. pp. xxiii. 545 [1].

While in an advanced state of preparation, vol. ii was destroyed by fire.

PORTRAITS: Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, Gov. Don Manuel Gayosa de Lemos, Gov. Don Estevan Minor, Gov. David Holmes, Wm. M. Gwin, Jacob Thompson, and Greenwood Le Fleur.

"In writing this work, I have not been prompted by a desire for fame or profit, but to preserve the time-worn papers and documents confided to me by those who have long since passed away. I should have executed this trust earlier, but have been prevented by the vicissitudes of war and the demands of everyday life. I have written these volumes in declining health, in pain and suffering, and hope that this may plead for many imperfections."

"Diodorus Seculus (sic), one of the Fathers of History, introduced in his work minute details of remarkable events, and individual adventures and incidents, which some critics consider inconsistent with the dignity of the historic muse. I adopt his view, and have aimed to collect facts, to illustrate even the most obscure periods. Most of these facts are derived from the MS. of the most prominent actors in the scenes described."—*Introduction.*

This work is the best source of information respecting Alabama while a part of Mississippi Territory. 1798-1817.

Contains much biographical data.

Copies seen: Owen.

CLAIBORNE, NATHANIEL HERBERT (1777-1859), *M. C. from Va.* Notes | on the | War in the South; | with | biographical sketches | of the lives of | Montgomery, Jackson, | Sevier, | the late Gov. Claiborne, | and others. | By Nathaniel Herbert Claiborne, | of Franklin county, Va. | A member of the Executive of Virginia during the late war. | Richmond: | published by William Ramsay. | 1819. |

16mo. pp. 112.

"The following Notes were written while the war was going on. They are now published without alteration. . . . The style (sic) of this book will not stand the knife of criticism, but the feelings under the influence of which it was produced, are above the reach even of malice."—*Preface.*

"A little volume much sought after by collectors because it is scarce; but it is of scarcely any value." Parton's *Life of Jackson.*

Copies seen: Congress.

CLANTON, JAMES HOLT (1827-1871), *Lawyer, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.* Speech of | Gen. James H. Clanton, | of Montgomery, | in reply to | Senator Wilson, | of Massachusetts. | Delivered at the capital meeting, May 11th. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 7. Double columns.

From the *Montgomery (Ala.) Daily Mail*, circa, May 13, 1867.

Copies seen: Owen.

CLARK, COURTNEY J. (1816-189), *M. D.* Remarks on the existence of typhoid fever in Alabama.

In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1850, vol. vi, pp. 461-471. Also in Jan. 1851, vol. vii, pp. 448-467.

With special reference to Calhoun county and adjacent parts of the State.

CLARK, DANIEL (1766-1813). Proofs | of the | corruption | of | Gen. James Wilkinson, | and of his | connexion with Aaron Burr, | with | a full refutation of his slanderous allegations in | relation to the character of the prin- | cipal witness against him. | By Daniel Clark, | of the City of New Orleans. | [Quotation, 5 lines.] | Wm. Hall, Jun., & Geo. W. Pierie, printers, No. 51, Mar- | ket-street, Philadelphia. | 1809. |

8vo. Title, 11. pp. 199.

Copies seen: Hamner.

CLARK, FRANCIS B. Jr., (1850-1894), *Lawyer.* Manual | of the law of | crimes and criminal practice | in Alabama | In four parts. | By | Francis B. Clark, Jr., | of the Mobile bar. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Bar-rett & Brown, steam printers and bookbinders. | 1878. |

8vo. pp. xliii. 666.

"The entire volume may be considered an analytical digest, or an extended 'table of contents,' so to speak, of the Criminal Statutes and Decisions of Alabama, and of the principles contained in the authoritative common law works on criminal jurisprudence."—*Preface.*

It is understood that the author was engaged on a new edition at the time of his death.

Copies seen: Congress; Owen.

— Suggested reform in the administration of the law of homicide.

In *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, Montgomery, Ala., April 1880, vol. i, pp. 315-324.

— Law of homicide in Alabama.

Ibid. Nov. 1880. vol. i, pp. 823-833.

— Digest | of the | criminal cases | decided by the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | from the forty-fourth to the sixty-third volume of reports, inclusive. | By | Francis B. Clark, Jr., | solicitor for Mobile county, and author [etc., 1 line.] | Montgomery: | published by Holt & Crawford. | Printed by Barrett & Brown. | 1881. |

8vo. pp. xii. 185.

Copies seen: Congress.

— [The arrangement, annotations and Index to the Criminal Code of Alabama, 1886, vol. ii.] (*See* Codes of Alabama.)

Acknowledgment is made in the preface to that work.

— Clark's form book, | containing | legal and business forms | useful to | bankers, brokers, real estate agents, executors, administra- | tors, trustees, guardians, &c., | as well as to | judges, attorneys, registers in chancery, clerks of courts, | sheriffs, justices of the peace, notaries public, coroners, | constables, and other officials. | Prepared by |

Francis B. Clark, Jr., | of the Mobile bar, | [— etc., 1 line.] | Mobile, Ala. : | second edition. | Mobile Daily Register print. | 1889. |
8vo. pp. 367.
Copies seen: Owen.

CLARK, GAYLORD BLAIR (1846-1893), *Lawyer*. Sketch of. (*See Pillans, II.*)

CLARK, LINCOLN (1800-), *Lawyer*. Eulogy | upon the | life, character and death | of | Gen. Andrew Jackson, | delivered on the 19th of July, 1815, | by Lincoln Clark: | before the | societies and citizens of Tuscaloosa; | and | published at their request. | Tuscaloosa: | Printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1815. |
8vo. pp. 40.
Copies seen: Owen.

CLARK, RICHARD H. The history of the first Georgia code. | A paper read before the Georgia Bar Association | by Hon. Richard H. Clark, | at its annual meeting at Augusta, May 15th, 1890. | Jas. P. Harrison & Co., printers, Atlanta, Ga. |
8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 23.
The Georgia work was framed after the Alabama Code of 1852 as a model. Contains brief sketch of codification in Alabama.
Copies seen: Owen.

CLARK, THOMAS HARVEY (1857-), *Lawyer*. Sketch of Montgomery. In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama*, pp. 574-593.

— Railroads and Navigation [in Alabama].

In Brant and Fuller's *Memorial Record of Alabama*, vol. i, pp. 318-328.

— Finance and Banking [in Alabama].

Ibid. vol. i, pp. 329-344.

— Judicial History [of Alabama].

Ibid. vol. ii, pp. 141-157.

— Religious History [of Alabama].

Ibid. vol. ii, pp. 236-244.

— *Illustrated cover title*: Art work | of | Scenes in | Alabama. | Published in twelve parts. | The W. H. Parish Publishing Co. | 1895. | Part 1-[12]
Title: Scenes | in | Alabama. | Published in twelve parts. | Chicago | the W. H. Parish Publishing Co. | 1895. |

4to. pp. not numbered.

Part 1: Title, 1 leaf; text, 1 leaf; illustrations, 5 leaves: text, 2 leaves.

Parts 2-11: Each, illustrations, 6 leaves; text, 1 leaf.

Part 12: Illustrations, 6 leaves; text, 2 leaves. Signed "T. H. C." at end of last page of text.

The illustrations are beautiful and well executed. The text, prepared by Thomas H. Clark, is general in its character.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Historical Alabama. | Address of | Hon. Thomas H. Clark, | before | the Literary Societies | of | A. and M. College. | Auburn, June 14, 1893. | Washington, D. C. | The Saxton Printing Co., | [—etc., 1 line.] | [1897.]

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 12.

Edition, 50 copies.

First printed in the *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*, June 18, 1893.

An address of a high degree of merit.

Copies seen: Owen.

CLARK, WILLIS GAYLORD (1827-), *M. A.* Bureau of Education | N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner | Circular of information No. 3, 1889 | Contributions to American educational history | edited by Herbert B. Adams | No. 8 | History of education in Alabama | 1702-1889 | by | Willis G. Clark | Washington | Government Printing Office | 1889 | [Whole number 163.]

8vo. pp. 281.

Copies seen: Owen. .

ILLUSTRATIONS:—Bird's-eye view of Alabama State University; University of Alabama before the war; president's mansion, University of Alabama; astronomical observatory; Manly, Clark, and Garland halls; chemical laboratory, exterior view; chemical lecture room; chemical laboratory, interior view: view of campus, looking northeast; view of campus, looking south; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; view of wood-working room; view of machine room; Alabama State Hospital for the Insane; Howard College; Southern University, main building; president's dwelling; physical laboratory; chemical laboratory; Spring Hill College—infirmary and wing of college; view of college as seen from chapel; lake, south view; Judson Institute; avenue from main entrance to front gate; lawn at left of avenue; Marion Military Institute; Barton Academy, Mobile; boys' high school; and Broad Street Academy (colored).

Contains general educational history; sketches of the University of Alabama, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Medical College, the Institute for the Deaf and the Academy for the Blind, the Alabama Insane Hospital, La Grange College, by James E. Saunders, Howard College, the Southern University, Saint Joseph's or Spring Hill College, Judson Female Institute, Alabama Conference Female College, Greene Springs School, Marion Military Institute, the Alabama Female Institute; and accounts of educational land grants, the public school system of Mobile, the public schools in Alabama, normal schools in Alabama, city and town schools, and the education of colored children in Alabama.

Contains many personal notices, with biographical sketches, more or less full, of the following:

Barbour, Thomas, 168.	Murfee, J. T., 174, 211.
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Copies seen: Owen.

— The progress of education [in Alabama].

In Brant and Fuller's *Memorial Record of Alabama*, vol. i, pp. 154-216.

— State industrial interests.

Ibid. pp. 217-317.

CLARK, W. G. C. An address | on the | rise and progress | of the order of the | Sons of Temperance, | in the United States, | delivered before | the Sons of Temperance in Mobile, | on Friday night, January 5, 1849, |

by W. G. C. Clark, Esq., D. G. W. P., of New-Yerk. | Mobile: | from the job printing office of the Daily Advertiser. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 8. Double columns.

It is stated that on March 1, 1848, there were in Alabama one Grand Division and seventy Subordinates.

CLARKE, RICHARD H., *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala.* Contested election case of. (See *Threot vs. Clarke.*)

— Free coinage of silver. Remarks of Hon. Richard H. Clarke, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, July 13, 1892.

8vo. pp. 4. No title page.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1897*, pp. 17-38.

Address as President of the Association at the twentieth annual meeting, June 30, 1897.

CLAY, CLEMENT COMER (1789-1866), *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala., Gov. of Ala., U. S. Senator from Ala. Compiler.* Digest of the laws of Alabama, 1843. (See *Codes of Alabama.*)

CLAY, CLEMENT CLAIBORNE (1816-1882), *Lawyer, U. S. Senator from Ala.* President's veto message. | Speech | of | Mr. C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, | on the | President's veto message, | rejecting the | indigent insane bill, | and | against giving away the public lands. | Delivered in the Senate of the United States, June 20, 1854. | Washington: | printed by John T. & Lem. Towers. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 15.

In support of the veto.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Repeal of the fugitive slave law. | Remarks | of | Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, | in reply to | remarks of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, | delivered in the Senate of the United States, June 28, 1854. | [Colophon: printed at the Congressional Globe office.] n. d.

8vo. pp. 3. No title page. Double columns.

Severe arraignment of Mr. Sumner.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Speech | of | Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., of Ala., | against | the homestead bill, | especially | the sixth section thereof. | Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 12, 1854. | [*Footnote:* Towers, printers.] n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Section 6 related to the admission of foreigners to the right of preemption like American citizens.

Copies seen: Curry.

— The love of truth for its own sake: | An | address | before the | Erosophic and Philomathic Societies | of the University of Alabama, | at its | commencement, | in July, 1855: | by Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr. | Published by request of the Societies. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 30.

Copies seen: Curry.

CLAY, CLEMENT CLAIBORNE. Speech | of | Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, | on the | Revolutionary claims bill; | delivered | in the Senate of the United States, January 14, 1857. | Washington: | printed at the Congressional Globe office. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 13. Double columns.

Opposes the bill.

— Speech on the bill to admit Kansas. Southern rights: how menaced by Northern Republicanism. . . . United States Senate, March 19, 1858. n. p. Star office, print. n. d.

8vo. pp. 16.

Sabin: No. 13531.

— Speech of Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., on slavery issues, delivered at Huntsville, Alabama, September 5th, 1859. [*Colophon*:—Democrat print, Huntsville, Alabama.]

8vo. pp. 15. No title page. Double columns.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Letter from C. C. Clay, Jr., to E. A. O'Neal, Florence, Ala., dated, Washington, May 21, 1860. *Colophon*: T. McGill, printer, Washington, D. C.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

In approval of the action of the Alabama delegates to the Charleston convention.

Copies seen: Curry.

CLEBURNE INSTITUTE. Annual announcement for 1895-96 [—97] | of | Cleburne institute. | Chartered in 1890. | Edwardsville, Cleburne County, Alabama. |

12 mo.

For 1895-96. pp. [7.]

For 1896-97. pp. 113.]

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CLEMENS, JEREMIAH (1814-1865), *Lawyer, Col. 9th Ala. Inf. C. S. A., Author*. Remarks | of | Messrs. Clemens, Butler, and Jefferson Davis, | on | the Vermont resolutions relating to slavery. | Delivered | in Senate of the United States, January 10, 1850. | Washington: | printed at the Congressional Globe office. | 1850.

8vo. pp. 15.

— Speech | of | Hon. Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, | at | Huntsville, Alabama, Monday, Nov. 4, 1850. | [*Colophon*: | Printed at the Congressional Globe office, Washington.] n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page. Double columns.

Discusses sectional issues and opposes secession and disunion.

— Speech | of Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, | in the Senate of the United States, | Dec'r 24, 1851, | on the Resolution reaffirming the Compromise Measures. | [*Colophon*: | Printed at the Globe office, Washington.] n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page. Double columns.

— Bernard Lile: | an | historical romance, | embracing the periods of | the Texas Revolution. | and the | Mexican War. | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1856. |

12mo. pp. 287.

Copies seen: Hamner.

CLEMENS, JEREMIAH. *Mustang Gray*; | a romance. | By | the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, | author of | "Bernard Lile." | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1858. |

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Copies seen: Congress.

— *The Rivals*: | a tale of the times | of | Aaron Burr, | and | Alexander Hamilton. | By | Hon. Jere. Clemens. | Author's [-etc., 1 line.] | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1860. |

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— *Tobias Wilson* | a tale | of the | Great Rebellion. | By | Hon. Jere. Clemens. | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1865. |

12mo. pp. 328.

"My object is to give a true and faithful picture of life during the first years of the rebellion, at least in parts of the Southern States."—*Preface*.

"He was engaged in the preparation of a history of the war giving an insight into the characters, causes and conduct of the war in northern Alabama, but it was left unfinished at his death."—*Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, vol. i, p. 648.

Copies seen: Congress.

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In *Geological Survey of Alabama: Bulletin No. 5, 1896*, pp. 132-176.

CLOPTON, DAVID (1820-1892), *Lawyer, Justice Ala. Sup. Ct.* Sketch of.

In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 475-482. Philadelphia, 1880. 4to.

CLOUD, N. B., *Editor*. *The American Cotton Planter*, (1853-1861.) (*See Cotton Planter, The American*.)

COBB, JAMES E. Contested election case of. (*See Whatley vs. Cobb*; and *see also Goodwyn vs. Cobb*.)

COBB, RUFUS W (1829-) *Gov. of Ala., Lawyer*. Inaugural address | of | Rufus W. Cobb, | Governor of Alabama, | delivered before the General Assembly Nov. 27th, 1878. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1878. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Owen.

— *Message* | of | Rufus W. Cobb, | Governor of Alabama, | to the House of Representatives, | submitted January 27th, 1879. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, steam book and job printers and binders. | 1879. |

8vo. pp. 6.

Copies seen: Owen.

— *Message* | of | Rufus W. Cobb, | Governor of Alabama, | to the | General Assembly, November 9th, 1880. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1880. |

8vo. pp. 24.

A large paper edition of this message was also published, consisting of 15 leaves, printed on one side only.

Copies seen: Owen.

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Copies seen: Owen.

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From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1886.

— An answer to some popular objections against the Protestant Episcopal Church.

pp. 9.

— The baptismal covenant.

pp. 8.

— Dividing the inheritance.

pp. 8.

— Christian kindness.

pp. 14.

The four preceding titles supplied by Rev. Walter C. Whitaker, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

— Reminiscences of.

In Wilmer's *Recent Past* (2d ed.), pp. 242-268: *portrait*.

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COCHRAN, JEROME (1831-1896), *M. D.* The | general principles of organization, | and the | evolution of organic forms. | First annual address | before the Alumni Society of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. | Delivered in the hall of the Medical College, February 23, 1870. | By | Jerome Cochran, M. D., | professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Alabama. | Nashville, Tenn.: | W. C. Collier & Co., 44 Union street. | 1871. |

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Copies seen: Owen.

— The theory and practice of quarantine.

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— Report on inspection of convict camps.

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— Report on sanitary condition of the prisons at the mines.

Ibid. pp. 151-167.

— National quarantine.

**Ibid.* 1887, pp. 42-51.

— Proper relation of Federal, State, and Municipal Quarantines.

Ibid. 1894, pp. 20-39.

An address before the Mobile Medical Society, 1894.

— The Medical Profession [in Alabama]. In Brant and Fuller's *Memorial Record of Alabama*, Vol. II, pp. 107-110.

A carefully prepared and interesting sketch.

COCHRAN, JEROME. Sketch of.

In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 384-402.

Contains short bibliography.

COCHRAN, JOHN. (-1873). *Lawyer*. An address | on the | evidences of decline in the American Government; | delivered before the | Philomathic Society | of | the University of Alabama, | December 11, 1841. | By John Cochran, Esq. | Tuscaloosa: | printed at the office of the "Independent Monitor," | 1841.

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: University.

CODES OF ALABAMA. This includes only the regular revisions or authorized general compilations of the laws of the State, together with certain official and unofficial papers or documents bearing directly on them. The first two titles embrace the laws in force in the State during the Territorial period, 1798-1819. All *special* compilations are entered under their respective authors.

TOULMIN'S DIGEST, 1807.

— Digest of the laws of the Mississippi Territory. By H. Toulmin, 1807.

8vo. 2 prel. leaves. pp. xxii. 616.

TURNER'S DIGEST, 1816.

— Statutes | of the | Mississippi Territory; | the | constitution of the United States, with the | several amendments thereto; | the ordinance | for the government of the territory of the | United States, North-West of the | river Ohio; | the | articles of agreement and cession, between the | United States and the State of Georgia; | and | such acts of Congress | as relate to the | Mississippi Territory. | Digested by authority of the General Assembly. | Natchez: | printed by Peter Isler, printer to the Territory. | 1816. |

8vo. pp. 495. [28.]

Edition, 1,200 copies.—*Statutes, etc.*, pp. 249-251.

The Digest proper comprises all laws from 1798 through the session of the Territorial assembly of 1815. The Appendix contains all laws of the 2nd sess. of the 9th general assembly, Nov. 4 to Dec. 13, 1816. This was the last session of the Territorial Legislature.

Copies seen: Owen.

TOULMIN'S DIGEST, 1823.

— A | digest | of the | laws of the State of Alabama: | containing | the statutes and resolutions in force at the end of | the General Assembly in January, 1823. | To which is added, | an appendix; | containing the declaration of independence; the constitution | of the United States; the act authorizing the people of | Alabama to form a constitution and State government; | and the constitution of the State of Alabama. | Compiled by appointment, and under the authority of | the General Assembly, | by Harry Toulmin, Esq. | With a copious index. | Cahawba: | published by Ginn & Curtis. | J. & J. Harper, printers, New York. | 1823. |

8vo. pp. xxxiv. [2] [9]-1066.

Edition, 2,000 copies.

The Constitution providing for a revision and digest of the laws within five years after its adoption, in 1819, the Legislature, Dec. 17, 1819, passed an act making the Judges of the Circuit Court (sitting *en banc* the Supreme Court), and the Attorney-General, commissioners to compile and digest the laws, etc.—*Digest* pp. 528. But nothing seems to have resulted from this, and on Nov. 28, 1821, another act was passed, providing for the election of "a suitable person, whose duty it shall be to compile under one head, all the statute laws now in force in the State of Alabama, relating to each particular subject," and report his manuscript on the first day of the next session.—*Ibid.*, p. 530; also, *Acts*, 1821, pp. 18-19. To this position Harry Toulmin was elected. He was perhaps the oldest resident of all the public men of the State, and was an accomplished jurist. On Dec. 12, 1821, additional duties were imposed on him:—*Ibid.*, p. 531; also *Acts*, 1821, pp. 114. The work was duly reported, and on Jan. 1, 1823, was adopted, the sum of \$1500.00 being appropriated in payment therefor.—*Ibid.*, pp. 533-5. The index was prepared by Henry Hitchcock.—*Acts*, 1823, p. 107.

This work contains all the laws, general, special and local in force at its adoption, the arrangement being alphabetical by subjects, with a chronological arrangement under the latter. It is the great repository of early legislation, during the Territorial (both Mississippi and Alabama) and the State periods.

It contains also more material for the local historian than any other source.

Copies seen: Owen.

AIKIN'S DIGEST, 1833.

CODES OF ALABAMA. A | digest | of the | laws of the State of Alabama : | containing | all the statutes | of | a public and general nature, | in | force at the close of the session of the General | Assembly, in January, 1833. | To which are prefixed, | the declaration of independence; the Constitution of the United States; | the act to enable the people of Alabama to form a constitution and State | government, &c.; and the constitution of the State of Alabama. | With | an appendix, and a copious index. | Compiled, under the authority of the General Assembly | by | John G. Aikin. | Philadelphia: | published by Alexander Towar, | [-etc., 1 line] | and | for sale by D. Woodruff, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. | 1833. |

8vo. pp. xlvii [1]. 574.

Edition, 3,000 copies.—*Digest*, p. 301.

The second compilation, or decennial revision required by the Constitution. Arranged alphabetically by subjects, but contains no local laws. Contains a chronological list of titles of public and general laws from 1799 to 1832-33 in force. Appendix contains Rules of proceedings and practice in the courts.

Pp. iii-v, contain the Introductory Notice, by the compiler; and pp. v-vii, the Report of Commissioners, John Brown (red.), R. E. B. Baylor, and Caswell R. Clifton, to the General Assembly.

Copies seen: Owen.

— A | digest | of the | laws of the State of Alabama: | Containing | all the statutes of a public and general nature, in force at the close | of the session of the General Assembly, in January 1833: | to which are prefixed, | the declaration of independence, | the constitution of the United States, | the Act to enable the people of Alabama to form a constitution and | State government, &c. | and the constitution of the State of Alabama. | With | an appendix and a copious index, | and also | a supplement containing the public acts for the years 1833, 1834 and 1835. | Compiled, under the authority of the General Assembly, by | John G. Aikin. | Second edition. | D. Woodruff,—Tuscaloosa, Ala. | Sidney Smith,—Mobile, | 1836. |

8vo. pp. xlvii [1]. 664.

Copyrighted by Alexander Towar.

Pp. 575-664 contain the supplementary matter and its index. Pp. iii-574 are identical page for page with first edition, but from different type.

Copies seen: Congress.

CLAY'S DIGEST, 1843.

CODES OF ALABAMA. A | digest | of the | laws of the State of Alabama: | containing | all the statutes | of | a public and general nature, | in force at the close of the session | of | the General Assembly, in February, 1843. | To which are prefixed, | the declaration of independence; | the constitution of the United States; | the act to enable the people of Alabama to form a constitution and | State government, &c.; | and the constitution of the State of Alabama. | With | an appendix, and a copious index. | Compiled under the authority of the General Assembly, | by | C. C. Clay. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Marmaduke J. Slade. | 1843. |

8vo. pp. xliv. 11. 768.

Edition, 3,000 copies. *Digest*, p. 367.

Copies seen: Owen.

CODE OF 1852.

Report | of the | commissioners | to | codify the laws, &c., | made to the | Governor of Alabama. | House—2500 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | from the | joint committee [A. J. Walker, chairman on part of Senate] of the two Houses [of the General Assembly,] | on the | Code. | [—etc., 1 line.] | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 32.

Senate edition, 66 copies. House edition, 2,500 copies.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The | code of Alabama. | Prepared by | John J. Ormond, | Arthur P. Bagby, George Goldthwaite. | With head notes and index by | Henry C. Semple. | Published in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, | approved February 5, 1852. | Montgomery: | printed by Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. xviii. 795 [2].

Edition, 5,000 copies. *Acts*, 1851-52, p. 23. Bagby succeeded John Erwin, one of the original commissioners.

Copies seen: Owen.

PENAL CODE.

— The | penal code of Alabama; | prepared by | Geo. W. Stone and J. W. Shepherd, | and | adopted by the General Assembly at the Session of 1865-6; | together with the other criminal laws now in force. | Published by authority. | Montgomery: | Reid & Screws, State printers, 1866.

8vo. pp. 238. Cover title same as above, 1 leaf.

Adopted by act Feb. 23, 1866.—*Acts*, 1865-66, p. 121.

Copies seen: Owen.

CODE OF 1867.

— The | revised code of Alabama, | prepared by | A. J. Walker. | Adopted by act of the General Assembly, approved 19th February, 1867, and | published in pursuance thereof. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Reid & Screws, State printers. | 1867. |

Large 8vo. pp. xvi. 960.

Edition, 6,000 copies.

Preliminary part contains: Declaration of Independence, pp. 1-4; Articles of Confederation, pp. 5-11; Constitution of the United States; amendments, and index, pp. 12-25; Act for the admission of Alabama, pp. 26-28; Constitution of Alabama, 1865, preceded by analysis and followed by index, pp. 29-51; Ordinances and resolutions of convention of Alabama, 1865, with index, pp. 52-71; President's proclamation appointing provisional governor of Alabama, pp. 72-73; Proclamation of Governor Parsons, pp. 74-77; Transfer of provisional government, pp. 78-80; Reconstruction acts, pp. 81-85; Sundry (7) acts of Congress applicable to Alabama, pp. 86-89.

Copies seen : Owen.

CODE OF 1876.

CODES OF ALABAMA. The | code of Alabama. | 1876. | Prepared by | Wade Keyes and Fern. M. Wood; | and | John D. Roquemore, successor to Fern. M. Wood. | With references to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State | upon the construction of the statutes; and in which the | general and permanent acts of the session of | 1876-7 have been incorporated. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, printers for the State. | 1877. |

Large 8vo. pp. xvi. 1320.

Edition, 4,000 copies.

In addition to the Statutes, etc., contains: Acts relating to this code, pp. 1-5; Declaration of Independence, pp. 6-9; Articles of Confederation, pp. 10-16; Constitution of United States and index, pp. 17-32; Ordinance for government of Northwest Territory, pp. 33-37; Act supplemental to act for an amicable settlement of limits with Georgia (enlarges power of Mississippi Territorial government), pp. 37-38; Act to enlarge boundaries of Mississippi Territory, pp. 38-39; Act for the admission of Alabama, pp. 40-42; Reconstruction acts, pp. 43-48; Sundry (7) acts of Congress applicable to Alabama, pp. 49-52; Constitution of Alabama, 1819, pp. 53-70; 1861, pp. 71-87; 1865, pp. 88-101; 1868, pp. 102-120; Constitution of 1875, with analysis, pp. 121-153; Rules of court and practice, pp. 154-179; Act for naturalization of aliens, pp. 180-184.

Contains also memorial sketch of Fern M. Wood.

Copies seen : Owen.

CODE OF 1886.

— Report | of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act | approved February 17, 1885, "to revise and reduce into a | systematic Code, the whole body of the Public Statutes | of this State, civil and criminal." | n. p. n. d.

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 23.

Copies seen : Owen.

— Report | of the | joint committee, | appointed by the two Houses | to consider and revise the manuscript | prepared by the | commissioners to codify the statutes of the State. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers and book binders. | 1887. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Senate edition, 500 copies.

Copies seen : Owen.

— The | code of Alabama, | adopted by act of the General Assembly approved | February 28, 1887; | with such statutes passed at the session of 1886-87, as are re- | quired to be incorporated therein by act approved | February 21, 1887; and with citations of the | decisions of the supreme court of | the State construing the | statutes. | In two volumes. | Vol. I [-II.] | Prepared by | Robert C. Brickell, Peter Hamilton and John P. Tillman, | commissioners. | Nashville, Tenn.: | Marshall & Bruce, printers. | 1887. |

Large 8vo. vol. I, pp. xx. 1,035 [1]; and vol. II, pp. x. 319 [1].

Vol. i is the civil, and vol. ii the criminal code. The arrangement, annotations and index to the latter were prepared by F. B. Clark, esq., of Mobile, Ala. Acknowledgment "for valuable services rendered" is made to P. J. Hamilton, esq., also of Mobile.

CODE OF 1896.

CODES OF ALABAMA. Report of | William L. Martin, | code commissioner of Alabama, | 1896. | n. p.

8vo. pp. 116.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The | code of Alabama, | adopted by act of the General Assembly of the State of | Alabama, approved | February 16, 1897, | entitled "An Act to adopt a Code of Laws for the State of Alabama," | with such statutes passed at the session of 1896-97, as are re- | quired to be incorporated therein by act approved | February 17, 1897; and with citations to the | decisions of the supreme court of | the State construing or men- | tioning the statutes. | In two volumes. | Vol. I [II.] | Prepared by | William L. Martin, | commissioner. | Atlanta, Georgia: | the Foote & Davies Company, | printers and binders. | 1897. |

8vo.

Vol. I, Civil Code. pp. xvii. 1627. Vol. II, Criminal Code. pp. x. 576.

The following *preliminary matter* is contained in vol. i, viz:

Act adopting the Code. p. 1.

Act providing for the publication and distribution of the Code. pp. 1-5.

Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto. pp. 6-26.

Analytical index to the Constitution of the United States. pp. 27-59.

Constitution of the State of Alabama, 1875. pp. 60-106.

Sections 905 and 906 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the authentication of public acts, judicial proceedings and office records. pp. 107-108.

The following *preliminary matter* is contained in vol. ii, viz:

Declaration of Independence. pp. 1-3.

Articles of Confederation. pp. 4-9.

Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto. pp. 10-19.

An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. July 13, 1787. pp. 20-24.

An act for the amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi Territory, April 7, 1798. pp. 24-25.

An act supplemental to the act entitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi Territory," May 10, 1800. pp. 25-27.

Articles of cession and agreement entered into by the United States and the State of Georgia, April 24, 1802. pp. 27-29.

Acts of March 27, 1804, and May 14, 1812, enlarging the boundaries of the Mississippi Territory. pp. 29-30.

Act of March 3, 1817, establishing the Alabama Territory. pp. 30-32.

Act of April 20, 1818, amending act establishing the Alabama Territory. pp. 32-33.

Act of March 2, 1819, for the admission of Alabama into the Union. pp. 33-35.

Resolution of December 14, 1819, declaring the admission of Alabama into the Union. p. 36.

Reconstruction acts passed March 2, 1867, and March 27, 1867. pp. 36-41.

Act of March 2, 1867, authorizing the sale of school lands. p. 41.

Act of July 4, 1836, in regard to the five per cent fund and the school reservations. pp. 41-42.

Act of August 16, 1842, authorizing the settlement and payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama. pp. 42-43.

Act of August 11, 1848, authorizing the State to apply certain lands granted for internal improvement, to the use of schools. p. 43.

Act of January 26, 1847, assenting to a tax, by the States, upon lands sold by the United States. p. 43.

Constitution of Alabama, 1819. pp. 44-60.

Constitution of Alabama, 1861. pp. 61-76.

Constitution of Alabama, 1865. pp. 77-89.

Constitution of Alabama, 1868. pp. 90-107.

Constitution of Alabama, 1875. pp. 108-154.

Copies seen : Owen.

COLE, THEODORE LEE (1852-). Bibliography of the statute law of the Southern States.—Part I. Alabama.

In *Publications of the Southern History Association*, January, 1897, vol. i, pp. 61-75. 8vo.

This is an accurate and well executed piece of bibliographic work.

100 copies reprinted from same type, with pagination unchanged.

— Statute laws of Mississippi.

In *Report Secretary of State of Mississippi*, 1896-1897. pp. 107-109.

Check list; includes Territorial laws, 1799-1816.

Copies seen : Owen.

COLEMAN, THOMAS WILKES (1834-), *Judge Sup. Ct. of Ala.* Sketch of.

In *Medico-Legal Journal*, New York, March, 1891, vol. viii, pp. 411-413; *portrait*. 8vo.

COLCRAFT, HENRY ROWE. *Alhalla, | or | the lord of Talladega. | A tale of the Greek [Creek] war. | With some selected miscellanies, chiefly | of early date. | By Henry Rowe Colcraft. | New-York and London: | Wiley and Putnam. | MDCCCXLIII. | [1843.]*

12mo. 2 prel. leaves. pp. 116.

Copies seen : Hamner.

COLLIER, HENRY WATKINS (1801-1855), *Lawyer, Chief Justice Sup. Ct. of Ala., Gov. of Ala.*—Message | of | his excellency Gov. Collier | to the | General Assembly of Alabama, | at its | second biennial session | December 20, 1849. | 5,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and DeWolf, | State printers. | 1849. |

8 vo. pp. 37.

House Doc., No. 8.

Copies seen : Curry.

— Message | of | his excellency, | Henry W. Collier, | to the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | at its | third biennial session, | in the | city of Montgomery. | Montgomery: | Brittan and DeWolf, | State printers. | 1851. |

8 vo. pp. 37.

— Message | of | his excellency, Gov. Collier, | to the | General Assembly of Alabama, at its | fourth biennial session, | November 15, 1853. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1853. |

8 vo. pp. 42.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Constitution | of the | Alabama State Colonization Society, | and the | officers for the year 1852, | with an address, by the President, to the people of the State. | Montgomery: | Job office of the Alabama Journal. | 1851. |

8 vo. pp. 7.

Organized Dec. 10, 1851, in Montgomery, Ala. The address is dated Dec. 11, 1851.

Officers: *President*, Hon. John J. Ormond, of Tuscaloosa Co. *Vice-Presidents*, Elbert A. Holt and Abner McGehee, of Montgomery Co., John Anthony Winston, of Sumter Co., Francis Lyon, of Marengo Co., W. P. Chilton, of Macon Co., Daniel Coleman, of Limestone Co., Gen. E. D. King, of Perry Co., D. G. Ligon, of Lawrence Co., Leonard Tarrant, of Talladega Co., Gen. Moses Kelley, of Jefferson Co., Daniel E. Watrous, of Shelby Co.; *Treasurer*, E. M. Hastings, of Montgomery; *Rec. Sec.*, L. B. Hansford, of Montgomery; and *Cor. Sec.*, Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, of Montgomery.

Copies seen: Owen.

COMEGYS, Miss MARY ELLA. An address | delivered on the occasion of the | presentation of a banner | to the | Grand Division of the State of Alabama, | by Miss Mary Ella Comegys; | together with the | reception address of | W. C. L. Richardson, Dep. G. W. P. | Tuscaloosa. | 1849. |

8 vo. pp. 12.

Copies seen: Owen.

COMPROMISE BILLS. Public acts | passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, | commonly called | the compromise bills; | consisting of | the Texas boundary bill; bills establishing territorial | governments for New Mexico and Utah; the fugi- | tive slave bill; the bill to admit California; | and | the bill to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia; | together with the votes thereon by Congress. | Montgomery: | printed at "Alabama Journal" job office. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Prefaced by an *address* signed by T. T. Holt, E. C. Hannon, W. C. Bibb, and J. P. Caffey. This address states that these bills "should be published in pamphlet form and distributed, in order that the people might read for themselves, and thereby be enabled to determine whether these laws, all of which are admitted to be constitutional, are such as to justify resistance, and thereby bring about a dissolution of the Union."

Copies seen: Curry.

CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE, THE ALABAMA. Annual catalogue | of the | Alabama Conference | Female College, | Tuskegee, Ala. | The thirty-ninth year of the institution. | Eighteenth [-twentieth] under the present administration. | [Quotation, 1 line.] |

8vo.

39th year, 1894-95. pp. 69.

40th year, 1895-96. pp. 60.

41st year, 1896-97. pp. 64.

Each contains roll of graduates, from 1856.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. Report | of the | minority of the committee | on | congressional apportionment. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolff, State printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Signed by Benj. M. Woolsey and Wm. A. Ashley.

Opposes the "white basis" by districts.

Copies seen: Owen.

CONRAD, T. A. Fossil shells of the tertiary formation of North America illustrated by figures drawn on stone from nature. Philadelphia.

8vo. pp. 38.

Vol. i, No. 1, Oct. 1, 1832; 6 plates.

Vol. i, No. 2, Dec., 1832; plates 7-14.

Vol. i, No. 3, Aug., 1833; plates 15-20.

Contains a hand-colored geologic map of Alabama; for this purpose the author has used Tanner's map of Alabama, Phila., 1830.

Vol. i, No. 4, Oct. 1833.

Nos. 2 and 3 contain descriptions of many Alabama fossil shells.

No. 4 is exclusively devoted to the fossil shells of the calcaire grossier or middle tertiary deposits of Alabama.

CONRAD, T. A. Fossil shells of the tertiary formations of North America. Philadelphia, 1832.

8vo. pp. 56. 13 plates.

Contains the subject-matter of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the preceding title.

— Observations on the tertiary and more recent formations of a portion of the Southern States.

In *Journal Academy Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1834, vol. vii, part 1, pp. 116-157.

Read April 15, 1834.

Contains a diagram representing the strata composing the bluff at Claiborne, Ala. In the appendix a number of new species of Alabama fossils are described.

— Conrad's Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America. Published by the author in 1832-1837, and republished by G. D. Harris in May, 1893.

8vo. pp. 121. 20 full page plates; and a *Geological map of Alabama*.

The species described are in part from the Miocene series of Maryland and Virginia, but principally from the famous Eocene deposit at Claiborne, Ala.

— Observations on a portion of the Atlantic tertiary region, with a description of new species of organic remains.

2nd Bull., *Proc. Nat. Inst. Prom. Sci.*, Washington, 1842, pp. 171-194; 2 plates.

Sections of the bluffs at Claiborne and St. Stephens, Ala., are given.

— Observations on the eocene formation of the U. S. with descriptions of species of shells, &c., occurring in it.

In *American Journal Science*, New Haven, Conn., 2nd series, 1846, vol. i, pp. 209-221; 2 plates.

The author demonstrates that the white limestone of Alabama and Mississippi previously classed with the cretaceous belongs with the eocene. Several species of shells described.

— Observations on the eocene formation, and descriptions of 105 new fossils of that period from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Miss. With an Appendix.

In *Journal Academy Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1848, vol. iii, pp. 111-134; 4 plates.

The author separates the eocene into the upper or newer eocene found at Vicksburg, and includes the white limestone at St. Stephens and Claiborne, Ala. The lower eocene consists of the fossiliferous soils of Claiborne and St. Stephens, Ala., etc.

— Description of new species of cretaceous and eocene fossils of Mississippi and Alabama.

Ibid. 1860, vol. iv, p. 275.

Several Alabama species.

— Description of new species of tertiary, cretaceous, and recent shells.

In *American Journal Conchology*, 1836, vol. ii, p. 104; 2 plates.

Two Alabama species.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Report of the Select Committee [House of Representatives] to whom was referred the communication of the Secretary of State . . . relative to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, etc. [Tuscaloosa, 1846 (f).]

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*. 1881.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Report of the judiciary committee, J. W. McClung, chairman, on Resolution number one. n. p. [1848.]

8vo. pp. 3. No title page.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution of Alabama.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | from the | committee on the judiciary | of the | House of Representatives | on the | proposed amendments to the Constitution. | House, 1,133 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and Blue, State printers. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Owen.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. [Proceedings of a meeting, held in Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 7, 1896, called to consider the advisability of convening a Constitutional Convention in Alabama.] n. p. n. d.

16mo. pp. 24. No title page.

Contains proceedings, with addresses by Erwin Craighead and S. D. Weakley.

Copies seen: Owen.

CONTINGENT FUND. Report | of the | comptroller [J. C. Vandyke] | on the | contingent fund. | House 150 copies. | Montgomery: | McCormick & Walshe, printers, | 1847. |

8vo. pp. 8.

House Doc., No. 4.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | of the | committee on contingent fund | and other irregularities | in the State Government. | Montgomery, Alabama: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 31.

Severe arraignment of Gov. D. P. Lewis, in relation to the conduct of his office.

Copies seen: Owen.

CONVENTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF ALABAMA.

CONVENTION OF 1819.

— Journal | of the | convention | of the | Alabama Territory. | Begun | July 5, 1819 [and ended August 2, 1819.] | Huntsville: | printed by John Boardman. | 1819. |

8vo. pp. 40. Not indexed.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso blank; Journal, pp. 3-40.

This convention assembled July 5, 1819, under a Congressional enabling act, dated March 2, 1819. There were forty-four delegates, each one of the twenty-two counties having as many delegates as it had members in the Territorial House of Representatives. The delegates were chosen by popular election on the first Monday and Tuesday in May, 1819. The convention met in Huntsville. John W. Walker was elected *president*, John Campbell, *secretary*, and Daniel Rather, *door-keeper*. It adjourned Aug. 2, 1819, after having been in session actually twenty-one days.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Constitution of the State of Alabama, adopted Aug. 2, 1819. Huntsville, 1819.

8vo. pp. 26.

Edition, 1,044 copies.

Sabin: No. 557.

CONVENTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF ALABAMA. Constitution | of the | State of Alabama. | December 6, 1819. | Printed by order of the House of Representatives. | Washington: | printed by Gales & Seaton. | 1819. |

8vo. pp. 24. No index.

House Ex. Doc. No. 1, 16th Cong., 1st sess. In v. 1.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso blank; Constitution, pp. 3-23; List of members of the convention, pp. 23-4.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The | constitution | of the | State of Alabama, | adopted | August 2, 1819. | Cahawba: | printed at the Watchman Office. | 1820. |

8vo. pp. 40. No index.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso blank; Constitution, pp. 3-38; Ordinance [accepting proposition, etc.], p. 39; List of Members, p. 40.

CONVENTION OF 1861.

— An Ordinance | to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States | united under the compact styled "The Constitution of | the United States of America." Lith. by A. Hoen & Co. Balto. [1861].

Broadside: 15 x 18 inches, with facsimile of original ordinance and signatures of members of the Convention.

Copies seen: Supreme Court.

— Reports | of the | majority and minority | of the | committee of thirteen, | made in the | Alabama State Convention, | January 10th, 1861. | Convention—1000 copies. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Shorter & Reid, State printers, Advertiser office. | 1861. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Majority report made by Wm. L. Yancey, and minority by Jere. Clemens.

— [Proposed amendment to the State Constitution; on changing the mode of electing circuit judges. Montgomery, Ala. 1861.]

8vo. pp. 7. No title page.

Report of committee to the Secession Convention made by John T. Morgan, of Dallas County.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Ordinances | adopted by the | people of the State of Alabama, | in convention, at Montgomery, | commencing on the | seventh day of January, 1861. | Andrew B. Moore, Governor. | William M. Brooks, President of the Convention. | Montgomery: | Shorter & Reid, State printers, Advertiser office. | 1861. |

8vo. pp. 30. 1 l.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; ordinances, 3-26; title to resolutions, 1 leaf, pp. 27-8; resolution, pp. 29-30; certificate by secretary of convention, 1 leaf. Contains 20 ordinances and 3 resolutions. Pp. 27-8 constitute separate title page, 1 leaf, for resolutions.

Copies seen: Curry.

— The history and debates of the convention of the people of Alabama, begun and held in the city of Montgomery, on the seventh day of January, 1861. (*See* Smith, W. R.)

— Ordinances | and | constitution | of the | State of Alabama, | with the | constitution | of the | Provisional Government | and of the | Confederate States of America. | Montgomery: Barrett, Wimbish & Co., steam printers and binders. | 1861. |

8vo. pp. 152. Cover title same as above, 1 leaf.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso blank; ordinances [Nos. 1-50], pp. 3-72; constitution of Alabama, pp. 73-112; constitution of Provisional Government, pp. 113-126; Constitution of the Confederate States of America, pp. 127-147; index, pp. 148-152.

Copies seen: Owen.

CONVENTION OF 1865.

CONVENTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF ALABAMA. Journal | of the | proceedings of convention | of the | State of Alabama, | held in the city of Montgomery, | on | Tuesday, September 12 [-30], 1865. | Benjamin Fitzpatrick, president of convention. | Wm. H. O[s]gbo[u]rne, secretary of convention. | W. W. Screws, | assistant secretary of convention. | Montgomery: | Gibson & Whitfield, State printers. | 1865. | 8vo. pp. 88.

Edition, 150 copies, by order of convention, p. 87.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; Message of Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, pp. 3-9; .Journal, pp. 11-88.

Copies seen: Congress.

— The | constitution, and ordinances, | adopted by the | State convention of Alabama, | which assembled at | Montgomery, | on the | twelfth day of Septem[b]er, A. D. 1865; | with | index, analysis, and table of titles, | by | J. W. Shepherd. | Montgomery, | Gibson & Whitfield, | state printers; | 1865. |

8vo. pp. 80.

Contents: Cover title, 1 leaf; title, 1 leaf; analysis of Constitution, pp. iii-vii; Constitution, with index, pp. 9-38; Ordinances and Resolutions, with index, pp. 39-80.

Edition, 1,000 copies, p. 69.

Copies seen: Owen.

CONVENTION OF 1867.

— General Orders, No. 76, | authorizing the assembling of | the Constitutional Convention. |

8vo. pp. i iii. No title page.

Dated: "Atlanta, Georgia, October 18, 1867"; and signed by "John Pope, Major General U. S. A.," in command of the 3d Military District—Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

Sometimes found bound with Journal 1867.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Official journal | of the | Constitutional Convention | of the | State of Alabama, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing | on Tuesday, November 5th, [-Dec. 6.], A. D. 1867. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, book and job printers and binders. | 1868. |

8vo. pp. 291 [1].

Edition, 1,000 copies, by resolution of convention, p. 278.

Contents: Title, verso blank, 1 leaf; official journal, pp. 3-247; ordinances [Nos. 1-41], pp. 249-274; Resolutions [Nos. 1-15], pp. 275-280; analytical index to ordinances and resolutions, pp. 281-288; ordinances; titles of, tables, and dates, pp. 289-291; errata, pp. [1].

"The convention to frame a new constitution met on the 5th of November, 1867, and it was a remarkable assemblage. Some of its members were Alabamians, intent on the best government that might be possible; others were natives of the State, with not a thought beyond self; many were negroes, for the most part densely ignorant, and many were Northern men who, having failed in life at home, had come South to seek their fortunes in politics, carrying all their worldly possessions in grip-sacks—'carpet-baggers.' In a Democratic newspaper the place of nativity of ninety-seven out of a hundred members of the Convention

purports to have been given; thirty-one of them being from Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Canada, and Scotland."—H. A. Herbert, in *Why the Solid South?*

Copies seen: Owen.

CONVENTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF ALABAMA. Constitution | of the | State of Alabama, | as revised and amended | by the | Convention assembled at Montgomery, | on the | Fifth Day of November, A. D. 1867. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, Book and Job Printers and Binders. | 1867. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Edition, 7,000 copies.

Copies seen: Supreme Court.

— Reprint of the official | constitution | of | the State of Alabama, | as revised and amended by the Convention assembled at Mon | tgomery on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1867. | [Colophon, p. 16: "Printed at the Great Republic Office, Washington, D C."]

8vo. pp. 20. No title page; not indexed.

Contents: Constitution, pp. 1-16; Election Ordinance, p. 17; Stay of Execution, p. 18; Election Orders, dated Atlanta, Dec. 20, 1867, John Pope, Maj. Gen'l Comd'g, pp. 19-20.

— Letter | of | E. W. Peck, President of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, communicating a copy of the Constitution of the State of Alabama, as revised and amended by the Convention assembled at Montgomery, on the 5th day of November, 1867. Feby. 24, 1868. (Sen. Mis. Doc. 32, 40th Cong. 2d sess. In v.)

8vo. pp. 19. not indexed.

Names of members of convention, p. 19.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Constitution | of the | State of Alabama, | as revised and amended | by the | Convention assembled at Montgomery, | on the | fifth day of November, 1867. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1871. |

8vo. pp. xxx. Not indexed.

Bound in *Acts of Ala.*, 1870-71.

Signatures of members, p. xxx.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Constitution | of the | State of Alabama, | as revised and amended | by the | Convention assembled at Montgomery | on the | fifth day of November, 1867. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham, State printer, | 1874. |

8vo. pp. 31.

First part, pp. 1-31, of vol. containing Sess. Acts, 1873. Separate title for the *Acts, etc.*, on p. 33.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Review | of the proposed | Constitution for Alabama, | by | a late judge of the Supreme Court | of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | published at the office of the Montgomery Daily Mail. | 1867. |

8vo. pp. 24. Double columns.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Madison County mass meeting, Jan. 6, 1868, to oppose ratification of the so-called Constitution of Alabama. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page. Double columns.

Copies seen: Curry.

CONVENTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF ALABAMA. Speech of Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, against the Bill for the Ratification of the Constitution of Alabama, 1868. (*See Kerr, M. C.*)

CONVENTION OF 1875.

— Report | of the | joint committee | in regard to the | amendment of the constitution. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 15.

The arrangement of the pagination differs slightly from another edition, issued with the following title:

— Report | of the | joint committee | in regard to the | amendment of the Constitution, | together with the | Act Calling the State Convention. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 23.

Contents: Title, verso blank, 1 leaf; Report, pp. 3-15; Act approved March 19, 1875, etc., pp. 17-23.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Journal | of the | Constitutional Convention | of the | State of Alabama, | assembled in the | city of Montgomery, | September 6th [Oct. 2], 1875. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 231.

Edition, 500 p. 167.

Contents: Title, verso blank, 1 leaf; Journal, pp. 3-168; Address to the people of Alabama, pp. 169-174; Constitution, pp. 175-211; Index, pp. 215-229; Post-office address of delegates, pp. 230-231.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Constitution of 1875.

In *Acts of General Assembly*, 1875-76, pp. 3-40.

COOK, ZOROASTER S. (—1893). Early Settlers of Wilcox Co., Ala.

Judge Zo S. Cook's last articles. Written for the Progress.

In *Wilcox Progress*, Camden, Ala., Jan. 6, 13, 20, and 27, 1897, vol. xii.

Earlier series not seen.

— Mexican War Reminiscences.

Ibid. Feb. 17, 21, Mar. 3, 10, 17, 1897, vol. xii.

Copies seen: Owen.

COOKE, JOHN ESTEN (1830-1886). Wearing of the gray; | being | personal portraits, scenes and adventures | of the | war. | By John Esten Cooke, | formerly of General Stuart's staff, and author [— etc., 2 lines.] | [Quotation, 7 lines.] | New York : | E. B. Treat & Co., [— etc., 3 lines.] | 1867. |

8vo. pp. 601.

Sketch of John Pelham, "the gallant," pp. 127-140; *portrait*, with *cut* showing death of Pelham.

Copies seen: Hamner.

COOSA CANAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. A bill, to be entitled "An act to incorporate the Coosa canal and manufacturing company, at Wetumka." [Tuscaloosa, 1811 (?).]

Fol. s. sh.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

COOSA RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Minutes, 1848-1858.

8vo and 12mo.

Fifteenth session, Sept. 16, 1848. 12mo. pp. 14.

Sixteenth session, Mt. Zion Church, Talladega Co., Ala., Sept. 15, 1849. 12mo
pp. 8.

Seventeenth session, Liberty Church, Talladega Co., Sept. 14, 1850. 12mo
pp. 13 [3].

Eighteenth session, Mt. Zion Church, Benton [now Calhoun] Co., Ala., Sept. 20
1851. 12mo. pp. 13 [3].

Nineteenth session, Tallasahatchie Church, Talladega Co., Sept. 18, 1852. 12mo
pp. 13 [3].

Twenty-first session, Liberty Church, Sept. 17-18, 1854. 8vo. pp. 23.

Twenty-second session, Cold Water Church, Benton Co., Sept. 15-18, 1855.
pp. 20.

Twenty-third session, Talladega Church, Sept. 6-9, 1856. pp. 21.

Twenty-fourth session, at Fayetteville Methodist camp ground, Talladega Co.,
Sept. 12, 1857. pp. 16.

Twenty-fifth session, Liberty Church, Sept. 18, 1858. pp. 16.

This Association was organized at Talladega meeting house, Talladega Co., Nov.
8, 1833, with five churches.

Copies seen: Curry.

COOSA RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION. Memorial | of the | Coosa
river | improvement convention: | assembled at | Montgomery, Ala-
bama, | March 15th, A. D. 1887. | [-etc. 8 lines.] | Mobile, Ala.: | Mobile
Daily Register print. | 1888. |

8vo. pp. 42. Map of river system of Alabama.

Contains short letters from *Senators* Morgan and Pugh, together with many per-
tinent newspaper extracts.

CORY CHAPPELL. The Legend of black creek falls.

In the *Souvenir*, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1891, pp. 20-21.

COTTON PLANTER, THE AMERICAN. The American Cotton Planter, a
monthly journal devoted to improved plantation economy, manufac-
tures, and the mechanic arts. Montgomery, Ala. 1853 [-1861].

8vo.

Vol. i, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1853. pp.—

Vol. ii, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1854. pp. 384.

Vol. iii, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1855. pp. 384.

Vol. iv, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1856. pp. 384.

Vol. v, Nos. 1-12, new series, vol. i, Jan.-Dec. 1857. pp. 384.

Vol. vi, Nos. 1-12, new series, vol. ii, Jan.-Dec. 1858. pp. 384.

Vol. vii, Nos. 1-12, new series, vol. iii, Jan.-Dec. 1859. pp. 384.

Vol. viii, Nos. 1-12, new series, vol. iv, Jan.-Dec. 1860. pp. 536 x.

Vol. ix, Nos. 1-6, new series, Jan.-June 1861. pp. 296.

There were probably a few more numbers issued, but it was discontinued before
the end of 1861. In Jan. 1857 the *Soil of the South* was consolidated with it, and a
new series begun.

Edited and published by Dr. N. B. Cloud. He was Secretary of the Alabama
State Agricultural Society, of which body his journal was the organ.

Copies seen: Owen.

COURIER, THE ALABAMA. Woman's souvenir edition of | The Alabama
Courier. | Robert M. Rawls, editor. Athens, Ala., Thursday, May 2,
1895. Vol. xv. No. 30. |

Folio. pp. [10].

Illustrations: Coleman, *Judge* Daniel; Hine, S. R.; Houston, George S.; Mad-
din, Dr. Thomas L.; Malone, Dr. Frank; Pryor, Luke; Rawls, Robert M. Also
Athens College for young ladies; Court-house; Cumberland Presbyterian
Church, Athens; George S. Houston's tomb; Methodist Episcopal Church South,
Athens; St. Timothy P. E. Church, Athens; Trinity College (colored), Athens.

Contents: History of the Athens bar, by Miss Sallie Mat Malone; History of

Athens, Ala., by Mrs. R. V. Howard: Medical profession of Limestone County, by Mrs. J. R. Hoffman; History of churches, by Miss M. E. Fraser; History of schools in Athens, by Mrs. John H. Davis; History of newspapers in Limestone County, by Misses L. M. Hammerly and Mal H. Ragsdale.

Contains also much biographical and general data.

Copies seen: Owen.

COURTS. *Half title:* Rules of the courts | of the | State of Alabama. |
Title: Rules | of the | Supreme, Circuit and | County | courts, | of the
| State of Alabama, | adopted by the Judges | of the | Supreme
Court, | at the | May term—1820. | Cahawba: | printed at the Press-
Office, | 1820. |

12mo. pp. Half title, title. [5]-14. 11. blank.

A copy with autograph of Henry Minor and J. M. Taylor is in supreme court library of Alabama.

The California State Library has Jesse Beene's copy, from which the above title, etc., was taken for the compiler by T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.

— Rules of practice | in the | several courts of Alabama. | Revised and
amended by the Supreme Court. | Adopted December 5, 1876. | To take
effect January 1, 1877. | Published by Joel White: Montgomery, Ala-
bama. | Southern plantation print. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 31.

Copies seen: Owen.

CRAIG, GEORGE A. *vs.* SHELLEY, CHARLES M. Papers and testimony in the
contested-election case of. Fourth Congressional district of Alabama.
Jan. 10, 1884. (House Mis. Doc. 30, 48th Cong., 1st sess. In vol. 16.)

8vo. pp. 256.

— Report submitting resolution against Shelley, and that Craig is
entitled to seat. July 5, 1884. (House Rep. 2137. *Ibid.* In vol. 7.)

8vo. pp. 5. No title page.

Copies seen: Owen.

CRAIGHEAD, ERWIN, *Journalist.* Mobile, Ala., | the Gulf coast winter
resort. | A dialogue concerning its climatic, commercial, industrial, |
and other advantages. | [Index to subjects.] | Published for the com-
mittee, | by | Erwin Craighead. | Mobile Register print. | 1889. |

8vo. pp. 31.

Copies seen: Owen.

CRENSHAW, ANDERSON (1786-1847), *Ala. Chancellor.* Sketch of.

In O'Neal's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 371-373. Charleston,
S. C., 1859. 8vo.

CRENSHAW, W. T. Separate estates of married women.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Aug., 1879, vol. 2, pp. 382-386.

— Common law liability of a father to support his legitimate children.

Ibid. Nov. 1879, vol. 2, pp. 548-553.

CROCKETT, DAVID (1786-1836), *M. C. from Tenn.* A | narrative | of the |
life of David Crockett, | of the State of Tennessee. | [Quotation, 3
lines.] | Written by himself. | Philadelphia: | E. L. Carey and A.
Hart. | Baltimore: | Carey, Hart & Co. | 1834. |

12mo. pp. 211.

Six editions appeared in 1834; a twelfth in 1835; and there are still many others.

Copies seen: Hamner.

CROCKETT, DAVID (1786-1836), *M. C. from Tenn.* Life | of | Col. David
Crockett, | written by himself. | Comprising | his early life, hunting
adventures, services under | General Jackson in the Creek War, elec-
tioneer- | ing speeches, career in Congress, triumphal | tour in the
Northern States, and ser- | vices in the Texan War. | To which is
added | an account of Colonel Crockett's glorious death | at the Alamo,
while fighting in defence | of Texas independence. | By the editor. |
Philadelphia: Published by G. G. Evans, | No. 439 Chestnut Street. |
1860. |

12mo. pp. 405.

Contains much of interest in relation to the Creek war.

Copies seen: Congress.

CROOM, ISAAC. A memoir, on the subject of the cotton-plant, its history,
influence on commerce, politics, and the welfare of the human race,
and its probable destiny as the great product of the Southern United
States.

In *Transactions Alabama Historical Society, 1851*, pp. 30-54.

CROOM, STEPHENS. Sketch of Robert H. Smith.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 1879, vol. ii. pp. 1-12.

— The lien of judgments.

In *Alabama Law Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1883, vol. ii, pp. 210-222.

Read before the Alabama State Bar Association, Aug. 2, 1883.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE MARCUS (1856-). Recollections of the emanci-
pation.

In *The Souvenir*, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1891, pp. 3-4. 4to.

CRUSE, Miss MARY ANNE. Cameron Hall: | a Story of the Civil War. |
By | M. A. C. [anon.] | author of [-etc. 1 line] | [Quotation 11 lines]. |
Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1867. |

12mo. pp. 543.

"A truthful picture * * * not only of scenes and events which occurred
immediately around the author's home (Huntsville, Ala.), but also of the inner
thoughts and feelings, the hopes and expectations, in a word, the *animus*, of the
Southern heart."—*Preface*.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Auntie's Christmas-trees. The child's gift book for the Christmas
holidays. By M. A. C. [anon.] New York, gen'l prot. epis. s. s. union,
1867.

18mo. pp. 308, 5 plates.

Title from card catalogue of Library of Congress.

— Little grandpa. By M. A. C. [anon.] New York, T. Whittaker,
1888.

12mo. pp. [4] 192.

Title from card catalogue of Library of Congress.

CROWE, GRATTAN B., vs. UNDERWOOD, OSCAR W. Contested election
case | of | Grattan B. Crowe v. Oscar W. Underwood, | from the | ninth
Congressional district of Alabama. | Washington: | Government Print-
ing Office. | 1897. |

8vo. pp. 340.

— Brief for contestant. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 348.

By George P. Zimmerman, Esq.

CROWE, GRATTAN B., vs. UNDERWOOD, OSCAR W. Contestee's brief of facts and authorities. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 133.

By Dudley & Michener, Esqs.

Copies seen: Owen.

CULLMAN. Sketch of.

In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 378-388.

— Cullman | District School, | 1888-1889 and 1889-1890 [1892-93.] | Cullman, | Cullman county, | Alabama. | Cullman, Ala.: | Alabama Tribune print, | 1889 [1892.] |

8vo.

1888-89 and 1889-90. pp. 13.

1892-93. pp. 11.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CULVER, Major I. F. Alabama's | resources | and | future prospects | 1897 | By I. F. Culver, commissioner of Agriculture. | Birmingham | Roberts & Son | 1897. |

8vo. pp. 387.

Illustrations: Hon. I. F. Culver, Commissioner of Agriculture; Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, Governor; Hon. John O. Turner, State Superintendent of Education; Powell school, Birmingham; Henley school, Birmingham; Paul Hayne school, Birmingham; Dallas cotton mill, Huntsville; Huntsville spring; Jail and court-house, Decatur; Gordon school, New Decatur; Harvesting wheat near Decatur; Ensley furnaces; Avondale mills, Birmingham; Howard-Harrison pipe works, Bessemer; East Lake Athenaeum, Birmingham; Gathering fruit Shelby County; Hoffman, Billings & Weller Manufacturing Co., Etowah County; Academy for the blind, Talladega; Court-house, Opelika; Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Court-house, Carrollton; Judson Institute, Marion; Bridge across Coosa River, Wetumka; Tallassee Falls manufacturing company; South Alabama Institute, Thomasville; Agricultural College, Jackson; Court-house, Andalusia.

Constitution of the State, pp. 341-382.

"Undertakes to meet an inquiry that is being made by homeseekers in the South. We have endeavored to secure the most authentic information and correct report by counties of the most reliable citizens." *Preface*.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY. First annual catalogue | of | Cumberland Presbyterian | Seminary. | Piedmont, Calhoun county, Alabama. | 1893-94. | Piedmont, Ala. | 1894. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Opened Oct. 1893, under control of the Synod of Alabama.

— The | Cumberland Presbyterian | Seminary, | Piedmont, Alabama. | Standard printing house, McMinnville, Tenn. | n. d.

12mo. pp. 16.

Announcement for 1896 7.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CUMING, F. Sketches of a Tour | to the Western Country, | through | the States of Ohio and Kentucky; | a voyage | down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, | and a trip | through Mississippi Territory, and | part of West Florida. | Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809. | By F. Cuming. | With notes and appendix, | containing | some interesting Facts, together with | a notice of an expe-

dition through | Louisiana. | Pittsburg, | printed & published [—etc.—
3 lines] 1810. |

12mo. pp. 504.

Although the Alabama portion of the Mississippi Territory was never touched in these travels, the observations and references on the part he did pass through are of great interest, and are important as showing a picture of the government of the Territory, and of those people with whom the Alabama settlers were connected politically.

Copies seen: Congress.

CUMMING, KATE (1835—). A Journal of Hospital life in the Confederate Army of Tennessee from the battle of Shiloh to the end of the War: with sketches of life and character, and brief notices of current events during that period. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co. [1866.]

8vo. pp. 199.

Several chapters on events at Mobile.

Copies seen: Congress.

CUNNINGHAM, K. M. Paleontology of the Alabama pleistocene deposits, with a list of the forms which have been identified.

In Geological Survey of Alabama: *Report on the Coastal plain of Alabama, 1894*, pp. 60-65.

— Notes on the microzoa of the tertiary of South Alabama.

Ibid. pp. 250-254.

— Notes on the micro-geology of Alabama—cretaceous.

Ibid. pp. 286-289.

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— The Alabama Institute for the Deaf, | Talladega, Alabama, | 1858-1893. | By J. H. Johnson, Jr., M. A., assistant principal of the Institute. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 10.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Joseph H. Johnson, M. D.; J. H. Johnson, jr., M. A.; main building; school building, Alabama Institute for the Deaf.

— First [-thirty-sixth] annual report | of the | Board of Trustees and officers of the | Alabama Institute, | for the | education of the deaf and dumb, | located at Talladega, | to the | Governor of the State of Alabama, | for the year ending | July 1, 1861 [-1896.] Montgomery: | Montgomery Advertiser book and job printing office. | 1861 [-1896.]

8vo. Illustrations.

1st annual report, for year ending July 1, 1861. pp. 42. 1l. Contains copy of annual address by Col. Robert H. Chapman, of Wilcox County, Ala., pp. 29-42.

2d and 3d annual report, for year ending July 1, 1863. pp. 16.

8th annual report, July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1868. pp. 11.

9th annual report, for year ending July 3, 1869. pp. 12.

10th annual report, for year 1870. pp. 45.

11th annual report, for year 1871. pp. 31.

12th annual report, for year ending Sept. 30, 1872. pp. 16.

13th annual report, for year ending Sept. 30, 1873. pp. 28.

14th annual report, for year ending Sept. 30, 1874. pp. 32.

15th annual report, for year ending Sept. 30, 1875. pp. 31.

16th annual report, for year ending Sept. 30, 1876. pp. 33.

17th and 18th annual reports, for year ending Sept. 30, 1878. pp. 32.

19th and 20th annual reports, for 1879 and 1880. pp. 22.

21st and 22d annual reports, for 1881 and 1882. pp. 26. Contains memorial sketch of Hon. Marcus Henderson Cruikshank, President of the Board of Commissioners, who died Oct. 10, 1881.

23d and 24th annual reports, for 1883 and 1884. pp. 46. Contains memorial sketch of Hon. Green Tolliver McAfee, member of the Board, who died July 9, 1884.

25th and 26th annual reports, for 1885 and 1886. pp. 44. Contains memorial sketches of Messrs. George Storal Walden and Alonzo Groves Story, deceased members of the Board.

27th and 28th annual reports, for two years ending Sept. 30, 1888. pp. 32.

29th and 30th annual reports, for two years ending Sept. 30, 1890. pp. 34.

Biennial report, 1891-1892. pp. 47 [1.] Contains memorial sketch of James P. Wood, member of Board of Trustees.

Biennial report, for two years ending Sept. 30, 1894. pp. 82. *Portraits* of Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, late principal, and of his son, Joseph H. Johnson, new principal. Contains elaborate memorial sketch of Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, late principal, 1858-1893.

Biennial report, for two years ending Sept. 30, 1896. pp. 58. *Portrait* of Principal Johnson. Contains memorial sketch of Samuel K. McSpadden, late member of the Board.

Copies seen: Owen.

DEAF (THE), DUMB AND BLIND. Circular of information. | Alabama Institute for the Deaf, | Alabama Academy for the Blind, | Ala. School for Negro Deaf & Blind. | Talladega, Ala. | Printed at the Institute for the Deaf, | Talladega, Alabama. | 1893. |

8vo. pp. 13. *Illustrations.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— The Messenger. Printed at the Alabama Institute for the Deaf, Talladega, Alabama.

Folio.

Irregularly issued. Vol. iii, No. 14, appeared Dec. 8, 1892, and vol. v, No. 39, June 8, 1895.

DECATUR, SKETCH OF.

In Smith and DeLand's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 321-324.

— On the banks | of the | Tennessee River. | One hundred questions and answers | on the resources and progress of | the Valley of the Tennessee | in | Northern Alabama. | Presented by the Decatur Land, Improvement and Furnace Co. | New Decatur, Ala. [1890.] |

12mo. pp. 63. *Map; illustrations.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— Rules and regulations | of | Decatur public schools, | Decatur, Alabama, | 1887. | Decatur News print. | n. d.

8vo. pp. 11.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

— Third annual report | of the | Decatur public schools, | Decatur, Alabama. | By order of Board of Education. | H. C. Gilbert, S. I., A. B., Supt. | Decatur News print. |

8vo. Title leaf. pp. [14.]

For year 1888-89.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

DECATUR BRANCH BANK: Decatur branch. President's report. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 16. No title page.

Signed by James Fennel, President Branch Bank, Decatur, Ala., Nov. 29, 1842.

DECATUR MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE. Second annual | register and announcement of the | Decatur Male and Female Institute, | Decatur, Ala. | Session of 1884-85. | Decatur News print. | 1885. |

8vo. pp. 20.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

DE GRAFFENREID, Edward, *Lawyer*. The influence of Rome upon the common law of England.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1897*. pp. 137-147.

Read before the Association July 6, 1897.

DELEON, THOMAS COOPER. South Songs: | from the | lays of later days—
 Collected and edited | by | T. C. DeLeon. | [Monogram.] | New-York: |
 Blelock & Co., No. 19 Beekman street. | 1866. |

12mo. pp. x. 13-153. 1 Leaf, with dedication "To the Ladies of Maryland"
 inset before title page.

"The first systematic arrangement of the war poems of the South. Later
 attempts to preserve these 'Sagas' of the South owe much to DeLeon's efforts
 to rescue them from oblivion."—Chandron's *Sketch*.

— Cross purposes. | A Christmas experience in | seven stages. | By | T. C.
 DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 2 lines.] | Illustrated by W. B. Myers. |
 Philadelphia | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1871. |

16mo. pp. 117. 4 illustrations.

A paper edition was issued in Mobile, 1873.

A red-line edition, with illustrated cover, and 5 illustrations by R. D. McKenzie,
 was issued, Mobile, 1888. pp. 117.

Another red-line edition was issued, Mobile, 1890. pp. 130.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Coqsures; | a lay of a very late encampment; made | about the year
 of the | city, 50. | (After Lord Macaulay.) | By T. C. DeLeon, | author
 of [-etc., 2 lines.] | (First ten thousand.) | Illustrated from the
 author's designs. | Chicago. | The Hanscom printing company. | 1887.

8vo. Ill. cover title. pp. [38.] 8 illustrations.

Encampment of National Guard at Chicago, Ill.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The soldiers' souvenir. | Our National guards | in | camp and drill, |
 illustrated by historical sketches | and | full-page illustrations of
 famous commands. | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 1 line.] |
 Brentanos', publishers, | (A. S. Witherbee & Co., props.) | Washington,
 D. C. | [1887.]

Oblong 12mo. pp. 88. Illustrations.

First edition issued in 1895.

Contains sketches of The Mobile Rifle Company; The Lomax Rifles, of Mobile;
 The Montgomery Greys, and the Montgomery True Blues, with illustrations of
 each.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The rock or the rye | an understudy. | After "The Quick or the
 Dead." | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 2 lines.] | [Quotation,
 1 line.] | Mobile: | published by the Gossip printing company, | 36 St.
 Michael street. | 1888. |

12mo. Ill. cover title. pp. vi. 34. 9 illustrations.

The foregoing is the seventeenth edition.

There have been thirty-seven editions issued.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Creole and Puritan.

In Lippincott's *Monthly Magazine*, Oct. 1889, No. 262, pp. 439-563.

— Juny: | or | only one girl's story. | A romance of the society crust—
 upper and under. | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 2 lines.] |
 Mobile, Ala.: | the Gossip printing company. | 1890. |

16mo. pp. 271.

Three editions under above title.

Now issued as *Juny, or Only One Oct-roon's Story*.

Copies seen: Owen.

DELEON, THOMAS COOPER. Society | as I have foundered it, | or the | microscopic metropolitan menu-manipulator | marvelously money-magnetized | by | Cad McBallastir. | Translated from the Anglo-maniaque tongue | into American by the author of | "the Rock or the Rye." | Original 400 edition. | Illustrated after designs by the author. | Mobile, Ala. | The Gossip printing company, | 1890. |

8vo. pp. 76. Portrait of author; *illustrations*.

Eight editions.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Our Creole | carnivals; | their | origin, history, progress and results [1830-1890]. | With sketches of outside carnivals. | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 2 lines.] | Mobile, Ala. | The Gossip printing co. | 1890. |

8vo. pp. 39. 6 full-page *illustrations*, paged with text, of floats in various Mobile carnivals.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Sybilla, | a romaunt of the town: | A novel in verse | By T. C. DeLeon. | Gossip printing co. | Mobile: | 1891. |

4to. pp. 78. 8 full-page photogravure *illustrations* from life poses. Engraved and illuminated cover on parchment and ivory.

Edition de Luxe only printed.

A pungent satire on the shoddy aristocracy of two continents.

— A fair blockade-breaker.

In Lippincott's *Monthly Magazine*, Dec. 1891, No. 288, pp. 641-734.

"In many respects . . . shows more descriptive ability than any of DeLeon's stories."—Chaudron's *Sketch*.

— Author's autograph edition. | Four years | in | Rebel Capitals: | an inside view of life in the | Southern Confederacy, from birth to death; | from original notes, | collated in the years 1861 to 1865. | By T. C. DeLeon, | author [-etc., 2 lines.] | With biographical sketch of the author | by Louis de V. Chaudron. | [Quotation, 5 lines.] | Mobile, Ala.: | the Gossip printing company. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 12. [4.] vii, 376. *Portrait* of author, each signed by him.

Biographical sketch, pp. 5-12.

"Such a graphic picture of men and events will be invaluable to our future Macaulay, and to our posterity will be above price. The photograph you give of Mrs. Davis' drawing-room is exquisite. I never was there but once; just after second Manassas, when I marched in—booted and dirty and straight from the train—with a letter from Jackson to the president."—*Gen. Bradley T. Johnson*.

"This remarkable book deserves a place in libraries side by side with Jefferson Davis' great work. Both will furnish pabulum for the commentator on and student of the American civil war as long as the war remains a matter of interest to the world. DeLeon's chapters on blockade running and the finances of the Confederacy are simply inspirations; they point to the accuracy of the assertion that he never should have abandoned the chair of the essayist for the allurements of fiction and the drama.

"The success of 'Four Years in Rebel Capitals' was instantaneous. The press, on both sides of the ocean, pronounced the book to be a priceless contribution to the annals of the civil war. Its author modestly declared it 'nothing but an attempt at historic sketching;' but the sketching was so deftly done that even Mr. Gladstone wrote an autographic letter commending the ethics and the power of it.

"The originality of the views presented in this book, the calm, judicial tone in which the author discusses his theme, the touches of humor and pathos descriptive of the awful duel between the brothers of the North and South, submit to

the reader the cleanest and most vivid description of the strife between those brothers that has yet been given to the world. . . . Nothing that DeLeon has done is comparable to this book. Randall used his words well when he said that it was 'The prose epic of the bloody Confederate drama;' but Randall forgot to add that it was no less historic than epic."—Chaudron's *Sketch*.

DELEON, THOMAS COOPER. The | Puritan's daughter: | Sequel to Creole and Puritan. | A character romance of two sections. | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 3 lines.] | [Quotation, 4 lines.] | Mobile, Ala.: | the Gossip printing company. | 1892. |

• 12mo. pp. 173.

Two editions, similar in all respects.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Schooners that bump on the bar: | An automatic tow from | "Ships that Pass in the Night," | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [-etc., 3 lines.] | [Quotation, 4 lines.] | Mobile, Ala.: | Gossip printing company. | 1894. |

12mo. pp. 79. 11 full page *illustrations*.

Two editions.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Out of the sulphur.

In *Tales from Town Topics*, No. 18, Dec. 1895. pp. 7-83. New York. 12mo.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The | rending | of the | solid South; | a consideration. | [Quotation, 6 lines.] | Mobile, Ala., | the Gossip printing co. | 1895. |

18mo. pp. 35.

Gossip Popular Series, No. 3.

Second edition, revised.

Three editions issued.

Copies seen: Owen.

— [Confederate souvenir.] n. p. [1895.]

8vo. pp. [8.] 3 *illustrations*.

Contents: Sword of Robert Lee (poem), by Father Ryan; at the ending of it, extract from Four Years in Rebel Capitals; Zollicoffer (poem), by Harry Lynden Flash; Palladin and Poet (poem), by DeLeon; and Asleep with Jackson (poem), by DeLeon.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Visitors' souvenir | of picturesque and practical | Mobile | and her Mardi Gras carnival. | [Gossip printing co. 1897.]

Oblong 24mo. pp. unnumbered. Numerous *illustrations*.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Crag-Nest. | A romance of the days of Sheridan's ride. | By T. C. DeLeon, | author of [etc., 2 lines.] | [Quotation, 2 lines.] | Mobile, Ala. | the Gossip printing co., | 1897. |

12mo. pp. 220.

— Editor. The Gulf Citizen, 1878. (*See that title.*)

— and LEDYARD, ERWIN. John Holden, unionist, | a romance of the days of destruction | and reconstruction | by T. C. DeLeon—author of | [-etc., 4 lines.] | In collaboration with Erwin Ledyard. | Illustrated. | [Design.] | St. Paul. | the Price-McGill company | [-etc., 1 line.] | [1893.]

12mo. pp. 338. 10 *illustrations*.

I have endeavored to portray the Southern Unionist from principle of the

average type; the man who believed he was right and, so believing, became the fanatic through pressure of the very animosities and trials that his moral isolation itself forced upon him.—*Preface.*

Copies seen: Owen.

DELLET, JAMES (1790–1848). *Lawyer.* Sketch of.

In O'Neal's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 426–429. Charleston, S. C., 1859. 8vo.

DEMOCRAT'S LAMENT. A "Democrat's Lament." | Respectfully dedicated to | our leaders. | [–etc., 8 lines.] | Jonathan Jenks, | [anon.] | of Southern X roads, "near the river," | last ditch, P. O. | Coffin Co. | In care Miss Patience Freespeech, | or Mr. Fair Count. | n. p. [188–?] 8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 16. 1 l.

Copies seen: Owen.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY. [An address to the Democratic Republican party of Alabama, favoring Van Buren, and opposing election of Harrison, as President of the United States.] [n. p. 1840?] 8vo. pp. 6. No title page.

Signed by Wm. R. King, C. C. Clay, Dixon H. Lewis, David Hubbard, and Reuben Chapman.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Proceedings | of the | Democratic State Convention, | held in Tuscaloosa, | December 4, 1843. | Tuscaloosa: | printed at the Journal & Flag office. | 1843. |

8 vo. pp. 8. Double columns.

President, Peter Martin; *secretaries*, J. McCormick and G. B. Frierson.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Journal of the Democratic Convention, [May 3–4, 1847, at Montgomery, Ala.] n. p. n. d. [*Colophon:* printed at the office of the Flag & Advertiser.]

8 vo. pp. 8. No title page.

President, Wm. R. King; *secretaries*, J. L. M. Curry, M. F. Hoit, and R. H. Powell.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Journal | of the | Democratic Convention. | Held in the | city of Montgomery | on the 14th and 15th February, 1848. | . . | Montgomery: | M'Cormick and Walshe, printers. | 1848. |

8 vo. pp. 16.

Edition, 2,000 copies.

President, John Ervin; *secretaries*, W. Garrett, A. B. Clitherall, and W. W. Roby.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Proceedings of the Democratic Convention, held in the city of Montgomery, January 19, 1852. n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. 4. No title page. Double columns.

Joseph P. Frazier, *president*.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Official proceedings | of the | Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing | State Convention | of Alabama, | held in the city of Montgomery, | January 8th and 9th, 1856. | Montgomery: | Advertiser and Gazette book and job office. | 1856. |

8 vo. pp. 16.

Felix G. Norman, *president*.

Copies seen: Curry.

- DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Proceedings—of the | Democratic | Gubernatorial State Convention, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing | Monday, June 1st, 1857. | Montgomery, Ala. | Advertiser and Gazette book and job office, | 1857. |
8vo. pp. 16.
John Erwin, *president*; and John W. Shepherd, *secretary*.
Copies seen: Curry.
- Proceedings | of the | Democratic State Convention, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing | Wednesday, January 11, 1860. | Montgomery: | Advertiser book and job steam press print. | 1860. |
8vo. pp. 38.
Frank S. Lyon, *president*.
Copies seen: Curry; Owen.
- Proceedings | of the | National Democratic | State Convention, | of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | on the 4th day of June, 1860. | Baltimore: John W. Woods, steam printer, | No. 202 Baltimore street. | n. d.
8vo. pp. 16.
James E. Saunders, *president*.
Copies seen: Curry.
- Address | of | the Democracy of Alabama | to the | National | Democratic Convention, | at Baltimore, | June 18th, 1860. | n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 11.
Copies seen: Curry.
- Protest of the Alabama delegates. Charleston [1860].
8vo. pp. 4.
Sabin: No. 566.
- The Montgomery Convention of six hundred notables.
In *Southern Argus*, Selma, Ala., May 22, 1874.
Historical review of the organization and members of the Alabama Convention of Jan. 1860, which met at Montgomery to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention, at Charleston, S. C. Francis S. Lyon was president.
- To the people of Alabama. n. p. [1874.]
8vo. pp. 31. No title page.
An address by the executive committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, Walter L. Bragg, chairman.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Democratic campaign book, | by | campaign committee | of the | Democratic party of Alabama. | n. p. [1892.]
8vo. pp. 20.
- Facts relating to action of State executive committee of Democratic party [of Alabama] on contests filed before them prior to Convention of June 8–11, 1892, [for seats therein.] n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 16. No title page.
- DEMOPOLIS. The | recent troubles at Demopolis, | Marengo County, Ala. | Containing all the correspondence relating thereto; and proceedings of public meetings. | 1859: | printed at the job-office of the "Livingston Messenger." |
8vo. pp. 14.
Local municipal troubles, growing out of effort to prohibit the sale of liquors to slaves.
Copies seen: Owen.

- DEMOPOLIS. Demopolis, Alabama. | A pamphlet | descriptive of its loca-
tion, | together with | an accurate description | of its surroundings. |
Its social, commercial, educational and | agricultural advantages. |
Issued under the auspices of the City Council. | Selma, Ala. : | From
the presses of the Selma Printing Co. 1887. |
8vo. pp. 10.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Charter | and | Code of Laws | of the | City of Demopolis, | Alabama.
1893. | Demopolis Pt'g Co. |
8vo. Cover title only. 1 leaf. pp. 53 [7].
Copies seen: Owen.
- Water Works Ordinances | for the | City of Demopolis. | 1895. |
n. p. n. d.
8vo. Half-title on cover only, 1 leaf. pp. 15.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Pictorial | Guide to | Demopolis, | "The Gem of Western Alabama." |
Presented [-etc. 6 lines.] | William F. Sayner, compiler and pub-
lisher. | Demopolis Printing Co. | 1896. |
8vo. Cover, title only. pp. 13 [3].
An illustrated advertising pamphlet.
Copies seen: Owen.
- DEMOPOLIS EXPRESS. The Demopolis Express. Demopolis, Ala., Dec.
19, 1895.
Folio. Vol. iv, No. 2. pp. [16].
Trade edition.
Contains full presentation of resources, prospects, and growth of the town of
Demopolis.
- DENSON, WILLIAM HENRY (1846—), *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala.* [The prog-
ress of Alabama.]
In *Alabama Historical Reporter*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 1885.
Review of his address on the above subject, delivered before the society June
17, 1885.
- DENT, S H., JR., *Lawyer.* Common law system of pleading.
In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1893*, pp. 70-75.
Read before the association July 5, 1893.
- DENTISTS. List of dentists | in the | State of Alabama | revised to April,
1892, | together with | State law regulating | the | practice of den-
tistry. |
16mo. pp. 16.
Copies seen: Owen.
- DESHLER FEMALE INSTITUTE. Thirteenth | annual catalogue and circu-
lar | of the | Deshler Female Institute, | Tuscumbia, Alabama. | For
the collegiate year ending | June 11, 1886. | N. A. Floumoy, A. M.,
Pres. | Tuscumbia, Ala. : | J. Rufe Long, book and job printer. | 1886. |
8vo. pp. 16.
Founded on the bequest of Major David Deshler, who died at Tuscumbia, Dec.
6, 1871.
Copies seen: Bureau of Education.
- DEWBERRY, J. M. *Editor.* The Educational Exchange. (*See that title.*)
- DILLARD, ANTHONY WINSTON (1827—), *Lawyer.* Reminiscences of
Clitherall.
In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 1878, vol. i. pp. 173-174.

DILLARD, ANTHONY WINSLOW. *Miller et al. vs. Marx*, reviewed.

Ibid. Feb. 1878, vol. i, pp. 83-85.

Questions relating to homestead exemptions.

— Turner Reavis.

Ibid., March 1878, vol. i, pp. 117-120.

— Judge Ezekiel Pickens and his Times.

Ibid., July 1878, vol. i, pp. 329-336.

— Separate estate of married women.

Ibid., Oct. 1879, vol. ii, pp. 502-506.

— The route pursued by De Soto through Alabama.

In *Alabama Historical Reporter*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb., March, and April, 1885.

DIRECT TRADE. Report | of the | committee of ways and means | on the
subject of | direct trade. | House, 5,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan
and DeWolf, State printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 32.

Copies seen: Owen.

DIX, DOROTHEA LYNDE (1802-1887). Life | of | Dorothea Lynde Dix |
by | Francis Tiffany | [Design] | Boston and New York | Houghton,
Mifflin and Company | The Riverside Press, Cambridge | 1891 |

8vo. pp. xiii. 392. *Portrait*.

Miss Dix visited Montgomery during the session of the legislature, 1849-50, and began the movement which resulted, two years later, in the establishment of the Alabama Insane Hospital. Some account of her stay in Alabama and other Southern States on this philanthropic mission is given, pp. 134-149.

DOOLITTLE, CHARLES C. *Maj.-Gen. U. S. Fols.* The Defense of Decatur,
Alabama.

In *Sketches of War History, 1861-1865, Papers prepared for Ohio Commandery,
Loyal Legion, U. S., 1888-1890*, vol. iii, pp. 264-271. Cincinnati, 1890. 8vo.

Copies seen: Peabody.

DOW, LORENZO (1777-1834), *Methodist Clergyman*. History | of | cosmopo-
lite: | or the writings of | Rev. Lorenzo Dow: | containing | his experi-
ence and travels, | in | Europe and America, | up to near his fiftieth
year. | Also, his | polemic writings. | To which is added, | the "Journey
of Life," by Peggy Dow. | Revised and corrected with notes. | Sixth
edition—averaging 4,000 each. | Cincinnati: | H. M. Rulison, . . |
Philadelphia. | Duane Rulison, . . | . . | 1856. |

8vo. pp. 720.

Contains accounts of two trips made to Natchez and the Tombigbee settlements in 1803 and 1804, and also an account of a journey through the Alabama portion of the Miss. Territory, about 1810-1813, by Peggy Dow.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The life | travels, labors, and writings | of | Lorenzo Dow; | including
his | singular and erratic wanderings in Europe and America. | [-etc.
12 lines.] | Complete in one volume. | Philadelphia, Pa.: | The Key-
stone publishing company, [-etc. 2 lines.] | n. d.

12mo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 508. *Portrait* of Dow.

Apparently a late reprint.

Copies seen: Hamner.

DOWDELL, JAMES FERGUSON (1818-1871), *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala., Col.
C. S. A.* Speech | of | Hon. J. F. Dowdell, of Alabama, | delivered |
in the House of Representatives, May 10, 1854, | on the | Nebraska and

Kansas Bill. | Washington. | Printed at the Congressional Globe office. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 8. Double columns.

Favors bill for organization of territorial governments in Kansas and Nebraska.

Copies seen: Curry.

DOWDELL, JAMES FERGUSON. Letter of, to his Constituents. T. M. McGill, Printer, Washington. [1859.]

8vo. Half-title, 1 leaf. pp. 2.

Announcing his intention not to stand for re-election to Congress.

Copies seen: Curry.

DOWDELL, JAMES RENDER, *Lawyer*. The most noteworthy changes in Statute Law on points of general interest made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1894*, pp. 38-51.

Address as President of the Association at the seventeenth annual meeting July 10, 1894.

DOWLAND, *Mâj.* J. H. The Tennessee Valley.

In *The City Builder*, Chattanooga and Atlanta. Feb. 1891, vol. i, pp. 7-8. 4to.

DOZIER, ORION THEOPHILUS (1848 —), *M. D.* Foibles of fancy | and | rhymes of the times, | by | Orion T. Dozier, M. D. | [Quotation, 16 lines.] | Birmingham, Ala.: | Dispatch printing company, printers and binders. | 1894. |

12mo. 4 prel. leaves. pp. 218. *Portrait* of author; also colored *plate* of "the stars and bars."

Dedicated "To the ex-soldiers of the Southern Confederacy."

Copies seen: Congress; Owen.

— Souvenir edition | for | Confederate Veterans Reunion | May 22, 23 and 24, 1895. | Houston, Texas | of | Foibles of Fancy | and Rhymes of the Times | By O. T. Dozier, M. D. | Member of Camp Hardee U. C. V. | Birmingham, Ala. | Birmingham, Ala.: | Dispatch Stationery Co., printers and binders, | 1895. |

12mo. Ill. cover title. pp. 24. *Portrait* of author.

Contains extracts from preceding title.

Copies seen: Owen.

DRAKE, BENJAMIN (1794-1841), *Author*. Life | of | Tecumseh | and of his brother | the Prophet; | with a | historical sketch | of the | Shawanoe Indians. | By Benjamin Drake, | Author [-etc., 2 lines.] | Cincinnati: | Published by H. S. & J. Applegate & Co., | No. 43 Main street, | 1852. |

12mo. pp. 235.

Same apparently as edition of 1850.

"Important, because but for the machinations of Tecumseh, Jackson would never have become a famous general. It was Tecumseh who gave Jackson his opportunity."—Parton's *Life of Jackson*.

Copies seen: Hammer.

DRAKE, DANIEL (1785-1852), *M. D.* A | systematic treatise, | historical, etiological, and practical, | on the | principal diseases | of the | interior valley of North America, | as they appear in the | Caucasian, African, Indian and Esquimaux varieties of | its population. | By Daniel Drake, M. D. | Cincinnati: 1850. |

8vo. pp. 878.

Based on personal observation. Valuable for its topographical notes and discussion of influence of topography on the diseases of the State.

Copies seen: Hammer.

DRAKE, SAMUEL GARDNER (1798-1875). The | aboriginal races | of | North America; | comprising | biographical sketches of eminent individuals, | and | an historical account of the different tribes. | From | the first discovery of the Continent | to | the present period | with a dissertation on their | origin, antiquities, manners and customs, | illustrative narratives and anecdotes, | and a | copious | analytical index | By Samuel G. Drake. | Fifteenth edition, | revised, with additions, | by Prof. H. L. Williams. | [Quotation, 6 lines.] | New York. | Hurst & Company, Publishers. | 122 Nassau Street. | [1880]. |

8vo. pp. 788.

The best edition of this work.

Contains extended accounts of the Southern tribes, biographical sketches, etc.

Copies seen: Owen.

DRAXLER, FRANK, Chairman. Report | of the | commissioners of the State of Alabama, | to the | Universal Exhibition, | at | Vienna, Austria, 1873, | to the | Governor and General Assembly. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham, State Printer. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Owen.

DREISBACK, Maj. JAMES D. (-1896). Weatherford—"the Red Eagle." In *Alabama Historical Reporter*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb., Mar., and April, 1884.

This is a valuable sketch, prepared by a man long resident in Alabama, and whose wife was related to Weatherford. It contains the fullest genealogical account of the Weatherfords, family connections, and descendants, that has been prepared.

— The tragic death of Gen. Wm. McIntosh, a leading chief of the Muscogee or Creek Indians.

Ibid. July 1885.

— A man of blood—one-handed "Savannah Jack."

Ibid. July 1885.

[**DUANE, WILLIAM**] (1760-1835), *Journalist*. The | Mississippi question | fairly stated, | and | the views and arguments | of those who clamour for war, | examined. | In seven letters. | Originally written for publication in the | *Aurora*, at Philadelphia. | By Camillus, [anon.] | Philadelphia: | Printed by William Duane, No. 106, Market street. | 1803. |

8vo. pp. 48.

In Vol. 89, *Duane Pamphlets*, Library of Congress.

DUBOSE, JOHN WESLEY (1849—), A. M. Sketch of Decatur, Ala.

In Smith and DeLand's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 350-354.

DUBOSE, JOHN WITHERSPOON (1836—), Author, journalist. The socialism of the Southern slavery institutions.

In *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 1885.

— *U. S. Treasury expert.* Sketch of Alabama.

In *Report on Internal Commerce of the U. S. Part II. The Southern States*. pp. 440-467. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1886. (Ex. Doc. 7, Pt 2 4th Cong., 2d sess.) 8vo.

This, like other work done by Mr. DuBose, is of a high character, and has much historical value.

It was especially commended by Hon. W. F. Switzler, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, both on account of its statistical researches and its literary merit.

Copies seen: Owen.

DUBOSE, JOHN WITHERSPOON. Opportunities of Birmingham.

In *Drake's Magazine*, New York, 1886.

— Editor. | The mineral wealth | -of | Alabama | and | Birmingham illus-
trated. | 1886: | Published by N. T. Green & co. | Birmingham,
Alabama. |

8vo. pp. 193. iii. *Maps; illustrations.*

Portraits: H. M. Caldwell, Enoch Ensley, R. H. Henley, Thomas Jeffries, L. W. Johns, A. O. Lane, W. H. Morris, and J. R. Powell.

This book belongs to the class of "boom" literature, but is far above the average. The style is pleasing, and the treatment full.

Contains articles on Geological Formation of the State, by Dr. E. A. Smith, and Description of North Alabama, by Mr. Henry McCalley.

The wonderful history of Birmingham is dwelt upon at length, with a discussion of the causes of its origin, its advantages, and sketches of its early founders and builders.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Sketch of Birmingham, Ala.

In Smith and DeLand's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 744-758.

— Four Lost Capitals.

In *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*, May 20, 1891.

Sketches of Coosa, Maubila, St. Stephens, and Cahawba.

— The Vanishing Race.

In *American Present*, Sheffield, Ala., June 1891, vol. i, pp. 48-53.

Review of the Indian policy of the U. S. Government, with comments on the Southern tribes.

— The | life and times | of | William Lowndes Yancey | A history of
political parties in the United States, | from 1834 to 1864; especially
as to the origin | of the Confederate States. | By | John Witherspoon
DuBose. | [Quotation 5 lines]. | Roberts & Son, Birmingham. |
MDCCLXXII [1892]. |

8vo. pp. xiv. 1 l. 752.

Illustrations (steel plates): W. L. Yancey, *Frontispiece*; Benjamin Cudworth Yancey [*father*]; Nathan B. Whitfield; Joshua Lanier Martin; Henry Tutwiler; John T. Milner; "Gaineswood" (Demopolis, Ala.), the home of Nathan B. Whitfield; Thomas H. Watts, Sr.; and B. C. Yancey [brother].

"Mr. DuBose has made a most important contribution to the political and biographical literature of the country by his admirable work delineating the life and character of Yancey. . . . It will be widely read by intelligent students of the political history of the last generation both North and South."—*A. K. McClure* in *Philadelphia Times*.

"A very valuable book, which I shall study with great interest."—*Lord Wolseley*.

"I am filled with enthusiasm when I read it."—*Henry W. Hilliard*.

"I had mourned Yancey as a lost star; lost, because there were no observers to reach the height where he was last seen. Your work is a prose epic of rare and charming power. No chapter in our history will ever excel it."—*Senator John T. Morgan*.

"The volume is a biography, and as such will no doubt stand forever as an authority to which students may confidently refer for information on matter not elsewhere to be found in such convenient shape."—*Magazine of American History*, Oct. 1892, p. 239.

"In John W. DuBose's *Life and Times of Yancey*, just published, the best contribution of the South to Southern history is made."—*Boston Globe*.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Constitutions for Alabama and how they have been made.

In *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*, Dec. 31, 1892.

DUBOSE, JOHN WITHERSPOON. Review of Caper's Meminger.

In *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*, April 17, 1893.

— Suffrage in Alabama.

In *The New Nation*, Omaha, Feb. 1896.

— Sketch of R. E. Rodes, *Maj. Gen. C. S. A.*

Birmingham (Ala.) Tribune, Dec. 1896.

DUKE, BASIL W. History | of | Morgan's cavalry. | By Basil W. Duke. | Cincinnati: | Miami Printing and Publishing Company, | [-etc. line.] | 1867. |

8vo. pp. 578. *Portrait of Morgan.*

Morgan was born in Madison County, Ala., and was the grandson of John Hunt, founder of Huntsville.

Copies seen: Hamner.

DUKE, JAMES. A warning voice. | The God-head—Origin of man. | Twenty-four instead of two. | Two tribes of negroes, made as beasts—four | persons. | Two tribes of Indians, made as beasts—four | persons. | Six tribes of the white man, whom God cre | ated in his own image—twelve persons. | Two tribes of the Chinaman—four persons. | The first and second death. | The lost tribe of the Children of Israel. | By James Duke. | Eutaw: | Whig & Observer job office. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 29.

A curious pamphlet filled apparently with vain speculation.

E.

EASBY-SMITH, JAMES STANISLAUS (1870—). *M. A.* The | Songs of Sappho | by | James S. Easby-Smith | [Design.] | Published for Georgetown University. | Stormont & Jackson. | Washington, D. C. | MDCCCXCI. |

18mo. pp. 1x. 97.

[—] The new Napoleon | a satire | By | M. DeSteel | Washington: | Stormont & Jackson | 1896 |

8vo. pp. [12]

Poem of two hundred and seventy-two lines.

Copies seen: Owen.

EAST LAKE ATHENEUM. Catalogues, 1892-1896.

Oblong 12mo. *Portrait of President, Solomon Palmer; and many illustrations of school and vicinity.*

3d session, 1892-93. pp. 38.

4th session, 1893-94. pp. 37.

5th session, 1894-95. pp. 32.

6th session, 1895-96. pp. 31.

Each catalogue contains roll of Alumnae.

Located at East Lake, near Birmingham, Ala.

Opened Oct. 7, 1890, under Solomon Palmer, who continued at its head until his death, May 15, 1896.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

EATON, JOHN HENRY, and REID, JOHN. The life | of | Andrew Jackson, | Major General | [of the Seventh Division of the Army of] the United States: | comprising | a history of the War in the South, | from the commencement of the | Creek Campaign, | to the termination of hostilities before | New Orleans. | Commenced | by John Reid, | brevet

Major, United States' Army. | Completed | by John Henry Eaton. | Philadelphia: | published by M. Carey and son. | For the benefit of the children of John Reid. | Lydia R. Bailey, printer. | 1817. |

8vo. pp. 425. *Portrait of Jackson, 3 maps*, one of which is of the Battle of Talladega.

A second edition was issued: Cincinnati. 1827. 12mo, pp. 454. A third was issued, omitting the name of Reid altogether.

Revised and corrected by the author. Philadelphia. 1828. 12mo. pp. 335.

EATON, JOHN HENRY (1790-1856), *U. S. Senator from Tenn.* The life | of | Andrew Jackson, | Major-General in the service of the United States: | comprising | a history | of the | War in the South, | from the | commencement of the Creek campaign, | to the | termination of hostilities before | New Orleans. | By John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States. | Philadelphia: | published by Samuel F. Bradford. | Joseph Harding, printer. | 1824. |

8vo. pp. 468. *Portrait of Jackson.*

Of this edition Parton in his *Life of Jackson* says:

"Published originally about 1818. The basis of all the popular lives of Jackson; valuable for its full details of the Creek War. Not designedly false, but necessarily so, because written on the principle of omitting to mention every act and trait of its subject not calculated to win general approval. The author was a neighbor and friend of General Jackson, afterwards a member of his Cabinet."

The statement as to the original publication in 1818 has reference to the first edition, 1817, by Eaton and Reid. See preceding title.

EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Proceedings, 1879-1886.

8vo.

Convention at Gadsden, Ala., May 28, 1879. pp. 19. 1 l. 3.

Convention at Tuscaloosa, Apr. 24, 1880. pp. 10. 1 l. 2.

Convention at Marion, May 27, 1886. pp. 39.

Contains list of members. Each of the foregoing contains the constitution and by-laws.

Copies seen: Owen.

EDUCATION, ALABAMA JOURNAL OF. *Alabama Journal of Education: a Southern school journal.*

8vo.

Edited by Joseph Hodgeson, State Superintendent of Education. The first issue was in April 1871. No. 2, May 1871, contains pp. 59-121. With No. 3, June 1871, the title changed to *The Alabama Educational Magazine: a Southern journal of popular instruction and literature*, pp. 123-200. How long it continued published has not been ascertained. It was merged in a paper called the *Advance*, but when is not known, as no copy of the latter has been seen.

Copies seen: Owen.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. Proceedings, 1882-1896.

8vo and 12mo.

New organization.

Proceedings of first session, Birmingham, July, 1882. pp.

Proceedings of second session, Talladega, 1883. pp.

Proceedings of third session, Florence, July 1-3, 1884. pp. 21.

Proceedings of fourth session, Auburn, July 1-3, 1885. pp. 16.

Proceedings of fifth session, Anniston, July 6-9, 1886. 12mo. pp. 20.

Proceedings of sixth session, Tuscaloosa, 1887. pp.

Proceedings of seventh session, Bessemer, June 26-28, 1888. In *Alabama Teachers' Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 1888, vol. iv, pp. 3-9. 1889.

Proceedings of eighth session, Lakeview, near Birmingham, June 25-27. 8vo. pp. 103.

Proceedings of ninth session, Montgomery, June 24-26, 1890. In *Educational Exchange*, Birmingham, Ala., July-Sept. 1890, vol. iii, pp. 1-160.

Proceedings of tenth session, Eastlake, July 1-3, 1891. 8vo. pp. 186.

Proceedings of eleventh session, Birmingham, June 28-30, 1892. In *Educational Exchange*, Birmingham, Ala., August, 1892, vol. vii, No. 10, pp. 1-81. Special number.

Proceedings of twelfth session, Montgomery, July 5-7, 1893. 8vo. pp. 122.

Proceedings of thirteenth session, Blount Springs, Ala., June 27-29, 1894. 8vo. pp. 145.

Proceedings of fourteenth session, Talladega, Ala., July 2-4, 1895. 8vo. pp. 64.

Organized as the *Alabama State Teachers' Association*. The association of the colored teachers having been formed with the same name, the name was changed to the *Alabama Educational Association* in 1886.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education; Owen.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. Minutes | of the | convention, | which formed the | Alabama Educational Association, | in Selma, Alabama, | July 24-25, 1856. | Selma, Alabama: | Printed at the Selma Reporter job printing office. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Old organization.

Contains address by Dr. L. C. Garland, on the *Mission of Colleges*.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Proceedings of second meeting, Selma, July 21-24, 1857.

In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1857, vol. i, pp. 70-71.

— Proceedings of third meeting, Marion, Ala., July 20-23, 1858, with sketch of Association.

Ibid. Oct. 1858, vol. i, pp. 27-35.

— Proceedings of fourth meeting, Marion, July 19-20, 1859.

Ibid. Aug. 1859, vol. i, pp. 329-337. 8vo.

EDUCATIONAL (THE) EXCHANGE. The Educational Exchange. Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. Vols. i-xi., April 1889-Dec. 1896.

8vo.

Under the editorial control, at different times, of Dr. J. H. Phillips, Birmingham; Solomon Palmer (dec'd), Eastlake; and J. M. Dewberry, Montgomery, Ala.

Vols. i-ix, and x-xi, published in Birmingham; and vols. vii-ix, published in Montgomery.

The following is a list of the several volumes and numbers that have been seen, viz:

Vol. i, No. 1, April 1889—No. 5, Oct. 1889. pp. 186.

Vol. ii, no copies seen.

Vol. iii, No. 1, May 1890—No. 12, April 1891. pp. 300.

Vol. iv, No. 1, May 1891—No. 8, Dec. 1891. pp. 170.

Vols. v and vi were evidently never published, judging from the dates of vol. iv and vol. vii.

Vol. vii, No. 5, March 1892—Oct. 1892. Each number paged separately.

Vol. viii, No. 1, Jan. 1893—Nos. 11-12, Nov. and Dec. 1893. Paged separately.

Vol. ix, No. 1, Jan. 1894—No. 12, Dec. 1894. Paged separately.

Vol. x, No. 1, Jan. 1895—No. 12, Dec. 1895. Paged separately.

Vol. xi, No. 1, Jan. 1896—No. 12, Dec. 1896. Paged separately.

Vol. xii, current.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, THE ALABAMA. Alabama Educational Journal. | Devoted to the cause of human progress, education, science, literature, morality. | Volume 1. Montgomery, Ala., January 1, [-December 1,] 1857. Number 1. [-12.] | [Barrett & Wimbish, printers.]

4to. pp. 96.

Second educational journal in the State. Subscription, \$1 per annum. Ceased publication after the Dec. 1857 issue. This journal, while of a semipopular character in the presentation of its contents, was conducted on a high plane. Its editor, William F. Perry, was the State Superintendent of Education. It contains educational and other contributions and selections, discussions and explanations of the school laws, and proceedings of conventions and institutes, and accounts of educational movements in different sections of the State.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, THE ALABAMA. Alabama Educational Journal. | Vol. I. October, 1858. [-Sept., 1859.] No. 1 [-12.] |

8vo. Nos. 1-12. pp. 392.

This journal, the third of its kind in the State, was begun as its exponent under a direction of the Alabama Educational Association at its July meeting, 1858, Noah K. Davis, of Montgomery, being elected resident editor, with twelve others as a board of editors. Its announcement states that "the present journal may be regarded as a continuation of the other in spirit and purpose [Perry's *Journal* of the same name, Jan.-Dec. 1857]. It is the object of this journal to record the educational movements going on among us and about us, both for the sake of diffusing information in respect of them and that they may be preserved as matters of future history. It is also intended to be the means of professional intercommunication."—*Introduction*.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, THE SOUTHERN. The | Southern | Educational Journal | and | Family Magazine. | Conducted by F. H. Brooks. | Mobile: | F. H. Brooks, 56 water-street. | 1843 [-1844.] |

8vo. Vol. 1. Oct. 1843—Mar. 1844, Nos. i-vi. pp. 192.

First educational journal and the second magazine published in the State. It is filled with miscellaneous matters, and contains but little that appears now to have been of any practical value to the teacher. The family feature appears to have been in the ascendant.

How many other copies than the above were published is not known, but during its existence it remained under the control of Mr. Brooks. It was begun at a subscription price of \$2 per annum, but it is announced in the sixth number that the price is \$1 per annum. A broken file consisting of Vol. i, Nos. iv-vi, is in the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

EELKING, MAX VON. Die | Deutschen Hilfstruppen | im | Nordamerikanischen Befreiungskriege, | 1776 bis 1783. | Von | Max Von Eelking, | herzogl. Sachsen-Meiningischer Hauptmann und correspondirendes Mitglied | der historical Society zu New-York. | I Theil | [-II. Theil] | Hanover, 1863. | Helwing'sche Hofbuchhandlung. | (Theaterplatz 3, Ende der Sophienstrasse.)

8vo. Vol. i. pp. xii. 397; vol. ii. pp. 271. Appendix, pp. 245-271.

Has references to occurrences in West Florida for the period.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— The | German allied troops | in the | North American War of Independence, | 1776-1783. | Translated and abridged from the German of | Max Von Eelking, | Captain Saxon-Meiningen Army; member of the Historical Society of New York. | By | J. G. Rosengarten. | Albany, N. Y.: | Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers, | 1893. |

8vo. pp. 360. Portrait of *Lt. Gen. Knyphausen*.

Liberal translation, but somewhat condensed.

Copies seen: Hamner.

EGGLESTON, GEORGE CARY (1839 —), *Author*. Red Eagle | and the | wars with the Creek Indians | of Alabama. | By | George Cary Eggleston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead & company, | publishers. | [1878.]

12 mo. pp. 346. 3 illustrations.

"Famous American Indians" Series.

"A work of this kind necessarily makes no pretension to originality in its materials."—*Preface*.

Copies seen: Owen.

ELECTIONS IN ALABAMA. Report of the special committee appointed to investigate political affairs in the State of Alabama, with views of the minority, and the testimony taken before the committee. Feb'y 23, 1875. (House Rp. 262, 43d Cong., 2d sess., v. 6.)

8vo. pp. lxxii. 1 l. 1325.

Submitted by John Coburn for the committee.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report of the subcommittee on privileges and elections, appointed to inquire and report whether in any of the elections in Alabama in the elections of 1874, 1875, and 1876 the right of male inhabitants of said State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, to vote had been denied or abridged. March 3, 1877. (Sen. Rp. 704, 44th Cong., 2d sess. In v. 1.)

8vo. pp. xvi. 691.

Pp. 1-691 contain the testimony taken before the subcommittee.

Copies seen: Owen.

ELMORE, JOHN ARCHER (1809-1878), Lawyer. Sketch of.

In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 402-406; *portrait*.

ELVAS, GENTLEMAN OF. *Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos que | ho governado | dõ Fernãdo d' | soute e cer | tos fidal | gos portugueses passaram | no d'scobrimẽto da | prouincia da Fro | lida. Agora | nouamẽte feita por hũ | fidalgo Deluas. | Foy vista por hõseñor inquisidor. | [Colophon:] Foy impressa esta relaçam do | descobrimento da Frolida | em casa de andree de Bur | gos impressor & cauallei | ro da casa do se- | nhor Cardẽal | iffante. | acabouse aos des dias de Febrei- | ro do anno de mil & quinhentos | & cincoenta & sete annos. | Na nobre & sempre leal cidade de Euora. | [1557.]*

8vo. clxxx leaves.

"A volume of the greatest rarity. The only known copy [1873] in America is in Mr. Lenox's library. Rich priced it, in 1830, at thirty guineas, and says 'Frodida,' which is an error, repeated by Ternaux, No. 76, and Brunet. It is reprinted in facsimile in vol. i of '*Colleção de opusculos reimpressos relativos à historia dos navigações. . . . Lisbon. 1844.*' 4to. pp. 8, xii, 139."—Sabin's *Dictionary*, No. 24895.

The Elvos narrative is the first and best of the several accounts of Soto's expedition.

"It ranks second only to the relation of Cabeça de Vaca, in the information it affords us, regarding the aborigines of the southern States, on their first introduction to Europeans."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 340.

— Virginia | richly valued, | Being the description of the maine land of | Florida, her next neighbor: | Out of the foure yeers continuall trauell discouerie, | for above one thousand miles East and West, of | Don Ferdinando de Soto, and sixe hundred | able men in his companie. | Wherein are truly obserued the riches and fertilitie of those parts, | abounding with things necessarie, pleasant, and profitable | for the life of man: with the natures and dispo- | sitions of the inhabitants. | Written by a Portugall gentleman of Eluas, employed in | all the action, and translated out of Portugese | by Richard Haklvyt. | *At London |*

Printed by Felix Kyngston for Matthew Lownes, and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishops | head in Pauls Churchyard. | 1609. |

Small 4to. pp. [8]. 180.

A rare volume. Reprinted in Force's *Tracts*, vol. iv, no. 1; in the supplement to Hakluyt's *Voyages*; and omitting Hakluyt's preface, in French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana*, vol. ii. See below for full titles.

Sabin: No. 24896.

A second edition appeared under the following title:

ELVAS, GENTLEMAN OF. The | Worthye and Famovs His- | tory of the
Travailes, Discouery, & Conquest, of that Great | Continent of Terra
Florida, being lively | Paraleld, with that of our now Inha- | bited
Virginia. | As also | The Commodities of the said Country, | with
diuers Excellent and rich Mynes, of Golde, | Siluer, and other Mettals,
&c. which cannot but | giue vs a great and exceeding hope of our |
Virginia, being so neare | of one Continent. | Accomplished and
effected, by that worthy | Generall and Captaine, Don Ferdinando |
de Soto, and six hundreth (sic) Spaniards, his followers. | *London |*
Printed for Mathew Lownes, | . . . 1611. |

4to.

Sabine: No. 24897.

— *Histoire de la Conqueste de la Floride, parles Espagnols, sous Ferdi-
nand de Soto. Ecrite en Portugais par un Gentil-homme de la ville
d'Elvas. [Tradvite] par M. D. C. [Citri de la Guette.] Paris: Denys
Thierry. 1685.*

12mo. 13 prel. leaves. pp. 300.

— Another edition: Paris: Edme Couterot. 1699.

12mo. 13 prel. leaves. pp. 300.

Sabin says there is no difference in these editions except as to the imprint.

Sabin: No. 24864.

"The following is an English translation of this French version. It is 'erro-
neous as to numbers, distances, and names of places, and very inferior to that by
Hakluyt,' published in 1609, as 'Virginia richly valued,' and in 1611 as "Discovery
and Conquest of Terra Florida,"" (Sabin), viz:

— A Relation of the Invasion and Conquest of Florida by the Spaniards,
Under the Command of Fernando de Soto. Written in Portuguese,
by a Gentleman of the Town of Elvas. Now Englished. To which
is Subjoyned Two Journeys of the present Emperour of China into
Tartary in the Years 1682 and 1683. With some Discoveries made by
the Spaniards in the Island of California, in the Year 1683. *London:
John Lawrence. 1686.*

16mo. 8 prel. leaves. pp. 273.

"Kennett's *Bibl. Am. Prim.* gives this title, with some variations, dated 1687.
See also *Purchas*, iii, 807; 1532, 1603."—Sabin: No. 24865.

— Virginia | richly valued, | by the description of the Maine Land of |
Florida, | her next neighbor: | out of the foure yeeres continuall tra-
uell | and discouerie, for aboue one thousand | miles east and west, |
of | Don Ferdinando de Soto, | and sixe hundred able men in his com-
panie. | Wherein are truly obserued | the riches and fertilitie of those
parts, | bounding with things necessarie, pleasant | and profitable for
the life of man: | With the natures and disposi- | tions of the inhabi-
tants: | Written by a Portugall Gentleman of Eluas, employed in | all
the action, and translated out of the Portugese | by Richard Hakluyt. |

At London: | printed by Felix Kyngston for Matthew Lownes, and are | to be sold at the signe of the Bishops head | in Paul's Church-yard. | 1609. |

In *The Voyages | of | the English nation | to America. | Collected by | Richard Hakluyt, preacher, | and | edited by | Edmund Goldsmid (sic), F. R. H. S. | Vol. II. | Edinburgh: | E. & G. Goldsmid, pp. 537-616. 8vo.*

Copies seen: Hamner.

ELVAS, GENTLEMAN OF. Narrative of the expedition of Hernando de Soto into Florida, by a Gentleman of Elvas, translated from the Portuguese by Richard Hakluyt, in 1609.

In French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana*, part ii, pp. 111-220. (*See French, B. F.*)

— The | discovery and conquest | of | Terra Florida, | by | Don Ferdinando de Soto, | and six hundred Spaniards | his followers. | Written by a Gentleman of Elvas, employed in all the action, and | translated out of Portugese, | by Richard Hakluyt. | Reprinted from the edition of 1611. | Edited, | with notes and an introduction, | and a translation of a narrative of the expedition | by Luis Hernandez de Biedma, factor to the same, | by | William B. Rye, | of the British Museum. | London: | printed for the Hakluyt Society. | MDCCCLI. |

8vo. 2 prel. leaves. pp. lxxvii. 11. 200. v. *Map of Soto's route.*

— Virginia | richly valued, | by the description of the main land of | Florida, her next neighbor: | [-etc., 17 lines.] |

In Force's *Tracts and other papers*, vol. iv., no. i., pp. 132.

Title page as in the Hakluyt translation, 1609.

Copies seen: Congress.

— *General title:* Narratives | of the career of | Hernando De Soto | in the | conquest of Florida | as told by a Knight of Elvas | and in a relation by | Luys Hernandez de Biedma | factor of the expedition. | Translated by | Buckingham Smith | [Monogram.] | New York | MDCCCLXVI |

4to. pp. xxviii. 324. *Portrait of Soto; map and plates.*

Special title: True relation | of the | vicissitudes that attended | the | Governor Don Hernando De Soto | and some | nobles of Portugal in the discovery | of the | Province of Florida, | now just given by a | Fidalgo of Elvas. | Viewed by the Lord Inquisitor. |

pp. 1-228.

Special title: Relation | of the | Conquest of Florida, | presented by | Luys Hernandez De Biedma | in the year 1544 | to the | King of Spain in Council. | Translated from the original document. |

pp. 229-261.

Edition, 125 copies.

No. 5 of the *Bradford Club Series.*

Contains Life of De Soto, pp. ix-xxvi; the two narratives, pp. 1-228 and 229-261; and an Appendix of *Translations*, pp. 263-312, of sundry documents obtained from the *Archivo de Indias* at Sevilla and other places relating to Soto, his family, and his expedition.

"The author of the *Relaçam* is unknown. At the time of making the original publication, as appears from the printer's notice, he was yet living. No doubt he was one of the eight Portuguese gentlemen, spoken of in the text, who went from Elvas to join Soto at Sevilla, three of whom lost their lives in Florida. In the order they are mentioned, it is perhaps worth the remark, as possibly indicating the writer, that two named Fernandez are placed last; first Benito, who was drowned near Achese, then Alvaro, a survivor.

"The narrative, as an early record of the country, and condition of the inhabitants, merits attention and study. The facts are stated with clearness and evi-

dent care. It is likewise an outward picture of affairs as they stood in the camp, or appeared from the marquee of the Adelantado. Some hints of their inner working, up to the time of the death of Soto, may be learned from the *Historia General y Natural do las Indias*. Documents of the age, now published, attest the exactness of many statements, and time simply has unveiled the truthfulness of others. . . .

"That this account, fraught with instructive incident, has come to us untouched from the hand that wrote it is a matter for gratulation, since in two chronicles we have to lament over ruins that mark as many narratives to have existed, possessing a scope and interest not inferior to the present one. The production of Rodrigo Rangel, the private secretary of the Adelantado, afforded the material for the chapters, now incomplete, of Oviedo; and an account, composed by a captain who remained in America,—for which pictures in colours of the battle-scenes with the Indians of Florida were at one time in the cabinet of Philip II.—was the source whence Herrera drew supplies: while the dry and brief itinerary of Biedma has escaped to us undisturbed in the same official repository—the Council of the Indias. The *Florida* of the Ynea, on the same subject, belongs less to history than to romance."—*Proem* to Smith's translation.

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— An appeal | from | the Alumni of the University of Alabama | to | the Legislature of the State, | for | an equitable adjustment of the claim | of | their alma mater | against | the State of Alabama, by | J. H. Fitts, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, | chairman alumni committee, | Burton & Weatherford, Tuscaloosa, Ala. | [1896.]

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FLINT, TIMOTHY. The | history and geography | of the | Mississippi Valley. | To which is appended | a condensed physical geography | of the | Atlantic United States, | and the whole | American continent. | Second edition. | By Timothy Flint, | [-etc., 2 lines.] | [Quotation, 1 line.] | In two volumes [in one]. | Vol. I [-II.] | Cincinnati: | E. H. Flint and L. R. Lincoln. | 1832. |

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Alabama, vol. i, pp. 213-222. The general observations on the aborigines, population, etc., are interesting and valuable. Much of vol. ii is purely statistical.

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FLORENCE, SKETCH OF.

In Smith and DeLand's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 288-292.

— The Philadelphia of the South! | 1890 | Florence, Ala. | Grand sale of lots, commencing November 19, 1890. | Florence land sale company. | [Names of officials, 4 lines.] | Florence publishing co., Florence, Ala. |

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FLORENCE SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE. Catalogues, 1871-1886.

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Session, 1875-76. pp. 26. Cut of buildings on cover.

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31st annual catalogue, 1885-86. pp. 16.

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— Addresses | of the | Rev. J. Theilman Hendrick, A. M., | of Zion Church, Tennessee; | and | Hon. Sterling A. M. Wood, | Florence, Alabama, | delivered at the commencement of the Florence Synodical Female College, Lauderdale | County, Alabama, June 16, 1859. | Published by request of the trustees and students of the institution. | Memphis: | Enquirer steam book publishing house. | 1859. |

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Address by Mr. Hendrick, pp. 9-16, and by Mr. Wood, pp. 17-24.

FLORENCE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. Annual catalogue | of the | officers and students | of the | Florence Wesleyan University, | Florence, Ala., | for 1856-7 | Florence, Ala.: | printed by C. P. Bynum. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 15.

In 1854 the patronizing Conferences directed the removal of LaGrange College to Florence, Ala., where it was opened Feb. 21, 1855, in the Masonic Hall. Name changed to the above by act of legislature.

Copies seen: Owen.

FLORIDA ANNEXATION. An agreement entered into, 17th May, 1869, between W. C. Purman, C. E. Dyke, and N. C. Moragne, Commissioners on the part of Florida, appointed under joint resolutions, 28th Jan., 1869, and J. L. Pennington, A. J. Walker, and Charles A. Miller, Commissioners on the part of Alabama, appointed under joint resolutions, Dec. 31, 1868, setting forth the terms of annexation of West Florida to the State of Alabama.

In *Documents accompanying Governor's annual message, 1869*, pp. 3-8.

DE FONTAINE, FELIX G., *War Correspondent*. Army letters of 1861-1865, issued monthly. Columbia, S. C., 1896.

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Under the nom de plume "Personne."

Contains two letters written from Montgomery, Alabama: Feb. 28, 1861, "The Genesis of the Confederacy;" and Mar. 5, 1861, "The First Confederate Flag."

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FOOTE, HENRY STUART (1800-1880), *Lawyer, U. S. Senator from, and Governor of Mississippi, Author*. The | bench and bar | of the | South and Southwest. | By Henry S. Foote. | St. Louis: | Soule, Thomas & Wentworth. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. viii. 264.

By far the best prepared and most entertaining of all so-called histories of the Bench and Bar.

Contains sketches of the following, all Alabamians either by birth or adoption: Peter Anderson, p. 221; Seth Barton, 203; James G. Birney, 7; John A. Campbell, 205; Clement C. Clay, sr., 5; Caswell R. Clifton, 8, 85; Arthur F. Hopkins, 5, 238;

Beverly Hughes, 103; Anderson Hutchinson, 84; James Jackson, 9; William Kelley, 6; David G. Ligon, 221; James W. McClung, 8; John McKinley, 7; John A. Nooe, 212; John J. Ormond, 219; Harry I. Thornton, 7, and William L. Yancey, 234, 255.

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In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 326-328.

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In Adjutant-General's *Biennial Report, 1894*, pp. 193-224.

FORNEY, ALEXANDER BREVARD (-1848), *A. M., Lawyer*. Address delivered before the Society of Alumni of the University of Alabama on the 8th anniversary of the Society, Dec. 11, 1843, by Alexander B. Forney. Tuscaloosa: printed by M. D. J. Slade. 1844.

8vo.

Not seen.

FORSYTH, JOHN (1812-1879), *Lawyer, Journalist, U. S. Minister to Mexico*. Letters of Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama, late minister to Mexico, to Wm. F. Samford, Esq., in defense of Stephen A. Douglas. 1859. [*Colophon:* Printed by Lemuel Towers.]

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— Speech of Mr. Forsyth, of Mobile, on the Senatorial question, in the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature, November 29th, 1859. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 15. No title page. Double columns.

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FORT PAYNE. Prospectus | of the | Fort Payne Coal and Iron Co. | A corporation | organized under the laws of the State of Alabama. | Capital stock: | 50,000 shares. Par value \$100. | Principal office: Fort Payne, Ala. | Branch offices: | Boston, Mass., and Birmingham, Ala. | Boston: | Washington Press [-etc. 2 lines.] | 1888. |

8vo. pp. 32.

— Fort Payne, Alabama, | Illustrated. | February, 1889-August, 1890. | Published by the | Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company, | Capital, \$5,000,000. | It is the intention [-etc. 8 lines.] | Journal printing house, Elizabeth, N. J. | 1890. |

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FOSTER, JOHN (1818-), *Lawyer*. An | address, | before the | Philomathic Society | of the | University of Alabama, | on the eleventh anniversary of the society, | Dec. 12th, 1843: | by John Foster. | Tuscaloosa: | printed at the Journal & Flag office. | 1843. |

8vo. pp. 16.

The Literary Spirit of the Day.

FOSTER, JOHN ARTHUR (1893), *Lawyer, Ala. Chancellor*. Politics on the bench.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1892*, pp. 123-130.

Read before the Association July 6, 1892.

- FOSTER, JOSHUA H., D. D. Sketch of Henry F. Buckner. (*See* Buckner, H. F.)
- FOWLER, E., M. D. Report on the diseases of Cross Keys, (Macon county,) for the current year.

In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1850, vol. vi, pp. 728-732.

Read before the *Alabama State Medical Association*, Dec. 1849, at Montgomery.

- FRAZER, PERSIFOR. The Warrior coal field of northern Alabama.

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Contains a list of levels above the tide of several points along the Louisville and Nashville Railway, roughly representing the average surface plane of Northern Alabama in Cullman, Blount, Walker, Winston, Lawrence, and Morgan counties.

The Warrior field is divided into four, and perhaps more, prominent coal seams which, in descending order, are classed as (1) Newcastle, (2) Jefferson, (3) Black Creek, and (4) Warrior seams. A digest is presented of the general section of the coal measures in Jefferson county, taken from the reports of Henry McCalley and the researches of Truman H. Aldrich and Howard Douglas; and also a statement of the product and value of coal in Alabama in 1883, with an analysis of the different coals. The Black Creek seam is reported as the most valuable coal for coking, and is the only one which, on account of its freedom from impurities, is adapted to coke making without previous washing.

- FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL. Reports, 1869-1874. Montgomery. 1869-1874.

8vo.

Report of Sec. of Trustees, Nov. 5, 1869. In *documents accompanying Governor's annual message, 1869*, pp. 17-23.

Report of the trustees, Nov. 1, 1870. n. p. n. d. pp. 8.

Report of the officers for the year 1871. pp. 8.

Report of the officers for year ending Nov. 1, 1873. pp. 8.

Report of the officers for year 1874. pp. 8.

Established by the legislature; located near Talladega, Ala.

Copies seen: Owen.

- FREEMANTLE, Col. Three Months | in | the Southern States: | April, June 1863. | By | Lieut.-Col. Freemantle, | Coldstream Guards. | Mobile. S. H. Goetzel. | 1864. |

8vo. pp. 158.

Wall paper covers.

The author was an Englishman who made a trip through the Confederacy, and recorded his observations in diary form.

- FRENCH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1799-1877), *Author*.

Not all of the documents and papers in these seven volumes relate, by any means, to that part of Florida or Louisiana which then included the territory of the present Alabama. The full contents of each Part are given from the important character of the collection and for the sake of a complete presentation. The special papers relating to the field covered by this bibliography can be readily distinguished.

"Mr. French was a pioneer in a class of work the value of which has come to be fully appreciated. His *Collections* close a gap on the shelves of many libraries which it would be difficult otherwise to fill. The work was necessarily an education to him, and in some instances new material which came to his hands revealed errors in previous annotations. The value of the work would have been increased if abridgments and omissions had been noted. . . . The labors of Mr. French, as a whole, have been of great service to students of American history."—Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. v.

- Historical collections | of | Louisiana, | embracing | many rare and valuable documents | relating to the | natural, civil and political | history of that State. | Compiled with | historical and biographical notes, | and an | introduction, | by | B. F. French, | honorary member

[—etc. 2 lines] | Part I. | Historical documents from 1678 to 1691. | New York: | Wiley and Putnam. | 1846. |

8vo. Part 1., pp. ix. 1 l. 222.

Contents: Discourse before the Historical Society of Louisiana, by Henry A. Bullard, president, pp. 1-23; Memoir of Robert Cavalier de la Salle on necessity of fitting out expedition to take possession of Louisiana, pp. 25-34; Letters patent to La Salle, pp. 35-36; Memoir of La Salle reporting to Monseigneur de Seignelay the discoveries made by him, pp. 37-44; Account (Procès verbal) of the taking possession of Louisiana by La Salle, pp. 45-50; Will of La Salle, pp. 51; Memoir sent in 1693 on discovery of the Mississippi, and the neighboring nations, by La Salle from 1678 to the time of his death, and by Sieur de Tonty to the year 1691, pp. 52-78; Chevalier de Tonty's petition to the King, pp. 79-81; Chevalier de Tonty's account of the route from the Illinois by the river Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, pp. 82-83; Joutel's historical journal of La Salle's last voyage to discover the river Mississippi, pp. 85-193; Account of discovery of river Mississippi and adjacent country, by Father Louis Hennepin, pp. 195-214; Account of La Salle's undertaking to discover the river Mississippi by way of the Gulf of Mexico, by Father Louis Hennepin, pp. 214-222.

Copies seen: Hamner; Congress; Owen.

FRENCH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Historical collections | of | Louisiana, | embracing translations of | many rare and valuable documents | relating to the | natural, civil and political | history of that State. | Compiled with | historical and biographical notes, | and an | introduction, | by | B. F. French, | member [—etc., 4 lines.] | Part II. | Philadelphia: | Daniels and Smith. | [—etc., 2 lines.] | 1850. |

8 vo. pp. vi. 1 l. 301. *Fac simile* of Delisle's "Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississippi."

A second edition of this part was also published in 1850.

Contents: Account of Louisiana Historical Society, by James Dunwoody-Brownson De Bow, pp. 1-18; Discourse on life, character, and writings of Francois Xavier Martin, by Henry A. Bullard, pp. 17-40; Analytical index of the whole of the public documents relative to Louisiana in the archives of the department "De la Marine et des Colonies" et "Bibliotheque du Roi" at Paris, by Edmund J. Forstall, pp. 41-87; Translation of an original letter of Hernando de Soto on the conquest of Florida [dated July 9, 1539, "port of Saint Esprit, in the province of Florida"], pp. 89-93; Translation of a recently discovered manuscript journal of the expedition of Hernando de Soto into Florida, by Luis Hernandez de Biedma, pp. 95-109; Narrative of the expedition of Hernando de Soto into Florida, by a Gentleman of Elvas, translated from the Portuguese by Richard Hackluyt, in 1609, pp. 111-220; Description of the English province of Carolana, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French Louisiane. As also of the great and famous river Meschacebe or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent. With an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province, by Daniel Coxe (omitting the preface and appendix), pp. 221-276; Translation of Marquett and Joliet's account of a voyage to discover the Mississippi river, in 1673, pp. 279-297; Table of distances, elevation, and latitude of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, pp. 298-301.

Copies seen: Hamner; Congress; Owen.

— Historical collections | of | Louisiana, | embracing translations of | many rare and valuable documents | relating to the | natural, civil and political | history of that State. | Compiled with | historical and biographical notes, | and an | introduction, | by | B. F. French, | member [—etc., 5 lines.] | Part III. | New-York: | D. Appleton & Company, | [—etc., 1 line.] | 1851. |

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 252. *Fac similes* of autographs of LaHarpe, 1721; Frontenac, 1673; Law, 1717; LePage, 1719; DeVergennes; Perier, 1731; and O'Reilly.

Contents: Memoir of H. A. Bullard, president of the Louisiana Historical Soci-

ety, pp. 5-8; Translation of Bernard de la Harpe's Historical Journal of the Establishment of the French in Louisiana, pp. 9-118. The editor has given full notes to the journal on the following: Marquette; Joliet; Iberville; Bienville; Saint Denys; Le Sueur; Tonty; Crozat; Law; Marigny; translation of letters patent granted M. Crozat; translation of letters patent granted to the Western Company; an account of the Indian tribes of Louisiana; translation of Bienville's correspondence with Don Martin d'Allarconne and Father Marcillo; account of the grants or concessions of land in Louisiana; treaty of the Company of the Indies with the Ursuline nuns; description of the military fortifications and posts in Louisiana; translation of the Black Code of Louisiana: rules and regulations for the government of the colony of Louisiana; memoir on the importance of colonizing Louisiana; Translation of the Historical Journal of Father Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix, pp. 119-196. There are, besides biographical notes, the following extended historical notes: Account of the manners and customs of the Arkansas, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokee, and Creek Indians; account of the antiquity, manners, and customs of the Natchez Indians; account of the massacre of the French by the Natchez Indians; account of the first inhabitants of New Orleans; account of the Belize and mouths of the Mississippi; Letter on the settlement of the first colony of Huguenots in New France (Florida), 1562, pp. 197-202; Account of Jean Ribaut's last expedition, and fate of the French colony in New France, 1565, pp. 203-222; Historical Journal of M. de Sauvole, 1699-1701, pp. 223-240; Memoir of M. de Richebourg on the first Natchez war, pp. 241-252.

Copies seen: Hammer; Congress; Owen.

FRENCH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Historical collections | of | Louisiana, | embracing translations of | many rare and valuable documents | relating to the | natural, civil, and political | history of that State. | Compiled with | historical and biographical notes, | and an | introduction, | by | B. F. French, | member [-etc, 5 lines.] | Part IV. | Redfield, | Clinton hall, New York. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. lxxx. 267 [1]. *Fac-simile* of the autograph map of the Mississippi or Conception River, drawn by Father Marquette at the time of his voyage. Also *fac-simile* of letter of Allouez.

This part has also been issued in a separate edition, with the following title page, but otherwise identical with the foregoing, viz:

— Discovery and exploration | of the | Mississippi Valley: | with | the original narratives of Marquette, | Allouez, Membre's, Hennepin, and | Anastase Douay. | By | John Gilmary Shea. | With a facsimile of the newly-discovered map of Marquette. | [Design.] | Redfield, | Clinton hall, New York. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. lxxx. 267 [1].

This part is the work of John Gilmary Shea. The annotations, which are numerous, are of the highest character and value.

Contains the following original material: Relation of the voyages, discoveries, and death of Father James Marquette, pp. 1-66. (Pp. 231-257 contain same in French); Narrative of a voyage made to the Illinois, by Father Claude Allouez, pp. 67-77; Narrative of the first attempt by M. Cavelier de la Salle to explore the Mississippi, by Father Le Clercq, pp. 82-97; Narrative of the voyage to the upper Mississippi by Father Louis Hennepin, from his "Description de La Louisiane," printed at Paris, 1683, pp. 107-145; Narrative of the adventures of La Salle's party, from Feb. 1689, to June 1681, by Father Zenobius Membre, pp. 147-163; Narrative of La Salle's voyage down the Mississippi, by Father Membre, pp. 165-181; Account of La Salle's attempt to reach the Mississippi by sea, and of the establishment of a French colony in St. Louis Bay, by Father Christian Le Clercq, pp. 185-196; Narrative of La Salle's attempt to ascend the Mississippi in 1687, by Father Anastasius Douay, pp. 197-229; Unfinished letter of Father Marquette to Father Claude Dablon, containing journal of his last visit

to the Illinois, pp. 258-264; La Salle's patent of nobility, pp. 265-266; La Salle's second commission, pp. 267-.

Contains the following extended notes: History of the discovery of the Mississippi valley, pp. vii-xxxix; Life of Father James Marquette, of the Society of Jesus, first explorer of the Mississippi, pp. xli-lxxviii; Notice of Sieur Jolliet, pp. lxxix-lxxx; Notice of Father Claudius Dablon, p. 2; Notice of Father Claude Allouez, pp. 67-70; Bibliographical notice of the "Etablissement de la Foi" of Father Christian Le Clercq, Recollect. pp. 78-82; Notice of La Salle, pp. 83-84; Bibliographical notice of the works of Father Louis Hennepin, pp. 99-106; Notice of Father Zenobius Membré, pp. 147-148.

Copies seen: Hammer; Congress; Owen.

FRENCH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Historical memoirs | of | Louisiana, | from the first settlement of the colony to the | departure of Governor O'Reilly in 1770, | with | historical and biographical notes, | forming the fifth of the series of historical collections of Louisiana | by | B. F. French, | member [-etc., 5 lines.] | New-York: | Lamport, Blakeman & Law, | No. 8 Park-place | 1853. |

8vo. pp. vii. 291. *Steel portrait* of Bienville, engraved from a copy belonging to J. D. B. DeBow, of an original painting in the family of Baron Grant, of Longueuil in Canada.

Contents: History of Louisiana, translated from the Historical memoirs of M. Dumont, pp. 1-125; Memoir of the Present State of Louisiana, by Chevalier de Champigny, translated from the French, pp. 127-233.

Appendix: Preliminary convention between the kings of France and Spain, for the cession of Louisiana to the latter. Nov. 3, 1762, pp. 235-236; Definite act of cession by the King of France to the King of Spain, Nov. 23, 1762, pp. 236-239; Seventh article of the definite treaty of peace between kings of France, Spain and England, signed at Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, pp. 239-240; Note respecting the transfer of Louisiana from the French minister to the Spanish ambassador, April 21, 1764, pp. 240; Commission of Don Louis de Unzaga y Amezaga, as military and political governor of the city, New Orleans and province Louisiana, Aug. 17, 1772, pp. 240-243; Commission of Don Bernardo de Galvez, as same, May 8, 1779, pp. 243-245; Dispatch respecting granting lands from Marquis de Grimaldi to Don Louis Unzaga, Aug. 24, 1770, pp. 245-246; Loyal order respecting the government of the province to Don Pedro Garcia, Mayoral, Jan. 28, 1771, pp. 246-247; Report to the King of Spain by the Council and Chamber of the Indies, Feb. 27, 1772, on Lieutenant-General Don Alexander O'Reilly's statements, Feb. 27, 1772, pp. 248-253; Ordinances and instructions of Don Alexander O'Reilly | Full body of laws and regulations, pp. 254-291.

Copies seen: Hammer; Congress; Owen

— Historical collections | of | Louisiana and Florida, | including | translations of original manuscripts relating to their | discovery and settlement, | with numerous | historical and biographical notes. | By B. F. French, | Member [-etc., 2 lines.] | New series. | New York: | J. Sabin & Sons, 84 Nassau street. | 1869. |

8vo. 3 prel. leaves. pp. 362.

Contents: Rémonville's Memoir to Count de Pontchartrain, on the importance of establishing a colony in Louisiana, pp. 1-16; Le Moyne d'Iberville's Narrative of his Voyage to La., 1698, pp. 17-31; Penicaut's Annals of La., 1698-1722, pp. 33-162; René Laudonnière's History of First Attempt of the French to colonize Florida, pp. 165-175; René Laudonnière's History of Jean Ribault's First Voyage to Florida, pp. 177-362.

Copies seen: Hammer; Congress; Owen.

— Historical collections | of | Louisiana and Florida, | including | translations of original manuscripts relating to their | discovery and settlement, | with numerous | historical and biographical notes. | By B. F. French, Member [-etc., 2 lines.] | Second series. | Historical memoirs

and narratives, 1527-1702. | New York: | Albert Mason, publisher. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. xvii. 300.

Contains the following original material:

Louisiana.

Memoir of La Salle, addressed to Monsigneur de Seignelay, translated from the French, with notes, pp. 1-15; Official account of La Salle's exploration of the Mississippi (Colbert) River to its mouth, 1682, translated from the French, with note, pp. 17-27; Narrative of the expeditions made by order of Louis XIV, King of France, to colonize Louisiana, under command of Le Moyne d'Iberville, 1698, with an account of explorations of the Mississippi River, physical features of the country, and manners and customs of the Indian tribes he visited, translated from the French, and now first printed, pp. 29-121; Extract [in note] of a letter to Father Jean de Lamberville by Father Jacques Gravier, who descended the Mississippi River to meet M. d'Iberville on his arrival to take possession of Louisiana, pp. 79-93; Memoir (Procés verbal) of the taking possession of the country of the Upper Mississippi in the name of the King of France, 1689, p. 122; Historical memoir sent by Louis XIV, King of France, to M. de Denonville, Governor-General of New France, 1668, translated from the French, with notes, pp. 123-142.

Florida.

Letter [in note] from Christopher Columbus to Luis de Santangel on his first discoveries, 1493, pp. 145-152; Proclamation of Pamfilo de Narvaez, Governor-General, to the inhabitants (Indians) of Florida, pp. 153-158; Extract [in note] from the memoir of De las Casas on the barbarous treatment of the Indians of Florida by the Spaniards, pp. 156-158; Narrative of the first voyage of Jean de Ribault, made in the reign of Charles IX, King of France, under the orders of Gaspard de Coligny, to make discoveries and found a colony of French Protestants (Huguenots) in Florida, 1562, pp. 159-190; Memoir, by Francisco Lopez de Mendoza Grojales, of the Spanish expedition by order of Philip II, in 1565, under command of Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, to take possession of and colonize the eastern coast of Florida, and to expel the French Protestants (Huguenots) established there in 1564, translated from the French, pp. 191-234; Narrative [in note] by Don Salis de las Meras, brother-in-law of Menendez, of the massacre of the shipwrecked French colonists, officers and men of the expedition sent out under the command of Captain Ribault in 1565 to reinforce the colony, translated from Barcia, "Ensayo chronologico para la Historia General de la Florida" (Madrid, 1723), pp. 216-222; Letter [in note] from Pope Pius V to Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles on the expulsion of the French colonists, in 1565, from Florida, on his return to Spain, pp. 222-223; Memoir of Hernando d'Escalante Fontanedo, on the country and ancient Indian tribes of Florida, translated from Ternaux Compañ's French translation from the original memoir in Spanish, pp. 235-265; Extract [in note] from the narratives of Guido de las Bazaes and Don Angel de la Villafane, describing the bays and ports of the east and west coasts of Florida, translated from the French translation of the original memoirs, 1559, pp. 236-242; La reprise de la Floride: par Cappitaine Gourgues, pp. 265-289; Memoria de Joan de la Vandra en quo se hace relacion de los lugares y tierra de la Florida por donde el capitan Juan Pardo entró á descubrir camino para Nueva Espana por los Anos de 1566-1567, pp. 289-292; Carta en que se da noticia de un viaje hecho a la bahia de Espiritu Sano, Tejas: y de la poblacion que tenian ahí los Franceses, 1689, pp. 293-295.

Contains the following *extended* notes: Biographical sketch of Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville, pp. 31-33; Biographical sketch of Sieur Louis Joliet, pp. 139-141; Introduction to the colonial history of Florida, pp. 145-152; Biographical sketch of Gaspard de Coligny, pp. 159-161; Roman Catholic missions and missionaries in Florida, pp. 229-230; Historical summary and geographical account of the early voyages and explorations of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast of Florida, by the French and Spaniards, pp. 242-249; Historical account of works on the Indian languages of Florida and Texas, p. 296.

Copies seen: Hammer; Congress; Owen.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. Report | from the | committee on ways and means, Lea, Henry C., *Chairman*: | on so much of the | Governor's message | as relates to the | Great Southern Question; | directing them to inquire into the expediency | of amending the revenue laws, &c. | House—133 copies. | Montgomery: | Britton and De Wolf, State printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 16.

On the question as to imposing a discriminating tax on imports from those States refusing to pass laws to enforce the Constitution in regard to fugitive slaves.

Copies seen: Owen.

FULTON, JOHN. *Memoirs* | of | Frederick A. P. Barnard | D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., D. C. L. | tenth president of Columbia College in the city of New York | By | John Fulton | [Design.] | New York | Published for the Columbia University press by | Macmillan and Co. | and London | 1896 | All rights reserved. |

8vo. pp. xii. 485. 2 portraits: one in 1848 while he was in the University of Alabama, and one in 1888 while president of Columbia College, New York.

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There is a misnumbering of two pages—page 21 is 24, and 24 is 22.

Only two sessions of the Territorial Legislature were held.

"Immediately after entering into office" the Governor of the Territory was required to convene at St. Stephens "such of the members of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, as may then be the representatives from the several counties" in the new territory. Accordingly he called the first territorial legislature to convene at this place Jan. 19, 1818. James Titus, of Madison County, was the only member of the Legislative Council of Mississippi Territory whose residence was in the Alabama Territory. "During the entire session * * * he occupied a separate chamber and adopted or rejected the various measures from the other house with all of the parliamentary formalities." (Brewer's *Alabama*.) The counties of the new territory, with their representation, were: Washington, two representatives; Madison, four; Baldwin, one; Clarke, two; Mobile, one; Monroe, two; and Montgomery, one. The two latter had never been represented in the Mississippi Territorial Legislature. The session lasted 26 days.

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State.

— Journal | of the | Senate | at the first session of the | first General
Assembly | of the | State of Alabama. | Begun and held in the town of
Huntsville, | on the fourth Monday in October, | in the year of our
Lord | one thousand eight hundred and nineteen [Oct. 25 to Dec. 17,
1819]: | and forty-fourth year of | American Independence. | Ca-
hawba, printed at the Press-office, 1820. | Charles A. Henry, printer. |

8vo. pp. 1-203.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso blank; Journal, pp. 3-203; no index.

— Journal | of the | House of Representatives | of the | General Assem-
bly | of the | State of Alabama: | begun and held in the town of
Huntsville, | on the fourth Monday in October, | in the year of our
Lord | one thousand eight hundred and nineteen [Oct. 25 to Dec. 17,

1819.]; | and of American Independence the forty-fourth, | it being the first Legislature held conformably to | the provisions of the Constitution. | Cahawba, | printed at the Press-Office. | 1820. |

8vo. pp. 1-203.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso blank; Journal, pp. 3-203; not indexed.

Full titles of the journals of the Territorial sessions and of the first State session are given above as a matter of bibliographic interest. The following is a check list of the whole series of both Senate and House Journals from the formation of the Alabama Territory to 1896. It shows the number of the session, the date, the place of holding, and pagination.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Journals, 1818-1896.

8vo.

Held at St. Stephens, temporary seat of the Territorial Government:

1st session, 1st General Assembly, Alabama Territory, *Legislative Council*: pp. 56, iv. *House*: pp. —.

2d session, 1st General Assembly, Nov. 2 to Nov. 21, 1818. *Legislative Council*: pp. —. *House*: pp. 120.

Held at Huntsville, temporary seat of the State Government:

1st session, Oct. 25 to Dec. 17, 1819. *Senate*: pp. 203. *House*: pp. 203.

Held at Cahawba, first State capital:

2nd session, Nov. 6 to Dec. 21, 1820. *Senate*: pp. 181. *House*: pp. 132.

Called session, June 4 to 18, 1821. *Senate*: pp. 62. *House*: pp. —.

3d session, Nov. 5 to Dec. 19, 1821. *Senate*: pp. 168. *House*: pp. 240.

4th session, Nov. 18, 1822, to Jan. 1, 1823. *Senate*: pp. 168. *House*: pp. 176.

5th session, Nov. 17 to Dec. 31, 1823. *Senate*: pp. 172. *House*: pp. 192.

6th session, Nov. 15 to Dec. 25, 1824. *Senate*: pp. 151. *House*: pp. 172.

7th session, Nov. 21, 1825, to Jan. 14, 1826. *Senate*: pp. 168. *House*: pp. 230.

Held at Tuscaloosa, second State capital:

8th session, Nov. 20, 1826, to Jan. 13, 1827. *Senate*: pp. 156. *House*: pp. 279.

9th session, Nov. 19, 1827, to Jan. 15, 1828. *Senate*: pp. 195. *House*: pp. 289.

10th session, Nov. 17, 1828, to Jan. 29, 1829. *Senate*: pp. 222. *House*: pp. 272.

11th session, Nov. 16, 1829, to Jan. 20, 1830. *Senate*: pp. 214. *House*: pp. 296.

12th session, Nov. 15, 1830, to Jan. 15, 1831. *Senate*: pp. 198. *House*: pp. 274.

13th session, Nov. 21, 1831, to Jan. 21, 1832. *Senate*: pp. 207. *House*: pp. 246.

Called session, Nov. 5 to 15, 1832. *Senate*: pp. 40. *House*: pp. 48.

14th session, Nov. 19, 1832, to Jan. 12, 1833. *Senate*: pp. 188. *House*: pp. 224.

15th session, Nov. 18, 1833, to Jan. 17, 1834. *Senate*: pp. 184. *House*: pp. 246.

16th session, Nov. 17, 1834, to Jan. 10, 1835. *Senate*: pp. 194. *House*: pp. 197.

17th session, Nov. 16, 1835, to Jan. 9, 1836. *Senate*: pp. 168. *House*: pp. 209.

18th session, Nov. 7 to Dec. 23, 1836. *Senate*: pp. 128. *House*: pp. 200.

Called session, June 12 to June 30, 1837. *Senate*: pp. 40. *House*: pp. 91.

[19th] session, Nov. 6 to Dec. 25, 1837. *Senate*: pp. 136. *House*: pp. 208.

[20th] session, Dec. 3, 1838, to Feb. 2, 1839. *Senate*: pp. —. *House*: pp. 296.

[21st] session, Dec. 2, 1839, to Feb. 5, 1840. *Senate*: pp. 336. *House*: pp. 376.

[22d] session, Nov. 2, 1840, to Jan. 3, 1841. *Senate*: pp. —. *House*: pp. 335.

Called session, April, 1841. *Senate*: pp. —. *House*: pp. —.

[23d] session, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1841. *Senate*: pp. —. *House*: pp. 356.

[24th] session, Dec. 5, 1842, to Feb. 15, 1843. *Senate*: pp. 387. *House*: pp. 472.

[25th] session, Dec. 4, 1843, to Jan. 17, 1844. *Senate*: pp. 286. *House*: pp. 292.

[26th] session, Dec. 2, 1844, to Jan. 27, 1845. *Senate*: pp. 320. *House*: pp. 403.

First number indexed.

27th session, Dec. 1, 1845, to Feb. 5, 1846. *Senate*: pp. 299. *House*: pp. 507.

Held at Montgomery, third and present State Capital:

1st biennial session, Dec. 6, 1847, to Mar. 6, 1848. *Senate*: pp. 432. *House*: pp. —.

2d biennial session, Dec. 12, 1849, to Feb. 13, 1850. *Senate*: pp. 501. *House*: pp. 559.

3d biennial session, Nov. 10, 1851, to Feb. 10, 1852. *Senate*: pp. —. *House*: pp. 586.

4th biennial session, Nov. 14, 1853, to Feb. 18, 1854. *Senate*: pp. 342. *House*: pp. 563.

5th biennial session, Nov. 12, 1855, to Feb. 15, 1856. *Senate*: pp. 372. *House*: pp. 648.

6th biennial session, Nov. 9, 1857, to Feb. 8, 1858. *Senate*: pp. 356. *House*: pp. 604.

7th biennial session, Nov. 14, 1859, to Feb. 27, 1860. *Senate*: pp. 411. *House*: pp. 543.

[1st] called session, Jan. 14 to Feb. 9, 1861. *Senate*: pp. 115. *House*: pp. 198.
2d called and 1st annual session, Oct. 28 to Nov. 11, 1861, and Nov. 11 to Dec. 10, 1861. *Senate*: pp. 247. *House*: pp. 296.

Called and 2d annual session, Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, 1862, and Nov. 10 to Dec. 9, 1862. *Senate*: pp. 238. *House*: pp. 273.

Called and 3d annual session, Aug. 17 to Aug. 29, 1863, and Nov. 9 to Dec. 8, 1863. *Senate*: pp. 252. *House*: pp. 266.

Called and 4th annual session, Sept. 27–Nov. 1864. *Senate*: pp. —. *House*, pp. —.

Session, Nov. 20, 1865, to Feb. 23, 1866. *Senate*: pp. 352 †. *House*: pp. 450 †.

Session, Nov. 12, 1866, to Feb. 19, 1867. *Senate*: pp. 415. *House*: pp. 509.

Sessions, July 13 to Aug. 12, Sept. 16 to Oct. 10, Nov. 2 to Dec. 3, 1868. *Senate*: pp. 482. *House*: pp. —.

Session, Nov. 15, 1869, to Mar. 3, 1870. *Senate*: pp. 476. *House*: pp. 584.

Session, Nov. 21, 1870, to Mar. 9, 1871. *Senate*: pp. 373. *House*: pp. 609.

Session, Nov. 20, 1871, to Feb. 26, 1872. *Senate*: pp. 591. *House*: pp. 685.

Session, Nov. 18, 1872, to April 23, 1873. *Senate*: pp. 739. *House*: pp. 976.

This was known as the "Court-House" assembly. The Journals of its rival, the "Capitol" body, were not printed until 1874, when they were bound with the next succeeding title, viz: *Senate*, Nov. 18 to Dec. 17, 1872: pp. 1–102. *House*: pp. 275–386.

Session, Nov. 17 to Dec. 16, 1873. *Senate*: pp. 320. *House*: pp. 274. Bound with these, respectively, are the Journals of the "Capitol" Senate and House, 1872–73. See preceding title.

Session, Nov. 16, 1874, to Mar. 22, 1875. *Senate*: pp. 685. *House*: pp. 800.

Session, Dec. 28, 1875, to Mar. 8, 1876. *Senate*: pp. 721, 11. *House*: pp. 767.

Session, Nov. 14, 1876, to Feb. 9, 1877. *Senate*: pp. 560. *House*: pp. 764.

Session, Nov. 12, 1878, to Feb. 13, 1879. *Senate*: pp. 666. *House*: pp. 907.

Session, Nov. 9, 1880, to Mar. 1, 1881. *Senate*: pp. 757. *House*: pp. 964.

Session, Nov. 14, 1882, to Feb. 23, 1883. *Senate*: pp. 820. *House*: pp. 957.

Session, Nov. 11, 1884, to Feb. 17, 1885. *Senate*: pp. 888. *House*: pp. 1045.

Session, Nov. 9, 1886, to Feb. 28, 1887. *Senate*: pp. 1037. *House*: pp. 1391.

Session, Nov. 13, 1888, to Feb. 28, 1889. *Senate*: pp. 797. *House*: pp. 1360.

Session, Nov. 11, 1890, to Feb. 18, 1891. *Senate*: pp. 908. *House*: pp. 1300.

Session, Nov. 15, 1892, to Feb. 21, 1893. *Senate*: pp. 1015. *House*: pp. 1513.

Session, Nov. 13, 1894, to Feb. 18, 1895. *Senate*: pp. 993. *House*: pp. 1211.

Session, Nov. 10, 1896, to Feb. 18, 1897. *Senate*: 1451. *House*: 1442.

There is practically a full set of the Journals in the library of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

With a few missing numbers, the compiler has a complete set from 1841 to 1896–97.

GENERAL TICKET BILL. South Alabama Vindicated: By Curtius. From the Independent Monitor. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 16. No title page.

An address to the People of the late Third, Fourth, and Fifth Congressional Districts of Alabama, in opposition to the General Ticket System, recommended by Gov. A. P. Bagby in his message to the General Assembly, Nov. 1840.

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins Univ.

— Protest of the minority of the House of Representatives, Jan. 4, 1811, against the passage of the general ticket bill; session of 1810–11. Tuscaloosa, 1811.

8vo. pp. 4. No title page. Double columns.

Signed by 38 members.

Copies seen: Curry.

GENERAL TICKET BILL. Debate in the Senate of Alabama, on the General ticket bill, 1840-41. Printed by M. D. J. Slade, Monitor office, Tuscaloosa, 1841.

8vo. pp. 42. No title page. Double columns.

Contains speeches by *Senators* Thornton, Terry Oliver, Phillips, Lea, Buford, *Andrew*, McVay, and Alston.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Debate in the House of Representatives of Alabama on the General ticket bill, 1840-41. Printed by M. D. J. Slade, Monitor office, Tuscaloosa, 1841.

8vo. pp. 21. No title page. Double columns.

Contains speeches by Messrs. Spruell, Moors, and Hutchinson.

Copies seen: Curry.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA. Report from the committee on education of the Senate of Alabama, on a memorial from the American Association for the Advancement of Science in relation to the importance of the State's instituting a Geological Survey, favorable to the bill to provide such a survey. Jan. 19, 1850. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 3. No title page.

Sen. Doc., No. 6. Edition, 500 copies.

Prepared by Jefferson Buford, of the Committee.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report of the committee on internal improvement of the house of representatives of Alabama on certain resolutions, and on a memorial from the American Association for the Advancement of Science in relation to the propriety of having a thorough geological, mineralogical, and agricultural survey of the State made, favorable to such a survey. Jan. 19, 1850. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 7. No title page.

House Doc., No. 10. Edition, 2,000 copies.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Mr. [P.] Phillip's report | from the | committee on internal improvement, | with | a bill "To promote the prosperity of the people of Alabama, | by developing the agricultural, mineral, man- | ufacturing and commercial resources | of the State;" | made to the | General Assembly, | at its | third biennial session. | House—500 copies. | Montgomery : | Britton and De Wolf, State printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 13.

Recommends an appropriation from the three per cent fund for a geological survey, and for certain internal improvements.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | of the | committee on internal improvements, | to whom was referred that part of the | Governor's message | relating to the | Geological Survey | of the State. | House—1000 copies. | Montgomery : | Bates and Lucas, State printers. | 1856. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Prepared and signed by J. L. M. Curry, *Chairman*.

Copies seen: Curry.

BULLETINS.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Bulletin No. 1. | I. | Preliminary report on the tertiary fossils of Alabama and | Mississippi. | By Truman H. Aldrich, M. E. | II. | Contributions to the eocene paleontology of Alabama and | Missis-

sippi, | by Otto Meyer, Ph. D. | Printed for the Geological Survey. | 1886. |

8vo. pp. 85. *Plates*, 6, iii. 1 leaf of explanations, extra and unnumbered, faces each plate.

Contents: Title, etc., pp. 1-66. Summary of the lithological and stratigraphical features and subdivisions of the tertiary of Alabama, pp. 7-14. Aldrich's report, pp. 15-60, *6 plates*. Meyer's report, pp. 61-85; *iii plates*. Prepared at the expense of Mr. Aldrich and Dr. Meyer.

Copies seen: Owen.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA. Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Bulletin No. 2 | on the | phosphates and marls | of | Alabama. | By | Eugene Allen Smith, | State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Smith, Allred & Co., State printers and binders. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 82.

"Inquiries are continually being made concerning the natural fertilizers of the State, and in view of the interest in these matters thus shown, it has been thought desirable to publish so much of the report above referred to as relates to the phosphates and marls of Alabama as a Bulletin in advance of the rest."—*Preface*.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Bulletin No. 3. | A preliminary report on a part of | the lower gold belt of Alabama, | in the counties of Chilton, Coosa, and Tallapoosa. | By | William B. Phillips, Ph. D. | prof. of chemistry and metallurgy, University of Alabama | and | chemist to the Survey. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Smith, Allred & Co., State printers and binders. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 97. *1 map; 1 figure; and 4 illustrations*.

Appendix: A History of the Thies process of treating low grade auriferous sulphides at the Haile gold mine, Lancaster County, S. C., by A. Thies, Concord, N. C., and Wm. B. Phillips, Univ. of Ala. B. and C. Extracts from Tuomey's *Report of 1858*.

An interesting and valuable bulletin.

Sketch map of the Alabama Crystalline Schists. Scale: 100 miles to 2½ inches

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Bulletin No. 4. | Report on the | geology of North-Eastern Alabama. | and adjacent portions of | Georgia and Tennessee. | By | C. Willard Hayes, | assistant geologist, U.S. Geological Survey. | 1892. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Smith, Allred & Co., State printers and binders. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 85. *1 plate; 15 figures; map*.

Geological map of North-Eastern Alabama, with Adjacent portions of Tenn. and Ga.: scale: 6 miles to 1 inch.

Contents: I. Introduction: II. Location and area of region mapped; III. Topography; IV. Drainage; V. Stratigraphy; VI. Structure.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Bulletin No. 5. | Part I. | A preliminary report on the | upper gold belt of Alabama, | in the counties of Cleburne, Randolph, Clay, Talladega, Elmore, Coosa and Tallapoosa. | By | Wm. M. Brewer, assistant. | Part II. | Supplementary notes on the most important varieties | of the metamorphic or crystalline rocks of Ala- | bama, their composition, distribution, | structure, and microscopic

charac- | ters. By Eugene A. Smith, | Geo. W. Hawes, J. M. | Clements
and A. H. Brooks, | with three plates. | Montgomery, Ala., 1896: | Jas.
P. Armstrong, printer. |

8vo. pp. vii, 202. 3 plates.

Contents: Part I.—Brewer's report, pp. 1-105. Part II.—Supplementary, etc.
A. General account, by E. A. Smith, pp. 108-130. B. Notes by G. W. Hawes, pp.
181-132. Notes by J. Morgan Clements, pp. 132-176. Notes by Alfred H. Brooks,
pp. 177-197.

Copies seen: Owen.

REPORTS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA. First biennial report | on the | geol-
ogy of Alabama. | By M. Tuomey, | geologist to the State; professor of
geology, etc., in the University | of Alabama. | Tuscaloosa: | printed
by M. D. J. Slade, | 1850. |

8vo. pp. xxxi [i], 176. *Map.*

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; Letter of transmittal, 1 leaf; Origin of the Survey, pp.
vii-viii; Preface, pp. ix-xifi; Introduction, pp. xiv-xxxi; Contents, pp. xxxi [i];
Chapter i, Primary and metamorphic rocks, pp. 1-8; Chapter ii, Silurian or older
fossiliferous rocks, pp. 8-29; Chapter iii, Economical relations of the Red Moun-
tain group, pp. 29-84; Chapter iv, Carboniferous system, pp. 85-93; Chapter v.
Economic relations of the carboniferous system, pp. 94-115; Chapter vi, Cretaceous
system, pp. 116-142; Chapter vii, Tertiary system, pp. 143-169; Glossary, pp.
171-176.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Second biennial report | of the | Geology of Alabama, | by M. Tuomey,
A. M., | geologist to the State; professor of geology and natural |
history in the University of Alabama. | Edited from the author's M. S.,
and other papers, | By J. W. Mallet, Ph. D., | professor of chemistry
in the University of Alabama. | Montgomery: | N. B. Clond, State
printer. | 1858. |

8vo. pp. xix, 292. 41 figures; 2 maps.

Contents: Chapter i, North Alabama; Chapter ii, Metamorphic rocks of East
Alabama; Chapter iii, Silurian rocks of Shelby, Benton, and De Kalb counties;
Chapter iv, Economic materials derived from the older rocks; Chapter v, Creta-
ceous and tertiary rocks of Southeast Alabama; Chapter vi, Newer (post-tertiary)
deposits of the State; Chapter vii, Physical features of Alabama.

Appendix: No. 1, Report of chemical department of survey, by J. W. Mallet,
pp. 169-222; No. 2, Portions of the cretaceous and tertiary formations, by E. Q.
Thornton, pp. 223-252; No. 3, Lists of cretaceous and tertiary fossils, pp. 253-275;
No. 4, List of localities of coal beds, by George Powell, of Blount County, pp.
277-286.

Pending the publication of this report, Mr. Tuomey died. Dr. Mallet was
appointed to supervise its issue, and after many difficulties, recounted in the
preface, it appeared. In addition to the general editorial work, Dr. Mallet con-
tributed the report on the chemical department of the survey.

"This second edition of the geological map of Tuomey is also rare, and in some
respects inferior to the first edition. The scale is smaller. Tuomey died in
March, 1857, and the map was printed in New York by J. H. Colton without his
supervision. However, it contains some corrections brought about by Tuomey's
survey and explorations of the years 1854 and 1855. It is the first geological map
colored by chromolithography in America."—*Marcou's Catalogue of Geological
Maps*, 1884.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | of | Eugene A. Smith, | State geologist, | on the | Geological
and Agricultural Survey of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur
Bingham, State printer. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Report of progress.

Copies seen: Owen.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA. Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Report of progress for 1874. | By | Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., | State geologist. | Montgomery, Alabama: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 139. *Illustrations.*

Contents: Historical sketch of the survey; I, Archæan formations; II, Details of the counties of Chilton, Talladega, Calhoun, Randolph, Clay, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Lee, and Elmore; III, Economic materials; IV, Chemical report; Appendix A, Statistics of the iron industry of Alabama; Appendix B, Altitudes from railroad surveys.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Report of progress for 1875. | By | Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., | State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 220.

Contents: General outline of the geological formations; Historical account of coal mining in Alabama since 1853; Geological features of the fields and character of the coals; Production, markets, and methods of shipment and future prospects of the trade; Record of borings in the Warrior coal fields; Partial list of coal plants from the Alabama fields and discussion of the geological positions of several coal seams, by Prof. Leo. Lesquereux, Columbus, Ohio, pp. 75-82; Details of the counties of Bibb, Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun, and Coosa, with iron and other industries; Chemical report; The cotton worm, by A. R. Grote, pp. 199-204; Appendix A. Report of Prof. Tuomey to the Alabama Coal Mining Company on the Cahaba coal field, pp. 205-212; Appendix B, Altitudes from railroad surveys, Appendix C, Statistics of the iron industry of Alabama.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Report of progress for 1876. | By | Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., | State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 99 [1]. *Map of S. W. termination of Coosa coal field.*

Contents: Geological history and structure of Roup's and Jones' valleys; Coosa coal field and adjacent formations, with details; Summary of chemical analyses; Fresh water and land shells, by Dr. James Lewis. Mohawk, N. Y., pp. 61-100.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Report of progress for 1877 and 1878. | By | Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., | State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | 1879. |

8vo. pp. 138, 11. *Figure: 1 maps.*

Maps: Geological maps of Walker, Winston, Fayette, and Marion counties; scale, 4 miles to 1 inch. Besides geological detail, these maps contain land lines, post-offices, roads, and drainage.

Contents: Basin of the Tennessee; Brown's valley; Warrior coal field; Warrior basin; Chemical report, by Henry McCalley, pp. 129-138.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Report of progress for 1879 and 1880. | By | Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., | State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Allred & Beers, State printers. | 1881. |

8vo. pp. 158. *2 maps.*

Maps: Outline of Alabama, and Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to the fork of the Sipsey and Mulberry; scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.

Contents: I, Topography and economical resources of Warrior river region between Tuscaloosa and Sipsey fork; II, General geological description of Warrior coal field; III, Special description of that part of Warrior basin lying adjacent to the river between Tuscaloosa and Sipsey fork; IV, Table of analyses of coal; V, Report on geology of North Alabama lying north of Tennessee river,

with details as to Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, and Jackson counties, by Henry McCalley, pp. 65-154; VI, Appendix, Altitude of track at stations on Mobile and Ohio-R. R., etc.

Copies seen: Owen.

— GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA. Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Report for the years 1881 and 1882, | embracing an account of the agricultural features | of the State. | By | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., | State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., steam power printers and bookbinders. | 1883. |

8vo. pp. xvi, 615. 6 maps; 3 figures.

A portion of this report is a republication of the author's Report on Cotton Production in Alabama, in *Report on Cotton Culture*, Tenth Census, Vol. V., 1882.

Maps: Agricultural map of Alabama; Temperature map of Alabama; Rain maps (3) of Alabama for winter, summer, and the year; Map showing relation between area cultivated in cotton and total area of the State.

Contents: Part I, General discussion of the composition, mode of formation, and properties of the soil, and of the changes produced by cultivation; Part II, Account of the main agricultural features of the State; contains also list of trees and plants characteristic of each region of the State, by Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mobile, pp. 291-297.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama, | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | On the | Warrior coal fields, | by | Henry McCalley, A. M., C. & M. E., | chemist and assistant State geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Co., State printers and binders. | 1886. |

8vo. pp. xv, 571.

Contents: I, Introduction, subdividing Alabama coal lands into the Warrior, Cahaba and Coosa coal fields, with account of the first; II, Details of Marion, Winston, Cullman, Lamar, Fayette, Walker, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa counties; III, The Raccoon Mountain coal field, by Gen. A. M. Gibson; IV, Analyses of coal, coke, clays, rocks, etc.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report of progress for 1884-88. Montgomery. 1889.

8vo. pp. 24. *Map of State.*

Administrative report to General Assembly.

— Biennial report | of the | State geologist, [1889-1890]. | Eugene A. Smith. | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Brown Printing Co., State printers and bookbinders, | 1890. |

8vo. pp. 18.

Report of progress; outline of work in preparation.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | of | Geological Survey | of | Alabama, | for fiscal years ending September 30th, 1891-92. | By | Eugene Allen Smith, | State geologist. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Smith, Allred & Co., State printers and binders. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 22.

Report of progress.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report of Geological Survey of Alabama for fiscal years ending September 30, 1893 and 1894. Montgomery, Ala. 1894.

8vo. pp. —.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Report | on the | Cahaba coal field, | by | Joseph Squire, M. E., | assistant in charge of Cahaba field. | With | an appendix | on

the | geology of the valley regions adjacent to the Cahaba field, | by | Eugene A. Smith. | With 31 figures in the text, 7 plates, and a map of the Cahaba field | and adjacent regions. | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Brown printing Co., State printers and binders. | 1890. |

8vo. pp.189. *31 figures; 7 plates; map.*

Map of Cahaba coal field; scale: 1 mile to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This map contains much valuable local detail.

Contents: Part I.—Report on Cahaba coal field, by Joseph Squire, pp.131. Chapter i, General description of the Cahaba field; Chapter ii, Henryellen basin; Chapter iii, Acton basin; Chapter iv, Helena basin; Chapter v, Cahaba basin; Chapter vi, Eureka basin; Chapter vii, Dry creek basin; Chapter viii, Gould basin; Chapter ix, Lolley basin; Chapter x, Montevallo basin; Chapter xi, Overturned measures; Chapter xii, Daily creek basin; Chapter xiii, Blockton basin; Chapter xiv, Mining methods. Part II.—Geological structure and description of the valley regions adjacent to the Cahaba coal field, by Eugene A. Smith. pp.133-180.

Copies seen: Owen.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA. Geological Survey | of | Alabama. | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Report | on the | coal measures | of the | plateau region of Alabama, | by | Henry McCalley, | Assistant State geologist. | including | a report | on the | coal measures of Blount County. | By | A. M. Gibson. | With a map [- etc., 2 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala.: | Smith, Alfred & Co., | State printers and binders. | 1891. |

8vo. pp.238. *Map: 2 geological sections across the plateau region and intermediate valleys.*

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Also coal measures of Blount County, by A. M. Gibson. pp.110-215.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Geological Survey | of | Alabama, | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State geologist. | Report | on the | coal measures | of | Blount Mountain, | with map, | and sections, | by | A. M. Gibson, assistant geologist. | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Brown Printing Co., State printers and binders. | 1893. |

8vo. pp.80. *Map of Blount Mountain.*

Contains general account of structure and description of field, with detailed descriptions of the several coal seams.

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Jr., | with | contributions to its | paleontology, | by | T. H. Aldrich and K. M. Cunningham. | With illustrations, | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Brown Printing Co., State printers and binders. | 1894. |

8vo. pp. xxiv, 759. 1 figure; 29 plates.

Contents: Part I.—Geology of the coastal plain of Alabama cretaceous, tertiary and post-tertiary formations. Sec. 1, The geology of the regions contiguous to the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama rivers, by Eugene A. Smith, Daniel W. Langdon, Jr., and Lawrence C. Johnson, pp. 1-367; Sec. 2, The tertiary and cretaceous formations east of the Alabama river, by Daniel W. Langdon, Jr., pp. 368-445. Part II.—The phosphates and marls of the State, by Eugene A. Smith, pp. 447-525. Part III.—Geological descriptions of the counties of the coastal plain of Alabama, viz, Autauga, Baldwin, Baldwin, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, Elmore, Escambia, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Russell, Sumter, Washington, Wilcox, by Eugene A. Smith, pp. 527-745.

Paleontological contributions *passim*: Paleontology of the Alabama pleistocene deposits, with a list of the forms which have been identified, by K. M. Cunningham, pp. 60-65; Notes on the microzoa of the tertiary of South Alabama, by same, pp. 250-254; Notes on the micro-geology of Alabama—cretaceous—by same, pp. 286-289; Paleontology of the eocene of Alabama, with lists reprinted from *Bulletin No. 1* (1886), by T. H. Aldrich, pp. 232-239; The Clayton (Midway—old designation) tertiary section and its fossils, by same. pp. 240-248; 4 plates.

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8vo. pp. 143. 1 plate; 8 sections.

"The examinations of Mr. Gibson, though necessarily incomplete, show, I think, conclusively, that the Coosa field holds a much greater quantity of available coal of good quality than has heretofore generally been thought to be the case."—E. A. Smith's *Letter of transmittal*.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Alabama | Geological Survey. | Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., Director. | Iron making | in | Alabama, | by | William Battle Phillips, Ph. D., | consulting chemist Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., | Birmingham, Ala. | Montgomery, Ala., 1896: | Jas. P. Armstrong, printer. |

8vo. 3 prel. leaves. pp. 164.

"This report will be an invaluable, and at the same time authoritative, handbook of all the conditions which surround the iron-making business in Alabama, and as such is certain of a hearty welcome, not only from our own citizens, but from all others interested."—E. A. Smith's *Letter of transmittal*.

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Contents:

Section I.—Chapter I. Physical features.

Chapter II. Geology.

Chapter III. Minerals, rocks, and other substances of special use and interest.

Chapter IV. Soils, agricultural features, timber, water-power, rainfall, drainage, climate, and health.

Section II.—County details.—Chapters V–XIV. Blount, Colbert, Franklin, Jackson, Limestone, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Madison, Marshall, Morgan.

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GEORGE, NOAH JACKSON. A | memorandum | of the | Creek Indian War |
By Noah Jackson George. | First Edition. | [Quotation 2 lines.] |
Meredith, N. H. Printed | By R. Lothrop for the author. | 1815. |
12mo. pp. 24.

Rare and curious: based on documentary sources.

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GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY. Grant | to the | Georgia Mississippi
Company, | the | Constitution | thereof, | and | extracts relative to the
situation, soil, | climate, and navigation of the western | territory of
the State of Georgia; | and particularly of that part | thereof in
which the compa- | ny's lands are situated | Published by order of
the directo[rs.] | Augusta: | printed by John Erdman Smith. |
MDCXCXV. | And reprinted with an appendix, by desire | of the
purchasers in Connecticut. | n. p. [1796.]

12mo. pp. 39.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; Grant, pp. 3–6; Constitution of the company, pp. 7–16; Extracts from Thos. Hutchins's narrative of 1784, pp. 17–24; Appendix by Jos.

- Purcell, pp. 25–29; Correspondence and papers as to the Spanish claim to territory purchased by the company, pp. 31–39.

GEORGIA WESTERN COUNTRY. Acts of the State [Georgia], Dec. 1794,
and Jan. 1795, for the sale of vacant and unappropriated lands, etc.
n. d. [Augusta.]

4to. pp. 10.

Brinley, Part II, No. 3930.

— Land laws of Georgia. Augusta, 1794.

4to. pp. 30.

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This copy has "15 pages of manuscript additions, severally certified by the Secretary of State."

— State of the facts, showing the right of certain companies to lands
purchased from the State [Georgia.] n. p. 1795.

8vo.

Brinley, Part II, No. 3930.

— A | report | of | the Atty. Genl. | [of the U. S. Charles Lee] | to | to
(sic) Congress; | containing, | a collection of charters, | treaties, |
and | other documents, | relative to and explanatory of | the title to
the land situate in the southwestern parts | of the United States; and
claimed by certain companies | under a law of the State of Ga.,
passed | January 7, 1795. | Printed by order of the Senate of the United
States. | Phila.: | printed by John Fenno, | printer to the Senate of
United States. | 1796. |

8vo. pp. 171.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; Letter of transmittal, p. 3; Reports to Congress, pp. 4–12; Letter from George Chalmers, pp. 13–26; Documents, pp. 27–171.

— Act of Feb. 1796, declaring null and void the act of January, 1795,
appropriating the unlocated Territory. n. p. u. d.

4 to. pp. 6.

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GEORGIA WESTERN COUNTRY. Description of the Georgia Western Territory; with a *map*. Boston, 1797.

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— The | case | of the | Georgia sales on the Mississippi | considered | With a reference | to law authorities and public acts, | and an | appendix, | containing certain extracts, records, and official papers. | Phila: | printed for Benjamin Davies, No. 68, | High-street. | 1797. |

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No. 17 is an opinion by Alexander Hamilton that the grant is valid (provided Georgia had a good title before the first act) notwithstanding the act of repeal.

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— Report of U. S. Senate committee on the South Western Territory. 1798.

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"Must we fail, for fear of offending supersensitive saints, to show to our offspring and to the world at large what we undertook and what the significance of the undertaking was in all its bearings; and thus allow all who so desire to see through our eyes what came before our vision in our efforts to establish our national independence . . . My desire is rather to speak of the minor affairs of the war, as some would probably call them, and to make conspicuous the Rebel soldier of the ranks." — *Introductory statements.*
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- GOVERNORS' MESSAGES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Copies of all of the messages of the Governors are to be found in the House and Senate Journals. They were also published in the leading newspapers of the State. In many instances separate editions were issued, as will appear below.
Sessions 1845-46, 1847-48. (*See* Martin, J. L.)
Session 1849-50. (*See* Chapman, Reuben.)
Sessions 1849-50, 1851-52, 1853-54. (*See* Collier, Henry W.)
Sessions 1855-56, 1857-58. (*See* Winston, John A.)
Sessions 1859-60, 1861. (*See* Moore, A. B.)
Session 1866-67. (*See* Patton, Robt. M.)
Sessions 1869-70, 1870-71. (*See* Smith, Wm. H.)
Sessions 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73. (*See* Lindsay, Robt. B.)
Sessions 1872-73, 1873, 1874-75. (*See* Lewis, David P.)
Sessions 1875-76, 1876-77, 1878-79. (*See* Houston, George S.)
Sessions 1878-79, 1880-81, 1882-83. (*See* Cobb, Rufus W.)
Sessions 1884-85, 1886-87. (*See* O'Neal, Edward A.)
Sessions 1888-89, 1890-91. (*See* Seay, Thomas.)
Sessions 1890-91, 1892-93, 1894-95. (*See* Jones, Thomas G.)
Sessions 1894-95, 1896-97. (*See* Oates, Wm. C.)

GRACE, BAYLIS EARLE (1808-1893). Early history. Jefferson County as it was in by-gone days.

In Teeple and Smith's *Jefferson County and Birmingham*, pp. 53-71; portraits.

— Early iron making.

In *the Souvenir*, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1891, pp. 20.

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GRAHAM, EDWARD ALFRED (1852—), *Lawyer*. The | code of ordinances | of the | city council of Montgomery, | with the | charter, | and special acts and ordinances. | Compiled by Edward A. Graham, | city attorney. | Prepared and published by authority of the city council | of Montgomery. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Roemer Printing Co., printers and binders. | 1895. |

8vo. pp. 415.

Contains lists of mayors, 1838-1895; and clerks, 1838-1895.

Copies seen: Supreme Court.

GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA. Proceedings. 1845-1888.

8vo.

Proceedings, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 1, 1845. pp. 60.

Contains Preamble and Resolutions on the death of Andrew Jackson, P. G. M., Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Also short sketch of the Grand Lodge, which is given below.

Proceedings, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 7, 1846. pp. 55.

Proceedings, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3, 1855. pp. 112.

All subsequent meetings held at this place.

Proceedings, Dec. 7, 1857. pp. 96.

Proceedings, Dec. 6, 1858. pp. 178. lxviii.

Contains an oration on Masonry by E. W. Abrahams, delivered before the Grand Lodge, Dec. 10, 1858, pp. xv-xxiv. Also copy of the inscription on the monument erected in Montgomery by the Masonic fraternity of Alabama to Amand P. Pfister.

Proceedings, Dec. 5, 1859. pp. 98, 3 l, xl.

Contains Act passed by the Legislature Dec. 9, 1859, incorporating the Grand Lodge.

Proceedings, Dec. 3, 1860. pp. 64, 2 l, xevi.

Contains "Table of Grand Lodges of the Confederate States, of the United States, and of Canada." p. xci.

Proceedings, Dec. 2, 1861. pp. 47. lv.

Proceedings, Dec. 5, 1864. pp. 58, 2 l, xviii.

Proceedings, Dec. 3, 1866. pp. 77. cxxxiv.

Proceedings, Dec. 7, 1868. pp. 224.

Proceedings, Dec. 5, 1870. pp. 218.

Proceedings, Dec. 2, 1872. pp. 216.

Proceedings, Dec. 1, 1873. pp. 185.

Proceedings, Dec. 6, 1875. pp. 247.

Proceedings, Dec. 4, 1876. pp. 255.

Proceedings, Dec. 2, 1878. pp. 215.

Proceedings, Dec. 1, 1879. pp. 266.

Proceedings, Dec. 6, 1880. pp. 269.

Proceedings, Dec. 5, 1881. pp. 347.

Proceedings, Dec. 4, 1882. pp. 196.

Proceedings, Dec. 3, 1883. pp. 217.

Proceedings, Dec. 1, 1884. pp. 220.

Proceedings, Dec. 3, 1888. pp. 218. Steel portrait of Daniel Sayre.

On the 11th day of June, 1821, a convention of delegates from nine of the subordinate lodges, to wit: Halo Lodge, No. 21, represented by Bros. T. A. Rogers, Thomas O. Meux, and Wm. B. Allen; Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 30, by Bros. Con-

stantine Perkins, Thos. Owen and D. McFarland; Madison Lodge, No. 21, by Bro. Gabriel Moore, David Moore, and Frederick Weeden; Alabama Lodge, No. 21, by Bro. Clement C. Clay and John M. Leak; Alabama Lodge, No. 51, by Bros. John Murphy, J. H. Draughon, and G. W. Owen; Farrar Lodge, No. 41, by Bros. T. W. Farrar and John Brown; St. Stephen's Lodge, by Bros. Benj. S. Smoot and Israel Pickens; Moulton Lodge, No. 34, by Bros. Anderson Hutchinson and Lewis B. Tully; Russellville Lodge, No. 36, by Bro. John S. Fulton, assembled at the hall of Halo Lodge, No. 21, in the town of Cahawba, and having resolved to organize a Grand Lodge for the State of Alabama appointed the following brethren a committee to draft a constitution and code of by-laws for its government, viz, T. W. Farrar, D. McFarlane (sic), and Thos. A. Rodgers, which constitution was presented and adopted on the 14th, on which day the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama was duly and amply established, Bro. Thomas W. Farrar having been elected M. W. grand master; Bro. John Murphy, senior grand warden; Thomas Owen, junior grand warden; Bro. David McCord, grand treasurer; and Thomas A. Rogers, grand secretary. The subordinate lodges were then rechartered and numbered as follows: Madison, No. 1, Huntsville; Alabama, No. 2, Huntsville; Alabama, No. 3, Claiborne; Rising Virtue, No. 4, Tuscaloosa; Halo, No. 5, Cahawba; Moulton, No. 6, Moulton; Russellville, No. 7, Russellville; Farrar, No. 8, Elyton; St. Stephens, No. 9, St. Stephens." *Proceedings Grand Lodge, 1845, p. 58.*

GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA. The [constitution] of the [most worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama,] adopted [at its annual communication, Dec. 4, 1854,] to which is added [the ancient constitutions, etc.,] and forms of [returns and credentials.] Montgomery, Ala.: [printed at the job office of the Montgomery Mail.] 1854. |

8vo. pp. 78.

Edition of 1856: Montgomery: Barrett & Wimbish, 1856. 8vo. pp. 80.

An edition of 2,000 copies issued in 1861. See Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1861, p. 12, for reference.

— **Masonic Code of Alabama.** [Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala., 1868.]

8vo. pp. 168.

Edition, 1,000 copies.

Prepared by Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; introductory, pp. 3-4; historical synopsis of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, pp. 5-17; act of the legislature of Alabama, dated Dec. 9, 1850, "To incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Alabama, and the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction," pp. 19-21; the constitution, laws, and regulations of the Grand Lodge, pp. 23-46; the ancient landmarks, or the old charges of the Free and Accepted Masons, collected from records as published by the Grand Lodge of England, 1722, pp. 47-54; digest of decisions, resolutions, edicts, and authoritative reports of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, pp. 55-93; forms, rules, and directions, pp. 95-109; revised and corrected list of officers of the Grand Lodge of Alabama from its organization, 1821, to 1868, pp. 110-111; Masonic calendar, pp. 112; the "Old Regulations" of the Free and Accepted Masons, as approved and confirmed at Stationers' Hall, on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1721, pp. 115-157; indexes, pp. 159-168.

Edition of 1893: 8vo. pp. 126.

Copies seen: Owen.

— **Constitution and digest.** | Grand Lodge | of | Alabama. | Prepared by the Grand Secretary, | 1882. | [Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala.]

8vo. pp. 109. Title from cover.

Copies seen: Owen.

GRANGE, ALABAMA STATE. 1875. | Alabama | State Grange Fair, | Selma, Alabama, | to commence Tuesday, Oct. 27th [26], 1875, | and continue five days. | Programme and schedule of premiums | and | [-etc., 2 lines.] | Selma: | Jas. S. Jacob, printer, Water Street. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 56.

Copies seen: Owen.

GRANGE, ALABAMA STATE. Journal of proceedings | of the | third annual session | of the | Alabama State Grange, | Patrons of Husbandry, | held in | Montgomery, Ala., | November 30th, December 1st, 2d and 3d, 1875. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Southern Plantation printing and binding. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 59.

Copies seen: Owen.

GREEN, J. M. Remarks | of | Hon. J. M. Greene, of Jackson, | delivered in the | House of Representatives | of the | State of Alabama, | December 8th, 1853. | Montgomery: | Advertiser and Gazette job office. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 15.

The expediency of affording State aid to a railroad connecting the navigable waters of the Mobile bay and the Tennessee river.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

GREEN SPRINGS SCHOOL. Sketch of | Greene Springs School, | for | thirty years. | H. Tutwiler, LL. D., principal. | Greensboro: | Alex. H. Williams, job printer. | 1877. |

8 vo. pp. [3].

Opened Oct. 1, 1847, and closed its thirtieth year June 23, 1877. At this time it suspended, but resumed Oct. 4, 1879, and continued until the death of Professor Tutwiler in 1881. In April 1878 the buildings and school equipments were greatly damaged by a tornado.

Copies seen: Owen.

— [Announcement of opening of Greene Springs School, dated May 1st, 1847, and signed "Henry Tutwiler."] | n. p. n. d.

Broadside.

— Catalogue | of the | students | of the | Greene Springs School, | for | the first three years, | from October 1st, 1847, to July 25th, 1850. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. [11].

— Catalogue | of the | students | of the | Greene Springs School, | for the | nineteenth scholastic year, | ending June 29th, 1866. | Selma: | Grace, Roy & Co. [-etc., 1 line.] | 1866. |

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— Catalogue | of | Greene Springs School | session 1872-3. | Twenty-sixth year. | H. Tutwiler, LL. D., principal. | Alonzo Hill, associate, with other assistants. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, [-etc., 1 line.] | 1873. |

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— Circular announcements. 1872-1881.

1872. Broadside.

1676 77. Broadside.

Aug. 15, 1879. Broadside.

1880-81. Folio.

1881 82. Folio.

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1883 84. Folio.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

GREENE COUNTY. Smallpox in, 1883, reported by Dr. H. Y. Webb.

In *Report of Board of Health, 1883 and 1884*, pp. 126-62.

GREENSBORO. Statistics of educational institutions in 1877.

In *Barnard's American Journal of Education*, xxix, 503-562.

- GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. [Announcement, 1876-77.] [J. W. Burke & Co. Macon, Ga.]
18mo. pp. 24.
Copies seen: Owen.
- GRIFFIN, EBENEZER. Speech | of the | Hon. Ebenezer Griffin, | delivered
at the city hall, Oct. 30, 1860, | in reply to the address of | Hon. Wm.
L. Yancey, | delivered at Corinthian hall Oct. 17, 1860. | Published at
the request of the meeting. | Rochester, N. Y.: | Press of C. D. Tracy
& Co., Evening Express office. | 1860. |
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Mr. Grote was Director of the Museum of Natural Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y.
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8vo. pp. [12]. No title page.
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cents. | [Cut of the Democrat building.] | November, 1895. Fifteenth
year. | The Guntersville Democrat, | E. O. Neely, owner and editor. |
Guntersville, Marshall County | Alabama. |
8vo. Ill. cover title only. 1 leaf. pp. 64. *Illustrations:* Portraits of E. O. Neely
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Contents: View of Marshall County; Churches of, by B. F. Bedinger; Horticul-
ture in, by W. W. Harper; Agriculture in, by Willis W. Currey; Corn raising;
Stock raising; Geology of, by J. L. Burke; A Northern man in the South, by A.
B. Jones; Sketch of the county; Lists of county officials; History of the Nash-
ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, by J. B. Killebrew.
Contains also many matters of minor mention, many personal notices, and
biographies, more or less complete, of the following:
- | | |
|--|---|
| Allen, Peter. | Henry, Isaac (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Bedinger, Rev. B. F. (<i>portrait</i>). | Henry, Sam (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Burke, J. L. (<i>portrait</i>). | Hodge, John W. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Caderhead, B. F. (<i>portrait</i>). | Hunter, Rev. S. B. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Caldwell, C. H. (<i>portrait</i>). | Jones, A. B. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Cantrell, W. M. (<i>portrait</i>). | Killebrew, J. B. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Capehart, S. C. (<i>portrait</i>). | Kirby, J. F. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Carlisle, Hugh. | Lane, John, wife and daughter (<i>por-
traits</i>). |
| Chandler, John D. (<i>portrait</i>). | Lewis, L. P. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Currey, W. W. (<i>portrait</i>). | Lusk, Dr. L. D. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Eakin, C. L. (<i>portrait</i>). | Lusk, T. B. |
| Emmet, P. S., and wife (<i>portraits</i>). | McKee, John, and son (<i>portraits</i>). |
| Glover, Jos. | Meigs, James H. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Greenwood, H. B., and wife (<i>portraits</i>). | Perkins, John W. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Haden, Chas. J. (<i>portrait</i>). | Rayburn, Wm. C. (<i>portrait</i>). |
| Henry, A. G. (<i>portrait</i>). | |

Rogers, Rev. F. A. (*portrait*).

Rollings, John (*portrait*).

Seibold, W., *Sr.*

Smith, Jasper, and wife (*portraits*).

Thomason, Dr. W. L.

Wallen, Ed. M. (*portrait*).

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Winston, John G., *Jr.* (*portrait*).

Wells, M. G. (*portrait*).

Wyeth, Dr. John A. (*portrait*).

Wyeth, L. W., and wife (*portraits*).

Yarborough, J. S.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM. A new | geographical, historical | and | commercial
grammar, | and present State of the | several kingdoms of the world. |
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proved. | In two volumes—Vol. I [-II.] | Philadelphia: | Published by
Johnson & Warner [-etc., 2 lines.] | 1815. |

8vo.

Mississippi Territory, vol. ii., pp. 496-498; map facing p. 454.

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its mineral, | agricultural and manufacturing resources; | embracing |
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For gratuitous distribution | Paris | Printed by Simon Raçon and Co |
1, Erfurth street | 1867 |

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- Okla Hannali, or the Six Towns District of the Choctaws.
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- A Choctaw migration legend.
Ibid. July 1894, vol. xvi.
- The Choctaw Robin Goodfellow.
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- A relic of De Soto's expedition found in Alabama.
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- and BALL, TIMOTHY H. The | Creek War | of | 1813 and 1814. | By | H. S. Halbert and T. H. Ball. | Chicago, Illinois: | Donohue & Henneberry. | Montgomery, Alabama: | White, Woodruff, & Fowler. | 1895. | 8vo. pp. 331 [3]. 8 maps; illustrations.
 Portraits of the authors, and also Isham Kimball and Jeremiah Austill.
 Contents: Chapter I, Choctaw-Muscogee tribes; II, Causes of the Creek War; III, Tecumseh among the Chickasaws and Choctaws; IV, Tecumseh among the Creeks; V, The war cloud gathering; VI, The stockades; VII, Inter-tribal councils of the Creeks and Choctaws; VIII, The battle of Burnt Corn; IX, Fort Mims; X, The Kimbell-James massacre; XI, Attack on Fort Sinquefeld; XII, The night courier; XIII, Incidents of the war in the Fork; XIV, Choctaws and Chickasaws join the American Army; XV, The Bashiskirmish; XVI, Beard and Tandy Walker; XVII, The canoe fight; XVIII, Battle of the Holy Ground; XIX, The war in the Indian country; XX, Closing events, 1814; Conclusion.
 Appendix: 1, The great Mississippi panic; 2, Names from court records; 3, High-head Jim or Jim Boy; 4, Death of Pushmataha; 5, Christianity and the Creeks; 6, Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson's letters; 7, Old St. Stephens; 8, Indian names; 9, Indian border warfares; 10, Population of the Five Indian Nations; 11, A card of thanks; 12, Historical paper.
 "This work does not propose to give in full that part of the conflict waged in the Indian country which broke the power of the fierce Muscogees, but rather that part which has not been as yet so fully given, connected with the white settlers in what is now South Alabama. This portion of our American history, as connected with Indian border warfare, the authors of this work believe will be given more accurately and fully than has ever been done before. They propose to do justice to the Indians and justice to the whites."—*Introduction*.
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24mo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 70.

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"In May 1800 a commission was transmitted to me by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened in Philadelphia, directing me on a mission to the Mississippi Territory. The Synod of the Carolinas commissioned two other missionaries to accompany me on the tour.

"We arrived at Nashville about the middle of the following November, where we intended to take boating for the territory; but the extreme lowness of Cumberland river rendered our passage that way impracticable. We therefore proceeded on horseback by the way of the Chickasaw nation.

"We arrived at the territory on the first week of December, and left it on the third week of April.

"As I have been solicited by sundry persons to publish an account of my travels through that part of the Union, and having my own geographical curiosity highly gratified by traveling through such a vast tract of country, the history of which is little known; presuming that a brief view of the interjaacent space between the settlements of Cumberland and the territory, together with a sketch of the history of that territory, would afford some gratification to my fellow-citizens, the following pages are with deference submitted to the candor of the public, by their humble servant, the author. Iredell County, N. C., Aug. 25, 1801."—*Preface*.

The first history of the territory. A well-written and interesting work.

Copies seen: Congress.

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12mo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 8.

The deceased came to Alabama Territory in 1817 with his father's family from Pendleton District, S. C.

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HAMILL, Rev. E. J., and HENDERSON, SAMUEL, D. D. A | Discussion | on Methodist Episcopacy, | between | Rev. E. J. Hamill, | of the Alabama conference, and pastor of the Methodist Episcopal | church, South, Tuskegee, Ala. | and Samuel Henderson, | pastor of the Tuskegee Baptist church, and editor of the | South Western Baptist. | Published at the mutual respect of Baptists and Methodists. | 'Prove all things: hold fast that which is good.'—Paul. | Charleston: | Southern Baptist Publication Society. | 229 King street. | 1856. |

12mo. pp. xvii, 380.

A debate between a Methodist and Baptist minister, such as frequently occurred in Alabama from the admission of the State, 1819 up to 1860.

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— *Compiler*. Code of Alabama, 1886. (*See* Codes of Alabama.)

He was also the author of the Alabama debt settlement Act, approved Feb. 23, 1876, and also the Revenue Act of 1882-83, besides many other legislative papers.

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— The | Bric-a-Brac. | Princeton College. | No. III—1877-78. | Editors: | Walter Brooks, S. S., P. Jos. Hamilton, | Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mahlon Pitney, | John D. Davis, Chas. Falcott, Chr. | n. d.

8vo.

Annual publication by students, showing college organizations, etc.

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— [Parts of the Code of Alabama, 1886.] (*See* Codes of Alabama.)

This consisted of the provisions as to Corporations, Proceedings in Civil Cases, and Appeals, with annotations, and the Index.

Acknowledgment "for valuable services rendered by him in the preparation of the work" is made in the preface.

— [Index and table of cases to Brickell's *Digest*, 1888, vol. iii.]

Acknowledgment is made in that work.

— Rambles | in historic lands | Travels in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland | Italy, France and England | By Peter J. Hamilton, A. M. | Late fellow of Princeton College | Illustrated | G. P. Putnam's Sons | New York * * * | 1893. |

12mo. pp. xiv. 11. 301. *Frontispiece*; 11 illustrations.

An entertaining narrative.

Contains "general views and descriptions which the detailed guide book does not give and which the author has realized himself only from the air, surroundings, and life of the places themselves."—*Preface*.

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— Romance of the Tombigbee.

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8vo. pp. xiii. 456.

The main body of the work is presented in four divisions.

"Throughout, historical and other notes are added, and in the appendix is gathered certain material, prepared by me, which, from its bulk, could not be inserted elsewhere. In this are the river commission act and by-laws of river commission, arranged at my request by their attorney, S. P. Gaillard, esq.; a short study of the city charters; list of city maps; streets, their names and when established; list of presidents and mayors; list of city records; bonded debt of the city; the new pound ordinance, passed too late for insertion in its proper place; rules of the general council, etc. . . . The original matter in the appendix has been prepared with much care and will prove useful." Author's *Letter of transmittal*.

— Colonial Mobile | an historical study, largely from | original sources, of the Alabama- | Tombigbee Basin from the dis- | covery of Mobile Bay in 1519 | until the demolition of | Fort Charlotte | in 1821. | By—

Peter J. Hamilton. A. M. | late fellow of Princeton; author of [-etc.,
1 line.] | Illustrated. | [Vignette.] | Boston and New York | Houghton,
Mifflin and Company | the Riverside Press, Cambridge | 1897. |

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Illustrations: Bienville, after Margry (Winsor's "The Mississippi Basin").
Frontispiece: Biloxi Bay (French Ministry of the Marine), p. 32; Induction of
La Vente (Mobile church records), p. 54; Fort Louis, 1711 (French Ministry of
the Marine), p. 70; Mobile Bay and Coast, about 1732 (Danville), p. 86; Mobile in
1760 (French Ministry of the Marine), p. 134; Cadillac's Dauphine Island Grant
(Mobile archives), p. 140; Vue de l'Isle Dauphine (Ministry of the Marine), p. 152;
The River Basin, about 1732 (Danville), p. 158; The Indian Nations in British
Times (Bowen), p. 182; Mobile about 1765 (Pittman), p. 192; British Admiralty
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photograph), p. 295; Spanish Autographs (Mobile archives), p. 304; Mobile in
1824 (Goodwin & Haire), p. 410.

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PART I.—*Exploration. (1519-1670.)*—Chapter 1. The Country and the Natives;
2. The Discovery of Mobile Bay; 3. De Soto at Manbila; 4. A century of obscurity.

PART II.—*The French capital. (1670, 1689-1722.)*—Chapter 5. From La Salle
to Iberville; 6. Founding Fort Louis; 7. Bienville; 8. After Iberville's death;
9. Life at the Old Fort; 10. The Great Change of Base; 11. Crozat and Cadillac;
12. In the time of Law's Company; 13. Next-door Neighbors.

PART III.—*The Department of Mobile. (1722-1763.)*—Chapter 14. Through the
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PART IV.—*The British domination. (1763-1780.)*—Chapter 23. Briton and Indian;
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31. Galvez at Mobile.

PART V.—*Under the Spaniards. (1780-1811.)*—Chapter 32. Settling Down Again;
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and the Louisiana Cession; 36. Streets and People; 37. In the Country; 38. Church
of the Immaculate Conception; 39. The Indian Trade; 40. Mississippi Territory;
41. In the Balance; 42. The Capture of Mobile.

PART VI.—*Americanization. (1811-1821.)*—Chapter 43. The Creek War; 44. Fort
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Appendix: (A) The Induction of De La Vente (1704); (B) Description de La
Ville et du Fort Louis (1711); (C) The Ordinance of 1667; (D) The Spanish City
Grants; (E) Marriages since the American Capture.

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A book of rare excellence.

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During the term of Governor Troup as chief executive, 1823-1827, culminated the long controversy between Georgia and the General Government over the extinguishment by the latter of the titles to the Indian lands in the State. The stirring events of the period are presented with great fullness and detail in this work, and copies of the principal documents are given.
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Contents: Title, 1 leaf, verso copyright; Preface, 1 leaf, verso blank; Chapter I. Town annals, 1815-1865, pp. 5-57; II. Municipal government, pp. 58-106,—full municipal or governmental history, with officials, etc.; III. Railroads and manufactories, pp. 107-121; IV. Churches and Sabbath schools, pp. 121-132; V. Societies, pp. 132-141,—Masonic and other organizations; VI. Miscellaneous, pp. 141-170. Contains sketches of the Selma Town Land Company, Newspapers, Public and other schools, Wells and water conveniences, Cemeteries, Banks of Selma, Health statistics, Statistics of the cotton trade, Lafayette's visit to Selma, the Selma Guards, the Independent Blues, the Telegraph, City clock, Fire department, City school board, City wharf, Sheriffs of Dallas County, Central City fire company No. 1, Burrell Academy, Mechanic fire company No. 2, Postmasters at Selma, City hospital, Pesthouse, Courthouse, County jail, Market house, Ferry on Alabama river, Powder magazine, Steamboats, Protection hook and ladder company No. 1, Courts, Elevations, Names of streets; VII. The colored people and their institutions, pp. 171-172; V. II. Personal sketches, pp. 173-200.

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"This is simply history, with no partisan object, no vindictive purpose, no desire to reflect upon the honesty of purpose of the great masses of people who offered their lives in defense of the doctrine of State Rights."—*Introductory chapter.*

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Appendix: Indian treaties, 1773-1796.

No other part of this volume of collections was issued.

"The author of this treatise [Sketch of the Creek country] was for more than thirty years employed by the Government of the United States in its intercourse with the Indians. He was styled by the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees the Beloved Man of the Four Nations. He wrote eight volumes of

material relating to the history of the various Indian tribes with whom he treated. These volumes of MSS. are filled with details of treaties, his correspondence on behalf of the tribes with the General and State governments, vocabularies of Indian languages, and records of the manners and customs, religious rites, and civil polity of these wonderful aboriginal nations. This treatise is filled with sketches of all these particulars as existing in the Creek nation."—*Field*.

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"In this book, now exceedingly rare and highly prized, the author has brought together a very large number of curious facts relating to the origin and character of the natives of his State prior to the settlement by the whites. He does not favor the hypothesis of great antiquity in the Indian nations of America, and believes in their common origin with the Caucasian race. He describes with great minuteness and care the relics of the race which once inhabited the territory, its utensils, skeletons, crania, and fortifications, most of which he appears to have personally inspected."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 162.

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"This work, only less rare than the *Aboriginal History of Tennessee* by the same author, contains a large portion of the material relating to the border warfare with the Indians, narrated in the last-mentioned work. The speculative and antiquarian portions and descriptions of mounds are omitted in this volume, but the story of Indian conflicts and massacres is narrated with greater detail and minuteness, filling much the larger portion of the work. The story of the formation of the State of Franklin, and the civil war which ensued, is a chapter of American history but little known, and scarcely exceeded in interest by any other."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 163.

— The | Civil and Political History | of the State of Tennessee | from its | earliest settlement up to the year 1796, | including the | boundaries of the State. | By John Haywood. | Exact reprint of the edition of 1823, published by | W. W. Haywood, great-grandson of the author; | with a biographical sketch of Judge John Haywood. | By Col. A. S. Colyar. | Printed for W. H. Haywood. | Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. | Barbee & Smith, agents, Nashville, Tenn. | 1891. |

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— Wild Jack; | or, | the stolen child: | and | other stories. | Including the celebrated | Magnolia leaves. | By Caroline Lee Hentz, | author [-etc., 2 lines.] | Philadelphia: | A. Hart, late Carey & Hart, | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1853. |

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Contents: Wild Jack, or, the stolen child; Bell and Rose; Percy, or, the banished son; The little broom boy; Selim, an oriental tale; Howard, the apprentice boy; The black mask; A tale of the land of flowers; Magnolia leaves; A trip to the bay; The paradise of the dead; The sex of the soul.

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Also printed with the following title and arrangement:

— The Banished son; | and | other stories of the heart. | By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, | author [-etc., 2 lines.] | [Quotation, 10 lines.] | Philadelphia: | T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street. | [1856.] |

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Contents: The pet beauty; The fortunes of a young physician; The two sisters and the two uncles; The mob cap, or my grandmother's trunk; The pedler; The sequel to the mob cap; The beauty transformed; The drunkard's daughter; Father Hilario, the Catholic; The tempted; Aunt Mercy; The village pastor's wife; Thanksgiving day; The stranger at the banquet.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Ernest Linwood; | or, | the inner life of the author. | By | Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz | Author [-etc., 8 lines.] | [Quotation, 4 lines.] | Philadelphia: | T. B. Peterson & brothers; | [-etc., 1 line.] | [1869.]

12mo pp. 467.

Her last novel, written at Marianna, Fla., while on a visit to her eldest son, Dr. Charles A. Hentz, at that place.

Copies seen. Congress.

- HENTZ, Mrs. CAROLINE LEE. Aunt Patty's | scrap-bag. | By | Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. | With illustrations by Darley. | Philadelphia: | T. B. Peterson & brothers; | [-etc., 1 line.] | [1872.]
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Copies seen: Congress.
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 First edition not seen; probably issued, 1850.
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 The husband of Caroline Lee Hentz.
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- Contested election case of. (*See Gillette vs. Herndon.*)
- HERBERT, HILARY A. (1834-), *Col. C. S. A., Lawyer, M. C. from Ala., Secretary of the Navy.* Coinage of silver. | Speech | of | Hon. H. A. Herbert, | of Alabama, | in the | House of Representatives, | April 8, 1886. | Washington. | 1886. |
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Consists of a series of chapters by different authors on reconstruction in each of the Southern States. Mr. Herbert was general editor of the work and contributed the chapters on *Reconstruction at Washington, D. C.*, and *Reconstruction in Alabama*.
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- Alabama in Federal Politics.
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8vo. pp.165.
Copies seen: Surgeon-General.
- Medical | facts and inquiries, | respecting the | causes, nature, prevention and cure | of | fever: | more expressly in relation to the endemic fevers of sum- | mer and autumn in the | Southern States. | Together with a history of the | bilious remitting fever | of Alabama, | as it appeared in Cahawba and its vicinity | in the | Summers and Autumns | of | 1821 and 1822. | By Jabez W. Heustis, M. D. | Author of [-etc., 2 lines.] | Cahawba: | printed by William B. Allen. | 1825. |
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Fever in Cahawba, Alabama, and vicinity, 1821, pp.369-416; in 1822, pp.417-442.
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HEUSTIS, JABEZ WIGGINS. The endemic diseases of Alabama.

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— Topographical remarks on the climate, soil, &c., of the middle section of Alabama, more especially in relation to the county of Dallas.

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Dated, Cahaba, Ala., 1831.

— Case of gunshot wound, with remarks.

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Reprinted from *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Nov. 1829.

"On the 14th of January, 1824, L. Roberts, of this place [Cahaba, Ala.], was shot by the discharge of a small cannon, on board of one of the steamboats, used as a signal for arrival and departure. He was standing, with others, on the bank of the river, and the piece being pointed incautiously to the shore, wounded by its discharge the subject of this article, in the back," etc.

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Dated, Mobile, Ala., July 6, 1836.

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Supports bill for creation of.

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— Sketch of. See Ward, W. C.

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HILGARD, E. W. The geological history of the Gulf of Mexico.

In *Proceedings Association Advancement of Science*, 1871, vol. xx, p. 222; *geological map*.

See also *American Journal Science*, 3d series, 1871, vol. ii, p. 391.

The following subdivisions of the Mesozoic are given in descending order:

	<i>Feet.</i>
Post eocene tertiary Grand Gulf group	250
	{
	Vicksburg 120
	Red Bluff 12
	Jackson 80
Eocene tertiary	60
	{
	Claiborne 150
	Buhrstone
	Lagrange } Lignitic group 450
	Flat woods }
	{
	Ripley group 35+
Cretaceous	1,200
	{
	Rathbone limestone group 300
	Coffee (or Eutaw) group 400

HILL COUNTRY OF ALABAMA. The Hill country of Alabama, U. S. A.: or, the land of rest. [With map of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad.] London, 1878.

8vo.

British Museum Catalogue, 1881.

HILL, J. T. The Thomas patent coke oven.

In *Proceedings Alabama Industrial and Scientific Society*. 1891, vol. i, No. 2, pp. 75-85.

[HILLIARD, HENRY WASHINGTON] (1808-1892), *Lawyer, Teacher, Clergyman M. E. Church South, Chargé d'Affaires in Belgium, M. C. from Ala., Regent Smithsonian Institution, U. S. Minister to Brazil, Author*. Five letters | on | the sub-treasury scheme, | by | Junius Brutus [Anon.] | These letters were originally published in the *Alabama Journal*, and are now printed in pamphlet by an association of citizens. | Montgomery, Ala. | Printed by Robert Nelson & Co. | 1838. |

12mo. pp. 22.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Speech | of | Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. | on | the Mexican War, | delivered in | the House of Representatives of the United States, | January 5, 1847. | Washington. | J. & G. S. Gideon, printers. | 1847. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Favors prosecuting the war.

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins Univ.

— [Roman Nights, translated from the Italian. Philadelphia. 1818.]

Referred to in *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, vol. iii. p. 209.

— Reply | of | Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. | to | Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, | delivered | in the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 7, 1850. | Washington: | printed at the Congressional Globe office. | 1850. |

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Replies to charge made by Mr. Stanly that he had desecrated the Scriptures by attempting to vindicate slavery by them, etc.

— Speeches | and | addresses. | By | Henry W. Hilliard. | New York: | Harper & Brothers, publishers, | Frank.in square. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 497.

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The Oregon question, in House of Representatives of United States, January 6, 1846. pp. 51-77.

Pay of troops to be employed against Mexico, in House of Representatives of United States, July 16, 1846. pp. 78-83.

The war with Mexico, in House of Representatives of United States, January 5, 1847. pp. 84-113.

Relief of Ireland, in House of Representatives of United States, March 3, 1847. pp. 114-117.

The Smithsonian Institution, in House of Representatives of United States, December 18, 1847. pp. 118-124.

The mission to Rome, in House of Representatives of United States, March 4, 1848. pp. 125-128.

A government for Oregon, in House of Representatives of United States, March 30, 1848. pp. 129-150.

The French Revolution, in House of Representatives of United States, April 3, 1848. pp. 151-154.

Review of the policy of President Polk, in House of Representatives of United States, July 21, 1848. pp. 155-194.

Governments for the new Territories, in House of Representatives of United States, February 10, 1849. pp. 195-225.

Slavery and the Union, in House of Representatives of United States, December 12, 1849. pp. 226-235.

Admission of California: President Taylor's policy, in House of Representatives of United States, February 14, 1850. pp. 236-261.

Explanation, personal and political, in House of Representatives of United States, March 7, 1850. pp. 262-275.

Death of President Taylor, in House of Representatives of United States, July 10, 1850. pp. 276-280.

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Policy of the Government toward the Indians, in House of Representatives of United States, February 20, 1851. pp. 315-318.

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Massachusetts and the Union; speech at a dinner to a committee of Congress by city council of Boston, March 13, 1848. pp. 343-347.

American industry; speech before American Institute, at Castle Garden, New York, October 14, 1850. pp. 348-356.

The American Government; speech in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, January 3, 1851. pp. 357-382.

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The death of President Harrison; oration before citizens of Montgomery, Ala., April 21, 1841. pp. 397-409.

The life and character of Henry Clay; oration before citizens of Montgomery, September, 1852. pp. 410-455.

Daniel Webster, his genius and character; address before the Literary Club and citizens of Montgomery, December, 1854. pp. 456-475.

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Signed by "W. G. C."

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"I have seen the rise and fall of parties, the overthrow of reigning dynasties, and the setting up on the ruins of fallen thrones other establishments. Of these events and the men who took part in them I shall write freely."—*Introductory note.*

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The first book printed in Alabama, other than the documents of the Constitutional Convention of 1819, and the Journals and Session Laws of the General Assembly.

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Hosea Holcombe, minister of the gospel. | [Quotation, 6 lines.] | Philadelphia. | King and Baird, printers. | No. 9 George street. | 1840. | 12mo. pp. 375.

Contents: Chapter I. A miniature history of the Baptists; II. Origin and progress of the Baptists in Alabama; III. Origin and progress of the State Convention; IV. Contentions and divisions in the Baptist churches; V. Flint River Association; VI. Bethlehem Association; VII. Alabama Association; VIII. Cahawba Association; IX. Bethel Association; X. Muscle Shoal Association; XI. Tuscaloosa Association; XII. Mount Zion Association; XIII. Buttehatcha Association; XIV. Shoal Creek Association; XV. Columbus Association; XVI. Mulberry Association; XVII. Canaan Association; XVIII. Bethel Association, Coosa County; XIX. Union Association; XX. Conecuh River Association; XXI. Coosa River Association; XXII. Wills Creek Association; XXIII. Liberty Association, Chambers County; XXIV. Liberty Association, Sumter County; XXV. Choctaw Association; XXVI. Liberty Association, Madison County; XXVII. Tallasseehatchee Association; XXVIII. Pilgrim's Rest Association; XXIX. Ebenezer Association; XXX. Mud Creek Association; XXXI. Beulah Association; XXXII. Salem Association; XXXIII. Antioch Association; XXXIV. Address to the Baptists on: (1) Reading the Scriptures, (2) The Ministry, (3) Ministerial support, (4) Constitution of churches, (5) Discipline, (6) Prayer, (7) Worldly-mindedness, (8) Intemperance, (9) The use of tobacco, (10) Missions, (11) Benevolence, and (12) Spiritual prosperity.

First distinctively historical work published in the State. Prepared at the instance of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, under successive resolutions of that body, of 1834, 1836, 1837, and 1838. It is of special value for the sketches of the several local associations.

"A sort of mine from which the author has had frequent occasion to dig nuggets of important facts."—Riley, in his *History of Baptists of Alabama*.

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ton, | (a Senator from Alabama), | delivered in the | Senate and House
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26 and March 3, 1880, | with | the proceedings connected with the

funeral | of the deceased. | Washington: Government printing office. | 1880. |

4to. pp. 139. *Steel portrait.*

Copies seen: Owen.

HOUSTON, GEORGE SMITH. Eulogies | delivered in the | Senate and House of Representatives | of the United States | on the late Senator George S. Houston, | of Alabama, February 26 and March 3, 1880. | Washington. | 1880. |

8vo. pp. 63.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Sketch of.

In *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1880, vol. i. pp. 155-157.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Circular | to the | Baptists of Alabama, | on the | subject of the endowment | of | Howard College, | by a committee appointed at a meeting in behalf of | Howard College, held in Marion, July 1, 1857. | Marion, Ala. | Printed by Dennis Dykous. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Regulations | for | Howard College, | Marion, Alabama. | Baltimore: | the Sun book and job printing establishment. | 1873. |

16mo. pp. 35.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

— Statistics of, 1877.

In *Barnard's American Journal of Education*, xxix, 593-524.

— Annual report | of the | President [J. T. Murfee] of Howard College. | 1882. | n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. [10]. Double columns.

Dated, June 13, 1882.

— Past, present, and future of Howard College. n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. 8. No title page. Double columns.

Dated, June 11, 1883, and signed by J. T. Murfee, President.

— Howard College and its work. n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. 15. No title page. Double columns.

Dated, June 8, 1885, and signed by J. T. Murfee, President.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

CATALOGUES.

— Memorial catalogue. | Fiftieth | annual catalogue and register | of | Howard College | East Lake, Alabama, | for the academic year 1891-92. | Birmingham, Alabama: | press of the Dispatch printing company. | 1892. |

8 vo. pp. 87.

Contains Register of Alumni, 1848-1892.

Contains also discourse by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, on John the Baptist; Historical Summary of the College, by W. C. Ward; Alumni poem, by Prof. G. W. Macon; Baccalaureate address, by Prof. D. G. Lyon, on The College Man's Choice of a Profession; and Alumni Oration, by W. L. Sanford, on the Credit system, all delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College, June 1892.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Catalogues, 1871-1895.

8 vo. Many of the catalogues contain illustrations.

Catalogue, 1870-71. pp. 16.

For year ending June 1872. pp. 20.

For year ending June 1873. pp. 23.

Thirty-first annual catalogue, for academic year 1873-74. pp. 24.

Thirty-second, 1874-75. pp. 26.

Thirty-third, 1875-76. pp. 26.

Thirty-fourth, 1876-77. pp. 30.

Thirty-sixth, 1878-79. pp. 32.

Thirty-eighth, 1880-81. pp. 32.

Thirty-ninth, 1881-82. pp. 31.

Forty-first, 1882-83. pp. 33.

In this catalogue the numbering of the nine previous ones is directed to be changed to conform to this one.

Forty-second, 1883-84. pp. 32.

Forty-third, 1884-85. pp. 32.

Forty-fourth, 1885-86. pp. 34.

Forty-fifth, 1886-87. pp. 36.

Forty-sixth, 1887-88. pp. 32.

Forty-eighth, 1889-90. pp. 46.

Forty-ninth, 1890-91. pp. 48.

Fiftieth, 1891-92. pp. 87.

Fifty-first, 1892-93. pp. 58.

Contains cuts of main building (2), mess hall, and dormitory buildings.

Fifty-second, 1893-94. pp. 58.

Contains cut of main building.

Fifty-third, 1894-95. pp. 49.

Fifty-fourth, 1895-96. pp. 50.

From 1873-74 each catalogue, except the 39th, 52d, and 53d, contains a roll of alumni.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

PUBLICATIONS.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Howard College Magazine.

No copies seen.

Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued Oct. 1858. It was conducted by an editorial committee of the students; subscription, \$1 per annum. In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1858, p. 104, this number is thus noticed:—"We know of no similar publication that equals it either in appearance or in more intrinsic merit."

— The Howard Collegian. 1889.

8vo. Vol. 1, 6 nos., Jan.-June. Each issue paged separately.

Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued Jan. 1889, in which it is announced that "with this issue begins the career of the Howard Collegian in new dress and under more prosperous auspices."

No later issues seen.

— The Franklin Advocate. Published monthly by the Franklin Literary Society of Howard College. 1890.

8vo. Each issue paged separately.

Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued Jan. 1890.

— The Howard Magazine. A monthly journal published in the interest of the students.

8vo.

Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued Oct. 1892.

HOWARD, H. R. The History | of | Virgil A. Stewart, | and his | Adventure | in Capturing and Exposing the Great "Western Land | Pirate" and his Gang, in Connection | with the Evidence; | also of the | Trials, Confessions, and Execution | of | a Number of Murrell's Associates in the State of | Mississippi during the Summer of 1835, and the | Execu-

tion of Five Professional Gamblers | by the Citizens of Vicksburg, | on the 6th July, 1835. [2 notations, 3 lines]. Compiled by H. R. Howard. | New York: Harper & Brothers, Cliff-St. | 1836. | 12mo. pp. 273.

Compiled under the direction and assistance of Mr. Stewart, and is full and circumstantial in detail.

Copies seen: Congress.

HOWARD, LEONIDAS (1816 —). Nehemiah and Edith Howard. n. p. [1891.]

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 32.

Sketches of, with a genealogy of their descendants.

Copies seen: Owen.

HOWARD, MILFORD W. (1862—), *M. C. from Ala.* If Christ | came to | Congress. | By | M. W. Howard. | [-etc., 4 lines.] | Washington, D. C., | 1894. |

12mo. 3 l. pp. 364.

Copies seen: Congress.

— What Christ Saw, | sequel to | If Christ Came to Congress. | By | M. W. Howard. | Published by the author. | [Washington, 1897.]

12mo. pp. 96. *Portrait of author; illustrations.*

Copies seen: Congress.

HOWARD, WILLIAM, *Baptist Clergyman.* The origin, aims, and principles of the American | Bible Union. | A discourse | delivered in | the Gainesville baptist church, | March 29, 1857. | By William Howard. | Published by request. | Gainesville, Ala. | Printed by James D. Hill. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Curry.

HOYT, Rev. JAMES. The education of woman; | an address | delivered at Talladega, Ala., at the close | of the first session of the female | institute at that place, | February 27, 1850. | By Rev. James Hoyt, A. M., | principal of the institution. | Delivered and published by the request of the board of directors. | Montgomery: | job office of the Alabama Journal. | 1850. |

8vo pp. 20.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Religion in school vindicated: | an address | delivered in the | Presbyterian Collegiate Female Institute | at | Talladega, Alabama, | at the | close of its third session, March 28th, 1851. | By | Rev. James Hoyt, A. M., | principal of the institution. | Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo and co., | successors to Grigg, Elliot and co., | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 32.

Copies seen: Owen.

HUBBARD, DAVID (1794-18), *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala.* To the voters | of the | Fifth Congressional District | of | Alabama. | [—.]

8vo. pp. 4. No title page.

Signed by David Hubbard.

He begins: "Congress has been nearly six weeks in session without being able, as yet, to elect its officers," etc.

HUDGINS, CHARLES D. Sketch of Winston County.

In Culver's *Alabama's Resources*, pp. 86-88.

Statistical and descriptive.

- HUNDLEY, DANIEL R. (1832 —). *Col. 31 Ala. Inf. C. S. A.* Social relations | in | our Southern States. | By | D. R. Hundley, Esq. | [Quotation, 6 lines.] | New York: | Henry B. Price, | publisher, 884 Broadway. | 1860. |
 12 mo. pp. 367.
 "A work spoken of in the highest terms by 'De Bow's Review,' and other critics of the day."—*Brewer's Alabama*. For review see *De Bow's Review*, May 1860, o. s., xxviii, 551-566.
Copies seen: Owen.
- HUNDLEY, OSCAR R. (1854—), *Lawyer*. A revised | code of ordinances | of the | city of Huntsville, | with the | charter. | Revised by order of the board of Mayor and Aldermen, | by | Oscar R. Hundley, | city attorney. | Nashville, Tenn.: | Robert H. Howell & Co. | 1883. |
 8vo. pp. 215.
- A | code of ordinances | of the | city of Huntsville, with the charter. | [-etc., 5 lines.] | Independent Job Print, Huntsville, Ala., | 1891. |
 8vo. pp. 250.
Copies seen: Owen.
- HUNT, T. STERRY. Coal and iron in Alabama.
 In *Transactions American Institute Mining Engineers*, 1883.
- HUNTINGTON, BAKUS W. (1817—), *Lawyer*. Individuality. An address delivered before the Philomathic Society of the University of Alabama at its twelfth anniversary. Tuscaloosa, 1845.
 8vo.
 Not seen.
- HUNTSVILLE. The | charter & by-laws | of the | corporation of Huntsville, | revised and amended | in the year 1851. | Huntsville: | P. Woodson, Pr.—Democrat Office. | 1852. |
 8vo. pp. 63.
- Williams' | Huntsville directory, | city guide, | and | business mirror. | [Vignette.] | Vol. 1.—1859-'60. | Huntsville. | Coltart & Son, No. 10 Commercial Row. | 1859. |
 8vo. pp. 94 [2]. 72. 2 illustrations.
 General Directory. Also an excellent sketch of Huntsville, by W. P. Mills, pp. 9-20. Vol. 2 never published.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Huntsville | city directory | 1896-97 | Containing a list of residents and business houses | and general information of city and county | offices, schools, churches, societies, etc., | together with a classified | business directory. | Huntsville Directory Co., | publishers and compilers | [Marshall & Bruce Co., Nashville, Tenn. 1896.]
 8vo. pp. 139 [1].
Copies seen: Owen.
- Statistics of educational institutions in Huntsville, 1877.
 In *Barnard's American Journal of Education*, xxix, 356, 495.
- Sketch of.
 In *Smith and DeLand's Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 243-252.
 A sketch evidently prepared with great care; valuable.
- HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. Catalogue of the Huntsville Female College, Huntsville, Ala. 1872 [-1890].
 8vo. Illustrations.
 Session, 1872-73, pp. 66.
 Contains roll of alumnae.

Session, 1873-74. pp. 52.

Session, 1876-77. pp. 19.

31st annual catalogue, for year ending June 1, 1881. pp. 32.

32d, for year ending May 31, 1882. pp. 32.

33d, for year ending May 30, 1883. pp. 32.

34th, for year ending June 4, 1884. pp. 32.

35th, for year ending June 3, 1885. pp. 32.

36th, for year ending June 2, 1886. pp. 32.

37th, for year ending June 1, 1887. pp. 32.

38th, for year ending June 6, 1888. pp. 32.

39th, for year ending June 5, 1889. pp. 32.

40th, for year ending June 4, 1890. pp. 32.

41st, for year ending June 3, 1891. pp. 32.

42d, for year ending June 1, 1892. pp. 32.

44th, for year ending June 6, 1894. pp. 31.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. Annual catalogues. 1877-1890.

12 mo. and 8 vo.

Session, 1877-78. pp. 16.

Fiftieth annual catalogue, 1885-86. pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1887-88. pp. 18.

Catalogue, 1888-89. pp. 18.

Catalogue, 1889-90. pp. 14.

Contains list of graduates, 1886-1890. Cut of building in last 3 catalogues.

Located at Huntsville, Ala.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

HUNTSVILLE MALE ACADEMY. Huntsville | Male Academy. | Prospectus | for | 1892-93. | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Alabama printing co. | 1892. |

8 vo. pp. 17.

Copies seen: Owen.

HUNTSVILLE MALE INSTITUTE. First annual catalogue | of the | Huntsville Male Institute | and | Business College, | Huntsville, Alabama. | Session 1886-87, | with announcements for 1887-88. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | Cincinnati: | Elm street printing company [-etc., 1 line.] | 1887. |

12 mo. pp. 19.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

HURLEY, Rev. H. C. The | "new woman" | and | the Church. | By | Rev. H. C. Hurley, | pastor of the Baptist church, | Jasper, Ala. | Mountain Eagle print, Jasper, Ala., 1896. |

8 vo. 2 prel. leaves. pp. 25.

Copies seen: Owen.

HURST, M. B. History | of the | Fourteenth Regiment Alabama Vols. | with a | list of the names | of every man that ever belonged to the regiment. | By M. B. Hurst, | chief musician 14th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. | Richmond: | 1863. |

12 mo. pp. 48.

Contents: Title, 1 leaf; Officers of the Regiment, pp. 3-4; History, pp. 5-12; and Roster, pp. 13-48.

A copy of this rare pamphlet is in the State Library of Massachusetts.

HUTCHINSON, JOSEPH J. (1810-1869). *Journalist, Clergyman of M. E. Church South.* Address on the present condition of the country, delivered at Greensboro, Ala., Dec. 5, 1860, by J. J. Hutchinson. n. p. n. d.

8 vo. pp. 16. No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

HUTCHINSON, W. F. The bay fight. A sketch of the battle of Mobile Bay. Providence, 1879.

8vo. pp. 28.

No. 8, First Series, *Personal Narratives*, etc., read before the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society.

Title from *Report American Historical Association*, 1895. p. 1119.

HYDE, LEMUEL H. The old settlers about Elkmont, [Limestone Co., Ala.].

In the *Athens (Ala.) Courier*, 1893 and 1894.

Published irregularly over the signature of "Over Sixty," and consists principally of biographical and family sketches.

Copies seen: Owen.

I.

IMMIGRATION. Report | of the | commissioner of immigration [C. F. Seivers] | of the | State of Alabama, | submitted to the Governor, Nov. 1878. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, [-etc., 1 line.] | 1878. |

8vo. Cover. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 19.

Dated Oct. 1, 1878, and made under act of Mar. 7, 1876, to induce immigration to Alabama.

Copies seen: Owen.

INDIANS. Narrative | of | A Voyage to the Spanish Main, | in the | ship "Two Friends;" | the occupation of Amelia Island, by M'Gregor, &c.—Sketches of the | province of East Florida; | and | anecdotes illustrative of the habits and | manners of the Seminole Indians: | with an | Appendix, | containing | a detail of the Seminole war, | and the | execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. | [-2 lines quotation] | London: Printed for John Miller, Burlington Arcade, | Piccadilly. | 1819. |

8vo. pp. ix [6], 328.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— Document 512. | Correspondence | on the subject of the | emigration of Indians, | between | the 30th November, 1831, and 27th December, 1833, | with abstracts of expenditures by disbursing agents, | in the | removal and subsistence of Indians, &c. &c. | Furnished | in answer to a resolution of the Senate, of 27th December, 1833, | by the Commissary General of Subsistence [George Gibson]. | Vol. I [-V]. | Washington: | Printed by Duff Green. | 1834. (Sen. Doc, 512, 23 Cong., 1st sess. Vols. 7-11.)

8vo. Vol. i, pp. vii, 3-1179; vol. ii, 1 l., pp. 972; vol. iii, 1 l., pp. 846; vol. iv, 1 l., pp. 771; vol. v, 1 l., pp. 503.

These five volumes, filled as they are with almost everything relating to the Indian removals for the time named, contain as well a vast fund of information on the times and affairs of the State for the period.

Copies seen: Owen.

INDIAN TREATIES. Indian treaties, | and | laws and regulations | relating to Indian affairs: | to which is added | an appendix, | containing the proceedings of the old Congress, and other | important state papers, in relation to Indian affairs. | Compiled and published under orders of the Department of War of | the 9th February and 6th October, 1825. | Washington City: | Way & Gideon, printers. | 1826. |

8vo. pp. xx, 661. Pp. 531-661 consists of a supplement, with the following half-title: "Supplement containing additional treaties, documents, &c., relating to Indian Affairs, to the end of the twenty-first Congress. Official."

Copies seen: Owen.

INDIAN TREATIES. Treaties | between the | United States of America | and the several | Indian tribes, | from 1778 to 1837: | with | a copious table of contents | Compiled and printed by the direction, and under the supervision, | of the | Commissioner of Indian Affairs. | Washington, D. C. | published by Langtree and O'Sullivan. | 1837. |

8vo. pp. lxxxiii, 699.

Copies seen: Owen.

Issued also with title as follows:

— Treaties | between the | United States of America, | and the several | Indian Tribes, | from 1778 to 1837: | with | a copious table of contents. | New Edition, | carefully compared with the originals in the Department of State. | Compiled and printed by the direction, and under the supervision, | of the | Commissioner of Indian Affairs. | Washington, D. C. | Published by Langtree and O'Sullivan. | 1837. |

8vo. pp. lxxxiii, 699.

Copies seen: Owen.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. Proceedings | of the | Alabama | Industrial and Scientific Society. | Volume I [-6, part 1.] Number 1. | [1891-1896.] Published by the society. | Secretary's office, | University P. O., | Alabama. | Tuscaloosa, Alabama. | 1891. |

8vo.

Vol. i, 1891, in two numbers: No. 1, pp. 74, 2 plates; No. 2, pp. 75-101, index, 3 plates.

Vol. ii, 1892, pp. 50.

Vol. iii, 1893, pp. 62, 4 figures.

Vol. iv, 1894, in two numbers: No. 1, pp. 53; No. 2, pp. 16, with index, vols. i to iv inclusive, pp. xiv.

Vol. v, 1895, pp. 54.

Vol. vi, 1896, in two parts: Part 1, pp. 57, 1 plate; part 2, not issued.

These volumes represent the intellectual side of the progress made in the State along industrial lines. Its members include both scientific students and practical workers in the industries. A number of valuable papers are printed in the proceedings, which are catalogued herein under their respective authors. The work of compilation and editing is done by the *Secretary*. Dr. Eugene Allen Smith.

(See Barton, A. E.; Bowron, C. E.; Bowron, J.; Bramon, W. H.; Brewer, Wm. M.; Fitzhugh, G. D.; Harding, H.; Hill, J. T.; Jackson, T. M.; Kennedy, J. S.; Meisner, C. S.; Montgomery, G. H.; Montgomery, J. A.; Murray, J. W.; Peacock, B. F.; Ramsey, E.; Robertson, W. E.; Shook, P. G.; Thomas, R.; Uehling, E. A.; Wilson, M. C.)

Copies seen: Owen.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WEST ALABAMA. Second annual fair | of the | Industrial Association | of | West Alabama, | to be held at | Eutaw, Ala., | November 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1883. | 1883. | Shannon & Tiller, printers, | Meridian, Miss. |

8vo. pp. 38.

Copies seen: Owen.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES. Reports of the commissioner of industrial resources of the State of Alabama, 1869-1871. Montgomery, 1869-71.

8vo.

Report of John C. Keffer, commissioner, 1869. pp. 29.

Report of James L. Tait, 1870. pp. 24. Edition, 1,500 copies.

Report of Thomas Lambert, 1873. pp. 24.

Report of Thomas Lambert, 1874. pp. 97.

This last report is a valuable document. A number issued with 1875 imprint. Only four reports published.

This office was created by the constitution of 1868, but was abolished in 1875, receiving no recognition in the one adopted in that year.

Copies seen: Owen.

INNERARITY, JAMES. Report of Committee on Private Land Claims of House of Representatives recommending that John Forbes & Co., of which firm petitioner, James Innerarity, is the surviving partner, be confirmed in their title to certain lands held under Spanish grant. July 2, 1836. (House Rep. 845, 24th Cong., 1st sess. In vol. 3.)

8vo. See also Owen's (Thomas M.) *West Florida*, etc. p. 1. No title page.
Copies seen: Owen.

INSANE HOSPITAL. An appeal | to the | Legislature of Alabama, | for the establishment of a | State Hospital for Lunatics and Idiots, | prepared by order of the | Alabama State Medical Association: | Mobile, November, 1851. | [Quotation, 3 lines.] | Mobile: Dade, Thompson & Co., printers. | 1851. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 18.

An edition without title page. 8vo. pp. 21.

Signed by A. Lopez, M. D., *chairman*, S. Holt, M. D., W. H. Anderson, M. D., H. V. Wooten, M. D., W. O. Baldwin, M. D., Wm. Bolling, M. D.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General; Owen.

— A brief review of that part of the Governor's message relating to the Alabama Hospital for Insane persons, by A. Lopez, M. D., late commissioner of the State of Alabama to visit and inspect Hospitals for the Insane of the United States. n. p. [1855.]

8vo. pp. 10. No title page.

Dated Mobile, Dec. 12, 1855. Contains full history of the movement to erect such a hospital in Alabama, and progress of work. Valuable document.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report of the trustees of the Alabama Insane Hospital, November 29, 1855. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 7. No title page.

Signed by James H. Dearing, A. G. Gooch, and A. S. Nicolson, *Trustees*. Refers to last report, of Nov. 19, 1853. Contains report of John Stewart, *Architect*, pp. 6-7.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report [of the committee (T. B. Bethea, chairman,) on finance to whom was committed that portion of the Governor's message relating to the Insane Hospital, and the report of the trustees of said Hospital.] n. p. [1857?]

8vo. pp. 2. No title page.

Recommends appropriation of \$150,000 for erection of buildings, etc.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Acts of the Legislature, | and | by-laws, | for the | erection, organization and government | of the | Alabama | Insane Hospital, | at | Tuscaloosa. | Tuscaloosa: | printed at the "Observer" book and job office. | 1861. |

8vo. pp. 32.

Established by act of Feb. 6, 1852; opened July 6, 1861.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— Report | of the | special joint committee | appointed to visit the | Insane Asylum at Tuscaloosa, | to the | General Assembly [1878-79.] | Montgomery: | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | 1879. |

8vo. pp. 20.

Contains communication, dated Dec. 14, 1878, by Dr. Peter Bryce, Supt., to the committee.

Copies seen: Owen.

INSANE HOSPITAL. An act to incorporate the Alabama Bryce Insane Hospital, to better provide for the management thereof, and to better regulate the admission into and the discharge of patients therefrom. [Colophon: Hospital print. 1893.]

8vo. pp. 7. No title page.

The legislature of 1892-93 changed the name as above to honor Dr. Peter Bryce, so long the able superintendent, 1861-1892.

Copies seen: Owen.

— **Annual report** | of the | Officers | of the | Alabama Insane Hospital, | at Tuscaloosa, | for the year 1862 [-1896]. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Montgomery Advertiser book and job office. | 1862 [-1896].

8vo. pp. 47.

For the year 1862. pp. 47.

For the year 1867. pp. 40.

For the year to Oct. 1, 1869. pp. 24.

For the year 1870. pp. 59.

11th annual report for year 1871. pp. 34.

12th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1872. pp. 61. Another edition. pp. 53.

13th annual report for 1873. pp. 25.

14th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1874. pp. 19.

15th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1875. pp. 38.

16th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1876. pp. [36].

17th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1877.

Not published; given in condensed form in 18th annual report.

18th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1878. pp. 57.

19th annual report for year ending Sept. 30, 1880. pp. 38.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1881 and 1882. pp. 42.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1883 and 1884. pp. 38.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1885 and 1886. pp. 50.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1887 and 1888. pp. 41.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1889 and 1890. pp. 43.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1891 and 1892. pp. 104. Contains memorial sketch of Dr. Peter Bryce, first and only superintendent of the hospital, who died Aug. 14, 1892.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1893 and 1894. pp. 46.

Biennial report for years ending Sept. 30, 1895 and 1896. pp. 44.

Copies seen: Owen.

— **The Meteor.** | *Lucus a non lucendo.* | Vol. 8. | Alabama Insane Hospital, Dec 24, 1881. | No. 21. |

Folio. pp. 8.

The introductory article of this number contains the account of its origin, issue, etc., viz:

"The first number of our paper was issued July 4, 1872, and for five consecutive years it did not once fail to make its appearance on the first month of every quarter of the year. The editor, who was also the printer, disgusted with the long succession of years that still found him at the hospital, determined to strike a halt in the regular issue, and to print a number only when inclined to do so. Fortunately he had repeatedly warned his readers that any job dependent on the will of a hospital patient was likely to be irregularly achieved, so that his readers were not surprised when from a quarterly our paper changed to a semioccasionally."

The number 21 refers to the whole issue.

Copies seen: Owen.

INSURANCE CODE. Insurance code of Alabama. 1883-1893.

8vo.

Compiled by the State auditor.

Code, 1883. pp. 20.

Code, 1893. pp. 30.

Copies seen: Owen.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. [Memorial to the general assembly of Alabama.]

n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 6.

Prays for improvement in the insurance laws of the State.

Copies seen: Owen.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. Report of the committee on internal improvement. n. p. [1849-50.]

8vo. pp. 6. No title page.

House edition, 1,000 copies.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Address | of the | internal improvement convention, | of the | State
of Alabama, | held in Mobile, May 29th, 1851. | Mobile: | Dade, Thomp-
son & Co., printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Curry.

IRON MOUNTAINS AND COAL BASINS OF ALABAMA.

In *The Colliery Guardian and Journal of the Coal and Iron Trades*, 1875, vol.
xxx, pp. 844, 846. London.

ISBELL FEMALE COLLEGE. | Catalogue | of | Isbell Female College, | Tal-
ladega, Alabama. | 1893[-1895-96]. |

8vo. pp. Cut of building in each.

1892-93. pp. 32.

1895-96. pp. 27.

Contains roll of alumnæ, 1849-1896.

— Prospectus | of | Isbell Female College, | Talladega, Alabama. |
1895-96. | Talladega, Ala.: | press of Our Mountain Home | 1895. |

8vo. pp. 12. Cut of building.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

J.

JACOBSON, ISIDORE G. He stoops | to conquer. | A comedy in four acts, |
by Isidore G. Jacobson. | Copyrighted. | Mobile, Ala. | Graham & Del-
champs. | 1894. |

8vo. pp. 96.

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12mo. pp. 44.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. 1763, Vol. xxxiii, p. 475 and p. 516, and also in the *Monthly Review*, vol. xxix, p. 392, this pamphlet is referred to, but the author's name is not given.

It is a friend's defense of Gov. Johnstone. On Sept. 17, 1763, there appeared in the *North Briton* a paper "strongly reflecting on the appointment of Scotchmen to the Government of Fla." Gov. J. only recently appointed, and not yet having left the country, became incensed at this article, and addressed a note about it to the editor. Believing he had evidence that a Mr. Brooke wrote it, he went to the lodgings of Mr. B. and after questioning him without satisfaction, he assaulted him. Thereupon a warrant was issued for him. This pamphlet is written concerning these events.

It has practically nothing in it of local reference.

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8vo. pp. xvi, 532. 30 plates; 3 woodcuts.

"A striking similarity exists among the customs, utensils, implements, and

ornaments of all the Southern Indians; consequently, in elucidating the archeology of a region often occupied in turn by various tribes, it seemed appropriate to mention and contrast the antiquities of Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee."—*Preface*.

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8vo. pp.42. 1 l. *Portrait of Soto*.

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Valuable for its treatment of the Indians, border life, boundaries, etc. Alabama is called the daughter of Mississippi and the granddaughter of Georgia.

Copies seen: Hamner; Congress.

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12mo. pp.461.

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An invaluable contribution, not only to the Church history of Mississippi, and of that part of Mississippi Territory now Alabama, but to the history of pioneer life and times in these States.

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Sketch of King, pp. 33-36. Contains best account of his ancestry.

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8vo. pp. 63. *Steel portrait.*

House edition, 30,000 copies.

In the *Senate*, Dec. 8: Mr. Hunter, of Va., Mr. Everett, of Mass., Mr. Cass, of Mich., Mr. Douglas, of Ill., and Mr. Clayton, of Del. In the *House*, Dec. 8: Mr. Harris, of Ala., Mr. Chandler, of Pa., Mr. Latham, of Cal., Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, Mr. Ashe, of N. C., Mr. Benton, of Mo., and Mr. Phillips, of Ala. In the *Supreme Court*, Dec. 9: Mr. Atty. Gen. Cushing and Mr. Chief Justice Taney.

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8vo. pp. 77. *Steel portrait.*

Senate edition, 10,000 copies.

Contains all of the House edition except proceedings of the Supreme Court.

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8vo.

Issued annually.

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4to. Each issue, pp. 16, numbered separately.

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8vo. pp. 16. 1 plate.

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8vo.

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Catalogue for year ending June 7, 1894. pp. 19.

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24mo. pp. 8.

Copies seen : Bureau of Education.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE. An address to the public, [in answer to the report of the Florence Faculty], by the trustees of La Grange College, Franklin Co., Ala., setting forth the position of the trustees in reference to that institution. n. p. 1855.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page. Double columns.

Signed, at La Grange, Nov. 28, 1855, by F. C. Vinson, John G. Shine, John Sevier, Drury Mayes, J. T. Abernathy, Geo. E. Kumpe, F. G. Norman, *Com. of trustees*. Dr. Rivers, president, had taken a part of the students and removed to Florence. This division did not break up the college at La Grange, and this address gives to the public the side of the trustees opposed to Dr. Rivers. They announce that the college is in good condition, "under an able and efficient Faculty."

Contains act of incorporation, as amended Jan. 14, 1850, pp. 7-8.

Copies seen : Curry.

LAND, JOHN E. Mobile: her trade, commerce and industries. 1883-4. Historical and descriptive review. Mobile: published by the author. 1884.

8vo. pp. 127.

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LANGDON, CHARLES CARTER (1805-189-), *Lawyer*. Reply | to the | twenty-seven, | by the editor | of the | Mobile Daily Advertiser. | Mobile: | printed by S. B. Benjamin. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 46. Double columns.

A communication had been addressed Mr. Langdon, mayor Mobile, by twenty-seven Whigs of the city of Mobile, March 25, 1850, asking his views "in regard to the important questions which are now pending between the North and the South, and exciting so much interest in Congress." His reply in twenty-seven numbers appeared first in the *Mobile Daily Advertiser*, of which he was editor.

— Sketch of.

In *Representative Men of the South*, pp. 190-197. Philadelphia. 1880. 4to.

LANGDON, DANIEL WEBSTER, Jr. (1864 —), *A. M.* Observations on the tertiary of Mississippi and Alabama, with descriptions of new species.

In *American Journal Science*, 3d series, New Haven, Conn., March, 1886, vol. xxxi, pp. 202-209.

— Observations on the tertiary of Mississippi and Alabama, with descriptions of new species.

In *Nature*, London and New York, 1886, vol. xxxiv, p. 46.

Noticed in *American Journal Science*, March, 1886.

— Description of Mon Louis Island.

In *American Journal of Science*, 1889.

— Chattahoochee river section, with notes on geology of South Alabama.

In *Journal American Geographical Society*, Dec. 1890.

— The geology of the regions contiguous to the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers.

In *Geological Survey of Alabama: Report on the coastal plain of Alabama, 1894*, pp. 1-367.

— The tertiary and cretaceous formations east of the Alabama river.

Ibid. pp. 368-445.

LANGDON, DANIEL WEBSTER, *Sr.* Hanging in Mobile forty years ago.

In *Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, La., Nov. 9, 1893.

LANGDON NURSERIES. Descriptive catalogue | of | fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, | roses, evergreens, etc., | cultivated and for sale at | Langdon Nurseries, | near | Mobile, Ala., | by | C. C. Langdon & Co. |

Established 1855. | Mobile: | printed at the office of the Daily Register. | 1872. |

8 vo. pp. 56. 1 l.

Copies seen: Owen.

LANMAN, CHARLES (1819-1895). Adventures | in the | wilds of the United States | and | British American Provinces. | By | Charles Lanman, | [-etc., 1 line.] | Illustrated by the author and Oscar Bessau. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | With an appendix by Lieut. Campbell Hardy. | In two volumes. | Vol. I [-II.] | Philadelphia: | John W. Moore, [-etc., 1 line.] | 1856. |

8 vo. Illustrated.

Vol. ii contains the following Alabama chapters: Huntsville, pp. 153-164; The Alabama River, pp. 165-170; and The Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, pp. 171-188.

Copies seen: Congress.

LATOUR, Major A. LACARRIERE. Historical memoir | of | the war | in | West Florida and Louisiana | in 1814-15. | With an Atlas. | By Major A. Lacarriere Latour, | principal engineer in the late Seventh Military District, United States Army. | Written originally in French, and translated for the author, | by H. P. Nugent, esq. | [Quotation, 5 lines.] | Philadelphia: | published by John Conrad and Co. | J. Maxwell, printer. | 1816. |

8 vo. pp. xx, 264, exc. *Portrait* of Gen. Andrew Jackson; 9 plates.

Perhaps the leading work on the subject.

Full account of operations in Mobile Bay, with three maps, showing forts, etc. Contains nearly all the documents relating to the campaign.

Copies seen: Hammer.

LAVENDER, C. E., M. D. Topography, climate, and diseases of Selma, Alabama.

In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 1849, vol. vi, pp. 342-348.

Read before the *Alabama Medical Association*, March 7-8, 1849.

LAW JOURNAL, THE SOUTHERN. The Southern Law Journal. | Vol. 1. Tuscaloosa, Ala., January 1, 1878. No. 1. [-Vol. 2, Nov., 1879. No. 11.] |

8vo.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1878. pp. 640.

Vol. 2, Nos. 1-11, Jan.-Nov. 1879. pp. 592.

Edited and published by A. B. McEachin.

With the Nov. 1879 issue this journal passed into the hands of H. G. McCall, who at once began the *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, Dec. 1879. Vol. 1 is printed in double columns; vol. 2 has full page.

This journal was conducted on a high plane, and has in it much of value. Articles on legal subjects were contributed by able writers. Numbers of well-prepared sketches of Alabama's famous lawyers are given, entered herein under their respective authors.

Copies seen: Owen.

LAW JOURNAL AND REPORTER. Southern | Law Journal and Reporter. | A monthly publication devoted to the | legal literature of the day, | and | designed to supply the wants of the bar of Tennessee | and Alabama, and of the South. | H. G. McCall, editor and proprietor. | Published simultaneously at Nashville, Tennessee, | and Montgomery, Alabama. | Terms: five dollars per annum, in advance. | Single copies,

60 cents. | December, 1879 [-Oct. and Nov. 1881] | [-etc., 1 line.] |
Nashville: | Tavel, Eastman & Howell. | 1879. [-1881.] |

8vo.

Vol. i, Nos. 1-12. pp. 885. 24.

Vol. ii, Nos. 1-12. pp. 508. 21.

Like its predecessor, this journal ceased after two years. Vol. i contains 12 numbers, and Vol. ii contains 12 in 9, numbers 7-8, 9-10, and 11-12 being issued together as 3 numbers, making in all 21 in the two volumes. Beginning with Vol. ii, there was some change of the form of the title; and the words "and Reporter" were dropped "for sake of brevity." All numbers were printed in Nashville, except number 11-12, printed in Montgomery, Jas. T. Smith & Co.

The last number makes the announcement that "Specialties in journalism in as sparsely settled country as this can not be made financially successful. For this reason we will discontinue the publication of this journal. It will be succeeded by the *Weekly Pantograph*, which will partially be devoted to the interest of the legal profession in this State." No copies of the latter seen.

In addition to the purely legal matters of decisions and headnotes, there are many articles on legal topics, and a number of biographical sketches of Alabama lawyers. These are entered herein under their respective authors.

Copies seen: Owen.

LAW JOURNAL, THE ALABAMA. The | Alabama | Law Journal, | Mont-
gomery, Ala. | Jno. S. Jemison, editor. | Contents [-etc., a varying
number of lines.] | Terms—single number 50 cents, \$5.00 per annum,
in advance. | Entered [-etc., 2 lines.] |

8vo. Whole number 37.

Vol. i, Nos. 1-12, April 1882-March 1883. pp. 512.

Vol. ii, Nos. 1-12, April 1883-March 1884. pp. 493.

Vol. iii, Nos. 1-12, April 1884-March 1885. pp. —.

Vol. iv, No. 1, April 1885. pp. 45.

"Its contents will consist of the headnotes of the decisions and of opinions in full of the supreme court of the State, of decisions of the Supremo Court of the United States, of references to important cases in other States, of occasional contributions on legal points of interest, of reviews of recent law publications, of discussions and information as to the change of statutes, and of remarks bearing on the general welfare of the profession at large."—From *Vol. i, No. 1*.

Beginning with the number for Dec. 1883, Charles W. Ferguson became associate editor.

Contains very little besides copies of decisions and headnotes.

Copies seen: Owen.

LAWS.

The following list embraces only the session laws, 1818-1896.

— Acts | passed at the | first session | of the | first General Assembly, |
of the | Alabama Territory; | in the forty second year | of | American
Independence. | St. Stephens: | printed by Thomas Eastin. | 1818. |

12mo. pp. 116. iv.

Edition, probably 500 copies.

Contains 50 acts and 4 joint resolutions.

— Acts | passed at the | second session | of the | first General Assembly |
of the | Alabama Territory; | in the forty third year | of | American
Independence. | St. Stephens, A. T. | printed by | Thomas Eastin. |
1818. |

12mo. pp. 79. 3.

Edition, 1,000 copies.

Contains 47 acts and 2 resolutions.

This is from entirely different type and in an entirely different style from the acts of the earlier session of 1818, printed by same printer.

Laws. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, passed at its first session, which was begun and held in the town of Huntsville on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and ended the seventeenth day of December the same year. William W. Bibb, Governor—Thomas Bibb, President of the Senate—James Dellet, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Huntsville: printed by John Boardman. 1820. |

8vo. pp. 152.

Edition, 2,000 copies.

— Acts passed at the second session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama. Begun and held in the town of Cahawba, on the first Monday in November, one thousand and eight hundred and twenty. Thomas Bibb, Acting Governor, Gabriel Moore, President of the Senate—and George W. Owen, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Cahawba: printed by Allen & Brickell, State printers. 1820. |

8vo. pp. 116.

Edition, 2,200 copies.

— Acts, called session of the General Assembly, [4th] June 1821. Cahawba: printed by Allen & Brickell, State printers. [1821.]

8vo. pp. 43 [1.]

— Acts passed at the third annual session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, begun and held in the town of Cahawba, on the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. Israel Pickens—Governor. John D. Terrell, President of the Senate—and James Dellet, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Cahawba: printed and for sale at the Press-Office by Wm. B. Allen & Co.—printers to the State. Jan. 1822. |

8vo. pp. 120.

Edition, 2,200 copies.

— Acts passed at the fourth annual session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, begun and held at the town of Cahawba, on the third Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. Israel Pickens—Governor, Nicholas Davis, President of the Senate—and Arthur P. Bagby, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Cahawba, printed and for sale by Wm. B. Allen and Co. | printers to the State. | Jan. 1823. |

8vo. pp. 148.

— Acts passed at the fifth annual session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, begun and held at the town of Cahawba, on the third Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. Israel Pickens—Governor. Nicholas Davis—President of the Senate. And William I. Adair—Speaker of the House of Representatives, until the nineteenth December, and Samuel W. Oliver, Speaker for the remainder of the session. Cahawba: printed and for sale by Wm. B. Allen & Co. | printers to the State—Jan. 1824. |

8vo. pp. 126.

Edition 2,200 copies.

- LAWs.** Acts | passed at | the sixth annual session | of | the General Assembly | of | the State of Alabama; | begun and held in the | town of Cahawba, | on the third Monday in November, one thousand | eight hundred and twenty-four. | Israel Pickens—Governor. | Nicholas Davis, | President of the Senate, and | Samuel Walker, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Cahawba: | printed by William B. Allen, printer to the State. | 1825. |
8vo. pp. 140.
- Acts | passed at | the seventh annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the | town of Cahawba, | on the | third Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred | and twenty-five. | John Murphy—Governor. | Nicholas Davis, | President of the Senate, and | William Kelly, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Cahawba: | printed by William B. Allen, State printer. | 1826. |
8vo. pp. 114.
- Acts | passed at | the eighth annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the | town of Tuscaloosa, | on the | third Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred | and twenty-six. | John Murphy—Governor. | Nicholas Davis, | President of the Senate, and | Samuel W. Oliver, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Grantland & Robinson, State printers. | 1827. |
8vo. pp. 124.
- Acts | passed at | the ninth annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the | town of Tuscaloosa, | on the | third Monday in November, one thousand eight | hundred and twenty-seven. | John Murphy—Governor. | Nicholas Davis, | President of the Senate, and | Samuel W. Oliver, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Dugald M'Farlane, State printer. | 1828. |
8vo. pp. 176. Index, [6].
- Acts | passed at | the tenth annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held | in the | town of Tuscaloosa, | on the third Monday in November, | one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. | John Murphy, | Governor. | Nicholas Davis, | President of the Senate. | Clement C. Clay, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M'Guire, Henry and M'Guire, | State printers. | 1829. |
8vo. pp. 108.
- Acts | passed at | the eleventh annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the | town of Tuscaloosa, | on the third Monday in November, | one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. | Gabriel Moore, | Governor. | Levin Powell, | President of the Senate. | John Gayle, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M'Guire, Henry and Walker. | State printers. | 1830. |
8vo. pp. 95.
- Acts | passed at | the twelfth annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the | town

of Tuscaloosa, | on the third Monday in November, | one thousand eight hundred and thirty. | Gabriel Moore, | Governor. | Samuel B. Moore, | President of the Senate. | James Penn, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Wiley, M'Guire & Henry, | State printers. | 1831. |

8vo. pp. 80.

LAWs. Acts | passed at | the thirteenth annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the | town of Tuscaloosa, | on the third Monday in November, | one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. | John Gayle, | Governor. | James Jackson, | President of the Senate. | James Penn, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Wiley, M'Guire & Henry, | State printers. | 1832. |

8vo. pp. 120.

— Acts | passed at | the extra and annual sessions | of the | General Assembly | of | the State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the | first Monday in November, one thousand | eight hundred and thirty-two. | John Gayle, | Governor. | Levin Powell, | President of the Senate. | Samuel W. Oliver, | Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by E. Walker, | State printer. | 1832. |

8vo. pp. 12. 1 l. 146.

Laws of the extra session, pp. 3-12. 1 l.; laws of the annual session, pp. 1-146.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama. | Begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the | third Monday in November, one thousand | eight hundred and thirty-three. | John Gayle, Governor. | John Erwin, president of the Senate. | Samuel W. Oliver, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | May and Ferguson | State printers. | 1834. |

12mo. pp. 205.

General law, Jan. 18, 1834, providing in the future for printing 2,500 copies of the Acts and Journal, p. 45. Public and general, and private and local laws separate in this vol., and indexes for each.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama. | Begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on the | third Monday in November, one thousand | eight hundred and thirty-four. | John Gayle, | Governor. | Francis S. Lyon, President of the Senate. | Samuel W. Oliver, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | David Ferguson, | State printer. | 1835. |

8vo. pp. 160.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly, | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the | third Monday in November, one thousand | eight hundred and thirty-five. | Clement C. Clay, Governor. | Samuel B. Moore, President of the Senate. | James W. McClung, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Meek and M'Guire, | State printers. | 1836. |

8vo. pp. 184.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the first | Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred | and

thirty-six. | Clement C. Clay, Governor, | Hugh McVay, President of the Senate. | A. P. Bagby, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | David Ferguson, State printer. | 1837. |
8vo. pp. 152.

LAWs. Acts | passed at the called session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the 12th | June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. | Clement C. Clay, Governor, | Hugh McVay, President of the Senate. | A. P. Bagby, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Ferguson & Eaton, State printers. | 1837. |
8vo. pp. 42. 11.

— Acts, | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the first Monday | in November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. | Arthur P. Bagby, Governor. | Jesse Beene, President of the Senate. | James W. McClung, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Ferguson & Eaton. | State printers. | 1837. |
8vo. pp. 136.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the | first Monday in December, one thousand eight | hundred and thirty-eight. | Arthur P. Bagby, Governor. | James M. Calhoun, President of the Senate. | James W. McClung, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale & Eaton, State printers. | 1838. |
8vo. pp. 216.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the town of Tuscaloosa, on the first Monday in | December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. | Arthur P. Bagby, Governor. | Green P. Rice, President of the Senate. | John D. Phelan, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale & Eaton, State printers. | 1840. |
8vo. pp. 192.

— Acts | passed at the annual session of the | General Assembly, | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on the first | Monday in November, 1840. | Arthur P. Bagby, Governor. | J. L. F. Cottrell, | President of the Senate. | Samuel Walker, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | R. A. Baker, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale & Phelan, printers. | 1841. |
8vo. pp. 215.

— Acts | passed at the called session of the | General Assembly, | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held in the State Capitol, at Tuscaloosa, | on the third Monday in April, 1841. | Arthur P. Bagby, Governor. | J. L. F. Cottrell, President of the Senate. | R. A. Baker, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale & Phelan, printers. | 1841. |
8vo. pp. 24.

Reprinted in photo-facsimile by *Statute Law Book Co.*, Washington, D. C., 1895; price, \$5.00.

LAWS. Acts | passed at the annual session of the | General Assembly, | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on the first | Monday in November, 1841. | Ben Fitzpatrick, Governor. | Nathaniel Terry, President of the Senate. | David Moore, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale & Phelan, Printers. | 1841. |

8vo. pp. 182, x.

Pp. 97-162, x, were printed by Samuel F. Rice, new State printer; see p. 181.

— Acts | passed at the annual session of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on the first | Monday in December, 1842. | Ben Fitzpatrick, Governor. | Nathaniel Terry, President of the Senate. | John Erwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | Phelan & Harris, printers. | 1843. |

8vo. pp. 256.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on the first | Monday in December, 1843. | Ben Fitzpatrick, Governor. | Nathaniel Terry, President of the Senate. | Andrew B. Moore, Speaker House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | John McCormick, State printer. | 1844. |

8vo. pp. 224.

— Acts | passed at the annual session of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama; | begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on | the first Monday in December, 1844. | Ben Fitzpatrick, Governor. | Nathaniel Terry, President of the Senate. | Andrew B. Moore, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Tuscaloosa: | John McCormick, State printer. | 1845. |

8vo. pp. 247.

— Acts | passed at the annual session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held in the city of Tuscaloosa, | on the first Monday in December, 1845. | Tuscaloosa: | John McCormick, printer. | 1846. |

8vo. pp. 280.

— Acts | passed at the first biennial session | of the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | begun and held | in the city of Montgomery | on the first Monday in December, 1847. | Montgomery: | McCormick & Walshe, printers. | 1848. |

8vo. pp. 493.

— Acts | of the | second biennial session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1849. | Montgomery: | Brittan & De Wolf, State printers. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 544.

Edition, 2,500 copies.

— Acts | of the | third biennial session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1851. | Henry W. Collier, Governor. | John D. Rather, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Charles McLemore, President of the Senate. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 575.

- LAWs. Acts | of the | fourth biennial session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1853. | Henry W. Collier, Governor until December 20, 1853. | John A. Winston, Governor. | W. Garrett, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Wm B. Martin, President of the Senate. | Montgomery: | Brittan and Blue, State printers. | 1854. | 8vo. pp. 534.
- Acts | of the | fifth biennial session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1855. | John A. Winston, Governor. | R. W. Walker, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | B. C. Yancey, President of the Senate. | Montgomery: | Bates & Lucas, State printers. | 1856. | 8vo. pp. 388. Errata slips inset after last page, 388, but in some copies it appears after p. 367.
- Acts | of the | sixth biennial session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1857. | John A. Winston, Governor until December 1, 1857. | Andrew B. Moore, Governor. | Crawford M. Jackson, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | James M. Calhoun, President of the Senate. | Montgomery: | N. B. Cloud, State printer. | 1858. | 8vo. pp. 468.
- Acts | of the | seventh biennial session, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1859. | Andrew B. Moore, Governor. | A. B. Meek, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | J. D. Rather, President of the Senate. | Montgomery: | Shorter & Reid, State printers. | 1860. | 8vo. pp. 724.
- Acts | of the | called session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in January, 1861. | Andrew B. Moore, Governor. | A. B. Meek, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | J. D. Rather, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Shorter & Reid, State printers. | 1861. | 8vo. pp. 161. 11.
- Acts | of the | second called session, 1861, | and of the | first regular annual session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | 28th day of October and second Monday in November, 1861. | Andrew B. Moore, Governor until December 2, 1861. | John Gill Shorter, Governor. | Wm. H. Crenshaw, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Robert M. Patton, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Montgomery Advertiser book and job office. | 1862. | 8vo. pp. 303 [1].
- Acts | of the | called session, 1862, | and of the | second regular annual session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | 27th day of October and second Monday in November, 1862. | John Gill Shorter, Governor. | Walter H. Crenshaw, Speaker of House of Representatives. | R. M. Patton,

President of the Senate until Nov. 10, 1862. | J. M. Calhoun, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Montgomery Advertiser book and job office. | 1862. |

8vo. pp. 226.

LAWs. Acts | of the | called session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the seven-teenth day of August, | 1863. | John Gill Shorter, Governor. | Walter H. Crenshaw, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Robert Jemison, Jr., President of the Senate until Aug. 24, 1863. | Thomas A. Walker, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Montgomery Advertiser book and job office. | 1863. |

8vo. pp. 63.

Contains same matter as pp. 3-53 [1] of the next following title. On p. 28, acts ordered printed at once; also with acts of regular session.

— Acts | of the | called session, 1863, | and of the | third regular annual session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | 17th day of August and the 2d Monday in November, | 1863. | John Gill Shorter, Governor until Dec. 1st, 1863. | Thomas H. Watts, Governor. | Walter H. Crenshaw, Speaker House of Representatives. | Robert Jemison, Jr., President of the Senate until Aug. 24, 1863. | Thomas A. Walker, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Saffold & Figures, State printers. | 1864. |

8vo. pp. 248.

Called session, pp. 3-54; third annual session, pp. 55-220; index, pp. 221-248.

— Acts | of the | called session, 1864, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the twenty-seventh day of September, | 1864. | Thomas H. Watts, Governor. | Walter H. Crenshaw, Speaker House of Representatives. | Thomas A. Walker, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Saffold & Figures, State printers. | 1864. |

8vo. pp. 55.

Contains same matter as pp. 3-49 of the next following title. On p. 10 ordered printed "at the earliest practicable moment;" also with Acts of next session of the Legislature "for the purpose of preserving in a more durable form."

— Acts | of the | called session, 1864, | and of the | fourth regular annual session | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | 27th day of September and the 2d Monday in November, | 1864. | Thomas H. Watts, Governor. | Walter H. Crenshaw, Speaker House Representatives. | Thomas A. Walker, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Saffold & Figures, State printers, | 1864. |

8vo. pp. 218.

Called session, pp. 3-49; fourth annual session, pp. 51-193; index, pp. 195-218.

— Acts | of the | session of 1865-6, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | 3d Monday in November, 1865. | Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor until December 13, 1865. | Robert M. Patton, Governor. | Thomas B. Cooper, Speaker House of Representatives. | Walter H. Crenshaw, President of the Senate. | Montgomery: Reid & Screws, State Printers. | 1866. |

8vo. pp. 631.

- LAWs.** Acts | of the | session of 1866-7, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing on the | second Monday in November, 1866. | Robert M. Patton, Governor. | Thomas B. Cooper, Speaker House of Representatives. | Walter H. Crenshaw, President of the Senate. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Reid & Screws, State printers. | 1867. |
8vo. pp. 811.
- Acts | of the | sessions of July, September [called] and November, 1868, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing July 13th, September 16th, and November 2d. William H. Smith, Governor. | A. J. Applegate, Lieutenant-Governor and President of Senate. | B. M. [B.] McCraw, Speaker of House of Representatives in July session. | Geo. F. Harrington, Speaker in September and November sessions. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Jno. G. Stokes & Co., State printers. | 1868. |
8vo. pp. 663.
July session: Laws, etc., pp. 3-136; Joint resolutions, pp. 137-145; Public school laws, pp. 146-160; Ordinances and resolutions of State convention, 1867, pp. 161-194.
September called session: pp. 195-294.
November session: pp. 295-604.
Titles of acts, indexes, etc.: pp. 605-663.
- Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | session of 1869-70, | commencing on | second Monday in November. | William H. Smith, Governor. | A. J. Applegate, Lieutenant-Governor. | Geo. F. Harrington, Speaker of House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | John G. Stokes & Co., State printers. | 1870. |
8vo. pp. 512.
- Acts | of the | session of 1870-71, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing November 21st, 1870. | William H. Smith, Governor until December 9, 1870. | Robert B. Lindsay, Governor. | E. H. Moren, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. | John P. Hubbard, Speaker House of Representatives. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1871. |
8vo. pp. xxx, 367.
Const. of 1867, pp. xxx.
- Acts | of the | session of 1871-72, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing November 20th, 1871. | Robert B. Lindsay, Governor. | E. H. Moren, Lieutenant-Governor and President of Senate. | John P. Hubbard, Speaker House of Representatives. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer, | 1872. |
8vo. pp. 532.
- Acts | of the | session of 1872-73, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing November 18th, 1872. | David P. Lewis, Governor. | Alex. McKinstry, Lieutenant-Governor and President of Senate. | Lewis E. Parsons, Speaker House of Representatives. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham, State printer. | 1873. |
8vo. pp. 636. 1 l. Full extra page errata between pp. 552 and 553.
- Acts | of the | session of 1873, | of the | General Assembly of Alabama | and of the | Board of Education, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing November 17th, 1873. | David P. Lewis,

Governor. | Alex. McKinstry, Lieutenant-Governor and President of Senate. | Lewis E. Parsons, Speaker House of Representatives. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham, State printer. | 1874. |

8vo. pp. 247. [1.]

Pp. 1-31 contain copy of Constitution of 1867. The session acts comprise pp. 33-160; acts of the Board of Education, pp. 161-185; and titles, indexes, etc., pp. 187-247.

LAWs. Acts of the General Assembly of Alabama, passed at the session of 1874-5, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing November 16th 1874. | George S. Houston, Governor. | Robert F. Ligon, Lieutenant-Governor. | D. C. Anderson, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 745. [1.]

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1875-6, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing December 28th, 1875, | together with the new Constitution. | George S. Houston, Governor. | Robert F. Ligon, Lieutenant-Governor. | D. C. Anderson, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1876. |

8vo pp. 463. [1.]

Constitution, pp. 3-40; laws, etc., pp. 41-463.

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1876-7, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing 3d Monday in November, 1876. | Geo. S. Houston, Governor. | R. W. Cobb, President of the Senate. | N. N. Clements, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | 1877. |

8vo. pp. 356.

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1878-9. | Held in | the City of Montgomery, | commencing 2d Tuesday in November, 1878. | Rufus W. Cobb, Governor. | W. G. Little, jr., President of the Senate. | David Clopton, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | 1879. |

8vo. pp. 536.

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1880-81, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing 2d Tuesday in November, 1880. | Rufus W. Cobb, Governor. | John D. Rather, President of the Senate. | N. H. R. Dawson, Speaker of House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Allred & Beers, State printers. | 1881. |

8vo. pp. 538. 1 l. pp. 512^a and 512^b, inset between pp. 512 and 513.

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1882-83, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing 2d Tuesday in November, 1882. | E. A. O'Neal, Governor. | Geo. P. Harrison, Jr., President of the Senate. | Wilbur F. Foster, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers. | 1883. |

8vo. pp. 720.

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1884-85, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing 2d Tuesday in November, 1884. | With separate index to general and local laws. | E. A. O'Neal, Governor. | Thos. Seay, president of the Senate. | H. Clay Armstrong, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Co., State printers and binders. | 1885. |

8vo pp. 959.

- LAWs.** Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1886-87, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing 2d Tuesday in November, 1886. | With separate index to general and local laws. | Thomas Seay, Governor. | W. J. Samford, President of the Senate. | Thos. G. Jones, Speaker of the House. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers and binders, | 1887. |
8vo. pp. 1096.
- Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the session of 1888-9, | held in the city of Montgomery, | commencing Tuesday, November 13th, 1888. | With a separate index to the general and local laws. | Thomas Seay, Governor. | A. C. Hargrove, President of the Senate. | C. C. Shorter, Speaker of the House. | [Cert. of Sec. of State, C. C. Langdon, 4 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala. : | The Brown printing Co., public printers and book binders. | 1889. |
8vo. pp. 1160.
- Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1890-91, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing | Tuesday, November 11, 1890, | with a | separate index to the general and local laws. | Thos. G. Jones, Governor. | A. C. Hargrove, President of the Senate. | N. N. Clements, Speaker of House. | [Cert. of Sec. of State, J. D. Barron, 5 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala. : | Smith, Allred & Co., State printers and binders. | 1891. |
8vo. pp. 1509 [1]. 11.
- Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed by the | session of 1892-93, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | commencing | Tuesday, November 15, 1892, | with a | separate index to the general and local laws. | Thos. G. Jones, Governor. | J. C. Compton, President of the Senate. | F. L. Pettus, Speaker of the House. | [Certificate, 5 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala. : | Brown Printing Co., State printers and binders. | 1893. |
8vo. pp. 1270. Errata, 1 l. Pp. 1264 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1264 $\frac{1}{2}$ d inset.
- Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1894-5, | held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing Tuesday, November 13th, 1894, | with a separate index to the | general and local laws. | Wm. C. Oates, Governor. | Francis L. Pettus, president of the Senate. | Thomas H. Clark, speaker of the House. | [Cert. of Sec. of State, J. K. Jackson, 5 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala., | printed by Roemer Printing Co., | 1895. |
8vo. pp. 1328. Errata slip inset before title.
- Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | passed at the | session of 1896-7. | Held in | the city of Montgomery, | commencing Tuesday, November 10th, 1896. | Jos. F. Johnston, Governor. | A. D. Sayre, President of the Senate. | N. N. Clements, Speaker of the House. | [Certificate, 5 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala., Roemer Printing Co., State printers and binders. | 1897. |
8vo. pp. 1611[1].
Copies seen: Owen.

LAY, HENRY C., D. D., LL. D. Ready and desirous: | or, | the right preparation of candi- | dates for the laying | on of hands. | By | the Rt. Rev.

Henry C. Lay, D. D., LL. D., | Bishop of Easton. | Third edition. |
New York: | James Pott & Co., publishers, | Astor Place. | 1885. |
24mo. pp. 210.

Earlier editions not seen.

The author was a native of Madison County, Alabama.

Copies seen: Congress.

LEA, HENRY C. Description of some new species of fossil shells from the
eocene of Claiborne, Alabama.

In *American Journal Sciences*, 1st series, 1841, vol. xl, pp. 92-103.

LEA, ISAAC. Contributions to geology. Philadelphia, 1833.

8vo. pp. 227. 6 plates.

The work is subdivided as follows:

1. Tertiary formation of Alabama.
2. Supplement to same.
3. Tertiary fossil shells from Maryland and New Jersey.
4. New genus of fossil shells from New Jersey.

A list of the Alabama fossils is given in the Geological Survey of Alabama:
Bulletin No. 1.

LEBANON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. (Colored.) Minutes, 1879-1897.

8vo.

6th session, New Canaan Church, Pickens County, Sept. 25-27, 1879. pp. 8.

10th session, Bigbee Church, Pickens County, Sept. 1883. pp. 8.

12th session, New Right Church, Pickens County, Sept. 1885. pp. 8.

24th session, New Right Church, Sept. 2-4, 1897. pp. 22.

LEDYARD, ERWIN, and DELEON, THOMAS COOPER. John Holden, union-
ist. (See DeLeon, T. C.)

LEE COUNTY. [Memorial of citizens of to the General Assembly of Alabama
praying the passage of laws to prevent unreasonable and oppressive
rates and unjust discrimination by railroads.] n. p. [1881.]

8vo. pp. 18. No title page.

Dated Dec. 1, 1881.

Copies seen: Owen.

LEIGHTON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY. Annual announcement. | 1891-
92 | of the | Leighton Male and Female | Academy, | at | Leighton,
Lawrence County, Ala. | [-etc., 4 lines.] | Shelbyville, Tennessee, |
Gazette book and job print, | 1891. |

8vo. pp. [7].

Incorporated by Act, Feb. 28, 1889.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

LE PAGE DU PRATZ. Histoire de la Louisiane, Contenant la Decouverte
de ce Vaste Pays, sa Description géographique, un Voyage dans les
Terres; l'Histoire Naturelle; les Moeurs, Coutumes & Religion des
Naturels avec leurs Origines; deux Voyages dans le Nord du Nouveau
Mexique, dont un jusqu'à la Mer de Sud; ornee de deux Cartes & de
40 Planches en Taille-douce. Par Mr. Le Page du Pratz. A Paris, 1758.

12mo. Vol. i, half title, title, pp. xvi, 359; vol. ii, half title, title, pp. 441; vol.
iii, half title, title, pp. 454.

Title from Field.

"The presence of Le Page du Pratz in the colony for sixteen years (1718 to 1734)
gives to his *Histoire de la Louisiane* a value which his manifest egotism and
whimsical theories can not entirely obscure. It was an authority in the boundary
discussions."—Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History*, vol. v. p. 65.

"The work teems with facts and particulars relating to the Natchez and other
tribes of Louisiana. * * * It is from his relation that most of the details of
the life of the Natchez and other Mississippi tribes have been derived. *
It is difficult to procure his work complete in all the plates and maps, which
should number forty-two."—F. C. D.'s *Indian Bibliography*, p. 234.

LE PAGE DU PRATZ. The history of Louisiana, or the Western parts of Virginia and Carolina: containing a description of the countries that lye on both sides of the river Miss[is]sippi: with an account of the settlements, inhabitants, soil, climate, and products. Translated from the French, (lately published). by M. Le Page Du Pratz; with some notes and observations relating to our colonies. London, printed for T. Becket, 1763.

12mo. Vol. i, 1 leaf. pp. vii, 368; 2 maps. Vol. ii, pp. vi, 272.

Title from Field.

"The English translator, with an assurance which is perfectly satire proof, not only abridges the work, but reconstructs and distorts it, and then calls upon us to admire his dexterity in subverting the labor and plan of the author."—*Field*.

— The | history of Louisiana, | or of | the western parts | of | Virginia and Carolina: | containing a description of the | countries that lie on both sides of the river Mississippi: | with an account of the | Settlements, inhabitants, soil. | climate, and products. | Translated from the French | of M. Le Page Du Pratz; | with some notes and observations relating to our colonies. | A new edition. | London, | printed for T. Becket, corner of the Adelphi, in the Strand. | MDCCLXXIV. |

8vo. 4 pre-l. leaves. pp. xxxvi, 387; 2 maps.

Copies seen: Hammer.

LESQUEREUX, Prof LEO. Partial list of coal plants from the Alabama fields, and discussion of the geological positions of several coal seams.

In *Geological Survey of Alabama: Report of progress for 1875*, pp. 75-82.

— List of fossil plants collected by Mr. J. C. Russell, at Black Creek, near Gadsden, Alabama, with descriptions of several new species.

In *Proceedings United States National Museum*, Washington, 1888, vol. xi, pp. 83-87; pl. xxix.

[LESTER, CHARLES EDWARDS.] The | life | of | Sam Houston. | (The only authentic memoir of him ever published.) | [Quotation, 2 lines.] | Illustrated. | New York: | J. C. Derby, [-etc., 2 lines] | 1855. |

12mo. pp. 402.

Contains account of his service in the *Creek War*, pp. 27-41, with *plan of Tohopeka or the Horse Shoe battle*, and 1 *illustration of a scene in that battle*.

Copies seen: Congress.

LEVERT, Madame OCTAVIA WALTON (1810-1877). Souvenirs | of | travel. | By Madame Octavia Walton LeVert. | Vol. I [-II]. | Mobile: | S. H. Goetzel and Company, No. 33 Dauphin street. | New York: No. 117 Fulton street. | 1857. |

12mo. Vol. i, pp. xvi, 358; vol. ii, pp. viii, 348.

She was born in Georgia, and is a daughter of Gov. George Walton, of Florida and a granddaughter of Gov. George Walton, of Georgia.

"In 1857 she ventured into print with 'Souvenirs of Travel,' a charming book, of two volumes, which gave her popularity and fame. Up to that time she was the only American who had obtained access to the better circles of European society who had given an account of the impressions founded thereon. To this was added a freshness and ease of style, a glow of fancy, and descriptive powers which lent the finish of genius and taste to her writings. 'Such a woman occurs but once in the course of an empire,' said Washington Irving."—*Brewer's Alabama*.

Copies seen: Owen.

LEWIS, BURWELL BOYKIN (1837-1885), LL. D., M. C. from Ala., Pres. Univ. of Ala. Naval investigation. | Speech | of | Hon. Burwell B. Lewis. | of Alabama. | in the | House of Representatives. July 28, 1876. | Washington. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 14.

LEWIS, BURWELL BOYKIN. Legal ethics.—Part I.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 1878, vol. i, pp. 120-125.

— Are the federal election laws constitutional? | Speech | of | Hon. Burwell B. Lewis, | of Alabama, | in the | House of Representatives, | April 16, 1879. | Washington, | 1879. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Baccalaureate address | delivered at the | fiftieth annual commencement | of the | University of Alabama, | July 7, 1881, | by | B. B. Lewis, LL. D., President. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 6.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Baccalaureate address, | by | President Lewis, | of the | University of Alabama. | A plea for popular institutions. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 8.

Date of delivery not ascertained.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Memorial address, | by | Hon. B. B. Lewis, | at the laying of the memorial stone of the new university hall | May 5, 1884, | and | baccalaureate address, | on commencement day, June 18, 1884. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 11.

Copies seen: Owen.

LEWIS, DAVID P. (1820-18—), *Lawyer, Gov. of Ala.* Encroachment of Federal on State authority.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 1879; vol. ii, pp. 12-14.

— Message | of | David P. Lewis, | Governor of Alabama, | in relation to | the annexation of West Florida to | the State of Alabama. | Embracing also, communications from | the commissioners. | Montgomery, Alabama, | Arthur Bingham, State printer. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Dated February 3, 1873.

— Message | of | David P. Lewis, | Governor of Alabama, | in relation to | the payment of bonds held in trust | for "Peabody Fund." | Embracing also, communications from | their trustees, &c. | Montgomery, Alabama. | Arthur Bingham, State printer. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Dated February 18, 1873.

— Message | of | David P. Lewis, | Governor of Alabama, | in relation to the proposed sale of the | Alabama and Chattanooga Rail Road. | Arthur Bingham, State printer, | Montgomery, Alabama, | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 7.

— Message | of | David P. Lewis, | Governor of Alabama, | to the | General Assembly, November 17th, 1873. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham, State printer. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 14.

Senate, 2,000, and House edition, 2,500 copies.

— Message | of | David P. Lewis, | Governor of Alabama, | to the | General Assembly, November 26th, 1873. | Including reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public | Instruction, and Private Secretary. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham, State printer. | 1873. |

8vo. pp. 16.

LEWIS, DAVID P. Annual message | of | David P. Lewis, Governor of Alabama. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8.

Dated Nov. 1874.

Copies seen: Owen.

LEWIS, DIXON HALL (1802-1848), *Lawyer, M. C., and U. S. Senator from Ala.* [The Nullifier, Nos. i-xi. An address to the State Rights Party of Alabama, on the proposed divorce of the Government and the banks.]

In *Washington (D. C.) Chronicle*, June 14, 1838, vol. i, No. 59. [Special.]

8vo. pp. 31.

Originally published in same newspaper, Nov. 1837.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Caption: A Letter | of the | Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, | to his Constituents of the Third Congressional | District of Alabama. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Dated: "Senate of the United States, May 18, 1844."

On Texan annexation.

"I look upon the question of Texan annexation as emphatically the great question of the DAY—of the AGE in which we live."—*Letter*, etc.

Mr. Lewis had just been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Wm. R. King as U. S. Sen. from Ala.

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins Univ.

— Speech . . . in the Senate . . . July 13, 1846. On the . . . Tariff . . . of 1812 [Washington, 1846.]

8vo. pp. 8.

Sabin: No. 40792.

LEWIS, Dr. JAMES. Fresh water and land shells.

In *Geological Survey of Alabama: Report of Progress for 1876*, pp. 61-100.

LEWIS, PAUL H. Sketch of the yellow fever of Mobile, with a brief analysis of the epidemic of 1843, in reply to inquiries made by Prof. Drake and others.

In *New Orleans Medical [and Surgical] Journal*, Jan. and Mar. 1845, vol. i, pp. 281-301, 413-431.

— Thoughts on yellow fever, being a brief critical notice of the following works: *Observations on the Epidemic Yellow Fever, of the South West*, by J. W. Monette, M. D., and *Sketches from the History of Yellow Fever*, by W. M. Carpenter, M. D.

Ibid. July 1844, vol. i, pp. 31-44.

Read before the *Mobile Medical Society*, June 1844.

Contains much about yellow fever in Alabama.

— Medical history of Alabama.

In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 1847, vol. iii, pp. 691-706, July and Sept. 1847, vol. iv, pp. 3-34, 151-177.

Received the prize, a silver cup, offered by the Alabama Medical Society for the best essay on this subject. See *Ibid.* May 1846, vol. ii, pp. 222-3.

Also separately printed.

— Reply to Doctor W. M. Bolling's review of Doctor Lewis' Medical History of Alabama, with some new facts and remarks, in relation to the diagnosis and identity of the fevers of the State.

Ibid. Mar. 1848, vol. iv, pp. 601-640.

"Our readers are no doubt aware that for some time past critical remarks from the pen of Dr. Bolling of Montgomery, on the *Medical History of Alabama*, written by Dr. Lewis, of Mobile, have appeared in the pages of this journal. We think these gentlemen should now be satisfied, as the subject has assumed rather a controversial than a critical turn, and we fear no good, either to the profession

or the parties engaged, will result from its continuance. Both have written with much power and ability, and we beg them to turn their minds to other subjects."

"There has evidently been manifested throughout this controversy considerable irritation, and we hope the subject, with any ill feeling that may have been engendered, will be forever buried."—*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 1848, vol. v, p. 274.

LEWIS, PAUL H. A short account of the epidemic which prevailed in Mobile in 1847.

Ibid. July 1848, vol. v, pp. 37-43.

LEWIS, REUBEN A., *Compiler*. The charter | and | code of ordinances | of | the city of Mobile. | Compiled by | Reuben A. Lewis, | under the order of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council. | [Seal]. | Mobile, Ala. : | Advertiser & Register office. | 1866. |

8vo. pp. 274.

Copies seen: Owen.

LEWIS, WM. L. Early settlement in Talladega County.

In the *Advance*, Talladega, Ala., May 4, 1886, vol. i, No. 10.

Chapters of unwritten history: some early memories of an old pioneer.

It is stated that the above is "republished by request," and "to be continued," but no other numbers have been seen.

Copies seen: Owen.

LIEDY, JOSEPH. The extinct mammalian fauna of Dakota and Nebraska, including an account of some allied forms from other localities, together with a synopsis of the mammalian remains of North America, illustrated with 30 plates.

In *Journal Academy Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1869, vol. vii.

A bibliography of the genus *Basilosaurus* Harlan, syn. *Zeuglodon* Owen. *Hydrarchus* Koch, is given on p. 427. Also, a bibliography of the genus *Dorudon* Gibbes is given on p. 428. Both fossils are found in Alabama.

LIGON, DAVID GREENHILL (1792-1855), *Lawyer, Judge Sup. Court of Ala., Clergyman of the Christian Church*. A | digested index | of | the decisions | of the | Supreme Court of Alabama. | in | chancery cases: | containing all the decisions of that court, in such cases, | from | May term 1820, to June term 1847, | with a part of January term 1818. | By | D. G. Ligon, | Chancellor of the Northern Division of Alabama. | Louisville: | Prentice and Weissinger. | 1848. |

8vo. pp. lxi, 512. "Errata" inset between pp. [iv]-[v].

Copies seen: Owen.

LITTLE, JOHN BUCKNER (1861—), *M. A., Teacher*. The | History | of | Butler County, Alabama, | from 1815 to 1885. | [10 lines miscellaneous.] | Cincinnati: | Elm St. Printing Co., . . . | 1885. |

12mo. pp. 256. *Map; illustrations*.

Contains portraits of author. Col. W. H. Crenshaw, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert. Judge Benj. F. Porter, Ransom Seale, *ex-Gov.* Thomas H. Watts, and W. Wilkinson.

The map, 15 x 18 in., is dated 1884. It appears to have antedated the publication of the history, and to have been issued separately. It shows the county roads, post-offices, railroads, and drainage, besides much other detail.

An unpretentious, but thorough book, containing a chronological history of the county, many biographical sketches, and a brief sketch of the county in the civil war.

Copies seen: University; Hamner; Owen.

— The | new business arithmetic. | Designed for use in schools and colleges. | By | John Buckner Little, A. M., | [author's work, etc., 7 lines.] | Montgomery, Ala. | J. B. Little & Co., publishers. | 1896. |

8vo. pp. 311.

- LITTLE, JOHN BUCKNER. *The History of Marengo County, Ala.* .
 Manuscript. Folio.
 Map to accompany this work has been issued with the following title:
 — Map of Marengo Co., Alabama. 1895. S. Wangersheim, Litho., Chicago.
 Size: 15 x 18 in.
 Prepared with care, and showing much local and detailed information; similar to map of Butler Co.
- LIMESTONE COUNTY. Memorial | to the | Legislature | of the | State of
 Alabama. | Athens: | printed at the "Athens Herald" office. | 1855. |
 8vo. pp. 8.
 Protest by the minority of the voters against the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners' Court of Limestone County, Ala., to make a County tax levy for the payment of a subscription of \$200,000 of stock, voted by the majority of voters in the County, May 1854, in favor of the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad.
 Signed by 548 taxpayers.
Copies seen: Curry.
- LINDSAY, ROBERT BURNS (1824—), *Lawyer, Gov. of Ala.* To the people
 of Alabama. | Statement of facts which influenced | Gov. Robt. B.
 Lindsay | in his action in regard to the | bonds of the Alabama &
 Chattanooga R. R. Company. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws,
 State printer. |
 8vo. pp. 16.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Message | of | Robt. B. Lindsay, | Governor of Alabama. | n. p. n. d.
 8vo. pp. 4.
 Senate edition, 2,500 copies.
 Dated Nov. 29, 1870.
- Message [of Robert B. Lindsay, Governor, to the General Assembly of
 Alabama, Jan. 24, 1871.] n. p. n. d.
 8vo. pp. 8.
 Contains also the report of the commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Auditor, and the Treasurer.
- Message | of | Robert B. Lindsay, | Governor of Alabama, | to the |
 General Assembly, Nov. 21, 1871. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws,
 State printer. | 1871. |
 8vo. pp. 31.
- Special message | of | Governor Robt. B. Lindsay, | in relation to the |
 Alabama and Chattanooga Rail Road, | February 1st, 1872. | House,
 500 copies. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1872. |
 8vo. pp. 14.
- Message | of | Robt. B. Lindsay, | Governor of Alabama, | to the
 General Assembly, | November 18th, 1872. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W.
 Screws, State printer. | 1872. |
 8vo. pp. 23.
- LINEVILLE COLLEGE. Catalogue | of | Lineville Institute, | Lineville,
 Alabama, | for the year 1885, | with | announcement for the years 1885
 and 1886. | Montgomery, Ala. | W. D. Brown & Co. [-etc., 1 line.] |
 1885. |
 8vo. pp. 22.
 By act of Legislature, 1890-91, became *Lineville College*.

LINEVILLE COLLEGE. Register and announcements. 1890-1897.

8vo.

Register for 1890-91. pp. 16.

Register for 1892-93. pp. 20.

Register for 1894-95. pp. 24. Contains lists of alumni, 1891-1895.

Seventh annual catalogue, 1896-97. pp. 29. Contains lists, etc. Also contains cut of building, portrait of class of 1896, and portraits of the following members of the faculty: Willingham, H. J.; Anghey, Samuel; Willingham, J. F.; Willingham, Miss May; Watts, Mrs. Annie; Evans, Miss Claudia; and Montgomery, Miss Eloise.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

LIPSCOMB, Rev. A. A. The morbid exhibitions of the human mind. | An address | delivered before | the Erosophic and Philomathic Societies | of the | University of Alabama, | on | their anniversary occasion, | December 19, 1845. | By | Rev. A. A. Lipscomb. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1846. |

8vo. pp. 34.

LIVINGSTON. Sketch of.

In Smith and DeLand's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 216-217.

LIVINGSTON MALE ACADEMY. Catalogue | of | Livingston Male Academy | Session of 1886-87. | S. S. Mellen, LL. D., Joel C. DuBose, A. M., Principals. |

8vo. pp. 16.

6th annual session.

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— The | pictorial field book | of the | War of 1812; | or, | illustrations, by pen and pencil, of the history, biog- | raphy, scenery, relics, and traditions of the | last war for American independence. | By Benson J. Lossing. | With several hundred engravings on wood, by Lossing and Barritt, | chiefly from original sketches by the author. | New York: | Harper & Brothers, publishers. | Franklin Square. | [1896.]

8vo. 2 prel. leaves. pp. 1084. 882 illustrations.

The first edition was published in 1863, and a second, 1869, the title pages, pagination, etc., of each being the same as this edition. First issued in twelve parts.

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Ludlow | actor and manager for thirty-eight years. | [Quotation, 3 lines.] | St. Louis: | G. I. Jones & Co. | 1880. |

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12mo. Vol. i, pp. 273; vol. ii, pp. 287. *Illustrations.*

Vol. ii contains an account of his trip through Alabama, with accurate and valuable observations on the country and people; also geological observations. One of the best of this class of books.

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Copies seen: Owen.

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Illustrations: In the heart of the everglades; Florida palms; Florida landscape, palmettos; Live oak with Spanish moss; The old mission church of St. Augustine; Shell road, Mobile, Ala.; St. Mary's church and home of Father Ryan; A bit of "forest primeval;" Louisiana magnolia; Live oak in Metairie Cemetery; and Coliseum Square, New Orleans.

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This lodge was instituted Nov. 3. 1846, and its hall dedicated Nov. 9. 1847. The above occasion was its first public display.

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Montgomery, | [Cut of capitol.] | Outlining its | history, location,
climate, health [-etc., 7 lines.] | Showing its advantages as a | point
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ery county. | Prepared by H. G. McCall. | Montgomery, Alabama: |
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M'CALL, HUGH (1767-1824). The | history of Georgia, | containing | brief
sketches | of the | most remarkable events, | up to the present day. |
By Capt. Hugh M'Call. | In two volumes. Vol. I [-II.] | [Quotation,
3 lines.] | Savannah: | printed and published by Seymour & Williams
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The narrative is not brought down later than 1783. The author does not con-
fine himself to mere local detail, but gives accounts of the numerous encounters
and transactions of the whites with the Indians. Much data as to the natives
and of their leaders is preserved in this way. The work is based on early manu-
scripts and incidents gathered from the pioneers.

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The charter for the settlement of Georgia. pp. 329-356.

Oglethorpe's first treaty with the Indians, Oct. 18, 1733. pp. 357-362.

Oglethorpe's second treaty with the Indians, dated at the Coweta town, Aug.
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Parts i and ii consist of original poems. Part iii consists of short selections from the writings of the following Alabama authors: Miss Alice Vivian Brownlee, Mrs. Zula B. Cook, Dr. Orion T. Dozier, Miss Mary Gordon Duffee, Mrs. Frances Jansenius, Miss Ruby B. Kyle, Mrs. J. B. Lennard, Miss Veni McDonald, Alexander B. Meek, Miss Sallie W. Oden, Dr. J. M. P. Otts, Dr. Samuel Minturu Peck, Mrs. Alice Kate Rowland, and Mrs. Mary Ware.
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- Law and lawyers. *Ibid.* pp. 172-175.
- Personal identity. In *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, Montgomery, Ala., May 1880, vol. i, pp. 391-397.
- The most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year. In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association*, 1892, pp. 103-121. Address as president of the association at the fifteenth annual meeting, July 6, 1892.
- The newspaper press of Tuscaloosa. In the *Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Times Souvenir Edition*, Oct. 28, 1896
- McFARLANE, JAMES. Coal regions of America; their topography, geology and development. New York, 1877. 8vo. pp. 696. 29 maps; 28 illustrations. The situation and extent of the coal fields of Alabama are given, p. 374.
- The geologists' travelling handbook. An American geological railway guide, giving the geological formation at every railway station, with notes on interesting places on the routes and a description of each of the formations. New York, 1879. 8vo. pp. 216. *Geological map of the United States*. 2d ed. 1890.

MCINTOSH, Rev. W. H. James C. Sumner, the young soldier ready for death. By Rev. W. H. McIntosh, Marion, Ala. n. p. n. d.

12mo. pp. 8. No title page.

He was a member of the 41st Regt., Ala. Vols.

Copies seen: Owen.

M'LENDON, LEE. Sketch of Coffee county.

In Culver's *Alabama's Resources*, pp. 277-279.

Statistical and descriptive.

MCKELLAR, W. H. Sketch of President [F. A. P.] Barnard.

In *Sewanee (Tenn.) Review*. Aug. 1896, vol. iv, pp. 467-477.

MCKELROY, JOHN MARTIN (1843-1895), *Lawyer*. Equity jurisprudence and procedure.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1879-1881*, pp. 201-209.

Read before the Association Dec. 28, 1881.

— Sketch of. (See Willett, J. J.)

M'KENNEY, THOMAS LORRAINE (1785-1859), *Author*. Memoirs, | official and personal; | with | sketches of travels | among the | Northern and Southern Indians; | embracing | a war excursion, | and descriptions of | scenes along the western borders. | By | Thomas L. M'Kenney, late chief of the bureau of Indian Affairs | [-etc., 2 lines]. | Two volumes in one. | Vol. I. [-II.] | New York: Paine and Burgess, 60 John-st. | 1846. |

8vo. Vol. i, pp. viii, 17-340; vol. ii, pp. vi, 136. *Illustrated*.

Alabama, vol. i, pp. 167-190. Contains also *plate: Death of Pushmataha*.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— AND HALL, JAMES, History of the Indian Tribes of | North America, with | biographical sketches and anecdotes | of the | principal chiefs. | Embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits. | From the | Indian gallery | in the | Department of War, at Washington. | By Thomas L. McKeuney, | late of the Indian Department, Washington, | and | James Hall, Esq., | of Cincinnati. | In three volumes, | volume I. [-III.] | Philadelphia: | published by D. Rice & A. N. Hart, | No. 27 Minor street | 1851. |

4to. Vol. i, title, 1 leaf, pp. 333; vol. ii, pp. xvii, 9-290; vol. iii, pp. iv, 17-392.

The following biographical sketches of Indians belonging to Southern tribes are given, viz:

Volume I: Yoholo Micoo, a Creek chief (*portrait*), pp. 69-70; Neamathla, a Seminole chief (*portrait*), pp. 77-85; Menawa, a Creek warrior (*portrait*), pp. 103-115; Pushmataha, a Choctaw war chief (*portrait*), pp. 185-193; Selocta, a Creek chief (*portrait*), pp. 207-212; Paddy Carr, a Creek interpreter (*portrait*), pp. 245-247; Tahchee, a Cherokee chief (*portrait*), pp. 251-260; Micanopy, a Seminole chief (*portrait*), pp. 271-279; Opothle Yoholo, speaker of the Creek councils (*portrait*), pp. 281-294; Timpoochee Barnard, a Uchee warrior (*portrait*), pp. 297-302; McIntosh, a Creek chief (*portrait*), pp. 307-314.

Volume II: Tustenuggee Emathla, a Creek chief (*portrait*), pp. 71-74; Major Ridge, a Cherokee chief (*portrait*), pp. 77-101; John Ridge, a Cherokee (*portrait*), pp. 103-106; Assecola, a Seminole leader (*portrait*), pp. 141-166.

Volume III: This volume contains general view of Indian tribes.

Copies seen: Hamner.

MCKINLEY, JOHN (1780-1852), *Lawyer, M. C. and U. S. Senator from Ala., Justice U. S. Supreme Court*. Sketch of.

In Carson's (Hampton L.) *Supreme Court of the United States*, part i, pp. 300-301. Philadelphia, 1892. 4to. Etching from a painting in possession of Mrs. Mary McKinley Tilley, St. Louis, Mo.

Under the act of March 3, 1837 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. ii, p. 176), the number of

justices of the U. S. Supreme Court was increased to nine. William Smith, of Alabama, was commissioned Mar. 8, 1837, but declined. On Apr. 22, 1837, Mr. McKinley was commissioned, and on Sept. 25, 1837, was recommissioned upon confirmation.

Copies seen: Congress.

MCKINSTRY, ALEXANDER (1823—), *Lawyer, Col. 32d Ala. Regt. C. S. A.*
The | code of ordinances | of the | city of Mobile, | with the charter, |
and an appendix. | Pursuant to an order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and
Common Council, | by the Hon. Alexander McKinstry. | [City Seal.] |
Mobile: | S. H. Goetzl & Co., 37 Dauphin street. | 1859. |

8vo. Title, 1 l. pp. 442, 1 l.

Contents: Charter, pp. 1-48; Ordinances, pp. 49-277; Dates of French, British, Spanish, and American occupation of Mobile, pp. 284-285; Governors of that part of Alabama south of 31° north latitude, pp. 285-286; Commandants at Mobile, 1722-1813, and presidents and mayors, 1814-1858, pp. 286-290; Collectors for port of Mobile, p. 290; Mobile members of the general assembly, pp. 290-292; Judges of the county, criminal, and probate courts of Mobile, pp. 292-294; Acts of Congress relating to lands south of 31° north latitude, pp. 295-317; Acts of Alabama relating to the city not included in the charter, pp. 318-408.

A valuable compilation.

Copies seen: Owen.

MCKINSTRY, Judge O. L. Sketch of Pickens county.

In *Culver's Alabama's Resources*, pp. 181-184.

Statistical and descriptive.

MCMULLEN, ROBERT BURNS (—1864), *D. D., Presbyterian Clergyman.*
Truth the foundation of genuine liberty. | An address | delivered
before | the Alumni | of the | University of Alabama, | July 13th,
1858. | By | R. B. McMullen, D. D., | of | Knoxville, Tenn. | Tuska-
loosa: | "Independent Monitor" Office. | 1858. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Copies seen: Owen.

MCNEILL, GEORGE R., *A. M. Ph. D.* Presbyterianism and Education.

In *Davis' Golden Anniversary First Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, Ala.*, pp. 76-88.

MCNUTT, HUGH M. The | old treasurer. | A | three-act | drama. | By | H.
M. McNutt. | Published by | Bessemer Printing & Publishing Com-
pany, | Bessemer, Ala. | 1893. |

12mo. pp. 70.

Copies seen: Owen.

MABSON, ALGERNON A. vs. OATES, WILLIAM C. Testimony and papers in
the contested-election case of Third Congressional district of Alabama.
Dec. 30, 1881. (House Mis. Doc. 18, 47th Cong., 1st sess. In vol. 5.)

8vo. pp. 62.

— Report with resolution that contestant have leave to withdraw his
papers without prejudice, with views of minority submitting resolu-
tion allowing him further time to take evidence. (House Rep. 938.
Ibid. In vol. 3.)

8vo. pp. 10. No title page.

MACARTNEY, THOMAS N. (1838-1883), *Lawyer.* Sketch of.

In *Alabama Law Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., June 1883, vol. ii, pp. 120.

See also for further account, *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association*, 1882,
p. 15.

MACDONALD, GORDON, *Lawyer.* Sketch of James T. Holtzclaw.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association*, 1894, pp. 151-154.

MADISON COUNTY. Letter | from | the Secretary of the Treasury [Albert Gallatin,] | transmitting | a report, | prepared | in obedience to a resolution of the first instant, | requesting information | touching any settlement contrary to law, | on the | public lands, in the County of Madison, | in the | Mississippi Territory. | December 18th, 1809. | Referred to the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a | representative to Madison County, in the Mississippi Territory. | Washington City: | printed by Roger Chew Weightman. | 1809. |

4to. pp. 36.

This report relates to troubles growing out of the claims to lands under Georgia titles, these being asserted against the United States soon after the surveys consequent on the Cherokee and Chickasaw cessions. It contains many documents descriptive of local conditions and settlement: and is the beginning for the history of the county. It contains two full lists of the settlers. The first is a register of applications and permissions to settle, issued by Thomas Freeman, surveyor, which shows dates of applications and location of residence of settlers. The other is a census of the county, taken in January 1809, which gives full details as to the number in families and ages, with number of slaves.

Copies seen: Owen.

MAGNESS, EDGAR. Tramp tales of Europe | through the Tyrolean and | Swiss Alps and the | Italian lake | region. | By Edgar Magness. | [Designs] | Buffalo. | Charles Wells Moulton. | 1895. |

12mo. pp. 96. *Frontispiece.*

The author is a banker of Attalla, Ala.

Copies seen: Hammer.

MAHAN, A. T. The Navy in the Civil War.—III. | The gulf | and | inland waters. | By | A. T. Mahan, | commander U. S. Navy | New York, | Charles Scribner's Sons. | 1883. |

12mo. pp. viii., 1 l., 267. *8 maps.*

Battle of Mobile Bay, 1864, pp. 218-249; *map.*

Copies seen: Congress.

— Great commanders | * * * * | Admiral Farragut. | By | Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. Navy. | President [-etc. 3 lines.] | [Publishers' trade design.] | New York | D. Appleton and Company | 1892. |

12mo. 3 prel. leaves. pp. 333. *Portrait of Farragut: 5 maps.*

Mobile Bay fight, 1864, pp. 237-293; *map.*

This map of the fight is more detailed than that of the same action in the preceding title.

Copies seen: Congress.

MALLET, JOHN W., Ph. D., Editor. Second biennial report on the Geology of Alabama, 1858. (*See Geological Survey of Alabama.*)

MALONE, THOMAS STITH, M. D. "Scraps," relating to the early history of Limestone County, Alabama.

In the *Athens (Ala.) Post* (Thomas B. Reynolds, publisher), March 7 to Aug. 29, 1867; Sept. 12 to Oct. 3, 1867; Oct. 17, 1867; Nov. 7 and 14, 1867. In order as stated, thirty-four articles, numbered.

MANLY, BASIL (1798-1868), D. D. LL. D., Pres. Univ. of Ala., Baptist Clergyman. Grief for departed worth. | A sermon | in commemoration of | the Rev. Prof. Horace S. Pratt, A. M. | late Prof. of English literature, | in the University of Alabama | Tuscaloosa: | Marmaduke J. Slade, printer. | MDCCXLI. |

8vo. pp. 39.

Copies seen: University.

MANLY, BASIL. Divine efficiency consistent with human activity. | Notes of | a sermon | delivered by | Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., | at | Pleasant Grove Church, Fayette Co., Ala., | April 8th, 1849: | together with extracts | from the proceedings of a council, | assembled at the same time and place. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Curry.

— An address on agriculture.

In *Proceedings Agricultural Convention of Alabama*, 1841, pp. 9-30.

Delivered at Tuscaloosa Dec. 6-7, 1841.

— Report | on | collegiate education, | made to the | trustees of the University of Alabama, | July, 1852. | By Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., | President of the University. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 49.

Contains many valuable observations, with references to the history and statistics of the university.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Manly, Basil, and Manly, Basil, jr. [Baptist Psalmody.]

Referred to in Riley's *History of the Baptists of Ala.*, p. 201.

MANLY, LOUISE. Southern Literature | from 1579-1895. | A comprehensive review, with copious extracts | and criticisms | for the use of schools and the general reader | containing an appendix with a full list of Southern | authors | By | Louise Manly | Illustrated | Richmond, Va. | B. F. Johnson Publishing Company | 1895 |

12mo. pp. 514.

"The primary object of this book is to furnish our children with material for becoming acquainted with the development of American life and history as found in Southern writers and their works."—*Preface*.

Copies seen: Congress.

MANNING, AMOS REEDER (1810-1880), *Judge Sup. Ct. Ala.* Sketch of.

In *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, Montgomery, Ala., Oct., 1880, vol. 1, pp. 813-815.

Reprinted from *Southern Argus*, Selma, Ala.

MAPS OF ALABAMA.

The list of maps of the State here presented is by no means complete. It contains none of those maps published in connection with books which have already been catalogued herein under their several authors. Neither has any effort been made to refer to those contained in the atlases of Carey, Tanner, and others. All general maps of the United States have been omitted.

ALABAMA—STATE.

— Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Lands. A. H. Pugh Printing Co., Cincinnati.

Size: 14 x 60½ inches.

— Cherokee Cession in Alabama, Map of the. [1839].

Scale: 18 miles to an inch.

In U. S. *Senate Doc.* 17, as No. 8, 25th Cong., 3d sess., vol. 1.

— [COFFEE, JOHN (?)]. A resolution, dated December 31, 1822 (*Acts*, 1822, p. 142), was passed by the general assembly requesting the governor to procure, for the use of the assembly, from Gen. John Coffee, surveyor-general of the United States for Alabama, or "from any other

correct source in his power, a map of the State, marking the county lines, principal water courses, roads, principal towns, etc." What was done under this resolution is not now known.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. Colton's Alabama. 1860. Johnson & Browning, New York.

Scale: 20 miles to an inch. Size: 14 x 11 inches.

— Colton's map of Alabama. Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. New York. 1868.

Scale: 10 miles to an inch.

— Cram's railroad township map of Alabama. Published by Geo. F. Cram. Chicago. 1879.

Scale: 19 miles to an inch.

— Diagram of Alabama. Surveyor's office, Florence, Ala., 1841. Jas. H. Weakley, surveyor-general of the public lands in Alabama.

Size: 22½ x 11½ inches.

In *Senate Docs.*, 27th Cong., 2d sess.

Shows the several Indian cessions, besides other valuable details.

— Diagram of the surveying district South of Tennessee. [1839.]

In *U. S. Senate Doc.* 17, as No. 7, 25th Cong., 3d sess., vol. 1.

Map of Mississippi only, but shows the several Indian cessions in that State and their relation to the western boundary of Alabama.

— General Land Office. Map of Alabama. 1895. Julius Bien & Co., lith., N. Y.

Scale: 12 miles to an inch.

Compiled by Robt. H. Morton, and drawn by Daniel O'Hare.

Better than general maps usually are.

— Mitchell, S. A., *Publisher*. Map of Louisiana, Mississippi & Alabama. Philadelphia. 1845.

Scale: c. 30 miles to an inch.

Shows steamboat and stage routes through these States.

— Palmer, Wm. R., *C. E.* Map of part of Alabama & Florida, showing the route of the proposed Columbus & Pensacola Rail Road. 1836.

Scale: c. 12 miles to an inch.

In *House Doc.* 176, 24th Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4.

— Post route map of Alabama. Published by the Post Office Department.

Several editions.

Shows post-offices, with intermediate distances on the mail routes.

— Smith, Eugene A. General map of Alabama. 1891. Prepared for the use of the Geological Survey of Alabama. Engraved by Julius Bien & Co., N. Y.

Scale: 12 miles to an inch.

The best recent map.

— — Geological map of Alabama. 1891. Julius Bien & Co., N. Y.

Scale: c. 9 miles to an inch.

Base compiled from the records of the U. S. Land Office. Free use has also been made of the atlas sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey.

This map is accompanied by an explanatory chart of the same size.

— Tanner, H. S. Map of Georgia and Alabama.

Prior to 1828.

— — Map of the Western part of Florida, extending from Mobile bay to the Suwanee river both inclusive.

Prior to 1828.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. Tourrette, John La. An accurate | map | of the State of | Alabama | and | West Florida: | carefully compiled from the original surveys of the General | Government; designed to exhibit at one view each section | and fractional section, so that each person can point to the | tract on which he lives: | by John La Tourrette. | Mobile, Ala. | Engraved by S. Stiles & Co. | New York. | Anno Domini 1838. |

Scale: 6 miles to an inch. Size: 5 x 3 feet.

This is one of the very best maps of the State extant, although for present practical business purposes it is of course out of date.

Contains the following on the border:

Illustrations: State house at Tuscaloosa; The cotton plant; View of U. S. arsenal, Mt. Vernon; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; View of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point; Portraits (7) of the Presidents.

Town maps: Florence, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Pensacola, Tuscaloosa, Tuscumbia, Wetumpka.

Tables: Population of U. S. by States for each census; Population of Alabama by counties for each census.

— Tourrette, John La. Map | of | the State of | Alabama | carefully compiled from the original surveys | of the General Government: | and published by | John La Tourrette | Mobile, Ala. | 1844. | Engraved by John Atwood, Jr. N. York. |

Scale: 15 miles to an inch.

On the margin there is a list of the land districts of Alabama, and the census of Alabama, 1840, by counties.

— Cram, D. H., *C. E.* La Tourrette's | map | of the State of | Alabama | and | West Florida: | carefully compiled from the original surveys of the General | Government; revised, corrected and published with the approval | of the Governor and other State officers. | By D. H. Cram, civil engineer. | Montgomery, Ala. | Assisted by many of the prominent engineers of the State. | 1856. | Eng. & printed by | Geo. E. Sherman. | Mounted by | Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning. |

Scale: 6 miles to an inch.

Contains the following on the border:

Illustrations: Capitol at Montgomery; View of U. S. arsenal, Mount Vernon; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; View of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point.

Town maps: Florence, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Pensacola, Tuscaloosa, Tuscumbia.

Also a census of Alabama, 1855.

— Tourrette, John La. Map of the Choctaw Territory in Alabama, from the U. S. surveys. Shewing [sic] each section & fractional section. Mobile, Ala. Engd. by S. Stiles & Co. N. York. [1833.]

Scale: 4 miles to an inch. Size: 24 x 10 inches.

Shows all of Sumter and part of Pickens and Choctaw counties, but they are not so designated.

— Tunnison, H. C., *Publisher.* Railway, Post Office and distance map of Ala., from official surveys. New York. [189.]

Scale: 10 miles to an inch.

COUNTIES.

Butler.

— Little, John B. Map of Butler County. 1884. O. W. Gray & Son, Philadelphia.

Scale: 12 miles to an inch.

Accompanying his *History of Butler County.*

Dallas.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. Bozeman, J. E., *C. E.* Map of Dallas County. From actual surveys and records. 1891.

Scale: 2 miles to an inch.

Blue print.

The original drawing is in the probate office of Dallas County. The above is reduced to one-fourth the original size.

Greene.

— Snedikor, V. Gayle. Snedikor's | map of | Greene | County | Alabama | 1856. | n. p.

Size: $47\frac{1}{2}$ x 60 in.

Maps of Eutaw, Greensboro, and Newborn on the margin. Also cut of county court-house at Eutaw.

Originally intended to accompany his *Directory of Greene County*.

This is the most valuable local map of which the compiler knows. It includes every class of local detail roads, ferries, towns, distances, and landowners, with outline of extent of their holdings.

Hale.

— Snedikor, V. Gayle. Snedikor's | map of | Hale County | Alabama. | 1870. | Manufactured by Walling & Gray, 8 Arch st. Boston.

Scale: 1 mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Size: 4 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Map of Greensboro, county seat, on margin.

Jefferson.

— Greig, E., *C. E.* Map of Jefferson County. Compiled from most authentic sources. 1889. Photo-Gravure Co. N. Y.

Scale: 2,933.33 ft. to an inch.

— Schoel, H., *C. E.* Map of Jefferson County. Compiled for the Elyton Land Co. 1892. N. Y. Photogravure Co.

Scale: 2 miles to an inch.

Madison.

— Peel, Hunter. Map of Madison County.

"Hunter Peel, who came to Huntsville in 1816, was a useful citizen. He was an Englishman, and had served in the British Army as an engineer. He surveyed part of the public domain in 1818, and was an excellent draughtsman. His admirable map of Madison County was lost or destroyed during the sectional war. His map of the old Huntsville corporation is extant." Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama*. p. 251.

— Mayhew, James H. Map of Madison County. Strobridge & Co., Lith., Cincinnati. 1875.

Scale: 1 mile to an inch.

The topography is from the original Government field notes.

Marengo.

— Little, John B. Map of Marengo Co. 1895. S. Wangersheim, Litho., Chicago.

Size: $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 in.

Tallapoosa.

— Shepard, J. Jos. Map of Tallapoosa County. From field notes of original surveys. 1885. Rand, McNally & Co., engravers, Chicago.

Size: 38 x 22 in.

TOWNS.

Anniston.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. Robertson, W. E., *C. E.* Map of Anniston. 1890.
Heliotype Printing Co. Boston.

Scale 400 ft. to an inch.

Prepared for the Anniston City Land Company.

Bessemer.

— Map of Bessemer, and contiguous territory, showing coal fields, iron ore deposits, mines, railways, etc. Issued by the Bessemer Land and Imp. Co., Sept., 1889. Julius Bien & Co., Photo. Lith., N. Y.

Scale: c. 6 miles to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Contains on the margin "Plat" of Bessemer, and cut of city hall.

— Robinson, A. J., *C. E.* City of Bessemer, Jefferson Co., Ala. Photogravure Co., N. Y. [c. 1890.]

Birmingham.

— Schoel, H. Map of Birmingham and suburbs. Drawn for the Elyton Land Company. 1888. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Scale: 1,000 ft. to an inch.

Elyton.

— Brockman, Jesse. Town of Elyton, 1821.

Size: $13\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Manuscript.

Compiled from the early records and an old map on the fly leaf of Vol. 1 of Jefferson County deed records.

Florence.

— Kirby, M. A. Map of Florence. Showing property of the Florence Land, Mining and Manufacturing Co. 1888. Krebs Lith. Co., Cincinnati.

Scale: 600 ft. to an inch.

Gadsden.

— Perspective map of Gadsden. 1887.

— Pope's map of Gadsden. [1888.] Photo-Gravure Co. N. Y.

Size: 27 x 34 in.

Huntsville.

— Hartley & Drayton. City of Huntsville. Surveyed & published by. 1861. Hart & Mapother, Lith., Louisville, Ky.

Scale: 200 ft. to an inch.

The twenty central squares represent Huntsville as originally surveyed in 1820.

— Map of Huntsville, looking northwest. 1871. Erghet & Kerbs, Lith., Cincinnati.

— Barrett, N. T., and Jones, P. Map of Huntsville and vicinity, showing property belonging to the North Alabama Imp. Co. Hunt & Von Am, New York. u. d.

Scale: 400 ft. to an inch.

— Simmons, H. J., *C. E.*, and Hays, J. O. Map of Huntsville. Geo. D. Barnard & Co., Photo. Lith., St. Louis. 1892.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. McCalley, J. T., *C. E.*, and Golman, O. R. Map of West Huntsville. 1896.

Scale: 300 ft. to an inch. Blue print.

— Peel, Hunter. Map of Huntsville.

See Madison County, *supra*.

Jasper.

— Foster, John S., *C. E.* Map of Jasper. 1891. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Scale: 300 ft. to an inch.

Reduced map of Ala. on the margin.

Mobile.

The list here presented is made up almost exclusively from details contained in *Colonial Mobile* (Boston, 1897, 8vo.), and the *Municipal Code of Mobile* (1897), both by the able and scholarly Peter J. Hamilton, Esq., of Mobile, for which due acknowledgment is made. For all other maps than of the city of Mobile proper *see* Mobile County, *supra*.

— Cheuillot. "Plan de la Ville et Fort Louis de la Louisiane établies par les Francois en 1711."

French official map. It gives no street names, but streets from Royal to Conception and about Madison to St. Anthony are shown, with Fort Louis in the center, at the present intersection of Church and Royal streets.

A well-executed copy is given in Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, where will be found a translation of the descriptive matter on the margin, and a most intelligent discussion of the data shown by the map, pp. 69-76.

— De Vin. About 1730 he made one or more plans which appear to have been mislaid or lost.

Mentioned in French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana*.

— Phelypeaux. "Veritable plan de la Mobille; Tous les Batimens; Marqué de rouge appartienne au Roy; on les occupe; fait a la Mobille le 20 8bre 1760—Phelypeaux."

French official map.

It is reproduced in Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, where an account of it is given, pp. 134-138:

"The general identity with the plan of 1711 is evident. * The plan was made in 1760, and in one corner Carlos Trudeau, the Spanish surveyor has written, 'Plano que je ha hallado en la tomada de la Mobila, 4 Mayo 1780.' Plan found at the capture of Mobile, May 4, 1780. What next became of it no one knows, except that it is now in the Department of the Interior, bearing the signature of the United States Surveyor-General Freeman, and that in 1842 it was referred to in the case of *Watkins v. Holman*, 16 Peters Rep., pp. 30, 52; but no copy was actually made a part of that record. On the first organization of Mobile under the Americans attempts were made by the local authorities to find the plan of the city. Money was sent to New Orleans on the report that a notary had it there, and then to Pensacola, but in vain. This map was afterwards found in New Orleans, and apparently purchased by the United States authorities for \$500, in order to lay off the fort property for sale."

— Roberts, William. Plan of Mobile.

In Roberts's *Florida*. *See* that title.

Substantially follows Phelypeaux.

— None of the city (Movila) is now known.

Spanish map.

The General Land Office, however, has had one made of Spanish Mobile compiled from confirmed Spanish grants that is full of interest. It has never been published, but several copies are extant.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. Mobile in 1815.

Found in the present *City Atlas of Mobile*, and apparently taken from Gaillard's *Map* of 1866. Author and origin are not certainly known, but from mention of "Gas Works" it is certain that it has been dressed up since 1815. Shows the town west to Joachim, etc., with street names.

- Mathews, Wm. 1818. Private map for Wm. E. and Joshua Kennedy. Shows some proposed division of the Price Claim rather than the town of Mobile. Troost copied it.
- Dinsmore, Silas. 1820. Map of Fort Charlotte and its esplanade. U. S. official map. The actual arrangement, however, is based on a new survey and plan for the town company, who bought from the Government. See Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 406-414, for account of subdivision and sale of Fort Charlotte lots.
- Goodwin & Haire. Map of Mobile. 1824. First official American map. Shows streets from Madison to Adams, from the river to Broad street, all with names. Old Fort Charlotte has disappeared. On the margin are views of Mobile and prominent buildings. It is reproduced in Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, p. 410.
- De Lage, Charles. Map of Mobile. Adopted by the city 1837, published 1838. Shows the city in streets from the Bay to One Mile Creek, and extending west beyond Monterey street. Much of the southern part of the map, however, was never carried out in the actual development of the city. Includes also Jacksonville and Summerville.
- Tourrette, John La. Map of Mobile. 1838. This was a private enterprise, but in some respects is the most attractive of the maps in execution. It has pictures of prominent buildings at the top, and shows the city out to Marine street.
- Troost, Lewis. Map of Mobile. 1846. Official. This map is said to have been taken away by the Federal troops at the close of the civil war and has never been recovered.
- Robertson, W. H. Private map. 1856. Surveyed by P. J. Pillans. It is a small wall map, but of interest from the loss of the Troost plat. Shows the Mobile & Ohio R. R.
- Gaillard, P. J. Private map. 1866. Particularly valuable historically as showing the lines of fortification around Mobile. The same author also published a chart of the Bay at that time.
- Pillans, Harry. Map of Mobile. 1868. Official. The original is in the city Engineer's office, and smaller lithographs, with pictures of the municipal buildings, are in common use. This is the best of all the maps of Mobile and the basis of all since its date. It shows more especially the first street railways and the post-bellum growth of the western and southern portions of the city.
- The City Atlas. 1878. A Baltimore publication, with general map and detailed plate. On account of its detail this is the work most in use.
- Koch, Augustus. Birdseye View of Mobile. 1873. Ehrgott & Krebs, Lith., Cincinnati. Size: 26 x 36 in. Quite accurate in many respects.
- Flamm & Co., W. A. Map of Mobile and country out to Spring Hill. 1890. The scale is necessarily small and the work not accurate.

MAPS OF ALABAMA. Nicol & Bond. Map of Mobile. 1892.

Official as to levels and contour. This is reproduced in blue print. Shows electric lights, fire hydrants, etc.

— Flamm & Co., W. A. Map of Mobile. 1895.

Based on Pillans's and corrected by D. M. N. Ross. Of value as showing late streets, railways, etc., but not altogether accurate.

The numerous maps of the different tracts (Favre, Bernoudy, etc.) are not given, as they are altogether private undertakings.

Montgomery.— Barker, W. P. and H. B., *C. E.* City of Montgomery. Engraved, printed and manufactured by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. New York. n. d.

Size: 4 x 6 ft.

— Perspective map of Montgomery. 1887. Henry Wellge & Co., Milwaukee.

Size: 22½ x 36 in.

Illustrations on the margin of the State Capitol, the public buildings, and many business houses of the town.

— Garrett, W. H., *C. E.* Map of the city of Montgomery and adjacent territory. From official records. 1894.

"Scale 50000."

Ills. on border: State house at Montgomery, Confederate monument, and Moses block.

— State Abstract Co. City of Montgomery. From actual surveys and recorded plats. Montgomery. 1896.

Scale: 300 ft. to an inch. Size: 6 x 6 ft.

Piedmont.— Fraser & Patterson, *C. and M. Engs.* Map of Piedmont. Piedmont Land and Improvement Co. 1890.

Size: 29½ x 14 in.

Selma.

— Perspective map of Selma, 1887. Henry Wellge & Co., Milwaukee.

Size: 19½ x 33 in.

Illustrations of several business houses on the margin.

Sheffield.— Treveres, J. J., *Eng.* Map of Sheffield, Colbert County. Brandon, Nashville. c. 1890.

Size: 41 x 50 in.

Tuskaloosa.

— Perspective map of Tuskaloosa. 1887. Henry Wellge & Co., Milwaukee.

Size: 18½ x 25 in.

Illustrations on margin: Hill's Female College, Alabama Central Female College, State University, and Insane Hospital.

— Hardaway, R. E., *C. E.* Map of city and suburban land belonging to the Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Co. at Tuskaloosa, Ala. Showing also Newtown and Northport. L. B. Folger, Eng., Cincinnati. 1887.

"Scale 50000 750:1000": Size: 20 x 28½ in.

On the margin is a reduced map of Alabama and illustrations showing the University of Alabama and the Insane Hospital.

MARRIED WOMEN. A bill to be entitled, An act to regulate the rights and liabilities of husband and wife, in regard to property. [Tuscaloosa, 1844?]]

Fol. s. sh.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— A bill to be entitled, An act to secure to married women their separate estates, and for other purposes. [Tuscaloosa, 1844?]]

Fol. s. sh.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

MARINE, Rev. FLETCHER E. Sketch | of | Rev. John Hersey, | minister of the gospel, | of the | M. E. Church. | By Rev. F. E. Marine. | [Quotation, 5 lines.] | Baltimore, Md. | Hoffman & Co., printers | No. 296, W. Baltimore street. | 1879. |

12mo. pp. vi[i]. [3]-228. *Port. of Rev. Mr. Hersey.*

Rev. Mr. Hersey was Choctaw Indian factor at Cahaba, 1819-1822, and a short account of his work in that capacity is given.

Copies seen: Hamner.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY. Thirty-seventh | annual catalogue | of the | Marion Female Seminary, | Marion, Ala., | 1872-73. | [Design.] | Marion, Ala. | E. A. Heidt, machine job printer. | 1873. |

8vo.

Thirty-seventh, 1872-73. pp. 24.

Fifty-fourth, 1889-90. pp. 38.

Fifty-sixth, 1891-92. pp. 42.

Fifty-eighth, 1893-94. pp. 42.

Fifty-ninth, 1894-95. pp. 42.

Each catalogue above, except for 1872-73, contains roll of Alumnae from 1836. Organized in 1836, and reorganized in 1840.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE. First [-sixth] annual catalogue | of the | officers and cadets | of the | Marion Military Institute, | for the | academic year 1887-88. | Marion, Ala., 1888. | Selma, Ala. | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1888 [-1893]. |

8vo. *Illustrations.*

First, 1887-88. pp. 44.

Fifth, 1891-92. pp. 64.

Sixth, 1892-93. pp. 66.

Col. J. T. Murfee, principal.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Marion | Military Institute. | Its relation | to | American and European | education. | n. p. [1893.]]

8vo. pp. [4].

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

MARTIN, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER. The | history of Louisiana, | from the earliest period, | by | François-Xavier Martin. | [Quotation, 3 lines.] | With a | memoir of the author, | by Judge W. W. Howe, | (New Orleans bar.) | To which is appended | annals of Louisiana, | from the close of Martin's history, 1815, to the commencement | of the civil war, 1861. | by John F. Condon. | New Orleans: | James A. Gresham, publisher and bookseller, | 26 Camp street. | 1882. |

8vo. pp. xxxviii. ll. 409, xvi. *Portrait of Martin; plan of New Orleans.*

Copies seen: Owen.

MARTIN, JOHN MASON (1837-1898), LL. D., Lawyer. Sketch of John James Ormond.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 1879, vol. ii, pp. 64-69.

- MARTIN, JOHN MASON. Address | delivered by | Hon. J. M. Martin, | before | the Alumnae Association | of the | Alabama Central Female College, | Tuscaloosa, Ala., | June 17th, 1879. | [Tuscaloosa, 1879.] n. p. n. d.
8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. p. 7.
Contains history of the college.
Copies seen : Owen.
- [Sketch of Dr. James Guild.]
In Dr. Guild's *In Memoriam*, pp. [8]–[10].
Reprinted from the *Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1884.
- Relief of Samuel M. Gaines. Speech of Hon. John M. Martin of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Friday, May 14, 1886. n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 3. No title page.
For extension of patent privileges.
Copies seen : Owen.
- The tariff. Speech of Hon. J. M. Martin, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Friday, June 18, 1886. n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 8. No title page.
Copies seen : Owen.
- Interstate Commerce. Speech of Hon. John M. Martin, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, January 20, 1887. n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 4. No title page.
Copies seen : Owen.
- Post office appropriation bill. | Speech | of | Hon. John M. Martin, | of Alabama, | in the | House of Representatives, | Wednesday, February 23, 1887. | Washington. | 1887. |
8vo. pp. 8.
Copies seen : Owen.
- [Birmingham and its advantages.]
In *American Shipping and Industrial League: Proceedings of the Gulf coast convention*, Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 8–10, 1887, pp. [35–39.]
- MARTIN, JOSHUA LANIER (1799–1866), *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala., Circuit Judge, Chancellor, Gov. of Ala.* Message | of | his excellency, | Gov. J. L. Martin, | to the | General Assembly of the State of Alabama, | Tuesday, December 16, 1845. | Senate, 500.—House of Reps. 5,000. | Tuscaloosa : | John McCormick, printer. | 1845. |
8vo. pp. 8.
Copies seen : Curry.
- Message | of | Gov. Joshua L. Martin, | to the | Legislature of Alabama, | Session | 1847–8. | Montgomery : | McCormick & Walshe, printers. | 1847. |
8vo. pp. 22.
Doc. No. 1. Dated Dec. 6, 1847.
Copies seen : Owen.
- MASON, Y. W., *M. D., Physician to the Penitentiary.* Report of the cases treated in the hospital of the Alabama Penitentiary, from February, 1848, to February, 1849.
In *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 1849, vol. vi, pp. 210–211.
- MASONIC GUIDE. The Masonic Guide. 1890–1898.
8vo.
Vol. i. 1890–1891.
Vol. ii. 1891–1892.

Vol. iii. June, 1892—May, 1893. Pages in each issue numbered separately.

Vol. iv. June, 1893—May, 1894. pp. 629.

Vol. v. June, 1894—May, 1895.

Vol. vi. June, 1895—May, 1896.

Vol. vii. June, 1896—May, 1897.

Vol. viii. June, 1897—

"Devoted entirely and exclusively to the interest of the Masonic Fraternity."

MASONIC SIGNET. The Masonic Signet. 1853—1855.

8vo.

No. 1 appeared May, 1853. Published in Montgomery, Ala., for two years, after which it was removed to Marietta, Ga. Edited by J. W. Mitchell, author of a *History of Free Masonry* in the United States.

Referred to in Kennedy's *Masonic Address* before Florence, Ala., Lodge, No. 14, on June 24, 1854; also in *Memorial Record of Ala.*, vol. ii, p. 193.

MASONIC UNIVERSITY. Catalogue | of the | officers and pupils | of the |
Masonic University. | At Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, | for the year
ending July 1st, 1852. | Together with the | conditions of admittance,
&c. | Selma: | printed at the Selma Reporter job office. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Close of 4th annual session.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

MAXWELL, THOMAS. The | King bee's dream: | a metrical address | deliv-
ered before | the Druid City Literary Club | of the | city of Tuska-
loosa, Alabama, | by | Thomas Maxwell. | May 12, 1875. | [Bee hive.] |
Tuskaloosa: | George A. Searcy and Company, | 1875. |

12mo. pp. 107.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Tuskaloosa, the origin of its name, its history, etc. (*See Historical Society.*)

MAY, PLEASANT H., Lawyer. Sketch of.

In O'Neill's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 514—515. (Charleston, S. C., 1859. 8vo.)

MEANS, THOMAS A. Reminiscences of Dr. J. Marion Sims. Incidents of his early professional life—discovery of his speculum—peculiarities.

In *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age*, Nov. 1894, vol. vi, pp. 607—616.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL AGE. The Alabama Medical and Surgical Age. A monthly journal of medical and surgical science. Edited by John C. Le Grand, M. D. Anniston, Ala.

8vo. 9 vols.

Vol. I, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1888—Nov., 1889. pp. 542.

Vol. II, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1889—Nov., 1890. pp. 496.

Vol. III, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1890—Nov., 1891. pp. 434.

Vol. IV, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1891—Nov., 1892. pp. 466. III.

Vol. V, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1892—Nov., 1893. pp. 670. III.

Vol. VI, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1893—Nov., 1894. pp. 656. III.

Vol. VII, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1894—Nov., 1895. pp. 666. III.

Vol. VIII, Nos. 1—12, Dec., 1895—Nov., 1896. pp. 738. III.

Vol. IX, Nos. 1—7, Dec., 1896—June, 1897. pp. 424. III. Current.

"In its first issue the editor made it a representative State journal, and it is generally so recognized. At the session of the State medical association in Mobile in 1889 the president, Dr. M. C. Baldrige, in his annual message, called attention to the journal, and urged the doctors of the State to support it. This journal has been in thorough accord with every advanced move made by the State medical association."—Dr. Jerome Cochran in *Memorial Record of Alabama* vol. ii.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. The Alabama | Medical and Surgical Journal. | Edited by | J. D. S. Davis, M. D., and W. E. B. Davis, M. D., | of Birmingham, Ala. | Eye Department by B. J. Baldwin, M. D., | of Montgomery, Ala. | Birmingham, Ala. | Jos. Alfr. Stadler & co., | publishers. | Printed at Caldwell printing works, Birmingham, Ala. | [Vols. 1-2.]

8vo. 2 vols.

Vol. i, Nos. 1-6, July-Dec., 1886. pp. viii, 441 [1].

Vol. ii, Nos. 1-6, Jan.-June, 1887. pp. vi, 449 [1].

The first medical journal established in Alabama. Contains original communications, translations, clinical reports, society reports, and medical items and news.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

MEDICAL (THE) ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Proceedings [and Transactions] of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1850 [-1895.] Mobile, 1851 [-1872.] [Selma, 1874.] [Montgomery, 1874-1895.]

8vo.

This association was organized by a convention of physicians of the State, which met at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 1, 1847. The convention was called at the instance of Dr. A. G. Mabry, of Selma, Ala., primarily for the purpose of setting on foot a movement to secure the establishment of a State hospital for the insane. On Dec. 4, after fully maturing all the plans and details of organization, the convention resolved itself into the Medical Association of Alabama. The *first* annual meeting was held in Selma, March 8, 1848; the *second* in Wetumka, Ala., March 6-7, 1849, and the *third* in Montgomery, Ala., about Dec. 13, 1849. Regular annual sessions were held, 1850-1856, after which no other meetings were held until March 3-4, 1868, at Selma, when a reorganization was effected. Since that date sessions have been held every year.

So far as is known, the proceedings of the first four meetings, 1847-1849, were never officially published; and the list below contains all that have been issued. Some of the papers presented at the antebellum sessions, not officially published, were printed in the *New Orleans Medical Journal*. These volumes are a mine of valuable material. The several papers presented at the meetings are published in the proceedings. These papers cover a multitude of topics—historical, reports of cases, statistics, legislation, etc.

Proceedings of fourth annual meeting, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 10-14, 1850. pp. 156.

Abstract of, in Fenner's, (E. D.) *Southern Medical Reports, 1850*, vol. ii, pp. 324-330.

Proceedings of fifth annual meeting, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8-11, 1851. pp. 130.

Proceedings of sixth annual meeting, Selma, Ala., Dec. 13-15, 1852. pp. 168.

Proceedings of seventh annual meeting, Montgomery, Jan. 10-12, 1854. pp. 190.

Contains Constitution of Association and Code of Medical Ethics.

Proceedings of eighth annual meeting, Mobile, Feb. 5-7, 1855. pp. 148.

Contains Code of Medical Ethics.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

Transactions, [of meeting for reorganization, Selma, March 3-4, 1868; and 22d session, Mobile, March 2 4, 1869.] pp. 144.

Transactions of [23d] session, Montgomery, March 15-17, 1870. pp. 445.

Transactions of [24th] session, Mobile, March 21-23, 1871. pp. 356.

Transactions of [25th] session, Huntsville, Ala., March 26-28, 1872. pp. 220. *2 maps.*

Transactions of [26th] session, Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 25-27, 1873. pp. 102. x.

Contains, pp. x. Constitution of Association.

Transactions of 27th session, Selma, April 13-15, 1874. pp. 427.

Transactions of 28th session, Montgomery, April 13-15, 1875. pp. 359 [1.]

Transactions of 29th session, Mobile, April 11 13, 1876. pp. 270. 1 l.

Transactions of 30th session, Birmingham, Ala., April 10 12, 1877. pp. 190. 1 l.

Transactions of 31st session, Eufaula, Ala., April 9 11, 1878. pp. 315.

Transactions of 32d session, Selma, April 8-11, 1879, pp. 326. 1 l.

- Transactions of thirty-third session, Huntsville, April 13-16, 1880. pp. 403 [1]
 Transactions of thirty-fourth session, Montgomery, April 12-15, 1881. pp. 568.
 Transactions of [35th] session, Mobile, April 11-14, 1882. pp. 492. 1 l.
 Transactions of [36th] session, Birmingham, April 1883. pp.
 Transactions of [37th] session, Selma, April 8-12, 1884. pp. 676.
 Transactions of thirty-eighth session, Greenville, Ala., April 14-17, 1885. pp. 534.
 Transactions of [39th] session, Anniston, Ala., April 13-16, 1886. pp. 360.
 Transactions of [40th] session, Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 12-15, 1887. pp. 417.
 Transactions of [41st] session, Montgomery, April 10-13, 1888. pp. 416.
 Transactions of [42d] session, Montgomery, April 9-12, 1889. pp. 376.
 Transactions of [43d] session, Birmingham, April 8-12, 1890. pp. 459.
 Transactions of [44th] session, Huntsville, April 14-18, 1891. pp. 339.
 Transactions of [45th] session, Montgomery, April 12-16, 1892. pp. 424.
 Transactions of [46th] session, Selma, April 18-21, 1893. pp. 393.
 Transactions of [47th] session, Birmingham, April 17-20, 1894. pp. 418.
 Transactions of [48th] session, Mobile, April 16-19, 1895. pp. 343.
 Transactions of [49th] session, Montgomery, April 21-24, 1896. pp. 329.
 Transactions of [50th] session, Selma, April 20-23, 1897. pp. 456.
Copies seen: Owen.

MEDICAL (THE) ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Constitution and by-laws | of the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama. | Mobile: | B. Howard Richardson, printer—55 Dauphin street. | 1868. |

12mo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— Draft of a | new constitution | for the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama. | Reported by Jerome Cochran, M. D., | to the session of 1871. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 10.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— The book of the rules | of the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1877. |

8vo. pp. 38. 1 l.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— The | appendix | to the | book of the rules | of the | Medical Association of the State of Alabama. | [Barrett & Brown. 1878.]

8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— The book of the rules | of the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1880. |

8vo. pp. 141.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

— The book of the rules | of the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers and book-binders. | 1883. |

8vo. pp. 185.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The book of the rules | of the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Brown printing Co., [etc. 1 line.] | 1889. |

8vo. pp. 243.

Copies seen: Owen

MEDICAL (THE) ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Appendix | to the | book of the rules | of the | Medical Association | of the | State of Alabama, | including all the additions and changes in the consti- | tution and ordinances of the Association up to the | year 1893. | Montgomery, Ala.: | the Brown printing Co., [-etc., 1 line.] | 1893. | 8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Owen.

MEDICAL BROTHERHOOD OF ALABAMA. An Ordinance | to establish the | Medical Brotherhood of the State of Alabama, | and to provide | an endowment fund | for the | widows and orphans of members thereof. | Published by authority of the Board of Censors. | Montgomery, Ala- | bama: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and bookbinders. | 1880. | 8vo pp. 8.

Copies seen: Owen.

MEDICAL (THE) COLLEGE OF ALABAMA. [An address by the physicians of Mobile presenting the claims of that city for the establishment of a Medical College of Alabama. n. p. n. d.] [1855?]

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Unsigned.

Copies seen: Curry.

— [An address to the Senate and House of Representatives of Alabama by a board of trustees, residents of Mobile, urging the establishment and location of a Medical College in that City. n. p. n. d.] [1855?]

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Signed by J. J. Walker, M. Portier, R. A. Baker, Dan'l Chandler, T. L. Toulmin, A. R. Manning, Jas. Battle, T. B. Bethca, Newton St. John, B. Boykin, and H. A. Schroeder, *Trustees*.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | of the | committee on education, | to whom was referred a Bill entitled an Act to aid the | Alabama Medical College, | to be located at | Mobile, Alabama. | Senate | 160 copies. | Montgomery: | Bates & Lucas, State printers. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Signed by Joseph W. Taylor, *Chairman*.

Copies seen: Curry.

— A | memorial | to the | Senate | and | House of Representatives | of the | State of Alabama. | Mobile: | Mobile Register, print. | 1859. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 8.

Trustees: Newton St. John, Wm. D. Dunn, Robt. A. Baker, Duke W. Goodman, A. R. Manning, H. S. Smith, Murray F. Smith, I. C. DuBose, C. K. Foote.

Copies seen: Curry, Surgeon-General.

— Statistics of; 1877.

In Barnard's *American Journal of Education*, xxix, 558, 562.

— Annual announcement | of the | Medical College of Alabama, | at | Mobile. | Mobile: | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1860 [-1896.] |

8vo.

Annual announcement, 1860-61. pp. 16.

Annual announcement, 1872-73. pp. 12.

Contains catalogue of the classes of 1868-69; 1869-70; 1870-71; and 1871-72.

1873-74. pp. 7 [1]

1874-75. pp. 8.

1875-76. pp. 4.

- 1876-77. pp. 4.
 1877-78. pp. 4.
 1878-79. pp. 4.
 1879-80. pp. 8.
 1880-81. pp. 8.
 1881-82. pp. 8.
 1882-83. pp. 20.

Contains catalogue of alumni.

- 1883-84. pp.
 1884-85. pp. 20.

Contains catalogue of session of 1883-84, and of alumni.

- 1885-86. pp. 15 [1.]
 1886-87. pp. 18.
 1887-88. pp. 19.

Contains catalogue of alumni.

- 1888-89. pp. 15.
 1889-90. pp. 16.
 1890-91. pp. 16.
 1891-92. pp. 16.

Contains catalogue of alumni.

- 1892-93. pp. 20.
 1893-94. pp. 19.
 1894-95. pp. 16.

The college was established in 1859, and a class of fourteen was graduated in 1860. It was closed after its second annual commencement in 1861, upon the breaking out of the war. From 1865 to 1868 the buildings were occupied by Federal troops. In the fall of 1868 exercises were resumed. There were no graduates from 1861 to 1869.

Copies seen: Surgeon-General.

MEDICAL LAW. The Alabama medical law.

In the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, March 3, 1877, vol. xxxvi, pp. 211-212.

MEEK, ALEXANDER BEAUFORT (1814-1865), LL.D.; Author, and Lawyer.

An | oration | delivered before the | Society of the Alumni | of the | University of Alabama, | at its | first anniversary, | December 17, 1836. | By Alex'r B. Meek, Esq. | A member of the Society. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Marmaduke J. Slade. | [1837.]

8vo. pp. 13.

Recollections of college life.

- A Poem, pronounced before | the Ciceronian Club, | and other | citizens of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, | July 4, 1838. | By Alexander B. Meek, Esq. | Tuscaloosa: | published by the Ciceronian Club: | 1838. |

12mo. pp. 30+.

The day of freedom.

Reprinted in *Songs and Poems of the South*, pp. 215-246.

Contains the splendid verses beginning: "Land of the South!—imperial land!"—etc.

Copies seen: University.

- Introduction salutatory: Southern literature.

In the *Southron*, Jan., 1839, vol. i, p. 1.

- Sketches of the history of Alabama, and, incidentally, of the adjacent States.

In the *Southron*, Jan. and March, 1839, vol. i, pp. 17, 150.

- Richard Hurdis. A review of the novel *Richard Hurdis, or the Avenger of Blood*.

In the *Southron*, Jan., 1839, vol. i, p. 52.

MEEK, ALEXANDER BEAUFORT. Florence Lincoln: | a novelette. Part I [-II].

In the *Southron*, Feb. and May, 1839, vol. i, pp. 75-83, 280.

— The Philosophy of the havana: or rhapsodies, rhymes, and rules for cigar smokers.

In the *Southron*, March, 1839, vol. i, p. 173.

This article had a wide popularity and was extensively copied.

— American criticism and critics.

In the *Southron*, Mar., 1839, vol. i, p. 129.

— The Southwest: | its history, character, and prospects. | A discourse | for the eighth anniversary of | the Erosophic Society | of the | University of Alabama. | December 7, 1839. | By Alexander B. Meek. | Tuscaloosa: | C. B. Baldwin, P'r. . . 1840. |

8vo. pp. 40.

Reprinted in his *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History*, pp. 11-69.

— A | supplement | to | Aikin's Digest | of the | laws of the State of Alabama: | containing | all the unrepealed laws of a public and general nature, | passed by | the General Assembly, | since the second edition of the digest, up to the close of the | Called Session in April, 1841. | With an appendix [rules of court] and a copious index. | Compiled by | Alexander B. Meek. | Tuscaloosa: | published by White & Snow. | 1841. |

8vo. pp. iv, 409.

Copyrighted by White & Snow, but printed in New York City.

This was a private enterprise.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Americanism in literature. | An | oration, | before the | Phi Kappa & Demosthenian Societies | of the | University of Georgia, | at | Athens, August 8, 1844. | By Alexander B. Meek, | of Alabama, a member of the Demosthenian Society. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by R. A. Eaton. | 1844. |

8vo. pp. 20.

Reprinted in his *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History*, pp. 107-143.

Copies seen: Hamner.

There is also another edition of this oration:

— Americanism in literature. | An | oration, | before the | Phi Kappa and Demosthenian Societies | of the | University of Georgia, | at | Athens, August 8, 1844. | By Alexander B. Meek, | of Alabama, a member of the Demosthenian Society. | Charleston: | Burges & James, printers. | 1844. |

8vo. pp. 39.

Copies seen: Curry.

— The mysteries of benevolence. An address before the Grand Lodge of Alabama, I. O. O. F. At the anniversary celebration in the city of Mobile, April 18, 1849. Printed by Thompson and Harris: Mobile, Ala. [1849.]

8vo. pp.

— [Prize address, for the opening of the Roman Amphitheatre, Mobile, Ala. 1852.]

Referred to in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., July, 1852, vol. vi, n. s., p. 273.

MEEK, ALEXANDER BEAUFORT. *The Red Eagle.* | A poem of the South. | By A. B. Meek. | New York: | D. Appleton & Company, | 345 & 346 Broadway. | M,DCCC,LV. [1855.]

8vo. pp. 108.

Six editions, similar and in all respects unchanged, followed each other in quick succession.

Dedicated to W. Gilmore Simms, LL.D.

Reviewed in *Southern and Western Magazine and Review*, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 1845, vol. ii, pp. 119-120.

"The leading incidents of this poem, as romantic as they may seem, are all strictly historical. They are drawn from that remarkable and sanguinary chapter in southwestern annals, known as The Creek War of 1813, which has never been depicted in such vivid colors as its interest deserves. The hero of the story is the celebrated chieftain, *Weatherford*, or *The Red Eagle*, as he was called by his countrymen."—*Preliminary by author.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— The claims and characteristics of Alabama History. | An address | before the | Historical Society of that State, | at its | anniversary at Tuscaloosa, | July 9, 1855. | By A. B. Meek. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by J. F. Warren, "Observer" office. | 1855. |

In *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society*, 1855, pp. 4-29.

Reprinted in his *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History*, pp. 70-106.

The above title constitutes page 5 of the *Transactions*, and would indicate a separate publication of this address, but no copy has been seen.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Romantic passages | in | Southwestern history; | including | orations, sketches, and essays. | By A. B. Meek, | [-etc., 1 line.] | Mobile: | S. H. Goetzel & Co., 33 Dauphin street. | New York:—117 Fulton street. | 1857. |

12mo. pp. 330.

Contents: Title, Preface, Contents, etc., pp. x; The Southwest: an oration before the Erosophic Society of the University of Alabama, Dec. 7, 1839, pp. 11-69; Claims and characteristics of Alabama history: an oration before the Historical Society of Alabama, at its anniversary at Tuscaloosa, July 9, 1855, pp. 70-106; Americanism in literature: an oration before the Phi Kappa and Demosthenian Societies of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Aug. 8, 1844, pp. 107-143; Jack-Cadeism and the fine arts: an oration before the literary societies of La Grange College, Alabama, June 16, 1841, pp. 145-190; National welcome to the soldiers returning from Mexico: an oration delivered by appointment, at Mobile, Alabama, July 4, 1848, pp. 191-210; The pilgrimage of De Soto, pp. 213-234; The massacre at Fort Mims, with a historical sketch of the first white settlements in Alabama, the Battle of Burnt Corn, and the other events that led to the Creek War of 1813-14, pp. 235-258; Sketch of Weatherford, or the Red Eagle, the great Chief of the Creeks in the War against General Jackson, with incidental accounts of many of the leading chiefs and warriors of the Muscogee Indians, pp. 250-293; The Canoe Fight, with a sketch of the first American settlements in the interior of Alabama, and of many romantic and sanguinary incidents in the Creek War, also biographies of Gen. Sam Dale, Jere Austill, and James Smith, the heroes of that fight, pp. 295-322; The Fawn of Pascagoula, or, the "Chumpa" girl of Mobile, pp. 323-330.

"About half this volume has been published before, in isolated portions, in pamphlets or periodicals. The author has been gratified that his researches in Southwestern History have been recognized as valuable by Bancroft, Theodore Irving, Simms, and Pickett, in their more capacious and dignified performances. This has induced him to revive his articles as they were originally produced, with the addition of other and more copious sketches, elucidating our early history. These were written for incidental purposes while preparing a more

elaborate work yet to be published, but they may serve in their present form to gratify the general reader better than in a more staid and regular connection."—*Preface.*

Copies seen: Owen.

MEEK, ALEXANDER BRAUFORT. Songs and poems | of | the South. | By A. B. Meek, | author of | [-etc., 1 line.] | Third edition. | New York: | S. H. Goetzel & Co., 117 Fulton street. | Mobile;—33 Dauphin street. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. xii. 282.

"The pieces in this collection are but a meagre [sic] selection from the writings of the author, and * * * most of them have heretofore been published, and have received the verdict of periodical criticism."—*Preface.*

— Themes and sources of modern literature.

In *Southern Teacher*, Montgomery, Ala., Nov., 1859, vol. i, pp. 103-113.

MEEK, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1836 —), LL. D., Prof. of English Univ. of Ala. Text books, what they are and what they should be.

In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., June and July, 1859, vol. i, pp. 273-279, 308-313.

Read before the Teachers' Institute of the Mobile Public Schools.

— Words, their use and abuse. Chapter I [-V].

In *Alabama University Monthly*, Jan.-May, 1874.

— Review of Gaspar, a Romanut.

Ibid. June, 1874.

— Rhetorical training.

Ibid. May, 1875.

— The great orthographical epidemic.

Ibid. July, 1875.

— Osculation.

Ibid. Jan., 1876.

— The Centennial and the Christian Sabbath.

Ibid. July, 1876.

— The insanity of Hamlet.

Ibid. March, 1879.

— Poets laureate.

In *South Atlantic*, Wilmington, N. C., Feb., 1878.

— The student's guide to composition and reading. Tuscaloosa. 1893.
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— New and enlarged edition of student's guide to composition and reading. Charles Fitts. Tuscaloosa. 1891.

Not seen.

— "Building" and "being built."

In *Birmingham (Ala.) State-Herald*, Oct. 25, 1895.

The foregoing comprises by no means a full list of the writings of Dr. Meek. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers, and to educational magazines.

Conversation as a fine art, and *Books and reading* are titles of two lectures often delivered, but never published in full. He has many unpublished orations.

MEEK, T. B. Check-list of the invertebrate fossils of North America. Cretaceous and jurassic. Washington. 1864.

8vo. pp. 42.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. vii. No. 177.

MEEK, T. B. Check-list of the invertebrate fossils of North America. Miocene. Washington. 1864.

8vo. pp. 32.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. vii, No. 133.

MEEK, SAMUEL M., *Lawyer*. Address of | Col. S. M. Meek and | Lt. Commander W. H. Sims | on January 20, 1890, | at the presentation ceremonies | of the | portrait of Col. Isham Harrison | to Isham Harrison Camp No. 3, | Confederate Veterans | [Columbus, Miss.] n. d.

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 10.

Col. Isham Harrison was born near Elyton, Ala., March 13, 1821; became a distinguished lawyer in Mississippi, residing at Columbus; and while colonel of the 6th Miss. cavalry was killed July 14, 1864, at the battle of Harrisburg, Lee Co., Miss.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The power and influence of the bar.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1895*, Appendix, pp. xi-xxxiii.

Delivered before the Association July 10, 1865.

MEIGS, HENRY V. Cotton manufacturing in Alabama.

In *Berney's Hand Book of Alabama* (2nd ed.), pp. 475-490.

MEISSNER, C. A. Analysis of limestones and dolomites of the Birmingham, Alabama district.

In *Proceedings Alabama Industrial and Scientific Society, 1894*, vol. iv, No. 1, pp. 12-23.

— Notes on the formation of cyanides in the blast furnace.

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MELISH, JOHN (1771-1822). A geographical description | of the | United States, | with the | contiguous countries, | including | Mexico and the West Indies; | intended as an accompaniment to | Melish's | map of these countries. | By John Melish. | A new edition, greatly improved. | Philadelphia: | published by the author. | 1822. |

8vo. pp. 491. [15.] *Map of U. S.*

Alabama, pp. 285-294.

Copies seen: Hamner.

MELL, Mrs. ANNIE WHITE. Obstacles to D. A. R. Work in the South.

In the *American Monthly Magazine*, Oct., 1897, vol. xi, pp. 363-370.

Regent of Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Ala.

MELL, PATRICK HUES (1850-), *Ph.D.* Wild grasses of Alabama. | With full descriptions of twenty-five species | valuable for stock-raising. | By | P. H. Mell, jr., *Ph.D.* | No. I. | Issued from the | biological laboratory of the State Polytechnic Institute. | [Vignette.] | Printed by the students. Auburn, Ala.: | 1886. |

8vo. pp. 35. 25 full page plates.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Appendix to manual of parliamentary practice. | Decisions | on | parliamentary questions | rendered by | P. H. Mell, D.D., LL.D., | late Chancellor of the University of Georgia [-etc., 3 lines.] | An | introduction on his life as a parliamentarian, | by P. H. Mell, jr., *Ph. D.* | Macon, Georgia: | J. W. Burke & Co., printers, etc. | 1891. |

8vo. pp. 56. *Portrait of P. H. Mell, sr.*

Copies seen: Owen.

[MELL, PATRICK HUES], *Editor*. A manual of parliamentary practice. | Rules | for | conducting business | in | deliberative assemblies. | By | P. H. Mell, [Sr.] D. D., LL. D., | late professor [-etc., 3 lines.] | A new and thoroughly revised edition. | Louisville, Ky. : | Baptist book concern. | 1893. |

18mo. pp. 96.

Preface to third edition above, signed by P. H. Mell, jr., April 24, 1893.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | on the | climatology of the cotton plant. | By | P. H. Mell, Ph. D. | Professor [-etc., 2 lines.] | Published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. | Washington, D. C. : | Weather Bureau. | 1893. |

8vo. pp. 68, 1 l. 7 charts pagged with text.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Laboratory guide | to | histological work | in | phænogamic botany. | Volume 1. | By | P. H. Mell, Ph. D. | Professor of geology and botany, Alabama | Polytechnic Institute. | Auburn, Alabama. | 1895. |

12mo. pp. 210. 94 figures.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Life of | Patrick Hues Mell | by his son | P. H. Mell, Jr. | Louisville, Ky. | Baptist Book Concern. | 1895. |

12mo. pp. 258. *Steel portrait*.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

MELTON, WIGHTMAN FLETCHER, *A. M.* The | preacher's son. | By | Wightman Fletcher Melton, A. M., | President of Florida Conference College. | Printed for the author. | Publishing house of the Methodist Church, South. | Barbee & Smith, agents, Nashville, Tenn. | 1894. |

12mo. pp. 197.

Autobiographical.

The author is (1897) president of the Tuscaloosa Female College.

MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA. (*See* Brant and Fuller.)

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD. [Petition of the stockholders of the Memphis & Charleston Rail Road Company to the General Assembly of Alabama, praying for State aid in the completion of said road. n. p. 1855.]

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Copies seen: Curry.

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In *Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1884, p. 104.

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— The classification and paleontology of the United States tertiary deposits.

In *Science*, New York, Aug. 21, 1885, pp. 143-144.

— The genealogy and the age of the species in the Southern old tertiary. Part 1 [-3].

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Part 1: Tabulated list showing the successional relations of the Vicksburg, Jackson, and Claiborne species. Vol. xxix, p. 457.

Part 2: The age of the Vicksburg and Jackson beds. Vol. xxx, p. 60. *Profile of bluff at Claiborne, Ala.*

Part 3: Reply to criticisms. Dec. 1885, vol. xxx, p. 421.

E. W. Hilgard criticises this reply in *Science*, New York, Jan. 1886, vol. vii, p. 11.

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In *Geological Survey: Bulletin No. 1*, 1886 pp. 61-85; 3 plates.

MEYER, OTTO. The genealogy and the age of the species in the Southern old tertiary. Part III, reply to criticisms.

In *Nature*, London and New York, 1886, vol. xxxiv, p. 285.

Abstract of in *American Journal Science*, Dec. 1888.

— Observations on the tertiary and Grand Gulf strata of Mississippi

In *American Journal of Science*, 3d series, New Haven, Conn., July 1886, vol. xxxii, pp. 20-25.

Mentions the occurrence of several fossils, and concludes: (1) That he does not know any place where Grand Gulf strata can be seen in actual superposition over the Marine Tertiary. (2) There are two places where strata which can not be distinguished from unquestioned Grand Gulf can be seen actually overlain by Marine Tertiary. In one of these cases, moreover, there is actual evidence that these strata were dry land, or nearly dry land, before the Marine Tertiary was deposited upon them. (3) The Grand Gulf formation, at least for its main part, is not a marine formation; it contains fresh-water shells. (4) A thick and extended marine green sand formation with a numerous fauna is found in Eastern Mississippi. It is parallel to the strata immediately below the Claiborne profile. Its fauna is Claibornian, but approaches the Jacksonian.

— Observations on the tertiary and Grand Gulf strata of Mississippi.

In *Nature*, London and New York, 1886, vol. xxxiv, p. 330.

Noticed in *American Journal Science*, July, 1886.

— Notes on the variations of certain tertiary fossils in overlying beds.

In *American Naturalist*, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1889, vol. xx, pp. 637, 638.

Describes variations in *Cytherea sobrina* Conrad, and *Ficus mississippiensis* Conrad from the profile near Vicksburg, Miss.

— Observations on the tertiary and Grand Gulf strata of Mississippi.

In *American Naturalist*, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1886, vol. xx, p. 909.

Abstract of.

— Invertebrates from the eocene of Mississippi and Alabama.

In *Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1887, pp. 51-56.

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— On miocene invertebrates from Virginia.

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— Upper tertiary invertebrates from the West side of Chesapeake Bay.

In *Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1888, pt. II, pp. 170-171.

— Bibliographical notes on the two books of Conrad on Tertiary Shells.

In *American Naturalist*, Philadelphia, 1888, vol. xxii, pp. 726-727.

— Some remarks on the present state of our knowledge of the North American Eastern tertiary.

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— and Aldrich, T. H. The tertiary fauna of Newton and Wautubbee, Miss.

In *Journal Cincinnati Society Natural History*, Cincinnati, O., July 1886, vol. ix, pp. 40-50; plates II.

These fossils are all of Eocene age.

MILFORD, LE CLERC (1750-1817). *Half title*: Mémoire | ou | coup-d'œil rapide | sur mes différens voyages et mon | séjour dans la nation Crëck. |

Title: Mémoire | ou | coup-d'œil rapide | sur mes différens voyages et mon séjour | dans la nation Crëck. | Par le G^{al}. Milford, | Tastanégyou grand Chef de guerre de la | nation Crëck, et Général de brigade au service |

de la République Française. | A Paris, | de l'imprimerie de Cignet et Michaud, | Rue des Bons-Enfans, N^o. 6. | An xi.—(1802.)

8vo. 2 prel. leaves, pp. 331 [1].

[Memoir, or rapid view of my different voyages and of my residence in the Creek Nation. By General Milfort. Tustenegy, or Great War Chief of the Creek Nation, and Brigadier-General of the French Republic, Paris, 1802.]

After his arrival among the Indians, through the influence of McGillivray, he was rapidly advanced in position, and married the latter's Indian sister. He left the nation at the breaking out of the revolution in France. The memoir has only a general value.

"These memoirs are interesting, but they could not have been written by Le Clerc, who was quite illiterate, and had almost forgotten his native language in the course of his travels."—Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. iii, pp. 651.

Copies seen: Hamner.

MILITARY ACADEMY, ALABAMA. Alabama | Military Academy | Huntsville, Alabama | Academical year beginning September 17, 1890. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 15. *Cut* of buildings and grounds.

Copies seen: Owen.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, ALABAMA. Catalogue | of the | officers and cadets | of | Alabama Military Institute, | Tuskegee, Ala. | 1891-1892. | Montgomery, Ala. : | the Alabama printing co. | 1892. |

8vo. pp. 26.

Copies seen: Owen.

MILITIA. The militia and patrol laws of the State of Alabama. Cahawba, 1823.

8vo.

Title from *British Museum Catalogue*, 1886.

Printed under the following authorization in Act of Dec. 31, 1822, viz: "That the Secretary of State cause this act and the patrol laws of this State to be printed together in a pamphlet, separate from the other acts of the General Assembly."—*Acts*, 1822, p. 50.

— [Militia Laws of Alabama.]

Act of Jan. 13, 1827, adopts "the militia laws, digested and reported to the General Assembly by Thomas W. Farrar, at the present session;" and directs "the Secretary of State to cause sixteen hundred copies of said digest to be printed and distributed among the different regiments of this State."—*Acts*, 1826-27, p. 115.

— Report | of | the joint committee | of | the Senate and House of Representatives | of the | State of Alabama, | "Providing for the security and protection of the | State, by arming and disciplining the | citizen soldiery thereof," | with the bill reported by the committee. | Montgomery: | Shorter & Reid, State printers. | 1859. |

8vo. pp. 19.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Acts | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | for | reorganizing the State Militia, & c., | adopted at the | called session, 1863, | held in the | city of Montgomery. | commencing on the | seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1863. | [State officials, 4 lines. | | Montgomery, Ala. : | Montgomery Advertiser Book and Job Office. | 1863. |

8vo. pp. 16.

Edition, 1,500 copies.

This act was ordered printed separately, and is from same type, etc., as pp. [3-16] of the acts of the called session, 1863.

Copies seen: Owen.

MILITIA. Laws now in force | relating to the | volunteer forces | and | militia of Alabama. | Published by the Adjutant-General, in conformity to section 3 of "An Act for | the Organization and Discipline of the Volunteer Forces of Alabama," | approved March 1st, 1881. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. D. Brown, State printers and book-binders. | 1883. |

8vo. pp. 28, 1 l.

Copies seen: Owen.

— **Military Laws** | of the | State of Alabama, | governing the | State Troops and Militia, | in force December 25th, 1887. | [State coat of arms.] | Published under Sec. 158 of the Code | by the Adjutant-General. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. D. Brown & Co., State Printers. | 1888. |

8vo. pp. 63. Also half title on cover, 1 leaf.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Passed at Session of General Assembly of 1888-89. Montgomery, Ala. : 1889.

8vo. pp. 10. Also half title on cover, 1 leaf.

Copies seen: Owen.

— **Roster of officers of Alabama State Troops.** [Montgomery, Ala., 1891-1892.]

8vo.

Roster for 1891. pp. 7.

Roster for 1892. pp. 10.

Copies seen: Owen.

MILLER, ANDREW. New | States and Territories, | or the | Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, | North-Western, | Missouri, Lou- | isiana, Mississippi and | Alabama, | in their real characters, | in | 1818; | Showing, in a new and short way, the sit- | uation, size, number of inhabitants, | whites and Indians—the number of | counties, villages, printing offices, | banks, factories, furnaces, forges, mills, | &c. of each; and the *name, situation, ex- | tent,* and number of inhabitants of each | county, with its county-town, & num- | ber of houses, stores, banks, &c. in each, | by a map table. Also, a description of | the rivers, roads, settlements, quali- | ties and prices of lands; the timber, | water, climate, diseases, prices of pro- | duce, stock, and goods—and the ad- | vantages and disadvantages of each, and | of their particular parts; and of the new | parts of York State, Pennsylvania, Vir- | ginia and Kentucky; with a few words | concerning the impositions and difficul- | ties experienced in moving, settling, &c. | By Andrew Miller. | Printed for the benefit of emigrants, | and others, intending to visit | the Western country. | 1819. |

24mo. pp. 96.

"Mississippi and Alabama," pp. 85-88.

A curious and scarce little book. The promises of the title are sustained, however, in a very limited way, and all of its statements are exceedingly meager.

Copies seen: Congress.

MILLER, STEPHEN FRANKS (1805-1867), Author.

From March 1840 to Oct. 1847 Mr. Miller edited the *Monitor*, at Tuscaloosa, Ala. About 1849 he removed to Ga. He was highly cultivated, and took much interest in Alabama during his whole life. He rendered great assistance to Mr. Garrett in the preparation of his *Public Men in Alabama*, an obligation acknowledged in the preface to that work.

[MILLER, STEPHEN FRANKS.] Heads | of the | Alabama Legislature: | at
the | Session of 1842-3. | By the | editor of "The Independent Mon-
itor." | Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) | Printed and published by M. D. J. Slade. |
1843. |

8vo. pp. 177 [1].

First published in the *Independent Monitor*, Tuscaloosa, between March 1 and April 26, 1843. A series of interesting character sketches of members of the Alabama legislature which convened Dec. 5, 1842, and adjourned Feb. 15, 1843.

Contains sketches of the following:

House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker Erwin, of Greene County.	Kidd, of Shelby.
Abernathy, of Benton.	Lankford, of DeKalb.
Banks, of Tuscaloosa.	Marchbanks, of Fayette.
Barclay, of Talladega.	Martin, of Benton.
Barron, of Perry.	McClung, of Madison.
Bishop, of Talladega.	McCoy, of Mobile.
Bothwell, of St. Clair.	McLemore, of Chambers.
Bridges, of Wilcox.	McMillion, of Jefferson.
Caffey, of Montgomery.	Merriwether, of Tuscaloosa.
Cain, of Walker.	Miree, of Perry.
Calhoun, of Dallas.	Mitchell, of Autauga.
Campbell, of Mobile.	Moore, of Madison.
Clay, of Madison.	Moore, of Perry.
Cochran, of Benton.	Morgan, of Autauga.
Cooper, of Cherokee.	Morgan, of Chambers.
Crowder, of Pike.	Morris, of Fayette.
Cunningham, of Monroe.	Morrisett, of Monroe.
Dear, of Wilcox.	Morrison, of Bibb.
Dortch, of Sumter.	Mundy, of Jackson.
Douglass, of Lauderdale.	Murphy, of Randolph.
Dubose, of Clarke.	Norman, of Franklin.
Dunklin, of Lowndes.	Norris, of Dallas.
Dunn, of Mobile.	Oliver, of Macon.
Earle, of Jefferson.	Pettit, of Barbour.
English, of Limestone.	Pickett, of Marengo.
Erwin, of Mobile.	Porter, of Tuscaloosa.
Finley, of Jackson.	Pynes, of Henry.
Fletcher, of Marshall.	Rice, of Morgan.
Fowler, of Blount.	Richeson, of Franklin.
Gamble, of Henry.	Robinson, of Madison.
Gardner, of Pickens.	Roby, of Morgan.
Garland, of Franklin.	Scott, of Jackson.
Gasque, of Baldwin.	Skipper, of Dale and Coffee.
Gresham, of Tallapoosa.	Smith, of Lauderdale.
Griffin, of Marshall.	Smith, of Pickens.
Harris, of Russell.	Smith, of Tuscaloosa.
Harrison, of Lowndes.	Storrs, of Shelby.
Henderson, of Butler.	Tate, of Limestone.
Hendrix, of Cherokee.	Turner, of Washington.
Henley, of Marengo.	Valliant, of Lawrence.
Hill, of Bibb.	Walker, of Lawrence.
Hodges, of Pike.	Ware, of Montgomery.
Hubbard, of Lawrence.	Watts, of Butler.
Jackson, of Barbour.	Wharton, of Blount.
Jones, of Conecuh.	Williams, of Jackson.
Jones, of Covington.	Williams, of Pickens.
Jones, of Greene.	Winston, of DeKalb.
Kendrick, of Coosa.	Winston, of Sumter.
Kennedy, of Lauderdale.	Witherspoon, of Greene.
Kennedy, of Marion.	Woodward, of Sumter.

Senate.

Mr. President Ferry, of Limestone.	McClannahan, of Morgan and Walker.
Arrington, of Butler and Pike.	McConnell, of Talladega.
Baylor, of Jefferson and St. Clair.	McVay, of Lauderdale.
Brindley, of Blount and Marshall.	Moore, of Marengo.
Buford, of Barbour and Russell.	Oliver, of Montgomery.
Creagh, of Clarke, Baldwin and Wash- ington.	Phillips, of Dallas.
Dailey, of Macon and Tallapoosa.	Reese, of Chambers and Randolph.
Dent, of Tuscaloosa.	Rodgers, of Lawrence.
Fleming, of Madison.	Ross, of Wilcox.
Foster, of Cherokee and DeKalb.	Thornton, of Greene.
Hall, of Autauga and Coosa.	Toulmin, of Mobile.
Hudson, of Franklin.	Walker, of Benton.
Hunter, of Lowndes.	Walthall, of Perry.
Jones, of Sumter.	Watkins, of Monroe and Conecuh.
King, of Pickens.	Watrous, of Shelby.
McAllister, of Henry, Covington and Dale.	Wilson, of Payette and Marion.
	Wilson, of Jackson.

Copies seen: Owen.

MILLER, STEPHEN FRANKS. The | bench and bar | of | Georgia: | Memoirs
and sketches. | With an appendix, | containing a court roll from 1790
to 1857, etc. | By | Stephen F. Miller. | Volume I [-II] | Philadel-
phia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1858. |

8vo. Vol. i, pp. 483; vol. ii, pp. 454.

Sketch of John A. Campbell, vol. i, pp. 137-139 (originally published in the
Heads of the Alabama Legislature), and of Eli S. Shorter, with family history,
vol. ii, pp. 248-261.

Copies seen: Hamner; Owen.

— Wilkins Wylder; | or, | the successful man. | By Stephen F. Miller |
author [-etc., 1 line.] | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1860. |
12mo. pp. 420.

Contains also "Mind and Matter: a Story of Domestic Life," written for *South-
ern Field and Fireside*, but not published.

Copies seen: Clark.

— Claim of Stephen Miller upon the United States government, for the
burning of the Washington Hall Hotel, in the City of Tuscaloosa, on
the night of Nov. 1, 1865, by the garrison occupying it.

Broadside: 15 x 7½ inches.

Copies seen: Owen.

MILLS, W. P. Sketch of Huntsville.

In Williams' *Huntsville Directory*, vol. i, 1859-60. pp. 9-20.

MILNER, JOHN TURNER (1826-1898), *Civil Engineer, Ala. State Senator.*
Alabama: | as it was, as it is, and as it will be. | A work | exhibiting
the agricultural actualities of the soils of | the State, when properly
cultivated and tilled, in | comparison with those of the other States
of the | Union; its present agricultural deformities, | and the remedy
therefor; its mineral and | other industrial interests, founded | upon
statistics and actual results. | Prepared at the request of the South
and North Alabama Railroad Co. | By | John T. Milner, | late chief
engineer and general superintendent. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett &
Brown, steam book and job printers and binders. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 209 [1].

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- MILNER, JOHN TURNER. The convict situation | in Alabama: | a reply to
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- Annual reports | submitted at annual meeting | of the General
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- Report | of the | Secretary of the Treasury. | with statements of the
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- Report of committee on Post office and post roads in relation to the
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- Report of Secretary of the Treasury on site for, and the building of
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- Petition of citizens of Mobile to Congress asking the repeal of act of March 2, 1829, reviving certain claims to land in Alabama. Jan. 21, 1836. (Sen. Doc. 150, 24th Congress, 1st sess. In vol. 3.)
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Annual report of the Board of Health of the City of Mobile, for the year 1871 [-1894] Mobile, Ala.: 1872 [-1896.]

8vo.

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Second. for year 1875. pp. 72.

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- A concise | statement of facts | concerning the | Baptist churches | of Mobile, | taken, chiefly, | from the records, | with | occasional remarks. | Mobile. | Shields & Co., book and job printers, Exchange st. | 1879. |
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Photographs: D. P. Bestor, P. E. Collins, A. B. Couch, James H. Curry, D. H. Gillette, J. B. Hawthorne, T. G. Keen, Solomon Lindsley, J. O'B. Lowry, Jacob Henry Schroebel, A. T. Spaulding, G. F. Williams, and A. B. Woodfin.
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- The | year book | of the | Parish of Christ Church, | Mobile, | for the year | 1883. | Records of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials, | reports of the chapters rendered to the rector, | wardens and vestry, at the meeting of | the Guild, January 18th, 1884, | and reminiscences of the history of the Parish from its | foundation. | Mobile Register print. | 1884. |
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- Mobile directory | and | register, | for | 1844: | embracing the names of firms, | the individuals composing them, | and | house holders generally within the city limits, | alphabetically arranged. | Also, | a list of M.D.'s. A list of the deaths in 1839, from the first of August | till December. A list of deaths in 1843, from the first of August | till December. City officers, state officers, &c. A list | of the various courts, and times of sitting. A histo- | rical sketch from the first settlement of Mobile, | and the adjoining Country to the present time, | with a variety of | other statistical matter, | and | advertisements. | By E. T. Wood. | Mobile. Printed by Dade and Thompson. | 1844. |
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MOBILE. Rowan's | Mobile directory | and | commercial supplement. | for 1850-51: | embracing the names of firms, | the individuals composing them, | householders and freeholders generally | within the city limits: | alphabetically arranged. | Also, | a synopsis of the history of Mobile, | and a | variety of local, official and statistical intelligence, | advertisements, &c. | Mobile: | printed by Strickland & Benjamin, 28 Dauphin-Street, | 1851. |

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- Price \$2.50. | George Matzenger's | Mobile | Directory | For 1888 | Volume XXIII. | Mobile: | George Matzenger, Printer, No. 30 North Water Street | 1888. | Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven | By George Matzenger, | in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington. |
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8vo. pp.viii,464. *City Map.*
- Price \$2.50. | Geo. Matzenger's | Mobile | Directory | For 1890. | Volume XXV. | Mobile: | George Matzenger, Printer, No. 18 North Royal Street | 1890. | Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety | By George Matzenger, | in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington. |
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- Price \$2.50 | George Matzenger's | Mobile | Directory | For 1893. | Volume XXVIII. | Mobile: | George Matzenger, Printer, No. 101 North Royal Street. | 1893. |
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MOBILE. Price \$2.50 | George Matzenger's | Mobile | Directory | For 1895 | Volume XXX. | Mobile: | George Matzenger, Printer, No. 104 North Royal Street. | 1895. |
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8vo. pp. 572.

— Maloney's | Mobile Trade Guide. | 1890, | Embracing | A classified list of all trades and professions in Mobile, arranged alphabetically for each Trade, thus condensing all of the same line making it very convenient as a reference. In the compilation of this work the "new" numbers | have been adhered to on Dauphin and St. Francis Streets, only, owing | to the incompleteness of the numbers on the other streets. |
8vo. pp.—.

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— Organization | of the | the Board | of | Mobile School Commissioners, | and | regulations of the public schools, | for the | city and county of Mobile. | Mobile: | printed by Farrow, Stakes & Dennett, No. 46 Water street. | 1856. |
8vo. pp. 32.
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— Annual report | on the | condition of the public schools | of the | city and county of Mobile, | for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1856. | By W. T. Walthall, | superintendent of public schools. | Published by order of the Board of School Commissioners. | Mobile: | printed by Farrow & Dennett, 46 Water street. | 1857. |
8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 11.
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— Report | of the | select committee | on the | state of the schools: | read, adopted and ordered to be published at a regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners, | held February 3d, 1858. | Mobile: | Daily Register printing office. | 1858. |
8vo. pp. 16.
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— Organization | of | the Board | of | Mobile School Commissioners, | and | regulations | of the | public schools, | for the | city and county of Mobile. | Revised and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board, | held on the first Wednesday of October, 1867. | Mobile: | printed at the steam job office of the Advertiser and Register. | 1867. |
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— Organization and condition of the public schools.

In Barnard's *American Journal of Education*, for 1867, xix, 102; for 1877, xxix, 6.

— [Brief for appellee in the cases of the State of Alabama, *ex rel.* G. L. Putnam, &c. vs. Gustavus Horton, Judge of Probate; same, vs. E. B. Lott, Tax collector, and Willis G. Clark, *et als.* vs. E. P. Gaines, *et als.* in Supreme Court of Alabama, June Term, 1870.] n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 23.

Contains a full review of all the legislation in relation to Mobile Public Schools, from the origin of the system, Jan. 10, 1826; signed by Peter Hamilton, attorney.

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5, 20, 24, 25, March 16, 17, 23, 24, and May 6, 1896; | April 6, 7, 8, 13, and
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Country*.

First edition.

Copies seen: Hamner.

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lar description of | the Georgia Western Territory. | The whole com-
prising [-etc. 4 lines.] | By Jedidiah Morse, D. D. | Author of [-etc. 2
lines.] | The second edition, corrected, | illustrated with seven new
and improved maps. | To which are added | [-etc. 2 lines.] | Published
according to act of Congress. | Printed in Boston, New England. |
London: | Reprinted [-etc. 2 lines.] | 1798. |

8vo. pp. viii. 633. 7 maps.

Copies seen: Hamner.

— The | American geography; | or, a | view of the present situation | of
the | United States of America: | containing | [-etc. 4 lines.] | a par-
ticular description of | Kentucky, the Western territory, the territory
south of Ohio, | and Vermont: | Of their extent [-etc. 8 lines.] | By
Jedidiah Morse, A. M. | A new edition, | revised, corrected, and greatly
enlarged, by the author, | and illustrated with twenty-five maps. |
London: | printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly. | 1794. |

4to. pp. Title, 1 leaf, viii. 714. 25 maps.

Second edition.

Contains many references to settlements and life in the old Southwest, with
observations on the Indians; also sketches of the Spanish Floridas. There are
maps of the Southern States (including Georgia and the Spanish Provinces of
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Copies seen: Hamner.

— The | American | universal geography, | or, a | view of the present
state | of all the | empires, kingdoms, states, and republics | in the
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In two parts. | [-etc. 33 lines.] | By Jedidiah Morse, D. D. | minister

of the congregation in Charlestown. | Published according to Act of Congress. | Third edition, corrected and considerably enlarged. | [-etc. 2 lines.] | Part I. | Printed at Boston. | by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews. | [-etc. 4 lines.] | June, 1796. |

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Special edition.

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MOUNTAIN SPRING HIGH SCHOOL. Catalogue | of | Mountain Spring High School, | Trinity, Alabama. | Session 1881-82. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | Richmond, Va. | Wm. Ellis Jones, [-etc., 1 line.] | 1881. |

8vo. pp. 29.

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- N.**
- NALL, ROBERT, *Presbyterian clergyman.* The | dead | of the | Synod of Alabama: | a discourse, | by | Robert Nall, | pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Mobile. | With an appendix. | Published by order of the Synod. | Mobile: | Dade, Thompson & Co., printers. | 1851. |
 8vo. pp. 52.
 Contains full lists, with dates, of licensures and ordinations of the three Presbyteries, viz: *South Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and East Alabama.* "The dead of the Synod," of whom sketches are given, are: Brown, Andrew; Cater, Richard B.;

Crawford, Beverly; Cunningham, Robert M.; Davis, Wesley; Foster, John; Hadden, Isaac; Hazelett, George N.; Hillhouse, James; Holman, Robert; Irwin, Stanhope W.; Iverson, Robert L.; Jerome, A. B.; King, Junius B.; Martin, Elon O.; McCormick, Duncan S.; McCuen, G. D.; McMillan, Neil; McWhorter, George D.; Murphy, Murdock; Newton, Thomas; Peck, William S.; Porter, Francis H.; Pratt, Horace S.; Sloss, James L.; White, Henry; Witherspoon, Thomas S.

"A document of great and permanent value, from its historical details, so industriously collected and so clearly presented by the preacher, illustrative of the origin and progress of Presbyterianism in Alabama, and of the noble spirit animating in their labors those who are now the Dead of the Synod of Alabama."—*Extract from resolution of the Synod.*

"The discourse of Mr. Nall, 'The Dead of the Synod of Alabama,' has a historic value which very few documents possess. . . . Had such discourses been prepared and delivered once in thirty years in our older Synods, the history of the Church from the beginning would have been effectually preserved."—*Southern Presbyterian Review*, Columbia S. C., Jan. 1852, vol. v. p. 451.

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— Address at the funeral of Hon. A. B. Meek, and obituary notices. Columbus, Miss., 1866.

8vo. pp. 8.

The obituary notices are reprints of editorials in contemporary newspapers.

— Sermons. | By | the Rev. Phil. P. Neely, | late of the Alabama Conference. | With an introduction by Bishop H. N. McTyeire, and a biographical | note by Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin. | Nashville, Tenn.: | Southern Methodist publishing house. | 1884. |

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Signed: "Advena."

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NELSON, RICHARD MARSHALL (1843—), *Lawyer*. [Banks and Banking.]

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Address as President of the Association.

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In *International Review*, New York, Nov. and Dec. 1874, pp. 754-780.

An analysis of the limonite iron ores of Shelby, Alabama, is given, p. 765.

NEW DECATUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Course of study, | rules of the Board of Directors, | and | general information | concerning the | public schools | of | New Decatur, Ala., | for 1890-91. | By order of the Board

of Directors. | New Decatur, Ala. : | printed by C. J. Hildreth, "New Decatur Advertiser" office. | 1890. |

8vo. pp. 35.

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8vo. pp. 35.

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NEW ENGLAND MISSISSIPPI LAND COMPANY. New England Mississippi Land Company; articles of association, etc. 1798.

8vo.

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Brinley, Part II, No. 3930.

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In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1859, vol. 1, pp. 111-119.

Mr. Nevius was the son-in-law of Mr. Tuomy.

NICKELS, OTIS (1856-). Sketch of Talladega, Ala.

In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 445-453.

NOBLE, SAMUEL. The great issue. Low tariff and its evil effects—protection and its good effects upon every American industry. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Tariff Tract No. 2, 1895. Published by the *American Iron and Steel Association*.

Copies seen : Owen.

NORDHOFF, CHARLES. The cotton States | in the | Spring and Summer of 1875. | By Charles Nordhoff, | author of | [-etc., 4 lines.] | New York : | D. Appleton & Company, | 549 and 551 Broadway. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 112.

Alabama in May 1875, pp. 85-94.

Copies seen : Hamner.

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, THE STATE COLORED. Catalogues, 1890-1896.

8vo.

Catalogue for session, 1890-91. pp. 36.

Session, 1893-94. pp. 45.

Session, 1894-95. pp. 48.

Organized in May, 1875, and located in Huntsville. In 1891 it was removed about 3 miles from the city, and located at a place to which the name *Normal* was given.

— President's reports. 1889-1894.

8vo.

For two years ended Aug. 31, 1891. pp. 15.

Contains history, etc.

3d annual report, July 1, 1892-June 30, 1893. pp. 16.

4th annual report for year ended June 30, 1894. pp. 8.

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, THE STATE COLORED. Normal | or | the State normal | and | industrial school, | Normal, Alabama. | n. p. [1895?]

8vo. pp. 46. *Portrait of W. H. Council, President. 24 illustrations.*

Contains full sketch of history and growth of the school. The illustrations comprise views of the buildings, grounds, classes, work, etc.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

— **The Normal Index.** | Heart, head and hand. | Vol. IX. Normal, Ala., Saturday evening, Feby. 16, [July 20,] 1895. No. 2 [-15.] |

Folio. pp. 4 in each issue.

Published weekly (not always regularly) under editorial management of W. L. Council, by the students of the State Normal and Industrial School. Devoted to local matters and items of interest to the school. No other copies than the above seen.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

NORMAL COLLEGE, THE ALABAMA STATE. Annual catalogue of the State Normal School [-College,] Florence, Ala., 1876-1894.

12mo. and 8vo.

Catalogue for session, 1875-76. 12mo. pp. 15.

Session, 1876-77. 12mo. pp. 16.

Fifth annual session, 1877-78. 8vo. pp. 15 [1].

Eighth annual session, 1880-81. pp. 16.

Tenth annual session, 1882-83. pp. 16.

Eleventh annual session, 1883-84. pp. 23.

Twelfth annual session, 1884-85. pp.

Thirteenth annual session, 1885-86. pp. 24. Cut of building and grounds on cover.

Fourteenth annual session 1886-87. pp. 25 [1].

Fifteenth annual session, 1887-88. pp. 26.

Sixteenth annual session, 1888-89. pp. 26.

Seventeenth annual session, 1889-90. pp. 30.

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Nineteenth annual session. 1891-92. pp. 40.

Twentieth annual session. 1892-93. pp. 42.

Twenty-first annual session, 1893-94. pp. 40.

Twenty-third annual session, 1895-96. pp. 44.

The catalogues contain rolls of Alumni-a. The word *College* is substituted for *School* in the 14th catalogue, 1886-87; and in the 19th catalogue, 1891-92, the phrase "and Model Training School" is added to the title.

Established by the *Board of Education*, Dec. 15, 1872, and opened Sept. 1873.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

— Annual report | of | State Normal College | at | Florence, Ala. | For the year 1889-1890. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8.

Dated, June 9, 1890.

— Same, 1896-91. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 15. No title page.

Dated, May 25, 1891.

Copies seen: Owen.

NORMAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, ALABAMA. Announcement for 1883-84, | of | Alabama Normal College | and | Livingston Academy, | (both for girls only.) | Also, catalogue for 1882-83, | of | Livingston Academy, | Livingston, Sumter co., Ala. | Talitha cumi! | Macon, Georgia: | J. W. Burke & Co. [-etc., 1 line.] | 1883. |

8vo. pp. 31. Cut of "Livingston artesian well."

Livingston Academy chartered Jan. 15, 1840. The Legislature, 1882-83, made an appropriation for giving normal instruction to girls desiring to become teachers in Alabama. Buildings burned Christmas 1894; rebuilt June 1895.

NORMAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, ALABAMA. Catalogue of Alabama Normal College for girls. Livingston, Sumter county, Ala. 1883[-1895.]

8vo. Each contains cut of "Livingston artesian well."

For the year, 1883-84. pp. 32.

For the year, 1884-85. pp. 28.

For the year, 1885-86. pp. 30.

For the year, 1886-87. pp. 32.

For the year, 1887-88. pp. 32.

For the year, 1888-89. pp. 36.

For the year, 1889-90. pp. 36.

For the year, 1890-91. pp. —.

For the year, 1891-92. pp. 39 [1]. Cut of building.

For the year, 1892-93. pp. 39 [1]. Cut of building.

For the year, 1893-94. pp. 39 [1].

For the year, 1894-95. pp. 39.

Each catalogue contains lists and addresses of graduates since 1879.

Copies seen : Bureau of Education.

NORMAL COLLEGE, THE STATE. (COLORED.) The Normal Reporter. | Vol. 9. Montgomery, Ala., March 1891. No. 9. |

Folio. Each issue pp. 8.

Edited by the students of the State Normal College (colored), Montgomery, Ala. Local in its make up, and devoted to news and notes of interest to the school. Only twelve numbers of a broken file have been seen, the lost number being vol. 12, No. 5, Nov. 1893. No coherent scheme of numbering of volumes can be arrived at from an examination of them.

Copies seen : Bureau of Education.

— The State | Normal School | at Montgomery. | A plain statement by its principal | W. B. Patterson. | State Normal School press, Montgomery, Ala. | n. d.

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen : Owen.

NORMAL INSTITUTE. State | Normal Institute, | called to meet at | Troy, Pike Co., Ala., | for three weeks, | Aug. 26, to Sept. 13, '89. | John Post, printer, Troy, Ala. |

8vo. pp. 25.

Copies seen : Owen.

NORMAL SCHOOL, THE STATE. Catalogue | of the | officers and pupils | of the | State Normal School | at | Jacksonville, Alabama. | First session, 1883-1884. [Selma, Ala. : Selma Printing Company, 1884.]

8vo.

Catalogue, 1883-84. pp. 20.

Announcement, 1889-90. pp. 37.

Announcement, 1890-91. pp. 29.

Catalogue, 1894-95. pp. 20.

Established by Legislature of Alabama, 1882-83.

List of graduates in last three named alone.

Copies seen : Bureau of Education.

NORMAL SCHOOL, THE STATE State Normal School, | Troy, Ala. | Fall term announcement. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8.

For session, 1887-88. A circular announcement, to be followed by catalogue.

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— Indigenous races | of | the Earth; | or, | new chapters of ethnological enquiry; | including | monographs on special departments of philology, iconography, | cranioscopy, paleontology, pathology, archæology, comparative geography, and natural history: | contributed by | Alfred Maury [titles, 7 lines], Francis Pulszky, and J. Aitken Meigs, M. D. [titles, 7 lines], | (with communications from Prof. Jos. Leidy, M. D., and Prof. L. Agassiz, LL. D.) Presenting fresh investigations, documents, and materials; | by | J. C. Nott, M. D., | Mobile, Alabama, | and Geo. R. Gliddon, | formerly U. S. consul at Cairo, | authors [-etc., 1 line.] | Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & co. | London: Triibner & co. | 1857. |

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8vo.

First, 1884-85. pp. 22.

Third, 1886-87. pp. 24. Contains list of Alumnae from 1885.

Seventh, 1890-91. pp. 16. Contains list. etc.

Originally founded in the fall of 1881 as the *Opelika High School*. Chartered by the Legislature and opened under the above title in the fall of 1884, Rev. D. M. Banks, principal.

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 8vo. pp. [8].
 To be formed from lower Jefferson and adjoining counties.
- The new county.
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 Series of articles setting forth the necessity for the formation of a new county out of portions of Jefferson, Bibb, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, and Walker counties, the county seat of which was to be at Bessemer.
- Camp O'Neal.
 In the *Daily Bessemer*, Bessemer, Ala., June 1891.
 Three letters descriptive of soldier life in the First Brigade Encampment of the Alabama State Troops at Mobile, Ala., June 1891.
- An address | to the members of | the General Assembly, | on the formation of | Houston County. | [Bessemer, Ala.] [1891.]
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 Account of the service in the Indian war of 1836 of Capt. James McAdory's Company of mounted infantry, mustered from Jefferson County.
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- OWEN, THOMAS MCADORY. Constitution, by-laws | and | rules of order | of the | Bessemer Rifles, | and the | Bessemer Rifles Club, | together with | a sketch of the company from its organization; | the hall regulations; the charter of the club; | and a roster of both the active and associate members. | Compiled by | Lieut. Thos. M. Owen. | 1892. | Bessemer Journal job rooms, | Bessemer, Ala. |
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 The letters are as follows:
 June 7, 1810. J. P. Kennedy to Z. Orso.
 July 19, 1810. J. P. Kennedy to D. Perez.
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- PANTON, LESLIE & CO., *Merchants and traders.* Sketch of.
In Claiborne's *Mississippi*, etc., pp. 132-133, *note*.
This was a great firm of merchants and traders, having establishments at Pen-
sacola, Mobile, and other places. It commanded the Indian trade, and exercised
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Mobile Bay, | and the capture of | Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, |
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command of | Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, and | Major-
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4 portraits of Jackson.
The most exhaustive, and while it can be corrected in some points, perhaps the
best life of Jackson. He played an important part in the early annals of the

whole of the Mississippi Territory. Vol. I, pp. 399-636, and all of Vol. II, relate to his military exploits in Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida.

"The most extensive narrative * * *. It is very readable and not over-partial; but, like most of Parton's biographies, not wholly in good taste."—*Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America*.

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— Address | to the | people of Alabama, | by | Governor Robt. M. Patton. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, printers and binders. | 1868. |

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Dated July 11, 1868.

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PAYNE, WILLIAM WINTER (1805-187-), *M. C. from Ala.* Speeches . . .

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- PEARSALL, MAJOR THOMAS. Report of Thomas Pearsall, commissiouer to survey the Coosa River and lands adjacent thereto, to the Governor. Montgomery, Ala. J. G. Stokes & Co., State printers. 1870. |
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Copies seen : Congress.
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Copies seen : Congress.
- Fair women | of to-day | by Samuel Minturn Peck | Author of [-etc., 2 lines] | With facsimiles of paintings in water-color by Caroline C. Lovell | New York | Frederick A. Stokes company | publishers | [1895.]
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- PELHAM, JOHN. The grounds of municipal law, by John Pelham, of Alabama. Awarded the first prize as the best essay submitted by the competing class of '88, Law Department, Columbian University. Printed by members of the graduating class. Washington, D. C. : the Continental publishing company. 1888. |
8vo. pp. 16.
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- PENDLETON (THE) MESSENGER. | Printed by John Miller & Son, Pendleton Court-house, S. C., Wednesday, March 31, 1819. | No. 44. . . Vol. 12. | Folio.
Contains copy of the enabling act, March 2, 1819, for the admission of Alabama as a State, which covers the whole of the first page.
- PENITENTIARY. Report [dated, Dec. 19, 1844] | of the Comptroller [J. C. Van Dyke.] | on the penitentiary. | House—100 copies. Senate—100. | Tuscaloosa : Jno. M'Cormick, State printer : | State Journal & Flag Office. | 1844. |
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settle lease of Penitentiary. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Arthur Bingham,
State printer. | 1873. |

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— Convicts | at | hard labor for the County, | in the | State of Alabama, |
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Brown & co., steam printers and book binders. | 1883. |

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— [Statistics as to mortality since 1866, and net profits since 1875, com-
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and Penal Administration.] [1892.]

Broadside.

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INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

— Report | of the | inspectors | of the | Penitentiary. | House 1000
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Period covered, Oct. 1, 1845, to Nov. 1, 1847. There are reports for each year sepa-
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— Report | of the | inspectors and physician | of the | Alabama Peniten-
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8vo. pp. 14.

House Doc. No. 4.

Franklin McLemore, B. W. Saxon, and Wm. C. Penick, *Inspectors*; Thomas W.
Mason, *Physician*.

Period covered, Nov. 1, 1847, to Oct. 1, 1849.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Reports | of the | inspectors | of the Alabama Penitentiary, | to the |
General Assembly, | at its | third biennial session | in the | city of
Montgomery, | 1851. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State
printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 31.

House Doc., No. 5. Edition, 2,500 copies.

Tilman Leak, Luke Haynie, and John Hardy, *Inspectors*; Thomas W. Mason.
Physician.

Period covered, Oct. 1, 1849, to Oct. 1, 1851.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Reports | of | the inspectors | of the | Alabama Penitentiary | for the
years 1852-'53, | to the | General Assembly. | Senate—500 copies. |
Montgomery: | Brittan and Blue State printers. | 1853. |

8vo. pp. 29.

Tilman Leak, Bennet S. Griffin, John Hardy, and Thomas Williams, *Inspectors*;
Thomas W. Mason, *Physician*. Jordan & Moore, *lessees*.

Period covered, Oct. 1, 1851, to Oct. 1, 1853.

Contains copies of Rules and Regulations for government of Penitentiary.

Copies seen: Curry.

PENITENTIARY. Report | of the | inspectors [and physician] | of the | Alabama Penitentiary, | to the | General Assembly | at its | fifth biennial session, | in the | city of Montgomery. | Montgomery: | Brittan & Blue, State printers. | 1855. |

8vo. pp.7 [1].

D. W. Dorsey, Wm. S. Sassnett, and Thomas Williams, *Inspectors*; Thos. W. Mason, *Physician*.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Inspectors' reports, 1866-1896. Montgomery, 1869-1896.

8vo.

Report of Inspectors of the Alabama Penitentiary, July 1, 1866, to July 13, 1868. pp.55.

This report remained in manuscript until 1891, when it was published in order to complete the file of known reports prepared since 1865.

Report, Oct. 1, 1868, to Oct. 1, 1869.

In *Documents Accompanying Governor's Annual Message, 1869*, pp.61-79.

Annual report, Oct. 1, 1869, to Oct. 1, 1870. pp.20.

Annual report, Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871. pp.17. 4.

No reports issued, Oct. 1, 1871, to March 1, 1873.

Annual report, March 1 to Sept. 30, 1873. pp.22.

Annual report, Oct. 1, 1873, to Sept. 30, 1874. pp.26.

Annual report, Oct. 1, 1874, to Sept. 30, 1875. pp.32.

Annual report, Oct. 1, 1875, to Sept. 30, 1876. pp.39.

Annual report, Oct. 1, 1876, to Sept. 30, 1877. pp.56.

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Biennial report, Sept. 30, 1880, to Sept. 30, 1882. pp.130.

Biennial report, Sept. 30, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1884. pp.281.

First biennial report of the Inspectors of Convicts, Oct. 1, 1884, to Oct. 1, 1886. pp.366.

Contains reprint of special message, dated Nov. 27, 1882, of Gov. R. W. Cobb, giving history of the penitentiary.

Second biennial report, Oct. 1, 1886, to Sept. 30, 1888. pp.264.

Third biennial report, Oct. 1, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1890. pp.364.

Fourth biennial report, Oct. 1, 1890, to Aug. 31, 1892. pp.86.

First biennial report of the Board of Managers of Convicts, Sept. 1, 1892, to Aug. 31, 1894. pp.102.

Report of the Inspectors of Convicts for three months ending Nov. 30, 1895. pp.19.

First biennial report of the Board of Inspectors of Convicts, Sept. 1, 1894, to Aug. 31, 1896. pp.100, xxviii.

Copies seen: Owen.

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— Rules and regulations | for the | government of the | Alabama Penitentiary, | and the | convicts sentenced thereto. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers and book binders. | 1883. |

8vo. pp.13. 11.

— Rules of discipline | for the | convicts belonging | to | the Alabama Penitentiary, | adopted May 10, 1883. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers and book binders. | 1883. |

18mo. pp.7.

— Compilation | of the | laws relating to the government and management | of the | penitentiary and convicts | of the | State of Alabama. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. D. Brown & Co., State printers and book binders. | 1883. |

8vo. pp.96.

Copies seen: Owen.

- PENITENTIARY.** An act | to | further define and regulate the convict system | of | Alabama | [approved Feby. 17, 1885]. n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 14.
- Rules and regulations | for the | government | of the | convict system of Alabama | adopted by | the Board of Inspectors of Convicts, | March 3, 1886. | Approved by the Governor March 22, 1886. | Published by order of the Board. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Co., State printers. | 1886. |
8vo. pp. 39.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Laws of Alabama | relating to | convicts. | 1887. | Brown printing co., Montgomery, Ala. |
8vo. pp. 56.
Issued by R. H. Dawson, President Board of Inspectors of Convicts.
- Acts of General Assembly of Alabama, 1888-9 and 1890-1, relating to convicts. Montgomery. 1891.
8vo. pp. 21.
- An act [approved Feb. 14, 1893] | to create a new convict system for the | State of Alabama, and to provide for | the government, discipline and main- | tenance of all convicts in the State | of Alabama. |
8vo. pp. 26.
Evidently a reprint from same type as original act in session laws, 1892-93.
- An act | to regulate the management of State | and county convicts, | by | General Assembly | of | Alabama. | Session of 1894-5. | Roemer printing company, Montgomery, Ala. |
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Copies seen of all above laws, etc.: Owen.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

- Report of the Committee [of the House of Representatives] on the Penitentiary, on the bill providing for leasing out the Penitentiary. [Tuscaloosa, 1844?]
Fol. s. sh.
From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.
- Report of the Committee [of the Senate] on the Penitentiary. [Tuscaloosa, 1845?]
8vo.
From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.
- Report | of the | joint committee [of the General Assembly, 1874-75] | to inspect the | State penitentiary and State farm. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |
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Submitted Jan. 23, 1875.
Copies seen: Owen.
There is another edition of this report, but with no changes except in the title page.
- Report | of the | special | joint committee [session, 1875-76] | on the | State Penitentiary. | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1876. |
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State printers, | 1881. |

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— Second [John H. Bankhead, warden]. Oct. 1, 1880, to Sept. 30, 1882.
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PERRIN DU LAC, F. M. Voyage | dans | les deux Louisianes, | et | chez
les Nations Sauvages du Missouri, | par les Etats-Unis, l'Ohio et les
Provinces | qui le bordent, | en 1801, 1802 et 1803; | Avec un aperçu
des moeurs, des usages, du caractere | et des contumes religieuses et
civiles des peuples de | ces diverses contrées. | Par M. Perrin du Lac. |
[Monogramme.] | A Paris, | chez Capelle et Renaud, libraires—commis-
sionnaires, | rue J.-J. Rousseau. | Et à Lyons, chez Bruyssel aîné et
Buynaud. | An xiii. | [1805.] |

8vo. 2 prel. leaves [6], pp. x 479. 1 map; 1 plate.

Chapters xxix to xl, pp. 257 to 364, the author has entirely devoted to the
narration of his observations on the Indians, then inhabiting the territory he
visited. Chapter lii, pp. 456 to 472, is entitled "Life of George (William?)
Augustus Bowles, an Englishman, who abandoned civilization to become chief of
the Creek Nation. The life of this worthy was printed in a small duodecimo
volume in England, whither he had gone to negotiate some treaty for his tribe.

The volume contains the narration of the personal experience of a traveler
whose curiosity was not sated with what he saw, but who sought from books the
particulars he did not himself observe, and thus fills out the form of which he

himself observed but the mere outlines. Although there is little produced that is new, the author gives it to us in a pleasing and readable style, and thus, without adding much to our stock of information, makes that we already possessed more available."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 308.

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8vo. pp. 106. Index 2.

A translation, greatly abridged.

PERRY, WILLIAM F. (1823—), *Brig. Gen. C. S. A., Editor.* Alabama Educational Journal, 1857. (See Educational Journal, The Alabama.)

PERSINGER, Rev. J. C. Think on | your ways. | By | Rev. J. C. Persinger, | of the | North Alabama Conference. | Edited by Rev. Z. A. Parker, D.D. | n. p. n. d.

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PETTUS, EDMUND WINSTON (1821—), *Lawyer, Brig. Gen. C. S. A., U. S. Senator from Ala.* Argument | of | E. W. Pettus, | of the firm of Pettus & Pettus, attorneys of the | East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia | Railroad Company | against | the bills proposed by the Railroad Commission | of Alabama. | From the press of the Selma Printing Company, Selma, Ala. |

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. Proceedings | of the | eighth [-eleventh] annual meeting | of the | Alabama Pharmaceuti- cal Association, | [-etc., 4 lines.] | Mobile, Ala.: | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1889-[1892.] |

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8th annual meeting, held at Birmingham, May 14-16, 1889. pp. 31.

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PHILLIPS, PHILIP (1807-1884), *Lawyer, M. C. from Ala.* Digest of cases | decided and reported in | the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama, | from | 1st Alabama Reports to 7th Porter inclusive; | with the | rules of court and practice, | and | a table of titles and cases: | to which are appended, | the declaration of independence; the constitution of the United | States; the act to enable the people of Alabama to form |

a constitution and State government, &c.; the constitution of the State of Alabama; and the fee bill established by law. By P. Phillips, counsellor at law. [Quotation, 3 lines.] Mobile: printed and published by R. R. Dade and J. S. Kellogg & Co. 1840.

8vo. pp. xviii, 350.

Contains lists of the judges of the supreme court and the attorneys-general during the period covered by the digest, 1820-1838.

PHILLIPS, PHILIP. Digest of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama, from Minor to VII. Alabama Reports inclusive, with a table of titles. By P. Phillips, counsellor at law. [Quotation, 3 lines.] Mobile. 1846.

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— Substance of remarks delivered by P. Phillips, Esq., President of the Rail Road Convention, held at Talladega, Ala., September, 1849. (Published by order of the convention.) Mobile: printed by McGuire & Ballentyne. 1849.

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— Speeches of Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, on the bill prescribing the manner of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Dec. 15, and 23, 1853. Washington: printed at the Congressional Globe office. 1853.

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— Letter of Hon. P. Phillips, of Mobile, Ala., on the religious proscription of Catholics. n. p. [1855.]

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HIST 97—70

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"You perceive, I have treated the movement of the 'Know Nothings' as a direct attack upon the Constitution itself."

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PHILLIPS, WILLIAM BATTLE, *Ph. D.* Cost of steel making in Alabama.

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— The ultimate composition of some Alabama coals and coke.

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— Some Alabama iron notes.

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— Murphree's valley and its minerals, review of Report of A. M. Gibson.

Ibid. Vol. lvi, p. 448.

— Improvements in iron making in Alabama.

Ibid. p. 594.

— Value of raw materials in iron making.

Ibid. 1895, vol. lx, p. 538.

— Concentration of iron ore.

Ibid. 1896, vol. lxii, pp. 75, 105, 124, 151.

— Alabama iron ores.

Ibid. p. 340.

— Dust-catcher refuse.

Ibid. 1894. Vol. iv, p. 11.

— Iron-making in Alabama. 1896. (*See Geological Survey of Alabama.*)

— Observations on grading coke iron.

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— Ultimate composition of some Alabama coals.

In *Proceedings Industrial and Scientific Society*, 1891, vol. i, No. 1, p. 61.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM BATTLE, *Ph. D.* Ultimate composition of some Alabama cokes.

Ibid. 1892. Vol. ii. p. 13.

— Value of raw materials in iron-making.

Ibid. 1895. Vol. v, p. 36.

PICKENS COUNTY. Facts and testimony | concerning the difficulties | in | Oak Grove Church, | Pickens County, Ala. | With | an introduction, notes, references, | and | a brief review, | by an observer. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | Tuskaaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1847. |

8vo. pp. 111.

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church was organized May 20, 1837, by Rev. T. Morrow. It is situated at the present Franconia, Pickens County. This pamphlet relates to a bitter controversy, which "split" the Church into rival factions, and caused much feeling. A portion of the members withdrew and built a new church.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Appendix to Facts and Testimony, &c. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 25.

By the same author.

Copies seen: Owen.

— [Some views and considerations concerning the Presidential candidates | Zachary Taylor, Lewis Cass and Millard Fillmore.] [1848.] n. p.

8vo. pp. 32. No title page. Double columns.

Issued by *The Rough and Ready Club of Pickens County*. Favors Gen. Taylor.

Heading: "Examine for yourselves. | Read—Think—Vote."

PICKENSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE. Annual Catalogue | of | the instructors and pupils | in the | Pickensville Female Institute, | situate in Pickens County, Ala., | for the scholastic year | commencing on the first Monday in October, 1853, | and | ending the last Friday in July, 1854. | Carrollton. | Printed at the "West Alabamian" office. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. [11].

Scholastic year, 1858-59. Carrollton: Printed at the "Republican" office, 1859.

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Owen.

PICKENSVILLE MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY. Announcement | and | biennial catalogue | of the | Pickensville | Male and Female | Seminary. | Pickensville, Alabama. | 1879-1881. | [Motto, 1 line.] | Printed at the | Columbus Index book and job office, Columbus, Miss.: | 1880. |

8vo. pp. 12.

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PICKETT, ALBERT JAMES (1810-1858), *Planter, Author.* A reply | to the | objections urged against | a | prohibitory law in relation | to the | introduction of negroes. | By Col. A. J. Pickett, | of Montgomery. | Wetumpka: | printed by Charles Yancey. | 1845. |

8vo. pp. 14.

The author had made a report for the Grand Jury in which he expressed himself in favor of prohibitory measures. In an enlarged form his views are here published at the instance of a committee of Montgomery County.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Eight days in New-Orleans | in February, | 1847, | by Albert J. Pickett, | of Montgomery, Alabama. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 40.

Originally published in the *Alabama Journal*, Montgomery.

"For the purpose of presenting them to the perusal of his friend at a distance, the author has caused them to be embodied in the present form. * * * It is also his first essay at descriptive and historic writing."—*Note*, May 18, 1847.

"The first chapters of Mr. Pickett's pamphlet are faulty, from being too ambitious in style. But when he comes properly to his subject—the city itself—he is natural, and his sketches bear the marks of a good eye for observation, and an active, intelligent mind."—*Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 1847, vol. xii.

PICKETT, ALBERT JAMES. Invasion of the Territory of Alabama, by one thousand Spaniards, under Ferdinand De Soto, in 1540. By Albert J. Pickett. Montgomery: printed by Brittan & DeWolf. 1849.

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp., ii. 5–41.

Noticed in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., July 1850, vol. i, n. s., pp. 524–526.

First chapter of a proposed *History of Alabama*, issued to call attention to that work.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Arrest of Aaron Burr in Alabama, in 1807. By Albert J. Pickett, of Montgomery. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 11. No title page. Double columns.

Reprinted as *Flag & Advertiser* (Montgomery, Ala.)—*Extra*; prefaced by an editorial published, originally with the sketch, in that paper.

Reviewed in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., July 1850, vol. i, n. s., pp. 524–526.

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— History of Alabama, and incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi, from the earliest period. By Albert James Pickett, of Montgomery. In two volumes, Vol. I [–II.] Second edition. Charleston: Walker and James, 1851.

12mo. Vol. i, pp. xix, 377; vol. ii, pp. viii, 445.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

All separate from and not paged with text except as noted.

Volume I.—Indians employed in planting corn. Drawn from life by Jacob le Moine in 1564.

Chiefs, with their ornaments and war implements, upon their march against the enemy. *Ibid.*

A chief addressing his warriors, who are armed, painted and plumed, and ready to march against the enemy. *Ibid.*

Indians engaged in scalping and cutting up the slain enemy. *Ibid.*

Indians preparing meats to be deposited in their winter hunt houses. *Ibid.*

Indians bearing in a chair a young girl, who has been selected as one of the future wives of the king. *Ibid.*

Cut of copperplate (in text).

Cut of brass plate (in text).

Indian drawing (in text).

Ancient Indian fortifications and mounds in Early County, Georgia, from a sketch by the visitor, Dr. C. A. Woodruff.

Volume II.—Ancient Indian fortifications at Little River Falls, Cherokee County, Alabama, from a sketch by the author, who visited that place in October, 1850.

Map of the war in South Alabama in 1813 and 1814.

Drawing of Fort Mimes, found among General Claiborne's manuscript papers.

Plan of the Battle of Talladega.

Battle of Chococco Litabixee; or The Horse-Shoe.

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Chapter III. Ancient mounds and fortifications in Alabama. pp. 164-179.

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Chapter IX. French Jesuit priests or missionaries of Alabama and Mississippi. pp. 317-327.

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Chapter XI. Bienville leaves the Colony—his character. pp. 354-359.

Chapter XII. Horrible death of Beandrot and the Swiss soldiers. pp. 360-365.

Chapter XIII. Bossu's visit to the French forts upon the Alabama and Tombigby rivers. pp. 366-377.

Volume II.—Chapter XIV. The occupation of Alabama and Mississippi by the English. pp. 1-15.

Chapter XV. Hardships of the early emigrants. pp. 16-23.

Chapter XVI. Journey of Bartram through Alabama. pp. 24-29.

Chapter XVII. An account of the McGillivray family—The Revolutionary War. pp. 30-42.

Chapter XVIII. Extreme perils and sufferings of the Natchez Refugees. pp. 43-57.

Chapter XIX. The Spaniards in Alabama and Mississippi. pp. 58-73.

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Chapter XXX. St. Stephens—Huntsville—Indian commerce—Kemper expeditions. pp. 232-239.

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Chapter XXXIII. Terrible massacre at Fort Mims. pp. 264-284.

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Chapter XXXIX. Treaty of Fort Jackson—Attack upon Mobile Point—March upon Pensacola. pp. 355-370.

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Chapter XLI. Modern French colony in Alabama, or the Vine and Olive Company. pp. 386-399.

Chapter XLII. Last Territorial legislature—State Convention. pp. 400-433.

Chapter XLIII. The first Legislature of the State of Alabama—Governor Bibb. pp. 434-445.

PICKETT, ALBERT JAMES. History | of | Alabama | and incidentally of | Georgia and Mississippi, | from the earliest period. | By | Albert James Pickett. | Republished by | Robert C. Randolph, | of Sheffield, Ala. | 1896. |

8vo. 669. *Portrait of author. Illustrations* same as in first and subsequent editions.

A verbatim reprint. The only additions are the portrait of Mr. Pickett and the placing of the name of Mr. Randolph on the title page. There are 47 chapters for the 43 of the early edition, the increase being due to the change of Chapter II, with its Parts i-v, of the early edition to Chapters II-VI of the present one. The old pagination has not been preserved, neither has an index been added. The illustrations are facsimiles of the ones of the early edition. The typographical work is good.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Alabama—how it derived its name, and what that name means.

In Dawson's *Historical Magazine*, New York, May, 1858, vol. ii, pp. 135-136. 8vo.

A letter, dated Nov. 18, 1857, from Thomas H. Hobbs to Col. A. J. Pickett, asking an "opinion in regard to the origin of the word 'Alabama.'" Also reply of the latter, dated Nov. 24, 1857, giving account of Indian migrations, in which he says:

"The words 'Alabama—here we rest' are very beautiful, and are entirely admissible in poetry, but the truth of *history* shall always be vindicated by me when necessary, and I view the present occasion as such, having been applied to by you for my opinion. It is, then, my conscientious and, I think, well-founded opinion, that Alabama does not mean 'here we rest.'"

Copies seen: Congress.

PIEDMONT. Sketch of.

In the *City Builder*, Chattanooga and Atlanta, Feb., 1891, vol. 1, pp. 5-7; 7 half tones. 4to.

PILGRIM'S REST ASSOCIATION. Minutes, 1879-1880.

8vo.

43d session, Mt. Pleasant Church, Tuscaloosa County, Ala., Oct. 4-6, 1879. pp. 4.

44th session, Bethany Church, Pickens County, Ala., Oct. 1-2, 1880. pp. 4.

"Of the Primitive Baptist Order."

PILLANS, HARRY, *Lawyer*. Sketch of Gaylord Blair Clark.

In *Proceedings Alabama State Bar Association, 1893*, pp. 151-154.

PILLING, JAMES CONSTANTINE (1846-1893), *Philologist*. Smithsonian Institution | Bureau of Ethnology: J. W. Powell, director. | Bibliography | of the | Muskogean languages | by | James Constantine Pilling. | [Vignette.] | Washington | Government printing office | 1889. |

8vo. pp. v. 114.

Contains titles of all works, printed or in manuscript, relating to the subject. A valuable critical compilation.

Copies seen: Owen.

PISGAH MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY. Annual | announcement | of the | Male and Female Academy | at Pisgah, Ala. | For the session of | 1896-7. | [Colophon: Citizen print, Scottsboro, Alabama.]

12mo. pp. [8.]

Established in the Spring of 1880.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

PITTS, Dr. J. R. S. Life and bloody career | of the executed criminal, | James Copeland, | the great | Southern land pirate | leader of a devastating clan | ranging over a great portion of the nation, | particularly the Gulf States, spreading terror and insecurity everywhere. | Mystic alphabet of the clan, | for their secret correspondence, | giving a list of all the members throughout the Union, | with an appendix of | profound research, | bringing to light more of crime, corruption and dissimulation, unveiling the many ways in which talent, | wealth and influence have given assistance. | By Dr. J. R. S. Pitts. | Jackson, Miss.: | Pilot Publishing Company, printers and binders. | 1874. |

8vo. Ill. cover title. pp. 220. 4 illustrations.

Second edition.

Copies seen: Owen.

PLANK ROADS. [Report of the committee of fifteen, on the establishment of a plank road from Tuskaloosa to Roup's valley, signed by L. C. Garland, *Chairman*, Tuskaloosa, Sept. 24, 1849.]

8vo. pp. 19 [1.] No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | on the | preliminary survey | for a | plank road | from | Montgomery and Wetumka to Talladega, | with a view to | an extended communication | to the | Tennessee river; | accompanied with a comparative estimate of the | relative economy of | a plank road and a railroad. | By A. A. Dexter, civil engineer. | Montgomery: | printed by J. H. & T. F. Martin. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 32.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Memorial to the General Assembly of 1851-1852, on the subject of Plank Roads as a system of Internal Improvements. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 11. No title page.

Signed by representatives of the Tuscaloosa P. R. Co., the Central P. R. Co., the Montgomery & Wetumka P. R. Co., and the South P. R. Co.

Copies seen: Owen.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF MOBILE. Report | of the | commissioners | appointed to examine the | Planters and Merchants bank | of | Mobile. | House of Representatives—500 copies ordered to be printed. | Tuscaloosa. | Phelan & Harris, State printers. | 1842. |

8vo. pp. 10.

PLEASANTS, Miss JULIA (1827-1886), and BRADLEY, THOMAS BIBB. Ophelia, and other poems. (See Bradley, Thomas Bibb.)

— Callamure. | By | Julia Pleasants. | Philadelphia: | Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger, | [-etc. 1 line.] | 1868. |

12mo. pp. 454.

A novel.

Copies seen: Congress.

PLOWMAN, THOMAS S. (Contested election case of. (See Aldrich vs. Plowman.)

POLLARD, WILLIAM, *heirs of*. Report of committee on private land claims favoring confirmation of claim of petitioners to lot in Mobile. Jan. 28, 1834. (House Rep. 226, 23rd Cong. 1st sess. In vol. 2.)

8vo. pp. 1. No title page.

Copies seen: Owen.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE AND LADIES' INSTITUTE. Catalogue. 1895-96. n. p.

8vo. pp. 18.

Located at Cullman, Ala.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

POORE, BEN: PERLEY (1820-1887), *Journalist*. A | descriptive catalogue | of | the Government publications | of | the United States, | September 5, 1774-March 4, 1881. | Compiled by order of Congress | by Ben: Perley Poore | clerk of printing records. | Washington: | Government printing office. | 1885.

4to. pp. iv. 1392.

Contains *passim* titles of all such publications as relate to Alabama, the Indians, etc.

Copies seen: Owen.

POPE, JOHN. A | tour | through the | southern and western territories | of the | United States | of | North-America; | the | Spanish dominions | on the river Mississippi, | and the | Floridas; | the countries of the | Creek nations; | and many | uninhabited parts. | By John Pope. | Multorum, paucorum, plurium, omnium, interest. | Richmond: printed by John Dixon. | For the author and his three children, Alexander D. | Pope, Lucinda C. Pope, and Anne Pope. M, DCC, XCII.

8vo. pp. 104.

"It is the genuine Offspring of positive Observation, taken sometimes on Horseback, sometimes on a Stump, but always in Haste, amidst the Hurly Burly of uninformed and generally Indian Companions."—*Note to the public*.

The original is very rare, commanding a high price. It has been—"Reprinted with Index, for Charles L. Woodward, New York, 1888." Title, pagination, etc. the same as the original. Index. after p. 104, pp. i-iv.

PORTER, Rev. A. A. The church | setting up her banners: | a discourse | delivered at the dedication | of the | Presbyterian Church, | in Selma, Alabama, | September 28th, 1851, | by the | Rev. A. A. Porter. | Selma: | printed at the Selma Reporter job office. | n. d.

8vo. pp. 16.

Copies seen: Curry.

PORTER, BENJAMIN FANEUIL (1808-1868), *Lawyer, Author*. The office and duties | of | executors and administrators, | being a plain and simple treatise | on the | rights, responsibilities and duties of these officers; | Containing directions with regard to the making of | wills, | distribution of estates, | and other necessary actions [etc. 8 lines] | By Benjamin F. Porter. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1842. |

8vo. pp. 103.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The past and the present. | A | discourse | delivered before | the Erosophic Society | of the | University of Alabama | By Benj. Faneuil Porter. | [Quotation, 15 lines.] | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1845. |

8vo. pp. 39.

Favorably noticed in *Southern and Western Magazine and Review* Charleston, S. C., April, 1845, vol. i, p. 295; also in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., July, 1845, vol. viii, p. 255.

— A collection | of the | principles of the common and statute law | relating to the | office of | Sheriff, | and the | various duties of that officer, | including the | law of attachment, of executions. | and | forms of proceedings, | particularly adapted to the States of Alabama

and Mississippi, | with a copious | index. | By Benjamin F. Porter. | Tuskaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1846. |
8vo. pp. viii. 17-176.

PORTER, BENJAMIN FANEUIL. Argument of Benjamin F. Porter, in support of a bill introduced by him into the House of Representatives, "for the preservation of the sixteenth section grants, and to establish, permanently, in the State of Alabama, a common school fund, so as to fully secure the intellectual improvement and moral welfare of the youth of the State." n. p. [1847-48.]

8vo. pp. 15. No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

— The value of ourselves, and the times in | which we live. | The substance of an | extemporary address, | spoken before the | Ciceronian and Phil Delta Societies | of | Mercer University, Ga., | On | commencement day, | July 25, 1849. | By Benjamin F. Porter. | Written out at the request of the Ciceronian Society. | [Quotation, 4 lines.] | Penfield, Ga.; | printed at the Temperance Banner office. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 23.

Referred to in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., July 1850, vol. i. n. s., p. 526.

— A | vindication | of the | profession of lawyers. | By Hon. B. F. Porter. [Design.] | Athens, Georgia: | published at the "Gazette" job establishment. | 1849. |

8vo. pp. 10. Double columns.

"A lawyer who, having stored his mind with a perfect knowledge of his calling, holds himself out to society only an advocate of meritorious causes — who rejects, as an insult, every attempt to engage him on the side of injustice, stands, in whatever age he lives, as a great example of human excellence, in which intellect and honor struggle for precedence in contests in which benevolence and virtue always triumph."

[—] Characteristics of Alabama.

In *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., Oct., 1849, vol. xvi, pp. 178-205. Valuable sketch.

The following articles form the topical basis for the review: Address of a committee of citizens of Mobile, Alabama, upon the subject of banking institutions, April, 1849; letter of Mr. Pratt, of Autauga, upon currency, April, 1849; speech of Mr. Porter, in the Legislature of Alabama, on the Tennessee and Coosa Railway. 1848. The foregoing were probably printed as pamphlets, but no copies have been seen.

— Codification and law reform in Alabama.

In *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, New York, Jan., 1853, vol. xxviii, pp. 67-71.

A complimentary and analytical review of Alabama's first code of laws, in force Jan. 17, 1853.

— A memoir of Hon. John C. Calhoun.

In O'Neal's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 289-312. Charleston, S. C. 1859. 8vo.

— Sketch of.

In O'Neal's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 549-555.

PORTER, DAVID DIXON (1813-1891), *Admiral U. S. N.* The naval history | of the | Civil War | by | Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy | Illustrated from original sketches made by Rear-Admiral Walke and others | New York | The Sherman publishing company | 1886 |

4to. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 843. Errata slip. *Numerous portraits, maps, and plans.* Battle of Mobile Bay, pp. 565-600, 10 illustrations; Joint operations in Mobile Bay by Rear-Admiral Thatcher and General Canby, pp. 780-791.

PORTER, JOHN B. The iron ores and coals of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

In *Transactions American Institute Mining Engineers*, 1886, vol. xv. Map of iron and coal region of these States.

Appendix contains analysis of the iron ores, coals, and cokes, pp. 27-49.

PORTER LODGE. Constitution | and | by-laws | of | Porter Lodge, No. 16, | of the | I. O. of O. F. | together with | introductory remarks and the rules | of order. | Carrollton, Ala., | [-etc., 2 lines.] | 1847. | 18mo. pp. 36.

PORTER, WILLIAM S. Sketches of the geology of Alabama.

In *American Journal Science*, New Haven, Conn., 1st series, 1827, vol. xiii, pp. 77-79.

General description of the country along the Alabama, Coosa, and Tallapoosa rivers. Leaving the Alabama River in the center of the State, the writer went north toward Huntsville.

"The country here is somewhat hilly with few rocks to be seen for 45 miles, when there is a hill of large boulders of granite, but none in place."

POWDERLY. Powderly, | Alabama. | Its origin, progress and prospective features. | Birmingham, Ala. : | Roberts & Son, printers. | 1888. | 8vo. pp. 13.

Copies seen: Owen.

POWELL, GEORGE. A description and history of Blount County.

In *Transactions Alabama Historical Society*, 1855, pp. 30-65.

Blount County, formed Feb. 7, 1818, included the present Jefferson, and parts of other adjoining counties. The writer was well acquainted with the facts of its settlement, and his paper shows a true appreciation of the work of the local chronicler.

— List of localities of coal beds.

In *Geological Survey of Alabama: Second biennial report, 1858*, pp. 277-286.

POWERS, JAMES KNOX POLK (1851-), *M. A.* Annual Address delivered at East Lake, July 1, 1891, before the Alabama Educational Association. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 9. No title page.

Reprinted from the *Proceedings and Papers*, pp. 23-31.

History of the Association.

POWERS, WILLIAM DUDLEY, *Episcopal Clergyman*. Why not, and why | Short and plain studies | for the busy | By the Rev. William Dudley Powers | [Quotations, 2 lines.] | New York D. Appleton and company | 1890 |

12mo. pp. 127.

— — Short studies in Churchmanship. Second edition. 1893.

12mo. pp. 133.

Copies seen: Congress.

PRATT CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Rules | regulations and course of study | of the | Pratt City Public Schools, | Pratt City, Alabama. | Birmingham, Ala. : | Dispatch Printing Company [-etc., 1 line.] | 1894. |

8vo. pp. 22.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

PRATT, JOHN WOOD (-1888), *D. D., Teacher, Pres. Clergyman, and President of Central Univ., Richmond, Ky.* An address | delivered before the | Society of the Alumni | of the | University of Alabama; | July

8th, 1850. | By John W. Pratt. | Published by order of the society. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 32, 12, 12.

Pp. 31-32 contain extract from Proceedings of Society of Alumni at its meeting, July 10, 1850.

Contains also the following:

An address from the Alumni of the University of Alabama to the people of Ala., pp. 12; and

An address to the citizens of Alabama, pp. 12.

Copies seen: University.

PRATTVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Prattville | Public schools, | Prattville, Alabama. | 1885-6. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 8.

— Announcement for 1886-87.

8vo. pp. [4.]

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

PRICE, THOMAS H. (1829-1883), *Lawyer*. Sketch of.

In *Alabama Law Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., June, 1883, Vol. II, p. 118.

PRICE, THOMAS W. (1808-). The life | of | T. W. Price, | now of | Rehoboth, Wilcox Co., Ala. | Written by himself. | 1877. | Daily Times job printing office, | Selma, Ala. |

8vo. pp. 80.

Contains some local references of value in South Alabama history; also brief genealogy of the author's family and connections.

Copies seen: Owen.

PRINTING. Open letter from Underwood & Brown, bidders for the public printing, dated Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1855, to the members of the Alabama Legislature, protesting against the award by the Secretary of State of the contract for public printing against them. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 4. No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

PRUDE, JAMES OSCAR (1856-), *M. A.* Importance and growth of genealogical work in the South. (*See* Historical Society.)

PRYOR, J. P., and JORDAN, THOMAS. The Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. N. B. Forrest. (*See* Jordan, Thomas.)

PUGH, JAMES LAWRENCE (1820-), *Lawyer, U. S. Senator from Ala.* The real issues of the executive | session defined. | Speech | of | Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in the | United States Senate, | April 12, 1881. | [Quotation, 4 lines.] | Washington. | 1881. |

8vo. pp. 14.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The silver coinage. | Speech | of | Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in the | Senate of the United States, | January 11 and 12, 1886. | Washington. | 1886. |

8vo. pp. 25.

Favors.

Copies seen: Owen.

— On appropriation to increase foreign mail service, and | of resources of Alabama, and importance to the | South of increased trade with Central and South America and the West India Islands. | Speech | of | Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in the | Senate of the United States, | June 28, 1886. | Washington. | 1886. |

8vo. pp. 23.

Copies seen: Owen.

- PUGH, JAMES LAWRENCE. Tariff and internal-revenue taxation. Speech | of | Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in the | Senate of the United States, | December 19, 1887. | Washington. | 1887. |
8vo. pp.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Aid to common schools. Speech in the Senate of the U. S. Feby 1. 1888. n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 24. No title page.
Favors the Blair bill.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Speech | of | Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | on Senate bill to aid the States | in support of common | schools. | Thomas McGill & Co., law printers, Washington, D. C. | n. d.
8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 14.
Copies seen: Owen.
- The fisheries treaty. | Speech | of | Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in the | Senate of the United States, | Monday, July 16, 1888. | Washington. | 1888. |
8vo. pp. 23.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Speech | of | Hon. J. L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in favor of | free and unlimited coinage of silver, and | making silver certificates legal | tender for all debts, | delivered in the | Senate of the United States, | Tuesday, June 3, 1890. | Washington | 1890. |
8vo. pp. 16.
Copies seen: Owen.
- The force bill | to regulate Congressional elections. | Speech | of— Hon. James L. Pugh, | of Alabama, | in the | Senate of the United States, | Thursday, December 4, 1890. | Washington: | 1890. |
8vo. pp. 20.
Copies seen: Owen.
- PUTNAM, A. W. History | of | Middle Tennessee; | or | life and times | of | Gen. James Robertson. | [cut of State house of Tenn.] | By | A. W. Putnam, esq., | president of the Tennessee Historical Society. | Nashville, Tenn.: | printed for the author. | 1859. |
8vo. pp. 668. 10 illustrations; 3 maps.
While dealing primarily with Tennessee, this book contains besides, a wealth of incident and illustration of life in the pioneer days of the old Southwest, with accounts of the pioneers.
Copies seen: Congress.
- Q.
- QUARLES, WILLIAM WASHINGTON (1865—), Lawyer. The law of association. n. p. n. d.
8vo. pp. 11. No title page.
Delivered before the National Convention of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20, 1891, by Mr. Q., historian of the Fraternity, 1889-90 and 1890-91.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Sketch of.
In *Memorial Record of Alabama*, vol. i. pp. 909-912.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. Report | of the | Quarter-Master General [P. H. Brittan], | to the | Alabama Legislature. | Session of 1859-60. | Senate 330 copies. | Montgomery, Ala. : | Shorter & Reid, State printers. | 1859. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Curry.

R.

RAIL ROAD COMMISSION (The). An act | establishing the | Rail Road Commission | of Alabama, | and subsequent acts relating to the duties of railroad com- | panies and railroad commissioners. | Prepared by the Railroad Commission of Alabama, March 28, 1887. | Montgomery, Ala. · | W. D. Brown & co., State printers and book binders. | 1887. |

8vo. pp. 54.

Railroad Commissioners. Annual reports, 1881-1896. Montgomery, 1881-1896. 8vo.

First annual report, for year ending June 30, 1881. pp. 213 [1].

Second, June 30, 1882. pp. 295 [8], xlv, clxiv [4]. *R. R. map of Ala.*

Third, June 30, 1883. pp. 42.

Fourth, June 30, 1884. pp. 88.

Fifth, June 30, 1885. pp. 44.

Sixth, June 30, 1886. pp. 425, xxxviii. *Map.*

Seventh, June 30, 1887. pp. 577, 1 l. *Map.*

Eighth, June 30, 1888. pp. 514, 1 l. *Map.*

Ninth, June 30, 1889. pp. 443, 1 l.

Tenth, June 30, 1890. pp. 391 [1]. *Map.*

Eleventh, June 30, 1891. pp. 481, 1 l.

Twelfth, June 30, 1892. pp. 510, 1 l.

Thirteenth, June 30, 1893. pp. 609, 1 l.

Fourteenth, June 30, 1894. pp. 724, 1 l.

Fifteenth, June 30, 1895. pp. 689 [1].

Sixteenth, June 30, 1896. pp. 731, 1 l.

Beginning with the report for 1889, the returns by the companies give the history of their several organizations.

Copies seen: Owen.

RAILROADS. Report of the committee of the House of Representatives on public lands recommending grant of right of way over the public lands, and each alternate section of land along the line of road, to a proposed railroad to be constructed in Alabama from Mobile to the Tennessee river. April 22, 1836. (House Rep. 607, 24th Cong., 1st sess. In vol. 3.)

8vo. pp. 3. No title page.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Memorial | from the | committee appointed | by the | Rail Road Convention, | held at Talladega, Sept. 24, 1849, | to the | General Assembly of Alabama. | 133 copies. | Montgomery: | Britton and De Wolf, | State printers. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 8.

House Doc. No. 9.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Memorial | of the | Elyton [Alabama] Rail-road Convention, | to the | General Assembly. | House—500 copies. | Montgomery: | Britton and De Wolf, State printers | 1853. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Signed by Joseph W. Taylor, Daniel E. Watrous, Rush Elmore, J. W. Lapsley, and A. M. Gibson committee. Convention held Aug. 24-25, 1853, at Elyton, county seat of Jefferson County, Ala.

Copies seen: Owen.

RAILROADS. Report | of | committee to investigate | alleged frauds | in
issuance of railroad bonds and bonds of the State | for the | use of
railroads. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1871. |
8vo. pp. —.

House edition, 500 copies.

Contains reports, suggested bills, and testimony.

— Report | of the | special house committee, | appointed to | investigate
railroad matters. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. |
1872. |

8vo. pp. 187.

Burwell Boykin Lewis, esq., was chairman.

The report contains a mass of facts and information in relation to railroad affairs
in the State.

Copies seen : Owen.

RALPH, JULIAN, *Author*. Dixie | or Southern scenes and sketches | By |
Julian Ralph | author [-etc., 2 lines] | Illustrated | [Design] | New
York | Harper & Brothers publishers | 1896 |

8vo. pp. xii, 1 l, 411 [1].

Contains a chapter on the industrial region of northern Alabama, Tennessee,
and Georgia, pp. 206-247, very little of which relates to Alabama, however.

RAMSAY, ERSKINE. The Pratt Mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron
Company.

In *Transactions American Institute Mining Engineers*, 1890. *Map* of mineral
regions near Birmingham, showing the Warrior and other Alabama coal fields
and their relation to the iron ore deposits.

— The generation of steam from waste heat and gases of coke ovens.

In *Proceedings Alabama Industrial and Scientific Society*, 1893, vol. iii. pp.
40-62.

RAMSAY, JAMES GATTYS MCGREGOR (1796-1884), *A. M., M. D.* The |
annals | of | Tennessee | to the | end of the eighteenth century : | com-
prising its settlement, | as | the Watauga Association, | from 1769 to
1777 ; | a part of North-Carolina, from 1777 to 1784 ; | the State of
Franklin, | from 1784 to 1788 ; | a part of North-Carolina, | from 1788
to 1790 ; | the Territory of the U. States South of the Ohio, | from 1790
to 1796 ; | the State of Tennessee, | from 1796 to 1800. | By | J. G. M.
Ramsay, A. M., M. D., | corresponding secretary [-etc., 3 lines.] | Phila-
delphia : | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1860. |

8vo. pp. xvi. 744. *Map*.

"His history is * * something more and better than the ordinary compila-
tions, so styled. It is a mass of minute narrative material relating to the Indians,
the border wars, and the principal pioneers, moulded into a consecutive and regu-
lar story. Although he has copied somewhat from the rare book of Haywood, his
work is almost wholly original, and contains a vast amount of aboriginal history
never before printed."—Field's *Indian Bibliography*, p. 322.

Copies seen : Owen.

RAUM, GREEN BERRY (1829-). The | existing conflict | between |
republican government | and Southern oligarchy | by | Green B.
Raum | Washington, D. C. | 1884. |

12mo. pp. 479. *Illustrations*.

Contains sketches of political affairs in Alabama during the seventies; refers to
Kuklux Klans.

Copies seen : Hamner.

[RAVESIES, PAUL.] Scenes | and | settlers | of Alabama. | By | Sub Rosa. |
[Mobile. 1886.] n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 71.

Interesting reminiscences of Mobile and vicinity in early days.

Contains also: Forests of the Vicinity of Mobile, by Dr. Chas. Mohr, pp. 48-53;
and St. Francis-Street Baptist Church, pp. 54-59.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The | Mobile oyster | and its destiny, | and | other attractions. | By
Sub Rosa. | Mobile, Ala., | printed at the Daily Register office. | 1884. |

8vo. pp. 32. Map.

“OTHER ATTRACTIONS:”

Dog River; Magnolia Cemetery; Mobile Street Railroads; Mobile Winter
Sports; Mobile Women and Men; Orange and Pecan Trees, with names of grow-
ers in vicinity of Mobile; Point Clear; Portersville; Why called Alabama, or
Here we rest.

Copies seen: Owen.

READ, JOHN BRAHAN (1816-), *M. D.* Review | of | Dr. J. B. Read's |
improvements and discoveries | in the material and form of | projec-
tiles for rifled ordnance. | [-etc. 9 lines.] | Tuscaloosa, Alabama. |
Printed by W. H. Sugg. | [1884.]

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. *Illustrated.* pp. 14.

Copies seen: Owen.

REALIST, THE. The Realist. A monthly, edited by Robert J. Hargrove.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

8vo. vol. i, Nos. 1-12, pp.

Begun publication Feb. 1897.

Discontinued after No. 12, Jan. 1898.

Copies seen: Owen.

REAVIS, TURNER (1812-1872), *Lawyer.* A | digest | of the | Alabama Re-
ports. | By | T. Reavis. | Volume I. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J.
Slade. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. cii. 464.

Vol. II never printed.

Only subjects from “A” to “D” inclusive are presented.

Volumes of reports digested are minor to Vol. 16, New Series, inclusive.

Copies seen: Owen.

RECONSTRUCTION. Memorial | of | the General Assembly of Alabama | to
the President and Congress | of the United States. | November, 1872. |
n. p. n. d.

8vo. Title only, 1 leaf. pp. 20.

Signed by Geo. M. Duskin, A. H. Curtis, J. C. Goodloe, *Senate Committee*, and by
J. M. Moss, Alex. White, N. B. Cloud, *House Committee*.

A Republican Committee.

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins Univ.

— How the South is kept “Solid.” | The efficiency of a fraudulent count
in Alabama. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

No. 44 of political documents.

Signed: “By order of the | Republican State Committee, | of Alabama. | Charles
W. Buckley, | Paul Strobach. | George Turner, | Executive Committee. | August,
1880. |”

Copies seen: Johns Hopkins Univ.

RED MEN. Constitution | by-laws and rules of order | of the | Great
 Couacil | of Alabama | Improved Order of Red Men | with general
 laws for the government of | great councils in States, Territories, |
 Districts, or Foreign Countries, to- | gether with constitution and |
 by-laws for tribes. | Adopted Flower Moon, G. S. D., 399, | at Phoenix
 City, Ala. | Birmingham, Ala.: | Austin & Jones, printers. | 1890. |

16mo. pp. 94.

Copies seen : Owen.

REGENTS OF THE WHITE SHIELD. Constitution and by-laws | for the gov-
 ernment of | subordinate conclaves | of the | Regents of the White
 Shield | of the | United States, | under the | jurisdiction of the
 Supreme Conclave | R. W. S. of U. S. A. | Birmingham, Ala. | Leslie
 Brothers, printers. | 1896. |

16mo. pp. 18.

Copies seen : Owen.

REID, JOHN, and EATON, J. H. Life of Andrew Jackson. (*See* Eaton,
 John Henry.)

RENFROE, JOHN DE YAMPERT. Six soldiers illegally shot at Mobile dur-
 ing the second war with Great Britain.

In *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*, May 29, 1894.

RENFRO, JOHN J. D., *Baptist clergyman*. The | Kingdom of Christ | not
 of this world. | A sermon preached, on Sabbath night, before the |
 Tallasseehatchie Baptist Association, | Cherokee County, Alabama,
 October 4th, 1856. | By | John J. D. Renfro. | Printed by Graves, Marks
 & Co., | Nashville, Tenn. | 1857. |

8vo. pp. 64.

Copies seen : Curry.

— A | model Confederate soldier, | being a brief sketch of the Rev.
 Nathan- | iel D. Renfro, lieutenant of a company | in the Fifth Ala-
 bama Battalion, of | Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, who fell | in the battle
 of Fredericks- | burg, December 13th, 1862. | By the | Rev. J. J. D.
 Renfro. | [Quotation, 3 lines.] | n. p. n. d.

24mo. pp. 16.

Reprinted from the *South Western Baptist*, and from the *Religious Herald*.

This sketch was issued above as a Tract.

Copies seen : Owen.

REPRESENTATIVE | MEN | of | the South. Philadelphia. | Chas. Robson &
 & co. | 1880. |

4to. pp. 553.

Contains sketches of the following Alabamians: W. H. Anderson, pp. 136-143.
 Wm. O. Baldwin (steel portrait), pp. 220-239; W. L. Bragg (steel portrait), pp.
 304-315; David Clopton, pp. 475-482; Jerome Cochran, pp. 384-402; J. L. M. Curry,
 pp. 287-289; John A. Elmore (steel portrait), pp. 402-406; H. S. Foote, pp. 326-328;
 John B. Gaston, pp. 97-111; George A. Ketchum, pp. 328-337; C. C. Langdon, pp.
 190-197; George N. Stewart (steel portrait), pp. 296-300; Thomas H. Watts (steel
 portrait), pp. 40-70; J. S. Weatherly, pp. 173-186; Joseph Wheeler, pp. 239-245.

Copies seen : Owen.

REPUBLICAN MEMORIAL. Report | of the | Committee [of the General
 Assembly of Alabama] on Memorial | of the | Republican members [to
 Congress.] | Montgomery, Ala.: | W. W. Screws, Stateprinter. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 35.

Copies seen : Owen.

REQUIER, AUGUSTUS JULIAN (1825-1887), *Journalist*. Bonaparte and Washington.

In *Southern Teacher*, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 1860, vol. ii, pp. 106-110.

— Poems | by | Augustus Julian Requier | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1860. |

12mo. pp. 190.

Copies seen: Hamner.

REVENUE CODE. Revenue laws of Alabama. 1866-1897.

8vo.

Compiled by the State Auditor.

Laws of the Legislature, 1865-6. pp. 38.

Act of Dec. 12, 1884. pp. 19. No title page.

Acts of session, 1886-7. pp. 42.

Revenue code, 1881. pp. 72.

Revenue code, 1884-85. pp. 91.

Revenue code, 1891. pp. 109.

Revenue code, 1896-97. pp. 160.

Copies seen: Owen.

REYNOLDS, BERNARD. Sketches of Mobile. | From 1814 to the present time. | Incidents connected with the occupa- | tion of the town. | Anecdotes of old citizens, etc., etc. | Mobile, Ala: | published and printed by B. H. Richardson. | 55 Dauphin street. | 1868. |

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 80.

Cover title: Sketches of Mobile. | Reminiscences, Anecdotes, | Incidents, &c. | B. H. Richardson, Printer, Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala. |

"The first portion of these sketches were (sic) published in *The Mobile Tribune* under the title of *Mobile in Slices*."—*Preface*.

A valuable pamphlet, preserving many interesting and important facts relating to early days in Mobile.

Copies seen: Owen.

RHETT, Col. ROBERT BARNWELL. Sketch of Madison County.

In *Culver's Alabama's Resources*, pp. 53-59.

Statistical and descriptive.

RICE, SAMUEL FARROW (1816-189-), *Lawyer, Chief Justice Sup. Ct. Ala.* Americanism and Southern Rights: | an address, | by Hon. Samuel F. Rice, | of Montgomery. | Delivered before a mass meeting of the American | Party of Talladega County, September 6, 1855. | Published by request. | Montgomery: | Barrett & Wimbish's book and job office. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Curry.

RICHARDSON, WARFIELD CREATH (1823-), *A. M.* The moral element in education.

In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 1859, vol. i, pp. 137-145.

— Stray thoughts.

Ibid. May 1859, vol. i, pp. 238-240.

— Shall I write a grammar.

Ibid. Sept. 1859, vol. i, pp. 365-368.

— Gaspar. | A romaunt. | By | W. C. Richardson, A. M. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | [Design.] | George A. Searcy and Co.: | booksellers and stationers, | Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Meridian, Miss. | 1873. |

8vo. 3 p.l. pp. 82.

Edition. 500 copies.

HIST 97—71

"The author in parts has successfully emulated the playful manner of the Italian poets in their favorite stanza, 'Ottava Rima.'"—*W. C. Bryant*.

Copies seen: Owen.

RICHARDSON, WARFIELD CREATH. Sketch of Alexander Beaufort Meek.
In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov., 1878, vol. i, pp. 537-541.

— The human will.

In *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Nashville, Tenn., April, 1885.

— Will o' the wisp.

Ibid. Nov., 1892.

— Cap and Bells.

In the *Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Times* 1886.

Review of Dr. Samuel Minturn Peck's poems.

— Sketch of Tuscaloosa Ala.

In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 506-519.

— Rings and loveknots.

In *Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald*, Jan. 1, 1893.

Review of another volume of Dr. Peck's poems.

— Poems by Robert Loveman.

Ibid. May 21, 1893.

Review.

— To my Alma Mater.

In the *Corola*, University of Alabama, 1894, vol. ii, pp. 64-70.

The author of this essay in verses was of the class of 1843.

RICHARDSON, W. C. L. Reception address. (See *Comegys, Miss Mary E.*)

RICHARDSON, WILSON GAINES (1825-1886), *M. A.* Catalogue | of | the library | of the | University of Alabama, | with an | index of subjects. | By Wilson G. Richardson, M. A., | member of the Faculty, and librarian of the University. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1848. |

8 vo. pp. 257.

"The plan of the present work is substantially the same with that of the Catalogue of the Edinburgh Signet Library."—*Preface*.

At date of preface, June 20, 1848, the library contained 4,231 volumes, exclusive of such pamphlets, publishers' circulars, and other unbound matter, as were not embraced in catalogue.

Copies seen: University, Owen.

RICHARDSON'S ACADEMY. Catalogue | of | Richardson's academy, | (S. E. cor. Government and Warren streets.) | Mobile, Ala. | A select day and boarding school | for boys and young men. | [-etc., 2 lines.] | 1881-82. | Mobile: | Geo. Matzenger, printer [-etc., 1 line.] | 1882. |

16 mo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

RIGGS, BENJAMIN HOGAN, (1838-1888), *M. D.* A biographical sketch | of | Albert Gallatin Mabry, M. D., | of Selma, Alabama, | by Benjamin H. Riggs, M. D., of Selma. | Read before the "Medical Association of the State of Alabama," | at its annual meeting in Eufaula, April 9th, 1878, and | published in its volume of Transactions. | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | n. d.

8vo. Title, 1 leaf. pp. 26.

Copies seen: Owen.

- RIGGS, JUNIUS M., *Librarian*. Catalogue | of | Supreme Court library, | of | Alabama. | By | Junius M. Riggs | librarian. | Montgomery, Ala. : | Allred & Beers, State printers and book binders, | 1882. |
8vo. pp. 171.
Contains titles of law books only.
Copies seen : Supreme Court; Owen.
- RILEY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1849-) *D. D., Baptist Clergyman*. History | of | Conecuh County, | Alabama. | Embracing a detailed record of events from | the earliest period to the present; | biographical sketches of those | who have been most | conspicuous in | the annals of | the County; a com- | plete list of the officials of | Conecuh, besides much valuable infor- | mation relative to the internal resources | of the County. | By Rev. B. F. Riley, | pastor of the Opelika Baptist church. | Columbus, Ga. : | Thos. Gilbert, Steam printer and book-binder, | 1881. |
12mo. pp. 233.
Prepared at the instance of *The Conecuh Historical Society*.
Full in early detail, biographical data, and the Civil War Period, 1861-65.
Copies seen : Owen.
- Alabama as it is; | or, | the immigrant's and capitalist's guide | book to Alabama, | furnishing the most accurate and detailed information | concerning the varied elements of wealth in Ala- | bama, whether of mine, field, or forest, to- | gether with carefully prepared maps | and charts illustrative of the | numerous advantages pos- | sessed by the | State. | By | Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D. | Adopted by the State by an Act approved February 28, 1887. | 1887. | Published for the State by | W. C. Holt; | publisher, bookseller, and stationer, | Montgomery, Ala. |
8vo. pp. 217. *6 maps*.
Edition, 5,000 copies.
- — Second Edition. Atlanta, Ga. : Constitution pub. Co. 1888.
8vo. pp. 304. *6 maps*.
Revised and issued by the State Department of Agriculture.
Edition, 25,000.
- — Third Edition. Montgomery, Ala. : Brown printing Co. 1893.
8vo. pp. 328. *12 illustrations in text*.
A folder, the *Home Seeker's Map of Alabama*, is printed to accompany this edition, although it is issued separately. The reverse side of the map contains a brief account of the State's advantages to homeseekers, with 12 illustrations. Two editions of the folders have been issued, the first containing the *portrait of Gov. Thomas G. Jones*, the second that of Gov. W. C. Oates—no other change.
Copies seen : Owen.
- Old Ft. Mims. A recent visit to that historic and once bloody spot in Baldwin County.
In *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*, Nov. 21, 1891.
- Old St. Stephens. A visit to the ruins of our first capital.
In *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*, Aug. 27, 1892.
- History | of the | Baptists of Alabama: | from the time of their first occupation of | Alabama in | 1808, until 1891: | being a detailed record of denominational events in the State during | the stirring period of eighty six years, and furnishing bio- | graphical sketches of those who have been conspicuous | in the annals of the denomination, besides much | other incidental matter relative to the | secular history of Alabama. | By | Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D. | Author [-etc., 2 lines.] | Issued

under the auspices of the | Alabama Baptist Historical Society. | Birmingham: | Roberts & Son | 1895. |

8vo. pp.481. *25 illustrations* paged with text.

Illustrations: Bestor, D. P.; Bledsoe, J. F.; Calloway, Frank; Calloway, P. M.; Curry, J. L. M.; Dennis, John; DeVotie, J. H.; Falkner, Jefferson; Freeman, S. R.; Hawthorne, J. R.; Henderson, S.; Krieg, Porter; Lyon, Mat; Renfroe, J. J. D.; Sherman, S. S.; Talbird, H.; Taliaferro, H. E.; Tichenor, I. T.; Waldrop, A. J.; Wilkerson, W. W.; Worthy, A. N. *Also*, Parker Memorial Church, Armiston. Judson Female College, Marion; Howard College, Eastlake; and the First Baptist Church, Troy.

"The work was not undertaken without the sanction of the representative body of the denomination. For many years the advisability of the preparation of a history of our people has been discussed. Spasmodic efforts at different times have been made. Committees to gather material have been appointed, but not until the session of the Baptist Congress at East Lake, in 1893, was a plan consummated for pushing the enterprise to completion. A society was formed and the writer was chosen to prepare the history. He was not altogether unprepared to begin the work, as he had been accumulating material for a number of years to be placed at the disposal of the future Baptist historian of the State."—*Introduction.*

Copies seen: Hamner; Owen.

RIVER (THE) AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION. Memorial and proceedings | of the | River and Harbor | Improvement Convention: | assembled at | Tuscaloosa, Alabama, | Nov. 17th [-18.] 1885. | [-etc., 11 lines. | Cincinnati: | The Ohio valley press, [-etc. 2 lines.] | 1886. |

8vo. pp.68. *Map of the river system of Alabama.*

Copies seen: Owen.

RIVERS, RICHARD HENDERSON (1814-1895), D. D. The life | of | Robert Paine D. D., | Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. | By R. H. Rivers, | author of [-etc., 1 line.] | With an introduction by | Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D., | book editor of the M. E. Church South. | Nashville, Tenn.: | Southern Methodist publishing house. | 1884. |

12mo. pp.314. *Portrait of Bishop Paine.*

Bishop Paine was the first president of La Grange College, Ala., 1830-1846.

Copies seen: Congress.

ROACH, A. C. The | prisoner of war, | and | how treated. | Containing a history of Colonel Streight's expedition to the | rear of Bragg's army, in the Spring of 1863, and a correct | account of the treatment and condition of the Union | prisoners of war in the rebel prisons of the South, | in 1863-4. Being the actual experience of a union | officer during twenty-two months' imprison- | ment in reldom. With personal adven- | tures, biographical sketches, and his- | tory of Andersonville prison pen. | By Lieutenant A. C. Roach, A. A. D. C. | Published by | the Railroad City publishing house, | A. D. Streight, proprietor, | North-East corner Washington and Meridian Streets, Indianapolis, Ind. | 1865. |

12mo. pp.244.

Contains short account of Streight's raid in Alabama, and has the approval of that commander.

Copies seen: Hamner.

ROAD LAWS. Road laws | of | Alabama, | compiled from the Code of 1886 | and | subsequent acts of the legislature. | Rogers Stationery Company, | [-etc., 2 lines.] | Birmingham, Ala. | 1895. |

12 mo. pp.16.

See also Tompkins, H. C., and Screws, W. W.

ROBBINS, GASTON A. Contested election case of. (*See Aldrich vs. Robbins.*)

ROBBINS, Miss MARY LA FAYETTE. Alabama Women in Literature | By | Mary La Fayette Robbins. | [Quotation, 2 lines.] | [Seal of Ala.] | [Selma printing Co.] 1895. |

8vo. 3 pl. pp. 209.

"The purpose of the volume is to make known the efforts Alabama women are putting forth in behalf of intellectual development: to show what they have wrought in literature; and, incidentally (sic), to disprove the premises which lie at the root of all misgivings concerning the future of womanhood."—*Introduction*,

ROBERTS, WILLIAM. An account of the | first discovery, | and | natural history | of | Florida. | With a | particular detail of the several expeditions and | descents made on that coast. | Collected from the best authority | by William Roberts. | Illustrated by a general map, and some particular plans, together | with a geographical description of that country. | By T. Jefferys, geographer to his majesty | London: | Printed for T. Jefferys, at Charing-Cross. | MDCCLXIII.

4to. pp. viii. i l. 102. 6 maps or plans; 1 plate.

Pp. 95-102 contain a letter on Florida, dated June 22, 1763, by Thomas Robinson; with a plan of the Bay and Island of Mobile.

Copies seen: Hammer.

ROBERTSON, W. E. The road movement.

In *Proceedings Alabama Industrial and Scientific Society*, 1891, vol. i, No. 1. pp. 23-34.

ROBERTSON, W. G. Recollections | of | early settlers | of | Montgomery county | and | their families. | By | W. G. Robertson. | Montgomery Ala.: | Excelsior Printing Company. | 1892. |

16mo. pp. 157.

Contains sketches of Old Augusta, the city of Montgomery, the Fork, Harrogate Springs, Mt. Meigs, and the early churches of the county.

Contains the following biographical sketches:

Allen, Wade L.	Dabney, Mrs. Delilah.
Armistead, Wm.	Daniel, Joseph.
Arrington, Sam'l.	De Yampart, Jeff.
Ashley, Ben.	Elsberry, Michael.
Ashley, Felix.	Emerson, Reuben.
Ashurst, John.	Falconer, Wm.
Barnett, Chas.	Forniss, James A.
Barnett, Frank.	Foster, Joseph.
Barnett, Thos. M.	Frazier, Wm.
Barton, Dr. David.	Gilmer, Francis M.
Barton, Thomas.	Gilmer, James J., Peachy, and W. B. S.
Bellinger, Dr. C.	Gray, Parker.
Bibb, Benajah S.	Green, John and Joseph.
Blakey, Bolling.	Gunter, Charles G.
Bonham, John.	Hagerty, Joshua.
Brown, Dr. Thomas.	Hails, Geo. W.
Bunting, Richard C.	Haynes, Thos.
Bullard, Mr.	Hogan, Griffin L.
Burch, John.	Holmes, Henry.
Caffey, Thomas.	Holt, Elbert.
Calloway, David.	Jones, Jason G.
Calloway Willis.	Jones, Joshua.
Cleveland, Larkin.	Lamar, Benj. B.
Cowles, Thomas M.	Livingston, Aaron.
Crommelin, Chas.	Lucas, Dr. Chas. S.

Lucas, Henry.	Robins, Hardy.
Lucas, Walter B.	Ross, Mr.
Malloy, Daniel.	Sankey, Jas. C.
Marks, Nicholas.	Sankey, Wm. D.
Mastin, Peter B.	Shackelford, George.
Mathews, Col. Geo.	Sledge, Chappel.
Mathews, Big George.	Spear, Dr. P. W.
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McLemore Brothers.	Taylor, Dr. James II.
Meriwether, Dr. Nicholas.	Taylor, Jessee (sic) P.
Middleton, Augustus.	Taylor, Wm.
Mitchel, Dr.	Taylor, Wm. II.
Moony, Kin.	Thomas, Geo.
Mosley, Anderson.	Underwood, Laban B.
Oliver, Dr. Samuel C.	Vickers, Thos.
Pinkston, Green.	Wall, Richard W.
Pinkston, James.	Walters, Bryant.
Ponder, A. F.	Ware, Dr. R. J.
Porter, Vincent R.	Wilkins, Hardy.
Powell, Geo.	Wood, Green.
Ray, John and Isaac.	Young, Bernard.
Robertson, John.	
<i>Copies seen:</i> Owen.	

ROBERTSON, SAMUEL LOWRIE (1838-), *Educator*. A school room fifty years ago: | a poem, | by | Prof. S. L. Robertson, | superintendent of education for Jefferson County, | Alabama. | Published by the Jefferson County Teachers | Institute. | Price, ten cents. | Address F. G. Godsey, Secretary, | Jonesboro, Alabama. | [1886: | Roberts & Son, steam printers and binders, Birmingham, Ala.] |

16mo. pp.16.

A vivid picture, in beautiful verse, of scenes in the life of both teacher and pupil in the old times.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Dora | or | on the border | and other poems | By | Samuel Lowrie Robertson | Birmingham: | Roberts & Son | 1894 |

16mo. pp.390. *Portrait* of author.

Contains, among other things, a reprint of the preceding title.

Copies seen: Owen.

ROBINSON, FAYETTE, *1st Lt., U. S. A.* Life of Gen. E. P. Gaines.

In his *Account of the Organization of the Army of the U. S.: with Biographies of distinguished officers*, vol. i, pp. 285-330, *portrait*. Philadelphia, 1848. 12mo.

The nearest approach to a complete biography of the General that has appeared. Full on his military career.

[ROBINSON, JOHN] (1782-1833 (?)). *The Savage*, | by Piominga, | a headman and warrior of the Muscogulgee Nation. | Published by Thomas S. Manning, | No. 148 South fourth street, | Philadelphia. | 1810. |

8vo. pp.4 p.l. 311.

A satire on civilization and in favor of Indian savagery, with illustrations drawn from the Muscogulgees.

Copies seen: Hamner.

ROBINSON, W. C., vs. HARRISON, GEORGE P. Contested election case of, from the third Congressional district of Alabama. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1895.

8vo. pp.469.

ROBINSON, W. C. *vs.* HARRISON, GEORGE P. Report in favor of contestee. April 4, 1896. (House Rep. 1121, 54th Cong., 1st sess. In vol. —.) 8vo. pp.6. No title page.

— Brief for contestee, by Samford & Son. Post Publishing Co., Opelika, Ala. n. d. 8vo. pp.20.

ROCKFORD HIGH SCHOOL. Annual catalogue | of the | Rockford High School, | male and female,—Rockford, Ala. | For the year 1889 and 1890. | C. C. Nall, A. B., principal. | [—etc., 1 line.] | Montgomery, Ala. : | Press of the Baptist printing Co. | 1889. |

8vo. pp.5.

Copies seen : Bureau of Education.

RODES, ROBERT EMMET (1829-1864), *Major Gen. C. S. A.* Sketch of, by Major Green Peyton.

In Walker's (Charles D.) *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates and Élevés of the Virginia Military Institute*, pp.440-457. Philadelphia, 1875. 8vo.

Was chief engineer of the N. E. and S. W. Alabama Railroad at the commencement of the war; and became its colonel on the organization of the 5th Ala. Regt.

Copies seen : Morgan.

ROMANS, BERNARD. A concise | natural history | of | East and West Florida; | containing an account of the natural produce of all the Southern part of British America, in the three | kingdoms of nature, particularly the animal and | vegetable. | Likewise, | the artificial produce now raised, or possible to be raised, | and manufactured there, with some commercial and po- | litical observations in that part of the world; and a cho- | rographical account of the same. | To which is added, by way of appendix, | plain and easy directions to navigators over the bank of | Bahama, the coast of the two Floridas, the North of | Cuba, and the dangerous Gulph Passage. Noting also, | the hitherto unknown watering places in that part of | America, intended principally for the use of such ves- | sels as may be so unfortunate as to be distressed by | weather in that difficult part of the world. | By Captain Bernard Romans. | Illustrated with twelve copper plates, | and two whole sheet maps. | Vol. I. | New-York: | printed for the author, M, DCC, LXXV. |

8vo. pp.4 viii 342. [2]. lxxxix. [3.] 1 folded sheet; 10 engravings, including the frontispiece, the dedication to John Ellis, and 3 full-page maps.

The copperplates were designed and engraved by the author, and are: (1) *Frontispiece*, vol. I; (2) Dedication "To John Ellis Esqr.," the naturalist, "Agent for the Province of West Florida;" (3) "Avena equatica Sylvestris (Wild Oats), facing p. 31; (4) "Characteristic Chickasaw Head," p. 59; (5) *Characteristic Choctaw Busts*, p. 62; (6) Treatment of the dead, by the Choctaws, p. 89; (7) *Characteristic head of a Creek War Chief*, p. 92. Maps in the appendix: (8) *Entrance of Tampa Bay*, p. lxxviii; (9) *Pensacola Bay*, p. lxxxix; and (10) *Mobile Bay*, p. lxxxv.

Vol. II was never published.

"This extremely rare work is so seldom found in any other than a fragmentary condition that we are unable to refer to the full collation of any complete copy. No copy has ever been found with either of the whole sheet maps, and all are more or less deficient in the number of plates referred to in the title page. From the arrangement and tenor of the title, as well as from the sense of the "advertisement," at the end of the volume, we are clearly of the opinion, that it was the author's design to distribute the "twelve copper plates And Two Whole Sheet Maps" throughout the two volumes into which he intended to divide the work."—*Menzie's Catalogue*.

Bernard Romans was an enlightened physician, and observer, who spent sev-

eral years in Florida. . . . The whole book, indeed, is a valuable and interesting account of the manners of the Florida savages, and the face and products of their country."—*Volney's View of the U. S.*

Title and collation from Menzies' *Catalogus* [1875], No. 1722. See also, Brinley's *Catalogue* [1881], pt. 3, No. 4365.

The Menzies' copy sold for \$175, and the Brinley for \$265.

ROMANS, BERNARD. A | concise | natural history | of | East and West-Florida. | Containing, | an account of the natural produce of | all the Southern part of British America, in the | three kingdoms of nature, particularly the animal | and vegetable. | Likewise, | the artificial products now raised, or possible to be raised, and | manufactured there, with some commercial and political observa | tions in that part of the world; and a chorographical account | of the same. | By Captain | Bernard Romans. | . . . | New York, sold by R. Aitken, 1776.

8vo. pp. [2], 4, 342. *Engraved dedication; 6 other copperplate engravings; and folded table.*

The sheets of the original edition, with a new title page and reprinted introduction (2 pp.). The Frontispiece, Lists of Subscribers, Appendix, Errata, and final "Advertisement" are omitted; but there is *one copperplate engraving* that is not found in the earlier issue, though mentioned in the text (p. 102). It represents two "Indian hieroglyphic paintings," executed by Choctaws and Creeks.

Title, collation, and note from Brinley's *Catalogue*, pt. 3, No. 4366.

This copy sold for \$70.

ROME AND DECATUR RAILROAD. The | Rome and Decatur | Railroad Com-pany. | Board [etc. 5 lines] | Rome, Georgia: | 1883. |

8vo. pp. 24 [4.]

Copies seen: Owen.

ROQUEMORE, JOHN D. (1846-), *Lawyer, Compiler.* Code of Alabama, 1876. (*See Codes of Alabama.*)

ROSS, CHARLES HUNTER. Sketch of A. B. Meek.

In *Sewanee (Tenn.) Review* Aug., 1896, vol. iv, pp. 411-427.

ROSS, FRANCIS A. The Mobile Medical Society, and the Law, regulating the practice of physic in Alabama.

In *New Orleans Medical [and Surgical] Journal*, July, 1844, vol. i, pp. 98-102.

Organized June 12, 1841.

ROTHWELL, RICHARD P. Alabama coal and iron.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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8vo. pp. 144.

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The constitution of 1868 created the *Board of Education*, to which was committed the control of all the educational matters of the State, making it a quasi-legislative body. On July 24, 1868, the members of the Board qualified, and on the next day organized for business. No published accounts of its proceedings for 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1874 have been seen. The constitution of 1875 reorganized the educational system, and the General Assembly, as in other matters, was given full control of the subject. This board was also the *Board of Regents of the State University*.

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Valuable report, full of plans and suggestions, pp. 31.

Pp. 48. 1 l., comprise the following title:

— Statement showing number of Colleges, Academies, and private schools, with the number of students at each—total amount paid teachers—average number of months taught—number of pupils registered—and number of schools taught in each township in the State, as shown by reports of the County Superintendents. n. p. n. d.

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Thirty-fifth annual report, by Solomon Palmer, Sept. 30, 1889. pp. 138.

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Feb. 25, Thorsby.

Feb. 27, Georgianna.

March 3, Randolph County.

March 5, Chambers County.

March 12, Tallapoosa County.

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March 15, Coosa County.

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8vo. pp. 25 [2]. Map.

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— The Selma city directory for 1880-81. And a directory of each post office in Dallas county. Ross A. Smith, publisher.

8vo. pp. 177.

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— City directory, 1896.

8vo. pp. 178. No title page.

Prepared by the Maloney Directory Co.

— First [-fifth] annual report of the City School Board of Selma, Alabama. Selma, Ala., 1891 [-1895].

8vo. Cut of school building on cover.

First annual report, 1890-91. pp. 63.

Contains copy of above act.

Second annual report [23d of the academy], 1891-92. pp. 77.

Contains catalogue of the Dallas Academy Library.

Third annual report [24th of the academy], 1892-93. pp. 60.

Fourth annual report. Not seen.

Fifth annual report [26th of the academy], 1894-95. pp. 69.

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House edition, 150 copies.

Gen. N. B. Forrest, President.

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8vo. pp. 83. Steel portrait of author. 2 plates containing 7 portraits each, and six colored engravings.

Preface signed: "Anchorage near Mobile. Ala, December 1868."

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— Sketch of John A. Elmore.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 1879, vol. ii, pp. 324-329.

— In the matter of the charges against the Hon. Richard Busted, referred by the House to the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, U. S. [Montgomery, 1869.]

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An address "To the chairman and members of the committee," signed by Henry C. Semple.

— Comments by Mr. Semple, | on the evidence before the committee of the House of Representatives of Alabama, | on the inquiry into the official conduct of | James Q. Smith, | Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. | [Montgomery, Ala.] n. d.

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— Sketch of. (*See Morrissett, E. P.*)

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12mo. pp. 319. Portrait of author.

Copies seen: Hamner.

SHAVER, LEWELLYN ADOLPHUS (1847-), *Lawyer*. A history | of the | Sixtieth Alabama Regiment, | Gracie's Alabama Brigade, | By | Lewellyn A. Shaver. | [Quotation, 1 line] | Montgomery, Ala. : | Barrett & Brown, publishers. | 1867. |

8vo. pp. 111.

Some copies were bound in cloth. These have as a *frontispiece* a photo. of "Brig. Gen. A. Gracie," inserted in an ornamental space, below which are the words: "Photographed by J. H. Lakin, Montgomery, Ala." In gilt on the cloth cover are the words: | "Sixtieth Ala. Regiment. | Gracie's Alabama Brigade." |

Prepared from personal observation of the author, who was sergeant-major of the regiment. No rosters.

"It is necessarily, to a considerable extent, a history not of that regiment alone but also of the larger organizations of which it formed an integral part."—*Introduction.*

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SHEA, JOHN DAWSON GILMARY (1824-1892), *Author*. History | of the | Catholic Missions | among the | Indian tribes of the United States, | 1829-1854. | By John Gilmary Shea, | Author [-etc., 3 lines.] | [De-

- sign.] | New York: | P. J. Kenedy, | Excelsior Catholic publishing house, | 5 Barclay Street. | [1854.]
 12mo. pp. 514. *Illustrations.*
 Contains accounts of missions among the Appalachian and Creek Indians. pp. 499-506 contain lists of missionaries and bibliography.
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- SAEA, JOHN DAWSON GILMARY. History | of the | Catholic Missions | among the | Indian tribes of the United States. | 1529-1854. | By John Gilmary Shea. | Author [&c., three lines]. | [Design.] | New York: | Edward Dunigan & Brother, | 151 Fulton-Street, near Broadway. | 1855. |
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 There are copies with the date, 1857, but none seen.
- Geschichte | der | katolischen Missionen | unter den | Indianer-Stämmen der Vereinigten Staaten. | 1529-1860. | von | John Gilmary Shea, | Verfasser [&c., two lines]. | Aus dem Englischen übersetzt | von | J. Roth. | Sr. Heiligkeit Papst Pius IX gewidmet. | Mit 6 Stahlstichen. | Würtzburg. | Verlag von C. Etlinger. | [1858.]
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- A history | of the | Catholic Church | within the | limits of the United States, | from the first attempted colonization to the | present time. | With portraits, views, maps, and fac-similes. | By | John Gilmary Shea. | [Design.] | New York: | John G. Shea. | 1886 [-1888, 1890, 1892.] |
 8vo. 4 vols.
 Vol. i, Colonial days, 1521-1763; Vol. ii, Life of Archbishop Carroll, and history, 1763-1815; Vol. iii, History, 1815-1843; Vol. iv, History, 1843-1866.
 Contains *passim* full history of this Church in Alabama, with *portrait* of Michael Portier, first Bishop of Mobile.
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"Everything related in the following pages has been taken from the accounts of those who were participators in the events they describe.

"There is probably no Spanish hero of America whose fame is more widespread throughout the United States than that of Hernando de Soto, and yet, at the same time, of whom so little is known. The expedition of De Soto into "Florida" was, in fact, the beginning of the history of this country, whose vast domain is now the unrivaled region lying between the oceans, the Mexican gulf, and the great lakes. It is to make more particularly known the first great expedition that revealed to the world the interior of our country, to trace the route by which De Soto traveled, and to tell the names and indicate the location of the Indian towns and tribes of "Florida," first mentioned in history, that has led me to compile and publish this book."—*Preface*.

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Volume I.—Chapters I–X, pp. 1–213: Account of early expeditions and voyages to the New World, including Francisco Hernandez de Cordova to Yucatan, 1517; Juan de Grijalva to Mexico, 1518; Cortes to Mexico, 1519; Pamfilo de Narvaez to Mexico, 1520; Francisco de Garay to Panuco, 1519–23; Juan Ponce de Leon, discovery of Florida, 1509–1521; voyage of Juan Verrazzano along the Atlantic coast of North America, 1524; Pamfilo de Narvaez to Florida, and the wanderings of Alvaro Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, 1527–1536; Francisco Vasquez Coronado to Cibola and Tiguex, 1539–1543; De Soto in Nicaragua, 1523–1526; Cortes in Honduras, 1524–1526; and De Soto in Peru, 1532–1536.

Volume II, pp. 215–487: History of the Conquest of Florida; or a narrative of what occurred in the exploration of this country by Hernando de Soto. By the Inca Garcillasso de la Vega. Translated from the French version of Pierre Richelot [Lisle edition, 1711], from the original Spanish.

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The maps, which are in facsimile, are: (1) General view of the whole peninsula of Florida, with the seacoast of Georgia and South Carolina, by Jacob le Moyne de Morgues, 1564; and (2) Map of North America, by Dr. Mitchell, corrected in 1776 by Brigadier Hawkins.

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4to. pp. 776. *Portraits*.

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 Numerous sections and illustrations of the old tertiary and cretaceous outcrops of Alabama.
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 From 1855 until his death he resided at Summerfield, Ala.
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- SMITH, JAMES Q., Circuit Judge in Ala.** Sketch of.
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First printed as a series of sketches in the *Pickens Republican*, 1854.

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Title, Dedication, Contents, Errata, Preface, and Acknowledgments, pp. xvi.

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Chapter II. Organization of Pickens County. pp. 23-30.

Chapter III. The earliest settlers. pp. 30-39.

Chapter IV. More settlers—Character—Land sales and "Old Sol." pp. 40-45.

Chapter V. Pioneer life. First mills. pp. 46-51.

Chapter VI. Public functionaries prior to 1830. pp. 51-57.

Chapter VII. Judges of Pickens. pp. 57-74.

Chapter VIII. County court clerks. pp. 74-79.

Chapter IX. Sheriffs of Pickens—some anecdotes. pp. 79-110.

Chapter X. Commissioners' court from 1830 to the present time. pp. 110-114.

Chapter XI. Circuit court clerks. pp. 114-119.

Chapter XII. Representatives of Pickens. pp. 119-177.

Chapter XIII. General view of Pickens county. pp. 177-189.

Chapter XIV. General view continued. pp. 189-211.

Chapter XV. Senators of Pickens. pp. 211-243.

Appendix. pp. 245-272.

This is a highly creditable work, full, accurate, and well-executed.

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Copies seen: Owen.

SMITH, ROBERT HARDING (1814-1878), *Lawyer, Member Conf. Cong. from Ala., Col. 36th Ala. Inf. C. S. A.* An address | to the | citizens of Alabama, | on the | Constitution and Laws | of the | Confederate States of America, | by the | Hon. Robert H. Smith, | at Temperance Hall, on the 30th of March, 1861. | Published by request of the citizens of Mobile. | Mobile: | Mobile Daily Register print. | 1861. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Curry.

SMITH, ROBERT HARDING. Review | of the | evidence against | Richard Busted, | U. S. District Judge for Alabama, | by | Robert H. Smith, | of Mobile; | with copies of charges appended. | Mobile, Ala. | 1869. | 8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 40, 9. 5.

Smith's review, pp. 40; charges against Busted, pp. 9; and charges and specifications, pp. 5.

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SMITH, ROSS C., *Associate R. R. Com'r of Ala.* The development of railroads in Alabama.

In Culver's *Alabama's Resources*, pp. 288-291.

SMITH, SOLOMON FRANKLIN (1801-1869), *Actor*. The | theatrical journey-work | and | anecdotal recollections | of | Sol. Smith, | comedian, attorney at law, etc., etc. | Comprising a sketch of the second seven years | of his professional life; together with | sketches of adventure in after years. | With a portrait of the author. | [Quotation 2 lines.] | Philadelphia: | T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street. |

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8vo. pp. 275 [1].

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SMITH, T. GUILFORD. Report of the mineral lands and resources of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. Troy, 1871.

8vo. pp. 47. *Map of the U. S.*

Gives analysis of Dyestone ore of St. Clair Co.; and Trussville and Elyton, Jefferson Co., Ala. The Warrior coal fields are described.

SMITH, WILLIAM (1762-1840), *Lawyer, U. S. Senator from S. C.* Speech | of | the Hon. William Smith, | delivered | on Monday, August 1, 1831, | at a meeting of the | citizens of Spartanburg District | against the doctrine of | Nullification. | Columbia, S. C. | Printed at the office of the hive. | 1832. |

8vo. pp. 54, 1 l.

Mr. Smith resided in Alabama some time before his death.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Address | of | William Smith, | of | Huntsville, Alabama. | [Printed at the office of the Huntsville Democrat. 1839.]

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SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY (1828-), *Lawyer, Circuit Judge, Gov. of Ala.* Message | of | William H. Smith, | Governor of Alabama, | to the | Gen-

eral Assembly, | November 15th, 1869. | Montgomery, Ala.: | J. G. Stokes & Co., State printers. | 1870. |

8vo. pp. 30.

The message is accompanied by the following:

Half title: Documents | accompanying Governor's annual message. | 1869. | 8vo. pp. 1-80.

This latter contains: Agreement as to acquisition of West Florida by Alabama: Report of Lehman, Durr & Co., State financial agents: Report of Sec. of Board of Trustees of Freedman's Hospital: Report of commissioners to examine State offices; List of pardons granted by the Gov.; List of Alabama school lands in Nebraska; and, Report of inspectors of Alabama penitentiary.

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SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY. Special message | of | Gov. William H. Smith | to the | General Assembly | of the | State of Alabama, | January 10, 1870. | Montgomery, Ala. | J. G. Stokes & co., State printers. | 1870. |

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— Annual and special messages | of | Gov. William H. Smith, | to the | General Assembly of Alabama, | at the | session commencing Nov. 21, 1870. | Montgomery, Ala.: | John G. Stokes & co., State printers. | 1870. |

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These messages were sent to the State Senate by Mr. Smith, the incumbent Governor, who claimed that he had been elected in the contest of this year with Robert B. Lindsay. Notwithstanding there was much excitement in the State the matter was finally settled in favor of Gov. Lindsay, who served out his term of two years.

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SMITH, WILLIAM RUSSELL (1815-1896), *Lawyer, Circuit Judge, Maj. Gen. of Militia, M. C. from Ala., Col. C. S. A., Member Conf. Cong., Author.*

— *Editor.* The Bachelor's Button, 1837. (*See that title.*)

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In *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., Jan., 1848, vol. xiii, pp. 1-54.

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8vo. pp. 16.

Strongly opposes.

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— The census printing and presidential candidates. The speech of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, delivered in the House of Representatives March 18, 1852.

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— The social independence of the American laborer. Speech of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, on the Homestead Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 27, 1852.

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8vo. pp. 32

A portion of this poem first appeared in the *New York Herald*.

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— The American Party, and its mission. Speech of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, January 15, 1855. [*Colophon*:—Washington, D. C. Printed at the American Organ office. 1855.]

8vo. 20. No title page.

"While serving in Congress in 1855-'56, when the American or Know-Nothing organization was striving for power as the rival of the Democratic party in public favor, Judge Smith was a member of it, and his name was suggested in some of the papers for the Vice-Presidency."—Garrett's *Public Men in Alabama*, p. 562.

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Third edition, 1860. 8vo. pp.5-255. Index, 297-304.

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In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 1878, vol. i, pp. 65-75.

— Sir William Jones.

Ibid. May 1878, vol. i, pp. 225-231.

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 McKee, Hon. John.
 McGuire, W. W.
 Meek, Hon. Alexander B. (*portrait*).
 Meek, Dr. Samuel M.
 McConnell, John.
 Minor, Judge Henry.
 Minor, Miss Ann.
 Moody, Washington (*portrait*).
 Moody, Miss Jane E.
 Moore, Gen. Sydenham.
 Morgan, George.
 Morgan, Hon. J. T.
 Morton, Hon. John F.
 Noce, John A.
 Owen, Rev. Dr. John.
 Owen, Dr. J. R. N.
 Pass, John B.
 Patterson, Charles S.
 Payne, Hon. Winter W.
 Paul, James.
 Peck, Hon. E. W.
 Penn, James.
 Pennington, Abel.
 Perkins, Maj. Hardin.
 Perkins, Constantine.
 Picher, Charles G.
 Powell, Levin.
 Powell, E. A.
 Prewitt, John W.
 Price, William M.
 Pugh, Hon. James L.
 Read, Dr. J. B.
 Robinson, Horseshoe.
 Robinson, Alexander M.
 Rice, T. F.
 Rice, C. E.
 Saltonstall, Prof. Gurdon.
 Searcy, Dr. Reuben.
 Shortridge, Hon. Eli.
 Shortridge, Hon. George D.
 Shortridge, Hiram.
 Sims, Ed.
 Smith, John.
 Snow, Henry A.
 Snow, Dr. Charles.
 Snow, Z. B.
 Snow, Mrs. Virginia.
 Stewart, George N.
 Strong, William.
 Terry, Nathaniel.
 Terry, Col. Joe.
 Tindall, Dr. John L.
 Toxey, William.
 Tutwiler, Dr. Henry (*portrait*).
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 Venable, Dr. Nathaniel.
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 Woods, Dr. Alva.
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SMITH, WILLIAM RUSSELL. Ingersollism and better brains: | an address | delivered before the | Alumni of the University of Alabama, | in June, 1889, | by Wm. R. Smith, Sr. | Published for | the Alumni of the University of Alabama | by Rufus H. Darby, Washington, D. C. [1889.] | 8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 25.
Copies seen: Owen.

— Was it | a pistol? | A nut for lawyers. | [Quotation two lines.] | Rufus H. Darby, | 1308 Pennsylvania avenue, | Washington, D. C. | 1890. | 12mo. pp. 110.

A humorous poem descriptive of a trial by jury for the offense of carrying a concealed pistol.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The first matriculation—1831, [at the University of Alabama.]
 In the *Corolla*. 1893, vol. 1. pp. 69-73. See University of Alabama.

— William Russell Smith, fourth President of the University.
Ibid. 1896, vol. III, pp. 75-76; *portrait*.

MOOT, BENJAMIN S. Report of committee on claims adverse to petition of for destruction of his property at Fort Bowyer by order of U. S. Army officers, Feb. 4, 1831. (House Rep. 61, 21st Cong. 2nd sess. In vol. 1.) 8vo. pp. 4.

Copies seen: Owen.

SNEDECOR, VICTORIA GAYLE (1824-1888). A Directory of Greene County for 1855-6, embracing the names of voters in the County generally, alphabetically arranged, their occupation, residence and post office; numerous tables of County statistics, a short sketch of the early settlement of the County; advertisements, &c. &c. By V. Gayle Snedecor, Forkland, Ala. Mobile: printed by Strickland & Co., 28 Dauphin street. 1856. |

8vo. pp. 74.

Map of the county intended to accompany the Directory issued separately.

Contents: Title, Introduction to Map and Introduction to Directory. pp. 5; County directory, pp. 6-48; Courts, p. 49; Officials, pp. 49-50; Abstract of special acts for Green County, pp. 50-53; Rates of ferriage, p. 53; Nativities of voters, p. 54; Marriages since 1850, p. 54; Religious denominations, pp. 54-58; Election precincts, p. 59; Newspapers, p. 59; Early settlement, pp. 60-63; Geographical sketch, pp. 63-65. Towns and villages: Eutaw, Greensboro, Clinton, Newbern, Havana, Forkland, Pleasant Ridge, and Springfield, pp. 65-68; Education, pp. 68-69; Rivers, pp. 69-70; Creeks, p. 71; Antiquities, pp. 71-73. (Contains a letter from Wm. B. Inge descriptive of the ruins of an old fortification southwest of Forkland, about three miles, on the Tombigby River); Acknowledgement, p. 74.

The whole work abounds in detail, and possesses an interest that does not usually attach to such an effort.

Copies seen: Owen.

SOLDIER, THE ALABAMA. The Alabama Soldier. Devoted to the Alabama State Troops. Vol. 1. Birmingham, Ala., July 30, 1891, [—July 11, 1892.] No. 1 [—40.] |

4to. Each issue, usually pp. 8., numbered separately. T. J. and E. B. Jones, brothers, editors and publishers. Only 40 numbers issued. Published weekly, but irregular toward the last. Devoted to the current news of the State troops, but contains a veteran's column in which appear short articles, reminiscences, and poems relating to the late war.

Copies seen: Owen.

SOMERVILLE, HENDERSON MIDDLETON (1837-), Lawyer, LL.D. Doctrine of equitable estoppel, as applicable to married women and their separate statutory estates.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 1878, vol. i, pp. 2-7.

— Husband and wife as witnesses for and against each other.

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— Alabama State Bar Association.

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In *Medico-Legal Journal*, New York, March, 1891, Vol. viii, pp. 415-420: portrait. 8vo.

— Sketch of.

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SOMERVILLE, HENDERSON MIDDLETON. Sketch of. (See Wood, S. A. M.)

SOMERVILLE, ORMOND, and VERNER, CHARLES B. The new married woman's law. (See Verner, Charles B.)

SOUTH ALABAMA INSTITUTE. [Special statement, 1887-8, by J. B. Little, president.]

8vo. pp. [4.]

Located at Greenville, Ala.

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SOUTH HIGHLANDS ACADEMY. Catalogue and announcements. 1889-1895. Birmingham, Ala. 1889 [-1895.]

12mo.

Prof. Joel C. Du Bose, principal.

For session opening Sept. 9, 1889. pp. 9.

For session opening Sept. 9, 1890. pp. 9.

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For 7th session opening Sept. 5, 1894. pp. 13.

For 8th session opening Sept. 11, 1895. pp. 12.

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SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD. Memorial | to the | Legislature of Alabama, | in relation to the | Alabama Central Rail Road, | adopted by the Convention | held at Decatur on 30th of November, 1853. | House—1,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and Blue, State printers. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Same road with change of name.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Memorial | to the | Legislature of Alabama, | in relation to the | Alabama Central Railroad, | adopted by the Convention | held at Decatur on the 30th of November, 1853. | House—1,000 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and Blue, State printers, | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Signed by Wm. Mailler, Riley S. Davis, H. W. Kimble, H. Gamble, Ira E. Hobbs, Luke Pryor, A. Kaelser.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | of the | chief engineer [John T. Milner] | to the | president and board of directors, | of the | South and North Alabama Railroad Co., | on 26th of November, 1859. | Montgomery: | Advertiser steam printing house. | 1859. |

8vo. pp. 55.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Milner's report | to the | Governor of Alabama, | on the | Alabama Central Railroad. | Montgomery: | Advertiser book and job steam press print. | 1859. |

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— Proceedings | of the | annual meeting of the stockholders | of the | South and North Alabama Railroad Co., | held in Montgomery, Ala., | on the 24th of November, 1866. | Montgomery: | Montgomery Mail book and job office print. | 1866. |

8vo. pp. 60. Errata *inset* before title.

Copies seen: Owen.

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Founded in 1859. The joint property of the *North Alabama* and the *Alabama* Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South until 1897, when the former conference transferred its rights to the latter.

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— [Circular announcement. 1876-77.] Greensboro, Ala.

8vo. pp. [4.] *Cut* of University building.

— The Southern University Monthly. 1884-85 to 1897-98.

8vo. 14 vols.

Established session of 1884-85, in which vol. i was issued. A volume has been published each subsequent session. Contains matters usually found in a college publication.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ALABAMA AT MOBILE. Report | of the | commissioners | appointed by the Governor | to examine the | Southern bank of Alabama [at Mobile.] | to the | third biennial session | of the | General Assembly, | held in the | city of Montgomery. | Montgomery: Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1851. |

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House Doc., No. 3.

Edition, 2,000 copies.

J. Seawell, Robert S. Bunker, and Arch'd Brown, *Commissioners.*

Copies seen: Owen.

HIST 97—74

SOUTHERN BANK OF ALABAMA AT MOBILE. Report | of | the commission-
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General Assembly. | House—250 copies. | Montgomery: | Brittan and
Blue, State printers. | 1853. |

8vo. pp. 4.

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SOUTHERN EDUCATION. Southern education A monthly journal for
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Vol. I, No. 1, Jan. 1892. pp. 32.

James K. Powers, editor; J. W. Morgan, jr., business manager; and W. M. Bunt-
ing, publisher. Subscription, \$1.00 per annum.

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SOUTHERN EXPOSITION CO. Regulations | and | list of premiums | of
the | first annual exposition | of | the Southern Exposition Co. | to be
held at | Montgomery, Ala., [Nov. 5-15, 1889.] | [-etc., 5 lines.] | Mont-
gomery, Alabama: | the Brown Printing Co., State printers, binders
and stationers. | 1889. |

8vo. pp. 96.

Copies seen: Owen.

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY. 1895-1896 | Southern Female Univer-
sity | and | conservatory of music and art | Anniston, Alabama. |
Misses E. and C. Jones, principals. | Henry G. Lamar, business man-
ager. | [G. H. Norwood print, Anniston.]

Oblong 12mo. pp. 33. *Profusely illustrated.*

Copies seen: Owen.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. A bill to be entitled, An act to incor-
porate the Southern Railroad Company. [Tuscaloosa, 1844?]

Fol.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

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Convention, | of the | State of Alabama, | assembled at Montgomery,
Ala., July 12, 1852. | Printed by order of the Convention. | Montgom-
ery: | Book and job office of the True South. | 1852. |

8vo. pp.

Thomas Williams, *Pres't*; William H. Chambers, *Sec.*

SOUVENIR, THE. The Souvenir. | Vol. 1. Birmingham, January 1, 1891.
No. 1. | [Press of the Dispatch Printing Company. |

4to. pp. 24.

Edited by Marion Stuart Cann.

Only one number published, although it was announced that it would be issued
on the first of each subsequent month. Contains a number of interesting and
readable articles, entered herein under their respective authors.

Copies seen: Owen.

SPALDING, E. W., D. D. The incarnation, the source of life and immor-
tality.

pp. 15.

— The Church in her relation to sectarianism.

pp. 19.

— Confirmation in the Church and the Bible.

pp. 21.

Titles supplied by Rev. Walter C. Whitaker, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SPEED, JOSEPH H. Address | of | Hon. Joseph H. Speed, | Superintendent of Public Instruction, | delivered before the | Board of Education, | November 23d, 1872. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1872. |

8vo. pp. 11.

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SPENCER, GEORGE ELIPHAZ (1836-), *U. S. Senator from Ala.* Report | of the | joint committee | of the | General Assembly of Alabama, | in regard to the alleged election of Geo. E. Spencer, | as U. S. Senator, | together with | the memorial and evidence. | Montgomery, Ala. : | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1875. |

8vo. pp. 58, clxxxii.

This represents the effort of the State to oust Mr. Spencer from his seat, and is in a sense the continuation of the contest begun by Francis W. Sykes, which was defeated. The position assumed by the Alabama Assembly was that the decision by the Senate adverse to Mr. Sykes was simply a settling of claims for the seat between two rival aspirants, and that as between the people of Alabama and Mr. Spencer there had been no decision as to his lawful right to the seat. Hon. John Tyler Morgan was selected to prosecute the contention of the State.

— [Charges and specifications preferred by the State of Alabama against George E. Spencer, and submitted to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.] n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 15.

Signed by John T. Morgan, attorney for Alabama.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Argument | of | John T. Morgan, | attorney for the State of Alabama, | in the matter of charges against | George E. Spencer, | before the committee on privileges and elections of the | Senate of the United States. | Advertiser print, Montgomery, Ala. | [1875.]

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 17.

— [Further argument by, dated Feb'y 21, 1876.]

8vo. pp. 16. No title page.

— Report of committee on privileges and elections adverse to memorial of the legislature of Alabama, charging that Mr. Spencer had not been legally elected to a seat in the United States Senate from Alabama, with copies of testimony taken before the committee. May 20, 1876. (Sen. Rp. 331, 44th Cong. 1st sess. In vol. 2.)

8vo. pp. 231. No title page.

— The fraudulent election in Alabama | of August 7, 1876. | Speech | of | Hon. Geo. E. Spencer, | of Alabama, | in the | Senate of the United States, | August 15, 1876. | Washington. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. 8.

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SPENCER, J. W. Economic | geological survey, | in | Georgia and Alabama, | throughout the belt traversed by the | Macon & Birmingham Railway, | embracing a survey of the | mineral-resources, building-materials, timbers, | water-powers, soils, etc. | By J. W. Spencer, M. A., Ph. D., F. G. S. | Professor of Geology, University of Georgia. | 1889. | Athens: J. E. Gardner, printer. |

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SPRAGUE, JOHN TITCOMB (1810-1878), *Col. U. S. A.* The | origin, progress, and conclusion | of the | Florida War; | to which is appended | a record of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and | privates of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, | who were killed in battle or died of disease. | As also the names of | officers who were distinguished by brevets, and | the names of others recommended. | Together with the | orders for collecting the remains of the dead in Florida, and the | ceremony of interment at St. Augustine, East Florida, | of the 14th day of August, 1842. | By | John T. Sprague, | Brevet Captain, Eighth Regiment, U. S. Infantry. | New York: | D. Appleton & company, 200 Broadway. | Philadelphia: | Geo. S. Appleton, 148 chestnut-street. | MDCCCLXVIII. |

8vo. pp. 557. *Map; illustrations.*

Copies seen: Hamner.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE. Catalogue of Spring Hill College, | St. Joseph's,) near Mobile, Ala. | Academic year 1884-85 [-1896-97.] | Mobile: | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1885 [-1897.] |

8vo. *Illustrations* of buildings in each.

Academic year 1884-85. pp. 53.

Academic year 1885-86. pp. —.

Academic year 1886-87. pp. 58.

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Academic year 1888-89. pp. —.

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Academic year 1891-92. pp. 94.

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Academic year 1894-95. pp. —.

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Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

— Statistics of, 1877.

In *Barnard's American Journal of Education*, xxix, 503-524.

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8vo. pp. 20. Contains cut of buildings and grounds.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

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Folio. pp. xxxix. 306. Numerous *illustrations*.

A rare and costly book.

Incidental references to ancient works in Alabama.

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SQUIRE, JOSEPH, M. E. Report on the Cahaba coal field. 1890. (*See Geological Survey of Alabama.*)

STANSEL, MARTIN LUTHER (1824-), *Lawyer*. The new code [1876] and the common law.

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— The position, resources, and duties of Alabama considered in connection with the literature and learning of the South. An address, delivered before the Society of Alumni of the University of Alabama, on the 14th day of July, 1857. By M. L. Stansel.

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STEIN, ALBERT. Report | on the | improvement | of the | Alabama River. | To | John J. Walker, | president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce. | By Albert Stein. | Printed by order of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce. | 1855. |

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STEINER, BURGHARD (1857-). The late unpleasantness, or the financial crisis of 1890.

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STEINWEHR, A. VON, A. M. The Centennial | Gazetteer | of the | United States. | [- etc. 12 lines.] | By | A. von Steinwehr, A. M., | Author [- etc. 1 line.] | J. C. McCurdy & Company, | Philadelphia, Pa. : | [- etc. 1 line.] | 1876. |

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- STERRITT, ROBERT H. (1846-1890), *Lawyer*. Sketch of.
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- STEWART, GEORGE NOBLE (1799-1888), *Lawyer*. Sketch of.
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- STOCK CERTIFICATES. Outstanding stock certificates | of 1833. | n. p. n. d.
[c. 1884-85.]
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Relates to an original issue of the Decatur Branch Bank.
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- STODDARD, AMOS. Sketches, | historical and descriptive, | of | Louis-
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phia: | published by Mathew Carey. | A. Small, printer. | 1812. |
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The penal code of Alabama, 1866. (*See Codes of Alabama.*)
— Address | by | Chief Justice George W. Stone, | on | judicial reform, |
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- Thoughts on the subject | of | tariff protection, | constitutionally
considered. | By | Geo. W. Stone, | Chief Justice, Supreme Court of
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- Sketch of.
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Lewis M. Stone, | in the | House of Representatives, February, 1889. |
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On the bill to provide for the settlement of the indebtedness of the counties of
Chambers, Lee, Pickens, Randolph, and Tallapoosa, to the State of Alabama, cre-
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the capital stock of railroads.
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- STRANGE, ROBERT** (1769-1854), *LL. D.*, *U. S. Senator from N. C.* Eulogy on the life and character of William Rufus King. Raleigh: William W. Holden. 1853.
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- STRINGFELLOW, HORACE**, *Lawyer*. List of overruled, explained, and modified cases, from 44th Alabama up to and including 71st Alabama.
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- STROBACH, PAUL**, vs. **HERBERT, HILARY A.** Testimony and papers in the contested-election case of. Second Congressional district of Alabama. Dec. 30, 1881. (House Mis. Doc. 17, 47th Cong. 1st sess. In vol. 5.)
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- Report with resolution that contestant be allowed to withdraw contest without prejudice. June 27, 1882. (House Rep. 1521. *Ibid.* In vol. 5.)
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- STUART, JAMES**. Three years | in | North America. | By | James Stuart, Esq. | [Quotation, 2 lines.] | From the second London edition. | In two volumes. | Vol. I [-II] | New-York: | Printed and published by J. & J. Harper | No. 82 Cliff-street, | and sold by the booksellers generally throughout the | United States. | 1833. |
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- STUBBS, WILLIAM C.** The soils of Alabama.
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- STURGIS, Rev. C. F.**, *D. D.* [Duties of Christian Masters to their Slaves. Southern Baptist Pub. Soc., Charleston, S. C.]
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Prize essay.
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8vo. pp.
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- SUPREME COURT**. A catalogue | of | books | belonging to the | Supreme Court library | of Alabama. | Montgomery: | Barrett & Wimshish, book and job printers and binders. | 1859. |
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- Sketch of.
In *Brickell's Digest*, vol. ii, *Introduction*, pp. iii-viii.
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Contains history, with sketches and portraits of Chief Justice George W. Stone and Judges Thomas N. McClellan, Thomas W. Coleman, sr., Richard W. Walker, and Henderson M. Somerville.

SUPREME COURT. Head notes of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Montgomery, Ala. 1872-1876.

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January term, 1872. pp. 76.

June term, 1872. pp. 82.

January term, 1873. pp. 55.

June term, 1873. pp. 32.

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- Reports | of | cases | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of | Alabama. | By Henry Minor, | reporter appointed by the court. Vol. I. | From May 1820 to July 1826. | New-York: | published by Collins & Hannay. | W. E. Dean, printer. | 1829. |

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- Reports | of | cases | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | embracing | the decisions made in the years 1827 and 1828. | With an | appendix, | containing the rules of practice in the courts of Alabama. | By George N. Stewart, | reporter appointed by the court pursuant to statute. | Vol. I. | Tuscaloosa: | published by the author. | Wiley, McGuire and Henry, printers. | 1830. |

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Dedicated to Abner S. Lipscomb, chief justice of the court.

- Reports | of | cases | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | embracing | the decisions made in the year 1829, | and | those made at the January term of the year 1830, | at law and in equity. | By George N. Stewart, | reporter, appointed by the court pursuant to statute. | Volume II. | Tuscaloosa: | published by the author. | E. Walker, printer. | 1832. |

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- Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama. | By | George N. Stewart, and | Benjamin F. Porter. Vol. I. Containing the decisions of part of January term, 1831—of July term, 1831—and of part of January term, 1832. Tuscaloosa. | Printed by Marmaduke J. Slade. 1836. |

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Contains rules of practice in the Supreme Court.

PORTER'S REPORTS.

— Reports | of | cases, | argued and adjudged | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | commencing | at June term, 1834. | By | Benjamin F. Porter, (counsellor at law.) | Reporter | under appointment of the court. | Tuscaloosa: | printed at the Intelligencer and Expositor office. | 1835. |

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Contains rules of practice in the Supreme Court.

— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and adjudged | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama; | by | Benjamin F. Porter. | Vol. IX. | Containing decisions of | January and June terms, 1839. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Marmaduke J. Slade. | 1840. |

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ALABAMA REPORTS (REGULAR SERIES.)

— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during 1840. | By the judges of the court. | Volume I. | New series. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale and Phelan—printers. | 1841. |

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— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during 1841. | By the judges of the court. | Volume II—New series. | Tuscaloosa: | Hale & Phelan, printers. | 1842. |

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Contains the Rules for the Regulation of the Practice in Chancery, adopted at the January term, 1841; also contains rules of practice in the Supreme Court.

— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama. | during part of June term, 1841, and January term, 1842. | By the judges of the court. | Volume III—New series. | Tuscaloosa: | Marmaduke J. Slade, printer. | 1842. |

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— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during June term, 1842, and part of January term, 1843. | By the judges of the Court. | Volume IV—New series. | Tuscaloosa: | R. A. Eaton, printer. | 1843. |

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SUPREME COURT. Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during part of January term, and of June term, 1843. | By the judges of the court. | Volume V—New series. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1844. |

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Contains rules of practice in the Supreme Court.

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Contains an amendment to the rules of chancery practice.

— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during part of June term, 1844, and part | of January term, 1845. | By the judges of the court. | Volume VII. | New series. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by John M'Cormick. | 1845. |

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— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity, | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during part of January term, 1845, all of June term, 1845, and part of January term, 1846. | By the judges of the court. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1846. |

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Volume VIII.

— Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during parts of the January and June terms, 1846. | By the judges of the court. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1846. |

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during parts of June term, 1846, and January term, 1847. | Volume X. | By the judges of the court. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1847. |

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during June term, 1847, and part of January term, 1848. | Volume XII. | J. J. Ormond, reporter. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1848. |

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during the January term, 1848. | Volume XIII. | J. J. Ormond, reporter. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1848. |

8vo. pp. 904.

Contains rules of practice in the Supreme Court, adopted March 6, 1848.

Contains memorial proceedings had in the Supreme Court, Jan. term, 1848, on the death of Henry Goldthwaite, Esq., Chancellor Anderson Crenshaw, and Judge Reuben Saffold.

SUPREME COURT. Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during parts of the January and June terms, 1848. | Volume XIV. | J. J. Ormond, reporter. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1849. |

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Contains memorial proceedings had in the Supreme Court July 27, 1848, on the death of Col. J. W. McClung.

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during parts of | January and June terms, 1849. | N. W. Cocke, reporter. | Volume XVI. | Montgomery, Ala. | printed by J. H. & T. F. Martin. | 1849. |

8vo. pp.900.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during a part of | June term 1849, and the whole of Jan'y term 1850. | N. W. Cocke, reporter. | Vol. XVII. | Montgomery, Ala.: | J. H. & T. F. Martin's power press. | 1850. |

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Contains rules of practice in the Supreme Court adopted at Jan. term, 1850.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term 1850, and a part of January term 1851. | Reported by | N. W. Cocke, | attorney at law, Montgomery, Ala. | Vol. XVIII. | Montgomery: | printed by J. H. & T. F. Martin. | 1851. |

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during a part of | January term, and the whole of June term, 1851. | Reported by | J. W. Shepherd. | Vol. XIX. | Montgomery, Ala.: | printed by J. H. & T. F. Martin. | 1852. |

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in | the Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | January term and a part of June term, 1852. | Reported by | J. W. Shepherd. | Vol. XX. | Montgomery: | printed by Brittan and De Wolf. | 1852. |

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— Cases | argued and determined | in | the Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | January term and a part of June term, 1853. | By the Judges. | Vol. XXII. | Montgomery: | printed by Brittan and Blue. | 1853. |

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | the June term, 1853. | By the judges. | Vol. XXIII. | Montgomery, Ala.: | printed by J. H. & T. F. Martin. | 1854. |

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Contains revised rules of chancery practice in conformity with the code of 1852.

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Contains memorial proceedings in the Supreme Court Feb. 17, 1855, on the death of David G. Ligon, late one of the Associate Justices of the Court.

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Contains additional rules of the Chancery, Inferior, and Supreme courts.

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Contains additional rules of practice in the Supreme and Chancery courts.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term, 1859, and January term, 1860. | By John W. Shepherd, State reporter. | Vol. XXXV. | Montgomery: | Barrett, Wimbish & Co., book and job printers and binders. | 1860. |
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- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | January and June terms, 1860. | By John W. Shepherd, | State reporter. | Vol. XXXVI. | Montgomery: | Montgomery Advertiser book and job office. | 1861. |
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- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term, 1860, and January and June terms, 1861. | By John W. Shepherd, | State reporter. | Vol. XXXVII. | Montgomery: | Barrett & Brown's book and job office. | 1866. |
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Contains memorial proceedings in the Supreme Court March 1, 1866, on the death of Marion A. Baldwin, Esq.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during the | June term, 1861, January and June terms, 1862, and January term, 1863. | By John W. Shepherd, | State reporter. | Vol. XXXVIII. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown's book and job office. | 1867. |
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Contains additional rules of practice in the Supreme and Chancery courts.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during the | January and June terms, 1863; January and June terms, 1864; January term, 1865; and the | January term, 1866. | By John W. Shepherd, | State reporter. | Vol. XXXIX. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, publishers. | 1868. |
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Contains order of the court confirming rules of practice in *Revised Code of Alabama, 1867*. Also rule of practice No. 34 in the Supreme Court.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term, 1866, January and June terms, 1867. | By | John W. Shepherd, | State reporter. | Vol. XL. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, printers and binders. | 1868. |
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- SUPREME COURT. Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term, 1867, and January term, 1868. | By John W. Shepherd, | State reporter. | Vol. XLI. | Montgomery: | Barrett & Brown, printers and binders. | 1869. |
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- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | the January and June terms, 1868. | By John L. C. Danner, | State reporter. | Vol. XLII. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Brown, printers and binders. | 1870. |
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- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | the January and June terms, 1869. | By Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. XLIII. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Brown, printers and binders. | 1870. |
8vo. pp. 792.
Contains rules, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, of Supreme Court, adopted January term, 1869.
Contains also an address, delivered on the first day of the Jan. term, 1869, of Chief Justice Peck to the members of the bar, pp. 9-11.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during the | January and June terms, 1870. | By Thomas G. Jones, State reporter. | Vol. XLIV. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Brown, printers and binders. | 1871. |
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Contains memorial proceedings in the Supreme Court, Jan. 23, 1871, on the death of William P. Chilton, Esq.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | at the | June term, 1871. | By Thomas G. Jones, State reporter. | Vol. XLVI. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1872. |
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- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | at the | January term, 1872. | By Thomas G. Jones, State reporter. | Vol. XLVII. | Montgomery, Alabama: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1873. |
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- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during a part of the | January term and at June term, 1872. | By Thomas G. Jones, State reporter. | Vol. XLVIII. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, steam printers and book binders. | 1874. |
8vo. pp. 800.
Contains memorial proceedings in the Supreme Court, June 1872, on the death of ex-Chief Justice Abram Joseph Walker.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | January and June terms, 1873. | By | J. W. Shepherd. | Vol. XLIX. | Montgomery, Ala. | Published by Joel White. | New York: Hurd and Houghton. | Cambridge: The Riverside Press. | 1875. |
8vo. pp. viii. 683.

SUPREME COURT. Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term, 1873, and January term, 1874. | By | J. W. Shepherd. | Vol. L. | Montgomery, Ala. | Published by Joel White. | New York: Hurd and Houghton. | Cambridge: The Riverside Press. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. viii, 689.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | June term, 1874; | with some previous decisions heretofore unpublished. | By | J. W. Shepherd. | Vol. LI. | Montgomery, Ala. | Published by Joel White. | New York: Hurd and Houghton. | Cambridge: The Riverside Press. | 1877. |

8vo. pp. xiv, 679.

Contains memorial proceedings in the Supreme Court, June 16, 1874, on the death of Richard Wilde Walker, Esq.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | January term, 1875, and a part of June | term, 1875. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LII. | Montgomery, Ala. | Published by Joel White. | New York: Hurd and Houghton. | Cambridge: The Riverside Press. | 1876. |

8vo. pp. viii, 676.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama | during | June term, 1875, and a part of December | term, 1875. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LIII. | Montgomery, Ala. | Published by Joel White. | J. & J. M. Falkner. ' 1877. | [Printed by Jas. P. Armstrong & Co., Montgomery, Ala.]

8vo. pp. xv, 705.

Contains memorial proceedings in the Supreme Court, March 8, 1876, on the death of Associate Justice Thomas J. Judge.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1875, ending July 31st, 1876. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LIV. | Montgomery, Ala.: | published by Joel White. | 1878. | [Printed by Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala.]

8vo. pp. vii, 762.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1876. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LV. | Montgomery, Ala.: | published by Joel White. | 1878. | [Printed by Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala.]

8vo. pp. vii, 716.

— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1876. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LVI. | Montgomery, Ala.: | published by Joel White. | 1879. | [Printed by Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala.]

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— Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1876, and part of | December term, 1877. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LVII. | Montgomery, Ala.: | published by Joel White. | 1879. | [Printed by H. P. Screws, Montgomery, Ala.]

8vo. pp. vii, 699.

- SUPREME COURT.** Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1877. | By | Francis B. Clark, Jr., | special reporter. | Vol. LVIII. | Montgomery, Ala. : | published by Joel White. | 1879. | [Printed by Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala.]
8vo. pp. vii, 784.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1877. | By | John W. Sanford, | special reporter. | Vol. LIX. | Montgomery, Ala. : | published by Joel White. | 1879. | [Printed by H. P. Screws, Montgomery, Ala.]
8vo. pp. xi, 716.
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- Report | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1877. | By | John W. Shepherd, | special reporter. | Vol. LX. | Montgomery, Ala. : | published by Joel White. | 1879. | [Printed by Barrett & Brown, Montgomery, Ala.]
8vo. pp. viii, 725.
- Reports | of | cases argued and determined | in the | Supreme Court of Alabama, | during | December term, 1878. | By | Thomas G. Jones, | State reporter. | Vol. LXI. | Montgomery, Ala. : | published by Joel White. | 1880. | [Printed by H. P. Screws, Montgomery, Ala.]
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8vo. pp. vii, 712.
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TAYLOR, HANNIS (1851-), LL. D., Lawyer, Author, U. S. Minister to Spain.

The origin and growth | of the | English Constitution | An historical treatise | in which is drawn out, by the light of the most recent | researches, the gradual development of the English | constitutional system, and the growth out of | that system of the Federal Republic | of the United States | By Hannis Taylor | In two parts | Part I. The Making of the Constitution | [Quotations 10 lines.] | Boston and New York | Houghton, Mifflin and Company | London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington | The Riverside Press, Cambridge | 1889 |

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8vo. Cover title only. 1 leaf. pp. 48.

Discussed with great force.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Empire never waits.

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12mo. pp. 139.

The author resides in Alabama.

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Coal field of Tuscaloosa, p. 36.

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In the latter edition the Alabama details, with map and section, copied from *Toumey's First Report*, 1850.

TAYLOR, THOMAS JONES (1829-1894), *Probate Judge of Madison County*.

Early history | of | Madison County, | and, incidentally, of North Ala- | bama. | (By a reliable scribe.) | Chapter I [-XV.] |

— Later history | of | Madison County, | and, incidentally, of North Ala- | bama. | (By a reliable scribe.) | Chapter I [-XVIII.] |

In the *Huntsville (Ala.) Independent*, 1883 and 1884.

The Early history covers the period from the earliest settlement, about 1800, to 1819: and the Later history, the period from 1819 to 1840.

A native of Madison, being a grandson of an emigrant of 1809 (four years after the first permanent white settlement), a teacher and a public official, the writer was eminently qualified for this work. In its preparation he made use of traditions, books, and public records. The style is dignified and philosophical, and the arrangement and method of treatment evidence careful preparation. Its only fault is that of a scantiness of personal detail. These chapters deserve a better place than the files of a newspaper, and ought to be reprinted.

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The fourth educational journal projected in Alabama. It was edited by W. S. Barton, a practical teacher and text-book writer. The news feature of each issue is valuable as preserving educational items. Its leading articles often consist of mere abstractions. How much longer it continued after the issue of May, 1861, is not known. The first year it was published as a bimonthly and contains 6 numbers: the second year as a monthly, and contains to and including May, 1861, 10 numbers. Subscription price, \$1.00 for the first year; but increased the second year to \$2.00.

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8vo.

First session, Selma, April 6-7, 1882. pp. 31.

Third session, Tuskegee, April 9-11, 1884. pp. 40.

Fourth session, Marion, April 8-9, 1885. pp. 18.

Fifth session, Selma, April 21-24, 1886. pp. 32.

Eighth session, Selma, April 10-12, 1889. pp. 62.

Fifteenth session, Anniston, June 3-5, 1896. pp. 21.

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4to and 8vo.

Vol. I, July, 1885-June, 1886. pp. 173. 4to.

Vol. II, July, 1886-June, 1887. 4to. Each number paged separately.

Vol. III, July, 1887-Sept., 1888. 4to. Each number paged separately.

Vol. IV, Oct., 1888-Sept., 1889. pp. 328. 8vo.

Vol. V, Oct., 1889. pp. 333-356.

Founded and edited by J. A. B. Lovett, who published Vols. I and II at Huntsville. Vols. III and IV were published at Montgomery. Oct., 1888, to Feb., 1889, J. M. Dewberry was associated in the management, and with the issue of the last date became sole editor and manager.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

TEEPLE, F. W. and SMITH, A. DAVIS, *Publishers.* Jefferson County | and | Birmingham | Alabama. | Historical and biographical. | 1887. | Teeple & Smith, publishers. | Caldwell Printing Works, Birmingham, Ala. |

4to. pp. xvi, 1 l., 595. *Portraits* paged with text.

This work was the outgrowth of "boom" conditions in the mineral region of Alabama, of which Birmingham was the center. Its publishers were not historical students, and cared nothing for history or biography as such. Therefore it includes much "rubbish" and lengthy sketches of many persons not worthy of them, and who are now (1897) quite forgotten in both the county and town. With all this, however, it is a valuable book. The signed chapters are in the main accurate and reliable. Those unsigned, the general work, and the editing of the biographies were done by John W. DuBose (pp. 413-414), in every way qualified for the task. In some matters there is a scantiness of data, and some of the really important biographies are brief, but doubtless this was unavoidable in a pioneer work. In the main, it must be regarded as a book of permanent value.

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Chapter I. Topography, geology, and natural resources, by Henry McCalley. pp. 17-49.

Chapter II. Early history. Jefferson County as it was in by-gone days, by B. E. Grace. pp. 53-71.

Chapter III. County officers. pp. 72-76.

Chapter IV. The bench and bar, by A. O. Lane. pp. 79-94.

Chapter V. The medical profession, by John D. S. Davis, M. D. pp. 97-119.

Chapter VI. Early railroad building. pp. 120-135.

Chapter VII. Initial influences. pp. 136-188. Comprises sketches of the principal founders of Birmingham.

Chapter VIII. Birmingham, city government, growth, industrial, social and religious life, and the men who have labored for its fame. pp. 189-310.

Chapter IX. Biographical. pp. 311-579.

Chapter X. The pioneer iron makers and iron interests. pp. 580-595.

The work contains the following

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

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| Berry, W. E. (<i>portrait</i>). | Davis & Worcester. |
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TEMPERANCE, THE SONS OF. Journal | of the | proceedings of the sixth
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 of Alabama, | held in the | city of Montgomery, | on the 11th, 12th,
 and 13th of Jan. 1853. | [Seal.] | Tuscaloosa: | printed by J. F. War-
 ren, "Crystal Fount" office. | 1853. |

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8vo. pp. [8] 368.

Vol. xx of the general collection of Ternaux's *Voyages*, etc.

Contents: Proclamation to be made to inhabitants of the regions and provinces that lie between the River of Palms (Panuco) and the Cape of Florida, pp. 1-7; Fontanedo's Memoire on Florida, its coasts, and its inhabitants, pp. 9-42; Letter from Soto to municipal council of Santiago, Cuba, pp. 43-50; Biedma's relation of De Soto's Florida expedition, pp. 51-106; Father Bateta's account of Melendez's expedition in Florida, pp. 107-142; Account of Guido de los Bazare's voyage to east coast of Florida in 1559, pp. 143-156; Velasco's letter to the King of Spain on the affairs of Florida, pp. 157-164; Chaplain Mendoza's account of voyage of the Melendez expedition to Florida, 1565, pp. 165-232; Copy of a letter on Florida, with plan, etc., of Fort Caroline, in 1565, pp. 233-246; History of Capt. John Ribault's last voyage to Florida, 1565, pp. 247-248; another account of same, pp. 249-300; De Gourgue's reprisal, pp. 301-366.

THARIN, ROBERT SEYMOUR SYMMES (1830-), *M. A.* Arbitrary arrests | in the South; | or, | scenes | from the | experience of an Alabama unionist. | By | R. S. Tharin, A. M., | a native of Charleston, S. C.; for thirty years a resi- | dent of the Cotton States, and commonly known | in the West as "The Alabama Refugee." | New York: Published by John Bradburn. | [address 2 lines.] | 1863. |

12mo. pp. 245.

An undue amplification and exaggeration of a few personal incidents, and the misrepresentation therefrom of a whole State.

Copies seen: Owen.

THARIN, W. C. A | directory | of | Marengo County. | for 1860-61: | embracing the names of the voters in the County, | alphabetically arranged, | their occupation, post office and residence; | numerous tables of statistics, a short sketch of | the County, advertisements, &c. | By W. C. Tharin, | Linden, Ala. | Mobile: | Farrow & Dennett, printers, No. 3 North Water street. | 1861. |

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Modeled after Snedlicor's *Directory of Greene County*.

Contains reprint of Chapter XLI, vol. 2, Pickett's *History of Alabama*, on the Vine and Olive Company. Contains also sketches of the towns of Linden, Spring Hill, Jefferson, Dayton and McKinley.

It is now rare.

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- THEOPHILUS WALTON.** Theophilus Walton; | or, | the majesty of truth. | A reply | to | Theodosia Ernest. | By a member of the Alabama Conference. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | Nashville, Tenn.: | Published for the author by Stevenson & Owen. | 1858. |
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- THIERS, ADOLPHE.** The Mississippi Bubble: a Memoir of John Law. By Adolphe Thiers. Translated and edited by Frank S. Fiske. New York: W. A. Townsend & Co. 1859.
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- THOMAS, CYRUS** (1825-). Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director. | Catalogue of prehistoric works | east of the Rocky mountains | by | Cyrus Thomas | [vignette] | Washington | Government printing-office | 1891. |
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Alabama, pp. 11-16, *archæological map*.
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- THOMAS, RICHARD.** Coke and coke making.
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- THOMPSON, N. H.** Sketch of Bibb County.
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- THORINGTON, WILLIAM SEWELL** (1847-), *Lawyer*. The | code of ordinances | of the | City Council of Montgomery, | with the | charter, | and captions of all Acts of the General Assembly | of Alabama affecting the charter of | the city of Montgomery. | Compiled by Wm. S. Thorington. | Prepared and published by authority of the city council | of Montgomery. | Montgomery, Ala.: | Brown Printing Co. printers and binders. | 1888. |
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- THORNTON, EDWARD QUINN** (-1878), *M. A., Teacher*. Portions of the cretaceous and tertiary formations [of Alabama].
In Geological Survey of Alabama: *Second biennial report, 1858*, pp. 223-252.
- The geology of Alabama.
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- THREET, FRANK H. vs. CLARKE, RICHARD H.** Contested-election case of, from the first congressional district of Alabama. Washington: | Government Printing Office. | 1889. |
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- Report in favor of contestee, Feby. 21, 1890. (House Rep. 363, 51st Cong. 1st sess. In Vol. 2.)
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"This is a work of local attraction, and will be read no doubt with great interest by those interested in the section of country about which it is conversant. The general reader will find, however, many lively and spirited sketches of life and manners in the earlier time and in the wild border country which can not fail to afford amusement. Much humor is displayed in the production, and an enumeration of what otherwise would be considered as dry facts is frequently made to assume the garb of and semblance of romance."—*Southern Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1845, vol. vii, p. 259.

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Gives an account of "the commercial towns already located in the territory of Alabama, as well as the most eligible sites for such as have not yet been established." In the former class are given Mobile, Blakely, Falls of Blackwarrior, Claiborne, Jackson, Falls of Cahaba, Mouth of the Cahaba, and old Fort Jackson.

See Ibid. Sept., 1816.

TRACY, E. C. Memoir | of The Life | of | Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. | Late corresponding secretary of the American Board of | Commissioners for Foreign Missions. | By E. C. Tracy. | Boston: | Published by Crocker and Brewster, | 47, Washington-street. | 1845.

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ANNUAL.

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Report of James F. Grant, Sept. 30, 1871. pp. 40.

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- Report of Daniel Crawford, Sept. 30, 1876. pp. 52.
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 Report of Daniel Crawford, Sept. 30, 1878. pp. 41.
 Report of Ike H. Vincent, Sept. 30, 1879. pp. 54.
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 Report of Ike H. Vincent, Sept. 30, 1881. pp. 44.
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 Report of Fred H. Smith, Sept. 30, 1885. pp. 69.
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— The trial | of | Dr. Stephen A. Bryant, William Bryant, | and James
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- Reliable information | as to | the city and county | of | Tuskaloosa, Alabama, | for capitalists, manufacturers, miners, agriculturists, | and | all other classes | who desire to improve their condition | and secure | healthful and eligible homes | for themselves and their families. | Published by the | Tuskaloosa Board of Industries, | composed mostly of | the leading business men of the city. | Tuskaloosa, Ala.: | Printed at the "Gazette" office. | 1876. |
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- Statistics of educational institutions in, 1877.
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- First annual report | of the | Board of Education | of the | Tuskaloosa public schools, | Tuskaloosa, Alabama, | 1886 | 1886. | Tuskaloosa, Ala.: | Mont. I. Burton, printer and stationer. |
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TUSCALOOSA. Tuskaloosa County politics; | or, | who were the independent candidates? | Mont. I. Burton, printer and stationer, Tuscaloosa. [1886.] |

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— Prospectus | of | Tuskaloosa Northern R'y, | and | Tuskaloosa Coal, iron & land co., | Tuskaloosa, Ala. | November 1st, 1888. | Rogers printing company. | Birmingham, Ala. |

8vo. pp. 53.

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— Report | of | committee of citizens | presenting suitability | of | Tuskaloosa, Alabama, | for the location of a | national gun-factory. | Burton's printery, Tuskaloosa. [1890.] |

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Contains report of citizens' committee, by R. A. Hardaway, *Chairman*; report on "Natural Resources," by E. A. Smith, Henry McCalley, and W. B. Phillips; report on "Sanitary condition of Tuskaloosa," by Dr. Peter Bryce; and report on "Water transportation afforded by Warrior river," by Horace Harding.

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16th session, Bethany Church, Tuskaloosa county, Ala., Sept. 6-8, 1892.

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8vo.

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Catalogue of session for year ending June 25, 1872. pp. 16.

Session for year ending June 24, 1873. pp. 20.

Session, 1876-7. pp. 20. Announcement, 1876-7. pp. 8.

Twentieth session, 1879-80. pp. 28.

Twenty-third session, 1882-83. pp. 30.

Twenty-fourth session, 1883-84. pp. 27.

Twenty-sixth session, 1885-86. pp. 32.

Twenty-eighth session, 1887-88. pp. 35.

Twenty-ninth session, 1888-89. pp. 35.

Thirtieth session, 1889-90. pp. 32.

Thirty-first session, 1890-91. pp. 35.

Thirty-fourth session, 1893-94. pp. 40. Contains sketch of *President Hill*, b. April 1, 1846, d. Jan. 20, 1894.

Thirty-sixth session, 1895-96. pp. 15.

This college was organized in 1860-61, and continued under the control of the Methodist Church to 1871, when it was sold to the Rev. B. F. Larrebec, *M. A.* The first session under his proprietorship was 1870-71, there being two graduates in 1871. The boarding department opened Jan. 1, 1871. Beginning with the session of 1876-77, Alonzo Hill, *M. A.*, became the President, and continued in its successful management until his death in 1894.

Opened September 11, 1895, under Rev. John D. Simpson, *President*, as the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

— The Carrier Dove, | a monthly journal, | by the | Philosophic and Philokalion literary Societies | of the | Tuskaloosa Female College. | Vol. I. November, 1893 [-January, 1894.] No. 1 [-3.] | Staff

[of editors, etc. 10 lines.] | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | Burton & Weatherford. |

12mo. Vol. i, Nos. 1-3, pp. 81.

The death of the president of the college, Alonzo Hill, Jan. 20, 1864, caused it to suspend after the third number.

Copies seen: Owen.

TUSKALOOSA INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING COLORED MINISTERS. The third annual report | of the | executive committee | of | colored evangelization, | to the | General Assembly | sitting at | Nashville, Tenn., May 17, 1894. | Birmingham, Ala.: | Dispatch printing co., printers and binders | 1894. |

8vo. pp. 58.

Catalogue of the *Tuscaloosa Institute*, 1893-94, pp. 26-37. Contains a roll of students who have entered the Institute from Oct. 1876.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

TUSCALOOSA TIMES. The | Tuscaloosa Times. | Vol. lxx. | Special souvenir | and industrial | edition. | Tuscaloosa, Ala., Wednesday, October 28, 1896. No. 40. |

Folio. pp. 20.

Contains sketch of Tuscaloosa; separate accounts of its Officials, 1852-96; Churches; Schools; Physicians; Lawyers; the Press; its Capture, 1865; the Insane Hospital; the State University, and other institutions. There is also a sketch of the County of Tuscaloosa, lists of officials, and numbers of short biographies. Also an account of the historic name "Tuscaloosa."

TUSKEGEE. Statistics of schools of 1877.

In Barnard's *American Journal of Education*, XXIX, 391-495.

TUSKEGEE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (COLORED). Catalogue of the Tuskegee State Normal School, at Tuskegee, Ala. 1881-82 [1894].

8vo. *Illustrations* in 1885-86 and 1888-89.

Catalogue for sessions, 1881-82. pp. 14.

Session, 1886-87. pp. 24.

Session, 1882-83. pp. —.

Session, 1887-88. pp. —.

Session, 1883-84. pp. 16.

Session, 1888-89. pp. 29.

Session, 1884-85. pp. 16.

Session, 1889-90. pp. 31.

Session, 1885-86. pp. 18.

Session, 1893-94. pp. 68.

Established by act of the Legislature, 1880, and first session opened July 4, 1881.

Name changed to *Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute* in catalogue for 1888-89.

— Third [-Fourth] annual report | of the | Tuskegee Normal School, | for the fiscal year ending | August 31st, 1884 [-1885] | Hampton, Va.; [-Tuskegee, Ala.] | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1885. |

8vo.

3rd report. Aug. 31, 1884. pp. 15.

4th report. Aug. 31, 1885. pp. 19.

— Report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. [3.] No title page.

At close of 7th session, 1887-8.

— The work | of the | Tuskegee Normal School, | at | Tuskegee, Ala. | As described by | Rev. Francis J. Grimke | in a letter to the | New York Age. | n. p. [1885-6.]

8vo. pp. 4.

— Report of the principal | of the | colored | State Normal School, | at Tuskegee, Alabama. | To the State Commissioners | for the year ending May 30th, 1890. | Together with other information relating to the work of the school. | Normal school press print. | Tuskegee, Ala. | 1890. |

8vo. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

TUSKEGEE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (COLORED). The Southern Letter. | Devoted to the education of the head, heart, and hand. | Vol. XI [-XIII.] Tuskegee, Alabama, July 1895 [-December, 1896.] No. 7. | Folio. Each number. pp.4.

Published monthly by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Small, two column effort, devoted to local matters pertaining to the school. In 1896 it was enlarged to three columns, was printed on better paper, and contains a few illustrations.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

TUTWILER, HENRY, (1807-1884), *Teacher, LL. D.* Address | delivered before the | Erosophic Society, | at the | University of Alabama, | August 9, 1834. | By Professor Tutwiler. | Tuscaloosa: | Robinson & Davenport, printers. | 1834. |

8vo. pp. 16.

The third anniversary of the Society.

On the Desire for Knowledge.

— **Beginnings of Education.**

In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 1858, vol. i, pp. 41-45.

Read before the Alabama Educational Association, July, 1858.

— **Early years of the University of Virginia.** An address before the Alumni Society of the University of Virginia, Thursday, June 29, 1882. *Charlottesville Chronicle* book and job office. 1882.

8vo.

"This address is particularly valuable for its historical reminiscences of Mr. Jefferson. It was given fifty-seven years after Mr. Tutwiler came to the University of Virginia. He was one of the students in Mr. Jefferson's time and remembered all the early professors." Herbert B. Adams, in *Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia*.

TUTWILER, Miss JULIA S. Alabama.

In *Southern Argus*, Selma, Ala., Sept. 4, 1874.

Air-Deutschland, Deutschland, iber alles.

Patriotic poem of five stanzas.

— **Supplement | to the | minutes of the Alabama | Woman's Christian Temperance Union | for 1887. | Report of superintendent | of | prison and jail work. | Mail job print, | Selma, Ala. | [1888.]**

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 7.

Copies seen: Owen.

— **Our brother in stripes in the school-room.** n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page.

Read July, 1890, before the Elementary Department of the *National Educational Association*, St. Paul, Minn.

TWENTY-FOURTH ALABAMA COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION. 24th Ala. Commemorative | Association. | Memorial | tribute. | Capt. B. S. Chamberlain, | Orderly Serg't D. A. Vigo, | Corporal Wm. Keifer, | Private O. McEvoy. | Mobile, April 24th, 1882. | Shields & Co., print. |

8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 4.

This regiment was organized in Mobile in Aug., 1861.

Copies seen: Owen.

TWO AND THREE PER CENT FUNDS. A bill to be entitled, An act to apply a part of the two per cent. fund according to the compact between the General Government, and the State of Alabama. [Tuscaloosa, 1844?]

Fol.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1851.

TWO AND THREE PER CENT FUNDS. Report | on the state | of the | two and three per ct. funds, | made by the | committee [by Philip Phillips] on internal improvement, | to the | House of Representatives, | November 29, 1851. | Montgomery: | Brittan & De Wolf, State printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 8.

House Doc., No. 7. Edition, 1,000 copies.

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— [Report of the Comptroller of public accounts, Joel Riggs, on the two and three per cent fund accounts, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives passed the 18th November, 1853.] n. p. n. d.

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— Report | on the state of the | two and three per cent funds, | made by the | select joint committee, | to the | Senate and House of Representatives. | January 12th, 1858. | Senate—3,300 copies. | Montgomery: | N. B. Cloud, State printer. | 1858. |

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A valuable document, giving full history of these funds.

Copies seen: Curry.

TYLER, DANIEL (1799-1882), *Gen. Conn. Vols.* Sketch of. By Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum.

In *14th Reunion of Ass'n of Graduates of U. S. Military Academy*, June 12, 1883, pp. 122-137.

One of the founders of Anniston, Ala.

U.

UEHLING, ED A. Dolomite as a flux for blast furnace use.

In *Proceedings Alabama Industrial and Scientific Society*, 1894, vol. iv, No. 1, pp. 24-27.

UNDERWOOD, OSCAR W. Contested election case of. (*See Aldrich vs. Underwood; and also Crowe vs. Underwood.*)

UNION BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Minutes. 1869-1897.

8vo.

34th session, Oak Ridge Church, Pickens County, Ala., Sept. 25-29, 1869. pp. 14, 11.

40th session, Forest Church, Pickens County, Sept. 25-27, 1875. pp. 11[1.]

42nd session, Big Creek Church, Pickens County, Sept. 22-24, 1877. pp. 14.

48th session, Grant's Creek Church, Tuscaloosa County, Sept. 18-20, 1883. pp. 18, 6.

49th session, Pleasant Grove Church, Lamar County, Sept. 23-25, 1884. pp. 16.

53rd session, Bethlehem Church, Pickens County, Sept. 22-24, 1888. pp. 20.

55th session, Prairie Church, Greene County, Oct. 11-13, 1890. pp. 14.

56th session, Bethel Church, Tuscaloosa County, Oct. 13-15, 1891. pp. 18.

57th session, Spring Hill Church, Lamar County, Oct. 4-6, 1892. pp. 14.

62nd session, Spring Hill Church, Pickens County, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1897. pp. 17.

The numbers of the sessions are given as they appear published.

This Association was organized in Sept., 1835, at Bethany, Pickens County.

- UNION, FEMALE COLLEGE. Catalogue | of the | Union Female College. |
 [Cut of buildings.] | Established 1853. | Eufaula, Alabama. | 1879-1880.
 [-1894-95.] | Montgomery, Alabama: | [-etc., 1 line.] | 1880. |
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 1879-80. pp. 15.
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Copies seen: Bureau of Education.
- UNIONTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY. Uniontown | Female Academy, | Union-
 town, Ala. | W. W. Wilson, principal. | Crandall & Morrison, print,
 Chattanooga. | [1886.]
 8vo. pp. [7].
Copies seen: Bureau of Education.
- UNITED STATES COURT. Rules of practice | of the | United States Courts |
 for the | Southern division | of the | Northern District | of Alabama. |
 Adopted March term, 1888. | With an appendix | containing orders for
 U. S. Commissioner. | n. p. n. d.
 8vo. pp. 19.
Copies seen: Owen.
- UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. [Report of a committee of the Board of Trus-
 tees to that body, Jan. 8, 1834. Tuscaloosa. 1834.]
 Referred to in Clark's *History of Education in Alabama*, pp. 41-42.
 The financial condition of the University.
- [The killing of Edward L. Nabors, of Pickens County, Ala., by David
 A. Herring, of Franklin County, Miss., at the Univ. of Ala., June 4,
 1858.] n. p. n. d.
 8vo. pp. 7. No title page.
 Printed in the *Tuscaloosa Monitor*, and reprinted in the *Gainesville (Ala.) Inde-
 pendent*, June 19, 1858.
 An address to the patrons of the university, by L. C. Garland, *Pres'd't*, to
 which is added a full report of the testimony of witnesses, and of the trial of
 Herring.
Copies seen: Curry.
- Report | of | President Garland & Judge Ormond | of the | Uni-
 versity of Alabama. | 1860. | "Observer" print, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 8vo. pp. 14.
Copies seen: University.
- Report | of | President Garland | of the | University of Alabama. |
 1864. |
 8vo. pp. 8.
Copies seen: University.
- Report of | James W. Lapsley, | State Examiner, | on the accounts of
 the University of Alabama, | and the correspondence of | J. H. Fitts, |
 treasurer of the University, | in regard to said report. | n. p. [1886.]
 8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 32.
 Also in report of Mr. Lapsley, as State Examiner, for 1886.
 Also in Mr. Lapsley's report as State Examiner, 1886.
Copies seen: Owen.
- Correspondence | between | Gov. O'Neal and President [H. D. Clay-
 ton] of State University, | at Tuscaloosa. | n. p. [1887.]
 8vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 7.
 Edition, 150 copies, printed for House of Representatives.
Copies seen: Owen.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. Constitution, | by-laws, | and | general rules | of the | University of Alabama | Athletic Association, | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | Printed at the book and job office of J. F. Warren. | Tuscaloosa, | 1892. |

18mo. pp. 18.

Copies seen: Owen.

ALUMNI.

— Catalogue | of the | officers, alumni, and students | of the | University | of | Alabama, | 1821-54. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1854. |

8vo. pp. 40.

Pp. 1-24 contain matters embraced in above title; pp. 25-40 contain annual catalogue, 1853-54. with separate title on p. 25.

Lists of alumni and officers appear in annual catalogues from 1842 to 1848, for 1849-50, 1853-54 (above), and for 1856-57; and also in Law Catalogue, 1880-81.

Copies seen: University; Curry; Owen.

— Historical catalogue | of the | officers and alumni | of the | University of Alabama, | 1821 to 1870. | Selma, Ala.: | Armstrong, Duval & Martin, Book and Job Printers. | 1870. |

8vo. pp. 41 [2].

Pp. 33-41 [2] contain the annual catalogue for 1869-70.

First alumni catalogue after 1856-57, and last until 1878.

Copies seen: University; Owen.

— Trustees, faculty, and graduates of the University of Alabama.

In *Garrett's Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama*, pp. 791-800.

— A register | of the | officers and graduates | of the | University of Alabama. | [Seal of University.] | Tuscaloosa, Ala.: | Geo. A. Searcy, bookseller and publisher. | 1878. |

4to. pp. 58.

Compiled by Dr. William Stokes Wyman and Col. Thomas Chalmers McCorvey. An excellent work.

Copies seen: University; Owen.

— A complete list | of the | matriculates | of the | University of Alabama | from 1869 to 1897. | Not including those in attendance during | the session 1897-'98. | Giving name, degree in course last year in attend- | ance at the University, last known address. [-etc., 2 lines.] | Printed at the Institute for the Deaf, | Talladega, Ala. | 1898. |

8vo. pp. 61.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Proceedings of the Alumni Society of the University of Alabama at its 9th meeting, Dec. 12, 1843.

8vo.

CATALOGUE.

— Annual catalogues, 1831-1897.

8vo. and 12mo.

None issued for 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41; 1861-1869, except 1861-62, 1862-63, and 1863-64 (copies of which have not, however, been seen), and 1870-71.

Catalogue, January, 1833. pp. 14.

Catalogue, 1833-34. pp. 12.

Catalogue, 1834-35. pp. 12.

Catalogue, 1835-36. pp. .

Catalogue, 1837. pp. 8.

Catalogue, 1842. pp. 22.

- Catalogue, 1843. pp. 16.
 Catalogue, 1844. pp. 19.
 Catalogue, 1845. pp. 10.
 Catalogue, 1846. pp. 20.
 Catalogue, 1847. pp. 14.
 Catalogue, 1848. pp. 16.
 Catalogue, 1849-50. pp. [24.]
 Catalogue, 1850-51. pp. 14.
 Catalogue, 1851-52. pp. [16.]
 Catalogue, 1852-53. pp. 14.
 Catalogue, 1853-54. pp. 25-40. (*See Alumni Register above.*)
 Catalogue, 1854-55. pp. 14.
 Catalogue, 1855-56. pp. 16.
 Catalogue, 1856-57. pp. 38. Includes Triennial catalogue.
 Catalogue, 1857-58. pp. 16.
 Catalogue, 1858-59. pp. 16.
 Catalogue, 1859-60. pp. 24.
 Catalogue, 1860-61. pp. 32.
 Catalogue, 1869-70.

In *Historical Catalogue, 1821 to 1870*, pp. 34-41. (*See Alumni Registers above.*)

- Catalogue, 1871-72. pp. 30.
 Catalogue, 1872-73. pp. 40.
 Catalogue, 1873-74. pp. 31 [1].
 Catalogue, 1874-75. pp. 25.
 Catalogue, 1875-76. pp. 30.
 Catalogue, 1876-77. pp. 32.
 Catalogue, 1877-78. pp. 33 [1].
 Catalogue, 1878-79. pp. 36.
 Catalogue, 1879-80. pp. 32.
 Catalogue, 1880-81. pp. 32.
 Catalogue, 1881-82. pp. 32.
 Catalogue, 1882-83. pp. 32.
 Catalogue, 1883-84. pp. 36.
 Catalogue, 1884-85. pp. 38.
 Catalogue, 1885-86. pp. 40.
 Catalogue, 1886-87. pp. 43.
 Catalogue, 1887-88. pp. 62.
 Catalogue, 1888-89. pp. 66.
 Catalogue, 1889-90. pp. 64.
 Catalogue, 1890-91. pp. 72.
 Catalogue, 1891-92. pp. 64.
 Catalogue, 1892-93. pp. 84.
 Catalogue, 1893-94. pp. 96.
 Catalogue, 1894-95. pp. 73.
 Catalogue, 1895-96. pp. .
 Catalogue, 1896-97. pp. 116. iii.
 Catalogue, 1897-98. pp. —. Also announcement for 1897-98. pp. 19.
Copies seen: University; Owen.

LAW SCHOOL.

— Sketch of the law school.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan., 1878, vol. i, pp. 55-57.

— Law Department of the University of Alabama. (Triennial catalogue.) 1880-1881. Tuscaloosa, Ala. 1880.

8vo. pp. 17.

Contains roll of alumni, 1874-1880. No other copies seen, and none later issued.

Law school opened at session. 1872-73. H. M. Somerville, Esq., *Professor*.

Copies seen: O. W. n.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. University law school. | Announcement | of the | Law Department, University of Alabama. | 1884-1885. | Twelfth year. | Tuscaloosa, Ala.: | 1884. |

12mo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Owen.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

— Ordinances | and | resolutions | of the | board of trustees | of | the University of Alabama, | which are of a general and public nature, | passed since the session of 1826,—and | some previous to that period— up to the | close of the session, on the 15th | of January, 1831. | Together with a list of the trustees and | professors of the University. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by Jno. R. Hampton: | 1831. |

8vo. pp. 30.

Copies seen: University.

— Ordinances for the government of the University of Alabama. n. p. [1831.]

8vo. pp. 8.

From card catalogue of Library of Congress.

— [Other editions.]

8vo.

For 1837, pp. 43; 1839, pp. 27; 1850, pp. 26; 1854, pp. 24; 1858, pp. 18; 1873, pp. 36; 1877, pp. 38; 1889, pp. 36.

Copies seen: University.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

— Report of committee. Tuscaloosa. 1834.

Referred to in Clark's *History of Education in Alabama*, pp. 39-41.

This was in reference to University expenditures, etc.

— Report | of the | committee on education, | in relation to the | University of Alabama. | In Senate—1000 copies ordered to be printed. | Tuscaloosa: | Philon & Harris, State printers. | 1843. |

8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report of the Committee [of the House of Representatives] on Education, on the Report of the Trustees of the University of Alabama, etc. [Tuscaloosa, 1846?]

8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

— Report | of the | Committee [of the General Assembly, Walter H. Crenshaw, *Chairman*] | on the | State University. | House 1000 copies. | Montgomery: | McCormick & Walshe, printers. | 1848. |

8vo. pp. 12.

House Doc. No. 10.

Report written by Joseph W. Taylor, of Greene Co.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | of the | Committee [N. H. Brown, *Chairman*] | on the | University of Alabama | together with the report of the | Board of Trustees | of the University. | House—500 copies. | Montgomery: | Bates & Lucas. State printers. | 1856. |

8vo. pp. 12.

F. Bugbee & J. I. Ormond, trustees.

Copies seen: Curry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. Report | of the | special joint committee | appointed to visit the | State University at Tuscaloosa, | to the | General Assembly. | Montgomery: | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | 1879. |

8vo. pp. 35 [1].

Contains reprint of laws and regulations, 1877, pp. 9-35 [1].

Copies seen: Owen.

— A bill to be entitled an act: to adjust the claim of the University of Alabama upon an equitable basis, by declaring the endowment; and to enable deserving and indigent students in the several counties of the State, to obtain an education at that institution. n. p. n. d.

4to. pp. 3. No title page.

House Bill, No. 544; introduced by M. L. Stansel.

Edition, 300 copies.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report of the joint committee to visit Tuscaloosa and investigate the University. n. p. [1897.]

8vo. pp. 36. No title page.

Signed by B. L. Hibbard, Ed. Robinson, A. P. Longshore, Jno. Y. Kilpatrick, joint committee. Report made to General Assembly, 1896-97.

Copies seen: Owen.

PUBLICATIONS.

— The Alabama University Monthly.

This publication covers a consecutive period of fourteen years, 1873-1887. It was entirely under the control of the two literary societies of the University—the Philomathic and the Erosophic—for its first four years, the editors being chosen by them. Beginning with the fifth year, the Faculty appointed the editors, the selection still being made from the membership of the Societies. It was discontinued by the Faculty after 1887, and the University was without a students' organ until Jan. 1891, when the *Journal* begun publication.

Detail of the several issues, editors, etc., is given below:

Vol. I., 1873-74, Dec., 1873; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, and July, 1874-8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 192. Editors: *Philomathic Society*, Thos. H. Watts, jr., editor-in-chief, R. J. Padelford, A. D. Crawford; *Erosophic Society*, John H. Fitts and W. C. Jemison.

Vol. II., 1874-75, Nov., Dec., 1874; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1875-9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 346. Editors: *Philomathic*, T. W. Clark, R. J. Padelford; *Erosophic*, R. B. Bradfield.

Vol. III., 1875-76, Nov., Dec., 1875; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1876-9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 335. Editors: *Philomathic*, B. L. Wyman; *Erosophic*, J. W. Holliday and J. A. Kelly, jr.

Vol. IV., 1876-77, Nov., Dec., 1876; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June-July, 1877-9 numbers in 8. 8vo. pp. 310. Editors: *Philomathic*, R. H. Baltzell, W. H. Patton; *Erosophic*, W. E. Richardson. Mr. Patton resigned, and R. Betts was elected to the vacancy.

Vol. V., 1877-78, Nov., Dec., 1877; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr.-May, June-July, 1878-9 numbers in 7. 8vo. pp. 311-303. Editors: *Philomathic*, Chas. R. McCall, Daniel W. Speake; *Erosophic*, Tennent Lomax and C. W. Brown.

Vol. VI., 1878-79, Nov., Dec., 1878; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June-July, 1879-9 numbers in 8. 8vo. pp. 695-1014. Editors: *Philomathic*, Chap. Cory, J. B. Durrett; *Erosophic*, L. T. Bradfield, J. E. Gray, and J. M. Weatherly.

Vol. VII., 1880, Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July-6 numbers. 8vo. pp. 263. Editors: *Philomathic*, S. G. D. Brothers, F. F. Caller, J. H. Little; *Erosophic*, R. E. Spragins and J. J. Willett.

Vol. VIII., 1880-81, Dec., 1880; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1881-8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 320. Editors: *Philomathic*, T. W. Palmer, J. N. Gilchrist; *Erosophic*, Tancred Betts, C. W. Brown, and W. P. G. Harding.

Vol. IX, 1881-82, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1881; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, 1882—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 294. Editors: *Philomathic*, H. T. Davis, H. B. Foster, A. A. Jones; *Erosophic*, Isaac Oliver and J. W. Worthington.

Vol. X, 1882-83, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1882; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May-June, 1883—9 numbers in 8. 8vo. pp. 288. Editors: *Philomathic*, Roscoe McConnell, Walter D. Seed; *Erosophic*, J. B. Earle, A. W. Hayes, and P. R. Somerville.

Vol. XI, 1883-84, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1883; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1884—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 367. Editors: *Philomathic*, M. Graham, H. G. Hawkins, H. T. Smith; *Erosophic*, Chester Harding and E. M. Harris.

Vol. XII, 1884-85, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1884; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, 1885—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 366. Editors: *Philomathic*, Morris Loveman, E. M. Shackelford; *Erosophic*, A. L. McLeod, J. W. Craddock, and Daniel Pratt.

Vol. XIII, 1885-86, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1885; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, 1886—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 300. Editors: *Philomathic*, Alston Fitts, Z. T. Rudolph; *Erosophic*, J. B. Dell, A. E. Pace; *Peithonian*, F. S. Lyon. During this year the latter society was formed.

Vol. XIV, 1886-87, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1886; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, 1887—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 347. Editors: *Philomathic*, Thomas M. Owen, editor-in-chief; *Erosophic*, Oliver D. Street; *Peithonian*, William W. Quarles.

Copies seen: Owen. Dr. Eugene A. Smith, University, Ala., also has a set.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. The Journal.

In a sense this was the successor of the *Alabama University Monthly*. It ran through three sessions. In the beginning of the fourth year, owing to various delays in getting out the first number, the whole of the edition was suppressed and the *Crimson-White* took its place.

Detail of the several issues, editions, etc., is given below.

Vol. I, 1891, Jan., Feb., Mar., May, June—5 numbers. 8vo. pp. 183. Editors: R. T. Goodwyn, R. G. Hall, E. C. Patty, E. E. Newton, J. H. Pettway.

Vol. II, 1891-92, Nov., Dec., 1891; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, 1892—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 356. Editors: Robert E. Parke, jr., editor-in-chief, L. J. Clayton, T. A. Street, jr., J. C. Forney, and J. E. Willoughby.

Vol. III, 1892-93, Nov., Dec., 1892; Jan., Mar., Apr., 1893—5 numbers. 8vo. pp. 179. *Illustrations*. Editors: John Leslie Hibbard, editor-in-chief, William Brockman Bankhead, Bibb Graves, J. T. Holtzclaw, jr., John H. Simpson.

Vol. IV, No. 1, Nov., 1893. 8vo. pp. 32.

No others issued.

Copies seen: Owen.

— The Crimson-White.

Folio.

Vol. I, Nos. 1-15, Jan. 11, 1894-May 4, 1894.

Vol. II, Nos. 1-22, Nov. 23, 1894-June 18, 1895.

Vol. III, Nos. 1-17, Oct. 25, 1895-June 15, 1896.

Vol. IV, Nos. 1-10+, Oct. 27, 1896-Jan. 19, 1897.

Vol. V, Nos. 1-

Successor to the *University Journal*, and intended as a weekly paper representative of college life, current doings, news, etc. Contains a few illustrations. Each issue is a folio, usually four columns to the page.

Copies seen: Owen.

— [Commencement Day Programmes.]

4vo. pp. 8 and 12.

First issued July 3, 1879. They have appeared regularly each commencement since that date, and vary in length.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Vol. 1. The Senior Battery. No. 1. [Designs, etc.] June, 1891.

4to. pp. 12. *Illustrations*.

Designed to create a sentiment for abolition of military discipline at the University.

Copies seen: Owen.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. The | Corolla | published by the | Students of the | University of Alabama. | Raison d'être. [etc. 3 lines.] | Tuscaloosa, Alabama, | Commencement, | June 28th, 1893. | The Cleveland printing and publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. n. d.

8vo. pp. 187. *Illustrations.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— The Corolla | of | Ninety-Four. | Published by the Students | of the | University of Alabama. | June, 1894. | Volume II. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 199 [1]. *Illustrations.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— The Corolla | of | Ninety-Five. | Published by the Students | of the | University of Alabama. | June, 1895. | Volume III. | n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 190, 11. *Illustrations.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— The Corolla | '96 | University of Alabama | Tuscaloosa | n. p. n. d. [Roberts & Son, printers, Birmingham, Ala.]

Oblong 8vo. pp. 166, 11. *Illustrations.*

Vol. IV.

— The Corolla | Volume V | '97 | Published by the students. | The | University of | Alabama. | [Roberts & Son, Birmingham, Ala.] n. d.

Oblong 8 vo. pp. 162. *Illustrations.*

These volumes are executed in the highest style of the printer's art. The illustrations are numerous and in the main excellently finished. They represent the various classes, the faculty, the trustees, fraternity life, members of the alumni, and humorous scenes in college life. The principal contents are what are usually found in the College Annual, but each volume contains much of historical interest in the past life of the University. The latter are catalogued herein under their respective authors.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Commencement Daily.

Folio. Vol. 1. Nos. 1-5, June 20-24, 1886.

Only five numbers issued during the fifty-fifth annual commencement of the University. Conducted as an ordinary daily paper, but principally filled with College news, notes, exercises, etc.; *Prof. James B. Little, editor and business manager.*

Copies seen: Owen.

— The University Daily.

Folio. Vol. 2, Nos. 1-5, June 18-23, 1887.

Similar to and intended as the annual successor of the *Commencement Daily* Editors, W. W. Quarles and O. D. Street.

Copies seen: Owen.

REPORTS TO BOARD OF REGENTS.

— Partial report | of the | President and heads of departments | of the | University of Alabama, | submitted at the | fall session of 1874, | of the | Board of Regents. | Montgomery, Ala. | W. W. Screws, State printer. | 1874. |

8 vo. pp. 16.

Others were probably issued, but no copies have been seen.

The proceedings of the sessions of the Board of Regents are to be found in the *Journals of the Board of Education and Board of Regents, 1871, 1872, and 1873. See Schools, sub-title Board of Education.*

Copies seen: Owen.

TRUSTEES' REPORTS.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. Report of the Trustees to the General Assembly of Alabama, 1837. Tuscaloosa, 1837.

8vo. pp. 7.

Sabin: No. 570.

— Report | of the | trustees | of the | University of Alabama; | also the | special report | of Col. F. Bugbee, one of the trustees | of the University. | House of Reps. 133—Senate 33. | Tuscaloosa: | John McCormick, printer, | 1846. |

8vo. pp. 10.

Copies seen: University.

— Report | of the | trustees [Joshua L. Martin, Presdt. of the Board,] | of the | State University. | House 500 copies. | Montgomery: | McCormick & Walshe, printers. | 1847. |

8vo. pp. 8.

Doc. No. 2.

Valuable report for statistics, etc., of this period of the university.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Biennial report | of the | Board of Trustees | of the | University of Alabama, | to the | third biennial session | of the | General Assembly, | held in the | city of Montgomery. | Montgomery: | Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. | 1851. |

8vo. pp. 8.

House Doc. No. 2.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Biennial report | of the | trustees of the University | of | Alabama: | 1851-2, 1852-3. | Montgomery: | Brittan & Blue, State printers. | 1853. |

8vo. pp. 4.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Report | of the | trustees | of the | University of Alabama: | to the | Senate & House | of | Representatives of Alabama. | Eutaw, Ala.: | printed at the office of the Independent Observer. | 1859. |

8vo. pp. 20.

Thos. H. Herndon, John J. Ormond, and John S. Storrs, committee of trustees on report. Valuable report.

Copies seen: Curry.

— Report | of the | trustees | of the | University of Alabama, | to the | General Assembly. [1875-1876.] | Montgomery, Ala.: | Barrett & Brown, State printers. | 1877. |

8vo. pp. 16.

First under act reorganizing the University, requiring report to be made to each session of the General Assembly.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Trustees' reports, 1876-1891.

8vo.

Report for sessions of 1876-77 and 1877-78. pp. 18.

Report for sessions of 1878-79 and 1879-80. pp. —.

Report for years of 1880-81 and 1881-82. pp. 15.

Report for years of 1882-83 and 1883-84. pp. 15.

Report for years 1884-85 and 1885-86. pp. 47. Edition, 350 copies.

Report for years ending 15th June, 1887, and 15th June, 1888. pp. 32. Senate edition, 500 copies.

Report for 1888-89 and 1889-90. pp. —.

Annual report for year ending 24th June. 1891. pp. 31.

Copies seen: Owen.

(See also Barnard, F. A. P.; Beck, F. K.; Boykin, B.; Bullock, E. C.; Clark, W. G.; Clay, C. C. jr.; Pitts, J. H.; Forney, Alex. B.; Furnan, R.; Garland, L. C.; Garrett, Wm.; Huntington, B. W.; Lewis, B. B.; Lipscomb, Rev. A. A.; Manly, B.; McMullen, R. B.; Morgan, John T.; Murfee, J. T.; Pratt, J. W.; Richardson, W. G.; Sanford, J. W. A., sr.; Simms, Wm. Gilmore; Smith, J. L.; Smith, Wm. R.; Taylor, Joseph W.; Weatherly, J.; Woods, Rev. A.; Wright, J. W. A.)

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL. Catalogue | of the | officers and students | of | University High School | for the | academic year | ending | June 5, 1888 [-1890.]—1888 [-1890.] | [-etc., 1 line.] | Tuskaaloosa, Ala. |

8vo. and 12mo.

Academic year ending June 5, 1888. 8vo. pp. 17.

Academic year ending June 4, 1889. 12mo. pp. 15.

Academic year ending June 2, 1890. 12mo. pp. 15.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL. Catalogue | of | the University School | Montgome-ry, Alabama. | J. M. Starke (U. of Va.), Principal. | [-etc., 1 line.] | Session 1887-88 and session 1888-'89. | [Quotation, 1 line.] | [Buffalo, N. Y. 1889.]

24mo. pp. 33.

Session 1895-96 and 1896-97. 12mo. pp. 39. *Portraits.*

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

V.

VEGA, GARCILASO DE LA. La Florida | del Inca. | Historia | del Adelantado, | Hernando de Soto, | Governador, y Capitan General | del Reino de la Florida. | Y de otros hervicos cabelleros, | Españoles, e Indios. | Escrita | por el Inca Garcilaso | de la Vega, | Capitan de su Magestad, natural | de la Gran Ciudad de Cozco, | Cabeça de los Reinos, y provincias del Perú. | Dirigda | A la Reina | nuestra señora. | Van enmendadas en esta impression, | muchas erratas de la Primera: Y añadida Copiosa Tabla | de las Cosas Notables. | Y el ensaio cronológico, | que contrene, las sucedidas, | hasta en el Año de 1722. | Con privilegio: en Madrid. | En la Oficina Real, y à Costa de Nicolas Rodriguez Franco, Impresor | de Libros. Año CIO LOCCXXIII. Se hallarán en su Casa. |

Folio. 16 prel. leaves. 268. [12.]

Copies seen: Hammer; Congress.

— Histoire | de la conquete | de la | Floride: | ou | relation de ce qui s'est passé dans | la découverte de ce país | par Ferdinand de Soto; | composé en Espagnol | par L'Inca Garcillasso de la Vega | & traduite en François | par Sr. Pierre Richelet. | Nouvelle edition | corrigée & augmentée | de très belles cartes, de figures en taille douce & d'un indice. | Tome premier [-second] | A la Haye, | Chez Jean Meaulme. | MDCCXXXV. |

12mo. vol. i, prel. leaves 26, pp. 290; vol. ii. 291-582. 5 plates: 1 map.

Copies seen: Hammer

— History of the Conquest of Florida; or a narrative of what occurred in the exploration of this country by Hernando de Soto. By the Inca

Garcillasso de la Vega. Translated from the French version of Pierre Richelet, from the original Spanish.

In Shipp's *History of Hernando de Soto and Florida*, vol. ii, pp. 215-487. See Shipp, Barnard.

This is the only English version.

This, the third of the original narratives of Soto's expedition, was first published at Lisbon in 1605. For full account of various editions, value of the work, etc., see Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. ii. p. 290., also notes to same page.

VERBENA HIGH SCHOOL. Special announcement. Session 1894-95. Alabama Printing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

8vo. pp. 3.

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Plate II. Facsimiles of signatures and seals of the Spanish Governors of Louisiana.

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III. Agriculture. pp. 127-205.

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"The plan of this book is to begin with the beginning and write the history as it begins, develops, enlarges, and goes on, and give the history everywhere in the order of time, both in the opening and the progress. In the plan thus pursued the history is given from 1808 to 1818. During that time there were only two

appointments in the State. Then the history is given from 1818 to 1832. At the close of that time the Alabama Conference was organized. Then in the order of the design the history is given from 1832 to 1845. Then it was that the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, commenced. Finally, in the on-going of the plan the history from 1845 to 1865 is given. Then the emancipation of slaves was consummated and a new order of things inaugurated. There this history closes."—*Preface*.

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- and **WHEELER, DANIELLA.** American ancestors | of the | children of
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 settled in New Haven, Conn., 1638; married Miriam Hawley; and died 1698.
 The lines have been traced to the following as their earliest ancestors in other
 cases: Thomas Dyer, born 1619; Jeremiah Early, born 1702; Carbri Lifichar, born
 225; John Fuller, born 1620; Richard Hull, born 1599; Christopher Jackson, born
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 of | public buildings, relics of antiquity, historic localities, natural
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 By the | Rev. George White, M. A. | Author of the "Statistics of
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"I speak plainly of matters political, sectional, social, and ecclesiastical—of Northern and Southern men, etc. The spurious charity of these latter days demands from me a degree of reticence, caution, and suppression which I have not exercised in these pages, and which I deem utterly inconsistent with that divine charity which 'rejoiceth in the truth.'" *Preliminary.*

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A very valuable book now quite rare.

"Few men have had better opportunities for studying the Indian character and investigating their customs than Gen. Woodward. Very early in life . . . he was brought into contact with the Red Man: and, stirred by the Indian blood in his own veins, he studied his character and traditions lovingly and earnestly. . . . The unpretending pages which follow contain a very great deal of matter of high historical value to the people of Alabama and Georgia." *Introduction*.

"A small volume of reminiscences about the Indians, which attempts to confute many of the statements made by Pickett, Meek, Coxe, and others, which have been in part adopted in this volume. He was an interesting man, tall and erect, and brusque (sic) in manner."—Brewer's *History of Alabama*.

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In the *Democrat*, Huntsville, Ala., March 8, 1848.

Prepared for and adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14 and 15, 1848.

— An | address | to | the people of Alabama, | by W. L. Yancey, | late a delegate, at large, for the State of Alabama. | to the | National Democratic Convention, | held at Baltimore, on 22d May, A. D. 1848. | Montgomery: | Printed at the Flag and Advertiser job office. | 1848. |

8vo. pp. 78, 11.

The 1 l. contains a statement, concurring with Mr. Yancey, from P. A. Wray, also a delegate.

Copies seen: Curry.

A later edition was issued with the following title:

YANCEY, WILLIAM LOWNDES. An | address | to the | people of Alabama, | by W. L. Yancey, | late a delegate, at large, from the State of Alabama, | to the | National Democratic Convention, | held at Baltimore, May 22d, 1848. | With a supplement, | containing | two letters from Mr. Buchanan, | and the late | letter of Martin Van Buren. | Montgomery: | Barrett & Wimbish, book and job printers. | 1856. |

8vo. pp. 63.

Contains Yancey's address, pp. 53; Letters from Mr. Buchanan, pp. 54-57, and Mr. Van Buren's letter, pp. 57-63.

— An address | on | the life and character | of | John Caldwell Calhoun. | Delivered | before the citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, | on the | Fourth July, 1850. | By William L. Yancey. | Montgomery: | Job office Advertiser and Gazette print. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 67.

Referred to in *Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1850, vol. ii, n. p., p. 269.

Copies seen: Curry.

— [An appeal for the unity of Alabama, delivered before the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing Convention, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1856.]

In *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*, Jan. 1856.

See the *Democrat*, Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 17, 1856, for full report of proceedings of convention, platform, etc.

— [Letter, dated Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 21, 1856, from W. F. Samford addressed to William L. Yancey asking him "for an expression of your views on . . . the . . . questions involved in the coming Presidential contest." Reply of Yancey, dated Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 6, 1856.]

In the *Democrat*, Huntsville, Ala., March 14, 1856.

— [Letter to J. D. Meadow, of Dadeville, Ala., dated June 16, 1859, on the fatal political course of Stephen A. Douglas.]

In *Montgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser*, June, 1859.

— [Speech on political issues at Columbia, S. C., July 28, 1859.]

In the *South Carolinian*, Columbia, July, 1859.

— Speech | of | Hon. W. L. Yancey, | delivered in the Democratic State Convention, | of the State of Alabama, | held at Montgomery, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of January, 1860. | Montgomery: | Advertiser book and job steam press print. | 1860. |

8vo. pp. 31.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Speech of the Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, delivered in the National Democratic Convention, Charleston, April 28th, 1860. With the protest of the Alabama delegation. From the report of the "Charleston Mercury." [*Colophon:* Walker, Evans & Co., print., Charleston.]

8vo. pp. 20. No title page.

Copies seen: Curry.

YANCEY, WILLIAM LOWNDES. Substance of the speech made by Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, in the Democratic meeting at Marion, Perry County [Ala.], May 19, 1860. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 24. No title page.

Political issues.

Copies seen: Curry.

— [Speech in Baltimore Democratic Convention, June 28, 1860, congratulating the country on the nomination of Breckinridge for President.]
In *Daily Baltimore American*, June, 1860.

— [Speech at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1860, on the Presidential campaign of 1860.]

8vo. pp. —.

This was the opening speech of a canvass which included the North.

— [Political addresses, campaign of 1860.]

Speech at Cooper Institute, New York, Oct. 10, 1860.

In *New York Herald*, Oct. 1860; also in *New York World*, Oct. 1860.

Speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Oct. 12, 1860.

In *Boston Post*, Oct. 1860.

Speech at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1860. 8vo. pp. —.

Speech at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1860.

In an Albany paper.

Speech at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 16 [P. M.], 1860.

In a Syracuse paper.

Speech at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1860.

In *Cincinnati Gazette*, Oct. 1860; also in *Louisville Courier*, Oct. 1860

Speech at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 25, 1860.

In *Louisville Courier*, Oct. 1860.

Speech at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1860.

In *Nashville American*, Oct. 1860.

Speech at New Orleans, La., Oct. 29, 1860.

In *New Orleans Delta*, Nov. 1860.

— [Communications from Confederate States Commissioners, W. L. Yancey, P. A. Rost, and A. Dudley Mann, dated Aug. 14, 1861, addressed to Right Honorable Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in explanation of the right of the Confederate government to recognition by Her Majesty's government.]

In Du Bose's *Life and Times of Yancey*, pp. 609-621.

— Constitution of the Montgomery League of United Southerners.

In Du Bose's *Life and Times of Yancey*, pp. 377-378.

— Speeches | of | William L. Yancey, Esq., | Senator from | the State of Alabama; | made in the Senate of the Confederate States, | during the session commencing on the 18th | day of August, A. D. 1862. | Montgomery, Ala. : | Montgomery Advertiser book and job office. | 1862. |

Retaliation, Aug. 21, 1862; Secret sessions, Aug. 22, 1862; Conscription, Sept. 4, 1862; Exemptions of State officers, Sept. 10, 1862; Appointment of brigadier-generals, Sept. 22, 1862; The pay of soldiers, Oct. 1862.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Account of portraits of Yancey.

In *Montgomery (Ala.) Mail*, March 1, 1871.

— Sketch of Benjamin Cudworth Yancey.

In O'Neal's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 322-324. Charleston, S. C. 1859. 8vo.

Father of William L. Yancey.

- YELLOW CREEK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Minutes, 1879.
8vo. pp. 6, 11.
Nineteenth session, Pleasant Grove Church, Marion county, Ala., Oct. 3, 1879.
- YELLOW FEVER. Outbreak of yellow fever at Brewton [Ala.] in 1883.
In *Report of Board of Health, 1883 and 1884*. pp. 47-96.
- In Decatur [1888.]
Ibid, 1888. pp. 49-70.
- YERBY, WILLIAM E. W. (1862-). Sketch of Greensboro, Ala.
In Smith and De Land's *Northern Alabama, Historical and Biographical*. pp. 549-561.
- YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION. Prospectus | of the |
Young Ladies' | Academy of the Visitation, | Summerville, | near
Mobile, Alabama. | Mobile Register print. | 1883. |
12mo. pp. [4].
Copies seen: Bureau of Education.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Proceedings | of the | Thirteenth
Annual Convention | of the | Young Men's Christian Associations | of |
Alabama, | held at Selma, March 26-29, 1891. | Published by State
executive committee. | Selma, Ala.: | Selma Printing Company. | n. d.
8vo. pp. 40.
Copies seen: Owen.

APPENDIX.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized on July 8, 1850, in the city of Tuscaloosa, Ala. The constitution adopted was prepared by Dr. Basil Manly, who was largely instrumental in bringing about the organization. As declared in the constitution,

"The object of the society is to discover, procure, preserve, and diffuse whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the State of Alabama, and of the States in connection with her."

"The plan of our operations is one of vast magnitude and the materials to be collected of almost endless variety. No one department of human research confines our system. It covers every subject of the natural history of the State in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. It spreads its wide embrace to receive the record of every important event, either past, or now transpiring, in our civil, religious, social, and individual history," etc.—(*Executive Committee's report, 1851*.)

The first annual meeting was held July 14, 1851, at the University of Alabama, and for about ten years, with more or less regularity, these meetings were held chiefly during the commencements. In 1852 it was incorporated by act of the legislature. During the four years of the war all work was suspended, and many of the papers taken away and destroyed. It was not until 1874, under the inspiration of Dr. Joshua H. Foster, who had been the first secretary, that a revival was effected. For some time there was great interest, and in this period the *Alabama Historical Reporter* had a brief existence. Enthusiasm, however, did not long continue, and recently very little has been done except to keep up a nominal organization. However, at the annual meeting, June 21, 1898, there was much enthusiasm and a period of great usefulness and activity seems in prospect. Preparations are being made for the issuance of volumes of the *Transactions*, etc., and in other ways furthering its objects.

Its collections are deposited, by courtesy, in the library of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, Ala. These consist of books and pamphlets, together with a few manuscripts and some newspaper files.

Its first officials were: *President*, Alexander Bowie; *First Vice President*, A. J. Pickett; *Second Vice President*, E. D. King; *Treasurer*, W. Moody; *Secretary*, Joshua H. Foster; and *Executive Committee*, J. J. Ormond, B. Manly, M. Tuomey, L. C. Garland and N. H. Cobbs.

Its officers for 1898-99 are: *President*, His Excellency, Joseph Forney Johnston, Governor, Montgomery; *Vice Presidents*, William LeRoy Broun, President Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn; Col. Martin Luther Stansel, Carrollton; Edward La Fayette Russell, Esq., Mobile; Thomas Chalmers McCorvey, Professor of History and Philosophy, University of Alabama; Peter Joe Hamilton, Esq., Mobile; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Thomas McAdory Owen, Carrollton; *Executive Committee* (in addition to the above officials), Dr. William Stokes Wyman, Professor of Latin, University of Alabama; Dr. James Knox Powers, President of the University of Alabama; Dr. Eugene Allen Smith, State Geologist, University of Alabama; Dr. Joshua Hill Foster, Tuscaloosa; James Harris Fitts, Esq., Tuscaloosa; Judge James Jefferson Mayfield, Tuscaloosa.

The list of historical publications named below is complete, but it is not improbable that a few of the administration papers have escaped notice. Accounts of the various meetings appear in the newspapers of the period. A short sketch of the society will be found in W. C. Richardson's "History of Tuscaloosa, Alabama" in Smith and DeLand's *Northern Alabama*, p. 516; also in W. G. Clark's *History of Education in Alabama*, p. 69. It is also noted in the List of Learned Societies published in *Report of [U. S.] Commissioner of Education*, 1894-95.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Constitution | of the | Alabama Historical Society; | organized at Tuscaloosa, | July 8th, 1850. | Tuscaloosa; | printed by M. D. J. Slade. | 1850. |

8vo. pp. 12. Cover title same as above, 1 leaf.

Edition, 500 copies.

Contents:

Title, 1 leaf, verso officers of the society;

Constitution, pp. 3-9; and

Information as to objects of the society, pp. 9-12.

This is a rare publication.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

— Circular exhibiting the objects of the Society.

Mentioned in *Report of the Executive Committee to first annual meeting, July 14, 1851*, as having been printed in an edition of 500 copies.

— Transactions | of the | Alabama Historical Society, | at its | first annual meeting, | held at the | University of Alabama, | July 11, 1851. | Published under the direction of the Executive Committee. | Tuscaloosa; | printed by J. W. & J. F. Warren, "Observer" office. | 1852. |

8vo. pp. 54. 11. Cover title same as above, 1 leaf.

Contents:

Title, 1 leaf, verso blank.

Proceedings, pp. 3-4.

Report of the Executive Committee, by Josh. H. Foster, secretary, pp. 5-11.

Address of the President, Hon. Alexander Bowie, pp. 12-25.

Report on statistics of Tuscaloosa, by M. Tuomey and W. Moody, pp. 26-29.

Memoir on the cotton plant, by Isaac Croom, pp. 30-54.

Contents, 11. .

Copies seen: Owen.

— An act to incorporate the Alabama Historical Society.

In *Acts General Assembly of Alabama*, 1851-52, p. 288. Approved Feb. 5, 1852.

— Transactions | of the | Alabama Historical Society, | at the | annual meeting | in the | city of Tuscaloosa, | July 9th & 10th, 1855. | Pub-

lished under the direction of the Executive Committee. | Tuscaloosa: | printed by J. F. Warren, "Observer" office. | 1855. |

8vo. pp. 65. Cover title same as above, 1 leaf.

Contents:

Title, 1 leaf.

Abstract of minutes of annual meeting, pp. 2-3.

Claims and characteristics of Alabama history, by A. B. Meek, pp. 4-29; and

Description and history of Blount County, by George Powell, pp. 30-65.

This is quite a rare publication.

Copies seen: Owen.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annual address | before the | Historical Society of Alabama, | at | Tuscaloosa, | July 13th, 1858, | By N. L. Whitfield, Esq., | published by order of the Executive Committee. | Tuscaloosa: | Printed by J. F. Warren, "Observer" office. | 1858. |

8 vo. pp. 19. Cover title same as above, 1 leaf.

The true nature and purpose of history.

Copies seen: Owen.

— *Cover title:* Tuscaloosa; | the origin of its name, | its history, etc., | a paper read before the | Alabama Historical Society, | by Thomas Maxwell, | July 1, 1876. |

Title: Tuscaloosa, | the origin of its name, | its history, etc. | A paper | read before the | Alabama Historical Society, | by | Thomas Maxwell, | July 1, 1876. | Printed at the office of the Tuscaloosa Gazette. | [1876]

8 vo. pp. 86. *Map of Soto's route.* Some copies have a *photograph* of Indian and other relics inset between pp. 72 and 73.

Contents:

PART FIRST.—Introductory remarks, pp. 3-4; Expedition of De Soto from Tampa Bay to his cantonment for the winter at Anhayea (Tallahassee), pp. 4-10; Tidings of gold at Cofachiqui (Barnwell C. H.).—His march thither.—Cannon left on the way, pp. 10-12; Indian princess and exchange of courtesies.—Robbing of sepulchres of their pearls, pp. 13-16; March to Xuala (Clarkeville, Ga.).—Relics of visit seen by Mr. Hudgins, pp. 16-17; Sojourn at Chiaba (Rome, Ga.).—Pearls extracted from shells in the Coosa, pp. 17-18; Valley Head Fort.—The Cherokees.—Their modern chief, John Ross, and daughters, pp. 18-19; Coosa, Tallise, and Tuscaloosa, the latter on the Alabama River in 1540, pp. 19-21; The Cacique Tuscaloosa in state.—Three days' march to Mauville (Mobile), pp. 21-24; Battle of Mauville.—Self-destruction of the last warrior, pp. 24-28; Cabusto (Erie).—Crossing the Black Warrior and Tombeckbee rivers.—Chicza (Coffeeville, Miss.), pp. 28-30; Fort Alibamo, on the Yazoo.—The Mississippi.—Death of De Soto.—Muscozo, pp. 30-31; De Soto viewed as an avant-courier of civilization.—Speculations on modern Tuscaloosa, pp. 31-33; The French on Dauphin Island.—War with the Chickasaws, or Chickazas, pp. 33-34; Traditions from Chula-tarla-Emaltha.—His account of the origin of the Seminoles, pp. 34-35.

PART SECOND.—Modern Tuscaloosa.—A United States lieutenant sold.—Black Warrior Town.—Oce-oche-Motla, pp. 37-44; The two dreams.—Lady prisoner at Black Warrior Town.—Her rescue.—First white person in Tuscaloosa, pp. 44-48; Crockett's two visits to Tuscaloosa.—Jones' Valley.—First settlers there and at Tuscaloosa, pp. 48-53; Historic facts.—Endowment of the University of Alabama by the United States.—State acts in relation thereto.—Trustees in default, pp. 53-57; Congressional grant to Tuscaloosa.—Longevity.—Hospitality rejected, but horses impressed, pp. 57-59; Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges established.—A tribute to Africa, pp. 59-61; Killing Indians upon a false rumor, and an Amazon who would not be impressed, pp. 61-62; Removal of capitol to Tuscaloosa.—State bank, etc.—Dr. Guild and the panther, pp. 63-64; Removal of Creek Indians through Tuscaloosa.—Removal of the capitol from Tuscaloosa.—Value of good hotels.—Log cabin convention, pp. 65-67; Insane Hospital.—University of Alabama.—Vandalism of its destruction.—Ladies' Seminaries.—Improvements

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Copies seen: Owen.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Circular. [Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1879.]

8 vo. pp. [4.]

Shows officers for years 1878-79. Contains also information respecting objects of the society, being same as pp. 9-12 of the constitution, 1850, *supra*.

Copies seen: Owen.

— [Administrative papers. 1878-1885.]

8 vo.

Blank notifications for meetings. 1 sheet.

Hand bill for annual meeting July 1, 1879. 1 sheet.

Prospectus of the Alabama Historical Reporter. 1 sheet.

Circular order for Alabama Historical Reporter. 1 sheet.

Statement of dues. 1 sheet.

Notice of election to membership, with list of officers for year 1879-80. 1 sheet.

Letter asking for subscribers to Quarterly Magazine. 1 sheet.

Prospectus of Quarterly Magazine [never published]. 1 sheet.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Alabama Historical Reporter. [Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1879-1885.]

8 vo.

Title of vol. i.: [Seal of the Society] | Alabama | Historical Reporter, | being the monthly proceedings of the | Alabama Historical Society. | Headquarters at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. | Vol. 1 — No. 1. [-10.] October, 1879. [-July, 1880.] 25 cts a year. | Officers for the year 1879-80. | [-etc., several lines.] | pp. 4 in each issue. Double column.

Title of vols. ii and iii: Alabama | Historical Reporter | published under the auspices of the | Alabama Historical Society. | Headquarters at Tuscaloosa, Ala. | Vol. 2. No. 1. [-12.] [-Vol. 3. No. 1-7.] December, 1883. [-July, 1885.] 50c. a year. | Officers [-etc., several lines.] | pp. unnumbered.

CONTENTS:

The three volumes contain in all 29 numbers, with date of issue and general contents, as follows, viz:

Vol. 1, Nos. 1-10, 1879-80:

No. 1, Oct., 1879.—Proceedings of annual meeting, July 1, 1879.

No. 2, Nov., 1879.—Proceedings of meeting, Nov. 14, 1879.

No. 3, Dec., 1879.—Proceedings of meeting, Dec., 15, 1879.

No. 4, Jan., 1880.—Proceedings of meeting, Jan. 9, 1880.

No. 5, Feb., 1880.—Historical societies.

No. 6, Mar., 1880.—Proceedings of meeting, Mar. 20, 1880.

No. 7, Apr., 1880.—Historical societies.

No. 8, May, 1880.—Claiborne's Creek War MSS.

No. 9, June, 1880.—Claiborne's Creek War MSS.; Proceedings of annual meeting, June 28, 1880.

No. 10, July, 1880.—Claiborne's Creek War MSS.

Vol. 2, Nos. 1-12, 1883-84:

No. 1, Dec., 1883.—The Society; Proceedings of annual meeting, June 18, 1883; Proceedings of called meeting, Oct. 31, 1883. pp. [8].

No. 2, Jan., 1884.—Sketch of Rev. Henry F. Buckner, by Dr. Joshua H. Foster; and Linguistic Notes, by Rev. Henry F. Buckner. pp. [8.]

- No. 3, Feb., 1884.—Weatherford—"The Red Eagle," by Maj. J. D. Dreisback. pp. [8].
- No. 4, Mar., 1884.—Weatherford, etc. (continued). pp. [8].
- No. 5, Apr., 1884.—Weatherford, etc. (continued); and Announcement of annual address to be delivered by George W. Cable. pp. [8].
- No. 6, May, 1884.—Memoranda of George S. Gaines; The Creek Red Stick, and also, An Incident of Fort Mims, by H. S. Halbert. pp. [8].
- No. 7, June, 1884.—Proceedings of annual meeting, June 16, 1884; and Review of George W. Cable's address. pp. [8].
- No. 8, July, 1884.—The Vengeance of Olohtie, by H. S. Halbert. pp. [6].
- No. 9, Aug., 1884.—The Canoe Battle, by Jerry Austil. pp. [4].
- No. 10, Sept., 1884.—The Pilgrimage of De Soto, by R. A. Hardaway. pp. [8].
- No. 11, Oct., 1884.—The Pilgrimage, etc. (concluded); and Sketch of the Society. pp. [8].
- No. 12, Nov., 1884.—The Alabama Historical Society and the Legislature; and Indian Names. pp. [6].

Vol. iii, Nos. 1-7, 1885:

- No. 1, Jan., 1885.—The Visit of Pushmataha to Fort Madison. pp. [8].
- No. 2, Feb., 1885.—The Route of De Soto, by A. W. Dillard. pp. [8].
- No. 3, Mar., 1885.—The Route, etc. (continued); and Sketch of the Society. pp. [8].
- No. 4, Apr., 1885.—The Route, etc. (concluded); and The Vine and Olive, by T. C. McCorvey. pp. [8].
- No. 5, May, 1885.—The Vine and Olive (continued). pp. [8].
- No. 6, June, 1885.—Proceedings of annual meeting, June 17, 1885; Review of W. H. Denson's annual address; and an Interesting Old Gnu. pp. [8].
- No. 7, July, 1885.—Tragic death of Gen. Wm. McIntosh, and also "Savanna Jack," by Maj. J. D. Dreisback. pp. [8].

This publication was instituted to disseminate information regarding the Historical Society, and to report the proceedings of the meetings. After ten issues, 1879-80, it probably suspended for want of support. In 1883, the society experiencing another revival, its publication was resumed December, 1883, and, excepting December, 1884, nineteen numbers were issued in succession.

It was under the editorial management of Walter Guild and John Snow, the secretaries, at various times. The former retired in April, 1884, owing to his father's death. From this date the editors were John Snow and Mont. I. Burton. While the principal contents are of an administrative character, there were a number of articles of value, notably those by Major J. D. Dreisback and H. S. Halbert, and also the Claiborne Creek War MSS.

This publication is out of print, and but one complete set is known, and that is in the library of the compiler. Partial sets are in the Boston Public Library, the California State Library, and the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA. Bibliography.

In *Report of American Historical Association for 1890*, p. 175. Also, *Ibid.*, for 1895, p. 742. Washington. 8 vo.

In 1890, six titles; and in 1895, seven titles.

In each case the date of the constitution (which is the date of the organization of the society) is erroneously given as the 9th, when the true date, *as appears both on the title page and cover title*, is July 8, 1850.

— Session | of the | Alabama Legislature. | 1817-1818. | A paper prepared for | the Historical Society of Alabama | by | J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., | A Corresponding Member [-etc., 3 lines.] | Published by the Society. | Washington, D. C.: | Judd & Detweiler, printers. | 1892. |

8 vo. Cover title only, 1 leaf. pp. 15.

A paper of value. Contains much political history of the period.

Copies seen: Owen.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA. [The location of the battle-field of Maubila. By Rev. T. H. Ball.]

In Halbert and Ball's *Creek War of 1813 and 1814*, pp. 320-331.

This paper was prepared for the 1883 meeting of the society, but the author falling to attend, it was never formally presented. Contends for the location of this bloody encounter in Clarke County, Ala.

— *Cover title*: Importance and growth of | genealogical work | in the South. | By | James Oscar Prude. |

Title: Importance and growth | of | genealogical work in the South. | [Design] | Delivered before the | Alabama Historical Society, | on June 18, 1895, | at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. | By | James Oscar Prude. | Published by the | Alabama Historical Society. | [1895.]

8vo., pp. 29. *Portrait* of author.

Reviewed favorably in *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Williamsburg, Va., April, 1896, vol. iv, p. 285.

Copies seen: Owen.

— Announcement 1898-99. [West Alabamian print, Carrollton, Ala., 1898.]

8vo. pp. [4.]

Administrative circular No. 1.

Gives officers for year 1898-99; and presents an appeal to the public under the following outline: Organization, objects, history, annual meeting 1898, future plans, library and collections, and appeal.

— Prospectus. Transactions of the Society. 1850-1897. [West Alabamian print, Carrollton, Ala., 1898.]

8vo. pp. [3.]

Administrative circular No. 2.

A circular sent to the trade and libraries, soliciting subscription to vol. i. of the *Transactions*, etc., the table of contents of which is given.

— Appeal to the Press of the State. [West Alabamian print, Carrollton, Ala., 1898.]

8vo. 1 sheet.

Administrative circular No. 3.

Sent to all of the newspapers of Alabama, requesting cooperation and asking a complimentary copy for the library of the society.

— Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society.

8vo. (In press.)

Vol. i. 1850-1897.

Vol. ii. 1897-1898.

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