

HELPS FOR STUDENTS OF HISTORY. No. 45

EDITED BY C. JOHNSON, M.A., F.S.A., H. W. V. TEMPERLEY, M.A.
AND J. P. WHITNEY, D.D., D.C.L.

THE COLONIAL ENTRY-BOOKS

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE COLONIAL
RECORDS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD
OFFICE, BEFORE 1696

BY

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LONDON

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE
NORTHAMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN CO.

1921

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OF HISTORY.



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ENTRY-BOOKS

C. S. S. HIGHAM, M.A.

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To
M. M. B. AND M. A. J.

I acknowledge with gratitude the advice and assistance which I have received from Mr. A. E. Stamp, Secretary of the Public Record Office, from Mr. Cecil Headlam, Professor A. P. Newton, and from Miss F. M. G. Evans and Miss L. M. Penson. I am also indebted to Professor C. M. Andrews, and to Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, for information concerning Colonial records which have recently been acquired from the Phillipps MSS. by the Library of Congress.

THE COLONIAL ENTRY-BOOKS

NOTE.—To facilitate the use of this pamphlet with the earlier Colonial Calendars, all the Colonial Entry-Books (C.E.B.) are cited by their old numbers, and a key to the new arrangement is printed as an index. All other documents are referred to by their present call number at the Public Record Office—e.g., Colonial Office (C.O.) with a fractional reference number—while the old number which was used in the early Calendars is placed in brackets.

The Origin and Present Arrangement of the Colonial Records.

THE main difficulty for students who begin research work upon early colonial history is the confusion into which the records have fallen through various rearrangements. Though the final arrangement of the documents at the Public Record Office has made it a simple matter to obtain the particular document whose précis has been consulted in the Calendar, yet the present logical arrangement takes no notice of the previous history of the various documents, for it is geographical. The early colonial records at the Record Office are derived mainly from two great collections: (1) "*America and West Indies*," which represents the accumulation of documents and letter-books in the office of the Secretary of State; and (2) "*Board of Trade*" papers, which are a similar collection made by the Board of Trade, and contain also books and papers of earlier Councils and Committees which dealt with Plantation affairs. When

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it was decided to issue the Colonial Calendar as chronological précis of these documents, all the books and papers from these two collections were merged as far as the year 1688, and a new division was made:

(a) COLONIAL PAPERS, consisting of all the in-letters, out-letters, reports, loose memoranda etc., were now rebound in strict chronological order. In many cases volumes of such MSS. which had been bound by previous offices, were broken up to be thus rearranged, and the origin of a particular paper can only be traced from its endorsement and subject matter. The Colonial Papers are now Class C.O.1. (b) COLONIAL ENTRY-BOOKS were a collection of 111 office books of very varied character and different origin: some were minute books, others true entry-books wherein a clerk recorded all that was important of a given document for ready reference, others were bound volumes of papers which were not broken up for rearrangement as Colonial Papers, others again printed Acts of Colonial Parliaments. The year 1688 was taken as a mechanical dividing line, and if a given book chanced to contain the copy of a document earlier than that date, it was included in the Entry-Books, no matter how late the origin of the book itself.

Thus the Colonial Calendar up to 1688 refer to a given document as "Colonial Paper" or "Colonial Entry-Book"; and in this pamphlet an attempt will be made to explain the contents and history of each of the Colonial Entry-Books, so that anyone who consults the Calendar may understand the value and authority of the Entry-Book concerned.

When the Calendar after 1688 was commenced the references were given direct to "*America and*

West Indies"¹ or "*Board of Trade*." It was, however, soon decided to abandon the policy of splitting up bound volumes of MSS., and to rearrange both collections as well as the Colonial Entry-Books on a logical basis, and the general principle of geographical division was adopted; this finally destroyed all historical unity of arrangement. Thus, in asking for a colonial document at the Record Office, it is necessary to get the key, and there look up the number cited in the Calendar and find the new class and number that has now been allotted. A key to the new numbers of the Colonial Entry-Books is printed as an index to this pamphlet.

When the first rearrangement was commenced the choice of the year 1688 was purely arbitrary, and it cut right across the great collection of entry-books belonging to the Lords of Trade, who controlled Plantation affairs from 1675 to 1696. In this way all books which fell between 1688 and 1696 were excluded from the Colonial Entry-Books, and remained in the "*Board of Trade*" series until further dispersed by the present geographical rearrangement. A description of these books is included in the pamphlet in an attempt to make the list of the books of the Lords of Trade as complete as possible. In the same way some of the entry-books of the Board of Trade, although commenced after 1696, found their way into the Colonial Entry-Books because they chanced to contain the copy of a document dated before the charmed year 1688. These few books are described below, but no attempt is made to give a list of all the Board of Trade documents, for such a task would need a large volume.

¹ Some of these early volumes are composite, and contain papers of the Lords of Trade.

The Early Committees and Councils of Trade and Plantations (1622-1660).

A second great difficulty for students is the kaleidoscopic way in which different Committees and Councils take over and drop the control of Plantation affairs. This is made yet more difficult by the disappearance of most of their records, while the way in which those that still exist have been rearranged and calendared increases the confusion. The growth and administration of the Plantations was controlled by the King's Privy Council acting through a Committee or by specially appointed Councils, and the commercial outlook of the age is shown by the fact that affairs of Trade and Plantations are frequently grouped together. The composition and work of these early bodies has been briefly examined by C. M. Andrews: "*British Committees, Commissions, and Councils of Trade and Plantations, 1622-1675*" (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1908), but the whole story of the growth of this administrative system needs very careful study, as much is still obscure. The works of G. L. Beer should also be consulted (see Bibliography). Such records of these early bodies as still exist at the Record Office are chiefly contained in the Colonial Papers, though it is difficult to trace the work of the various bodies by means of the Calendar alone because of confusion and bad indexing. Entry-books, if any were kept, seem to have disappeared. The printed "*Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial Series)*" throw some light on this difficult period. The papers of Thomas Povey (Brit. Mus. Egerton 2395), who was a prominent London merchant and member of various important Committees and Councils, contain many

papers relating to the work of these bodies, while his letter-book (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 11411) is also important. *Thurloe's State Papers* (printed) contain a number of letters from the Secretary of State to the various colonial Governors. Other references can be found in Professor Andrews' pamphlet mentioned above.

Administrative Arrangements after the Restoration (1660-1679).

Immediately on his restoration Charles II. appointed a STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL to deal with Plantation affairs, and though its personnel was changed and its activities varied at different times, the Committee continued to deal with Plantation business until it took over complete control in 1679, and became famous as the "Lords of Trade and Plantations." Besides the reports of this Committee in the "*Acts of the Privy Council*," only a few records of its early work remain among the Colonial Papers. But the merchant, Thomas Povey, and his friends, had persuaded Clarendon to copy the Dutch method and appoint merchants to special Councils for the control of Trade (see Andrews). A COUNCIL OF PLANTATIONS was thus appointed in 1660, and some of its records have survived. It kept a *Journal*, which has disappeared, though a copy is bound up in the Colonial Papers (C.O. 1/14, No. 39). This is apparently only a copy of the *Journal book*, and probably incomplete, as the last meeting recorded (24th August, 1664) refers to the adjournment for a week. The Povey Papers already mentioned (Brit. Mus. Egerton 2895) include many connected with the work of this Council, as Povey was practically its Secretary.

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A similar COUNCIL OF TRADE was appointed in 1660, but its records have unfortunately disappeared owing to the very prevalent custom by which officials retained public documents as the perquisites of their office. In 1707 the Board of Trade attempted to obtain the records from Henry Crispe, the son-in-law of the late Secretary to the Council of Trade. He replied: "If I am rightly informed, there are divers original books and papers relating to the Royal Fishery and the establishing thereof from the year 1660 for divers successive years in which are contained several projections concerning the promoting the same. And there are also books and minutes of the proceedings of the Council of Trade from the year 1660 to 1668, which also contain several material things in relation to Trade and the improvement thereof, which I understand are in the power of a friend of mine" (quoted in full by Andrews, *op. cit.*, p. 75). Crispe then hinted that the Board could have the papers if they liked to pay for them, but this the Board refused to do, and even the list of books which Crispe enclosed has been unfortunately lost. Those records which have survived consist of a number of loose papers contained in C.O. 388/1 (B.T. Commercial, II. 691), and a single entry-book, C.O. 389/1 (C.O. East Indies, 14). This book contains *Petitions and Reports of the Council* for 1660, 1661, and 1664. The transcript of *Petitions and Reports* from 13th November, 1660, to 12th March, 1662, preserved in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 25115) contains additional matter.

The control of Plantation affairs after 1664 is a little obscure: it is not even certain when these two Councils actually ceased to do business, though they show little activity after 1664. In that year

Parliament appointed a Trade Committee, while on Clarendon's fall in 1667 the standing Committees of the Privy Council were reorganised (January, 1668). Later in the year a new Council of Trade was appointed. No continuous records of these bodies have survived; the history of this obscure period must be traced by the few loose papers preserved in C.O. 388/1, and those bound up in the Colonial Papers, with the help of Professor Andrews' pamphlet. In 1670, however, a new Council was appointed, about which we have a great deal of information. For this is the first Council the bulk of whose records have been preserved.

The Colonial Entry-Books.

It is evident, then, that most of the books of the various Councils and Committees before 1670 have unfortunately disappeared, while the few that have survived did not happen to be classed among the Colonial Entry-Books. The books of the Council of 1670 form the first big group of Colonial Entry-Books, and the best method of studying that class as a whole is to arrange the books according to their origin, and then to examine briefly the character and contents of each.

I.—The Books of the Council for Foreign Plantations (1670–1672), and the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations (1672–1674).

In July, 1670, the influence of Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley, secured the establishment of a small and well-paid Council for Foreign Plantations. This body was so efficient that in 1672 it received a new

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Commission which extended its power to include matters of trade, and it continued its activities until it was dissolved in 1674, soon after Shaftesbury's fall from power (see Andrews, *op. cit.*, chapter v.). Its secretaries were Henry Slingsby until 1672; then Dr. Benjamin Worsley, a prominent authority on matters of trade; and in 1673 John Locke, the philosopher and friend of Shaftesbury. The Council of 1670 kept a *Journal*, a *General Letter-Book*, and a number of other entry-books, some devoted to particular colonies, others to particular business, such as orders or petitions. Into these entry-books were copied in full or in part all documents which referred to the subjects dealt with. The original documents, which are now mostly among the Colonial Papers, were minuted with a reference to the entry-book, and kept in bundles. Later they were bound into volumes, possibly by the Lords of Trade.¹ The extension of power in 1672 meant some office reorganisation, for though all the old office books were continued, after a page or so had been left blank, two new letter-books were commenced, *In-Letters* and *Out-Letters*, and as the *General Letter-Book* was continued this meant some overlapping. The books were generally indexed at the back as the entries were made, pagination is continuous except in the case of the *General Letter-Book* and the *Journal*, in both of which the Council of 1672 seems to have commenced paging afresh with their first entry; the books were bound in vellum. All the books of which we know, except one, were handed over to the Lords of Trade in 1675, and again to the Board of Trade in 1696, as we know from the list then

¹ See Andrews' *Guide*, vol. i, p. 243 (Note to Book D).

made by William Popple (printed as an Appendix to this pamphlet). At some later date a Board of Trade clerk compiled a rough index to this collection: "*An Index of all the Books concerning Trade and Foreign Plantations, Whose Heads are entered herein*" (Index 8307).¹ This book was so carelessly made that it is full of slovenly mistakes, omissions, and other inaccuracies, and this has previously led to some uncertainty in identifying the various books. This is the more unfortunate, as two of the books have since disappeared, and we have to rely on Index 8307 for their contents. Several of the books have, in addition to their contemporary index at the back, a rough list of contents at the front, which seems to have been made by the clerk when compiling Index 8307. John Evelyn, who was a member of this Council, has several references to it in his *Diary*, while complete minutes of two meetings exist among the Shaftesbury MSS. 49/8 (8 and 9). In an Appendix to his pamphlet Professor Andrews attempts to reconstruct the meetings of this Council, and cites references to its work among the Domestic Papers, but, as he says, much still remains to be done, and the recent discovery of the *Journal* among the Philipps MSS. and its acquisition by the Library of Congress should encourage work on this interesting period. The following is a list of the sixteen volumes which belonged to the Council of 1670-1674:

- (1) Shaftesbury MSS. 49/10.²—B. A. *Commissions and Instructions for the Councils of 1670 and*

¹ The first reference to this Index, which should not be regarded as a contemporary index made by the Council of 1672, is in a still later Board of Trade Index (Index 8308), circ. 1728-1730.

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1672. This book contains only formal documents, and was not handed over by Locke in 1675, hence its present position among the Snaftesbury MSS.

(2) [Phillipps 8539, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.]—*Book B. Journal.* Kept in two parts, 1670-1672 and 1672-1674. A précis of the Heads of Business was made in Index 8307, and is printed by Andrews in his Appendix. This book was missing for a long time, but it was quite recently rediscovered at a sale of Phillipps MSS.

(3) C.E.B. 94 (pp. 106-121).—*Book C. Orders of the Council of 1670 and 1672.* In making Index 8307 the clerk made an error in transcribing the title, and wrote "Orders of . . . Council of 1672," and this mistake has been repeated. The book has been rebound as part of C.E.B. 94. It consists chiefly of orders for payment of salaries, etc. Some other details of the finances of this Council may be gained by consulting John Locke's declaration of his accounts as Treasurer. Locke's accounts were audited in February, 1693, and will be found in A.O. Declared Accounts 2303/2.

(4) C.E.B. 94 (pp. 1-35).—*Book D. Petitions, References, and Reports.* (Rebound in C.E.B. 94.) C.O. 5/1 contains an index to this book.

(5) C.E.B. 94 (pp. 86-105).—*Book E. Addresses and Advices.* The business of this book is hardly distinguishable from that of Book D, which seems originally to have been intended for petitions; but as recommendations were made on the various petitions, the business of the two books became very similar. (Now rebound as part of C.E.B. 94.)

(6) Missing.—*Book F. General Letter-Book.* In two parts, 1670-1672 and 1672-1674. An examina-

tion of the index of letters entered in this book, which is contained in Index 8307, shows that after 1672, when special In-Letter and Out-Letter books were started, letters were usually entered in duplicate.

(7) C.O. 389/2. (B.T. Journal, 124.)—*Book G. Miscellanies.* Contains papers concerning "spirit-ing," the trade with Portugal, etc. Thus this book represents part, at least, of the trade activities of the Council of 1672.

(8) C.E.B. 5.—*Book I. Barbados.* This book contains the double index referred to above: the contemporary index at the back, and the later Board of Trade "Index of what is contained in this Book of Barbados" at the front.

(9) C.E.B. 45.—*Book K. Leeward Islands.* This group was formed into a separate colony from Barbados at the end of 1670, and so has a separate entry-book.

(10) C.E.B. 27.—*Book L. Jamaica.* (Rebound.)

(11) Missing.—*Book O. Virginia.* The Index 8307 contains a heading for this volume, but no entry of contents; this alone would be insufficient evidence to prove that the book was a blank. (See below, *Book R.*)

(12) C.O. 389/10. (B.T. Commercial, II. 637.)—*Book P. Out-Letter Book of Council of 1672.* These letters agree very generally with the titles of those of *Book F* preserved in Index 8307. *Book P* has not been calendared, but copies of some of the letters are among the Colonial Papers, and these have been calendared.

(13) C.E.B. 39.—*Book R. New England.* This book is very incompletely indexed in Index 8307.

(14) C.E.B. 65.—*Book S. Newfoundland.*

(15) C.E.B. 77.—*Book W. West Indies and*

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Surinam. Concerned with the business of evacuating the English from Surinam in accordance with the Treaty of Breda. The unsatisfactory state of the office system can be seen from the fact that several letters about Surinam entered in *Book F* are re-entered here instead of in *Book P*.

(16) C.E.B. 94 (pp. 122-188).—*Book X. In-Letter Book of Council of 1672.* This consists of two classes of letters: those "communicated" to the Council, chiefly by Secretary Lord Arlington, and those addressed to the Council direct; the latter increase towards the end of the book. (Now bound as part of C.E.B. 94.) In Andrews' *Guide*, vol. i., p. 243, this book (C.E.B. 94, pp. 122-188) is identified as the second part of *Book F*, the general Letter-Book containing both in- and out-letters after 1672; and it is stated that *Book X* is missing. But a comparison of the title and contents of this MS. with Index 83 proves that it is undoubtedly *Book X*, and that it is *Book F* which is unfortunately still missing. It is possible that the Council possessed other lettered books, but none are now known to exist.

II.—The Books of the Lords of Trade (1675-1696).

When the Council for Trade and Plantations was dissolved in 1674, Plantation affairs were "restored to their accustomed channel of a Committee of the Privy Council." Early in 1675 a Commission was issued definitely placing the care of this business in the hands of the Committee. Sir Robert Southwell, one of the clerks of the Privy Council, became the first Secretary to the Committee, and during the twenty odd years of their authority the "Lords of Trade" elaborated an office system which now

to share the efforts of their predecessors, and was the basis of the organisation adopted by the Board of Trade in 1696. The centre of the system was a carefully kept and beautifully written Journal or minute-book of the Committee's meetings, with cross-references to other books or papers. As was the case later with the Board of Trade, the Journal was based on rough minutes made by the Secretary which were afterwards copied by a clerk into the Journal. These rough minute-books disappeared, but two have recently come to light among the Phillipps MSS., and are now in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress at Washington.¹ The use of letter-books, which had led to duplication and some confusion, was discontinued, and their place was taken by a series of entry-books, one or more for each colony, into which were copied in full all in-letters and out-letters, as well as all other papers dealing with the Plantation concerned. In many cases the first of a series of entry-books starts with an elaborate report or description of the colony concerned; some contain MS. maps. The original documents were kept in lettered bundles, and bound up periodically, so that for each colony there was a double series—a set of entry-books and a set of bound papers; the latter have nearly all been broken up to form the "Colonial Papers." The Lords of Trade had all their books bound in brown leather, with red facings and gilt lettering, and though the Board of Trade bound some of the loose papers which they received from the Lords of Trade in this style, they adopted

¹ There are (a) a Journal from 31 March, 1677 to 14 April, 1679, and (b) Minutes from 13 January, 1684/5 to 8 December, 1686. They appear to be "the first rough journal made on the spot and at the time of the proceedings." [Phillipps 3539.]

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vellum bindings for all their own office books. This magnificent series of records has been dispersed by the two rearrangements already described (pp. 6-7). But the following list will give some idea of the order and system which the Lords of Trade built up. In 1680 William Blathwayt, the permanent Under-Secretary to the Lords of Trade, was made also "Auditor-General of Plantation Revenues." This new post meant the commencement of a new entry-book (Treas., 64/88), 1680-1696, which, though not technically belonging to the Lords of Trade, was similar to their books in style, and was apparently kept by one of their clerks. The two later volumes of this series (Treas., 64/89-90), for 1696-1709 and 1709-1718 respectively, were, however, bound in vellum. None of these three books passed to the Board of Trade. When the Board of Trade took over the books and papers of the Lords of Trade in 1696, their clerk, William Popple, made a careful inventory of the whole collection, and gave a signed receipt for the transfer. This inventory, Index 8301, is printed as an Appendix to this pamphlet. With its aid most of the books can be identified, but it shows that not all of the books of the Lords of Trade were handed over in 1696, for a second batch were received in 1703, while two others are at present in the British Museum, and several found their way to the Phillipps MSS. Some of those received by Popple have since disappeared (see Appendix). The following list only contains those books which are known to be still in existence. Any books not received by Popple in 1696 have a special note to that effect.

(a) GENERAL OFFICE BOOKS.

The Journal of the Lords of Trade.—8 vols.:

- C.E.B. 104. Vol. I. February, 1675, to 26th March, 1677.
 „ 105. Vol. II. 5th May, 1677, to 16th April, 1679.
 „ 106. Vol. III. 22nd April, 1679, to 23rd January, 1681.
 „ 107. Vol. IV. 31st January, 1681, to 6th August, 1684.
 „ 108. Vol. V. 13th August, 1684, to 6th July, 1686.
 „ 109. Vol. VI. 23rd July, 1686, to 22nd December, 1690.
 C.O. 391/7 (B.T. Journal, 7). Vol. VII. 23rd February, 1691, to 8th March, 1695.
 C.O. 391/8 (B.T. Journal, 8). Vol. VIII. 12th March, 1695, to 18th April, 1696.

Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 9767-9768.—*Expense Account of the Lords of Trade.* 2 vols. These books were not handed over to the Board of Trade (see Popple's list).

C.O. 389/35. (B.T. Journal, 120.)—*Entry-Book of Occurrences, 1678-1689.* Received by Popple in 1703. A commonplace book which was discontinued after 1689.

C.E.B. 96.—*Orders of Council relating to Trade and Plantations.* The keeping of this book was discontinued in 1677, and after that the Orders in Council were transcribed into the entry-book concerned.

C.E.B. 97 and 100.—*General Plantation Entry-Books.* 2 vols.:

Vol. I. (C.E.B. 97). 1685-1687.

Vol. II. (C.E.B. 100). 1687-1688.

C.O. 389/11, 12, 13. (B.T. Trade Papers, 11, 12, 13.)—*Entries relating to Trade.* 3 vols.

C.O. 388/2, 3, 4. (B.T. Trade Papers, 4, 5, 6.)—*Papers relating to Trade.* 3 vols. The original papers from which the previous Trade Entry-Books were compiled, bound together in leather by the Lords of Trade. This is one of the few

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cases in which the original MSS. have been allowed to remain in their old bindings, and these Trade Entry-Books and the Bound Papers well illustrate the dual system of records which existed in the office of the Lords of Trade.

C.O. 389/7. (B.T. Portugal, 1.)—*Entries relating to Portugal*. 1676-1679. This book contains a coloured MS. map, as well as the entries.

C.O. 77/49. (C.O. East Indies, 15.)—*Entries relating to the East India Company*.

Phillipps MSS. 2794.—*Entry-Book of Papers relating to Anglo-French Treaty of Neutrality*. 1687-1696. Contains letters of Commissioners Godolphin, Sunderland, and Middleton. This book did not pass to the Board of Trade. Now in Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

(b) ENTRY-BOOKS OF PARTICULAR PLANTATIONS.

*Royal African Company.*¹

C.E.B. 1.—Entry-book. Contains the usual entries and a coloured MS. map of R.A.C. territory by John Selias, Hydrographer to the King.

*Hudson's Bay.*²

C.O. 135/1. (From the Colonial Office.)—Entry-book.

C.O. 124/1. (B.T. Hudson's Bay, 1.)—Two bundles of papers (1682-1689) handed over to Popple in 1696, and later bound by the Board of Trade.

¹ The books which were kept by the Royal African Company itself, and by its successor, will be found in Class Treasury 70. These records extend from 1665 to 1820. See Andrews' *Guide*, vol. ii., pp. 255-259.

² The books and papers of the Hudson's Bay Company are still in the Company's possession.

New England.

C.E.B. 60.—Entry-book to July, 1679.

C.E.B. 61.—Entry-book. July, 1679, to January, 1688.

C.E.B. 62.—Entry-book. January, 1688, to August, 1693.

C.O. 5/900. (B.T. New England, 33.)—Entry-book. September, 1692, to December, 1695.

C.E.B. 64.—Proceedings of Council of Massachusetts, May, 1686, to August, 1695; sent home at various times, handed over to Board of Trade in loose bundles, and bound by them.

New Hampshire.

C.E.B. 67.—Entry-book. 1679-1695.

New York.

C.E.B. 68.—Entry-book to August, 1687.

C.E.B. 69.—Entry-book. August, 1687, to October, 1692.

C.O. 5/1114. (B.T. New York, 48.)—Entry-book. September, 1692 to October, 1695.

C.E.B. 72.—“The Duke’s Laws.” An entry-book made by the Lords of Trade of all the laws passed by James, Duke of York, as Proprietor of New York, on 4th November, 1667. The book also contains forms of oath for office-holders for the administration of justice, etc. The arrangement is alphabetical.

C.E.B. 75.—Minutes of Council of New York. 1687-1695. Sent home at various times, handed to Board of Trade as loose bundles, and bound by them.

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Pennsylvania.

C.E.B. 76.—Entry-book. 1681-1694.

Maryland.

C.E.B. 52.—Entry-book. 1676-1691.

C.O. 5/724. (B.T. Maryland, 8.)—Entry-book, 1691-1696.

Virginia.

C.E.B. 79.—Charters and Commissions. Various loose papers, copies of Charters, etc., from 1606 to 1662, all bound up together by the Lords of Trade.

C.E.B. 80.—Entry-book. 1675-1681.

C.E.B. 82.—Entry-book. 1681-1685. Contains a coloured map on vellum.

C.E.B. 83.—Entry-book. 1685-1690.

C.O. 5/1358. (B.T. Virginia, 36.)—Entry-book. 1689-1695.

C.E.B. 84.—Council Minutes of various dates from 1680 to 1695. Sent home at various times, handed to the Board of Trade as loose bundles, and bound by them.

C.E.B. 85.—Assembly Journals, 1683-1695. *Ibid.*

C.E.B. 81.—The Commissioners' original reports on Bacon's rebellion in 1677, bound together by the Lords of Trade. Page 290 contains: "A list of papers now and formerly delivered to the Rt. Honourable Henry Coventry, His Majesties Principal Secretary of State"; then follows over seven papers, of which two form the bulk of this volume.

C.E.B. 86.—A bound volume of Acts of Assembly, 1661-1680, with Council and Assembly Minutes of various dates up to 1682 (inclusive). Received

different times by the Lords of Trade, and bound by them.

C.E.B. 87.—A similar volume. Acts, 1660-1684. Includes "Abstract of Acts made in Virginia, Transmitted by Capt. Jefferies, and Received from the Rt. Honble. Mr. Secy. Coventry on ye 24th of Sept. 1678."

Bermuda.

C.E.B. 17.—Charters and Entries to 1686. This book deals with the affairs of this colony while it was under Proprietary government, and with the Quo Warranto of 1684, as a result of which it became a royal colony.

C.E.B. 18.—Entry-book. 1686-1691.

C.O. 38/3. (B.T. Bermuda, 28.)—Entry-book. 1691-1695.

Jamaica.

C.E.B. 28.—Miscellaneous entry-book. Contains chiefly lengthy reports on the island, and also in-bound a "Plott of Fort Charles."

C.E.B. 29.—Entry-book. 1674-1681. Contains in-bound an undated map showing parishes, etc. (rebound in vellum).

C.E.B. 30.—Entry-book. 1681-1684.

C.E.B. 31.—Entry-book. 1684-1687.

C.E.B. 32.—Entry-book. 1686-1690.

C.O. 38/7. (B.T. Jamaica, 53.)—Entry-book. 1690-1695.

C.O. 138/8. (B.T. Jamaica, 54.)—Entry-book. 1694-1696.

C.E.B. 34.—Council Minutes. 1661-1672. This is actually an entry-book in which the proceedings sent home by the Governor were entered by a clerk of the Lords of Trade.

C.E.B. 35.—The same. 1672-1678.

C.E.B. 36.—Council Minutes. 1682-1690. Sent home at various dates and handed in bundles to the Board of Trade, who bound them.

C.E.B. 37.—Jamaica Journals and Laws. Contains bound up together Council Minutes, June, 1661, to April, 1664, Acts passed January, 1672/3, and Assembly Minutes, February, 1672, to November, 1679. Bound by Lords of Trade.

C.E.B. 38.—Laws passed by Governor Lynch on 14th May, 1672. Sent home by him, and bound by the Lords of Trade.

C.E.B. 39.—Laws passed February, 1673/4. This is an actual entry-book, for in this case Governor Lynch's returns were all copied into this book by a clerk of the Lords of Trade (Popple, 1703).

C.E.B. 40.—Laws passed by Governor Vaughan, 26th April, 1675. Governor's returns bound together by Lords of Trade (Popple, 1703).

C.E.B. 41.—Laws passed by Governor Vaughan, 1677. Governor's returns bound as C.E.B. 40.

C.E.B. 42.—Laws passed 1678, copied into this entry-book by a clerk with the confirmatory Order in Council.

C.E.B. 43.—Laws passed in 1681, 1682, and 1683; the Governor's returns bound as C.E.B. 40.

C.E.B. 33.—Shipping Returns. 1685-1689. Sent back by the naval officer, handed to the Board of Trade in bundles, and bound by them.

Newward Islands.

C.E.B. 46.—Entry-Book. 1675-1681. Inbound is a MS. map, showing all the islands from Trinidad to Porto Rico, and coloured politically.

C.E.B. 47.—Entry-book. 1681-1689.

C.O. 153/4. (B.T. Leeward Islands, 42.) — Entry-book. 1689-1691.

C.O. 153/5. (B.T. Leeward Islands, 44.) — Entry-book. 1691-1696.

C.E.B. 49. — Laws of the various islands to 1672. Sent home "to the former Honourable Committee," bound together by the Lords of Trade, and received by the Board of Trade in 1703.

C.E.B. 50. — Laws of various dates to 1682, bound as above, received by People in 1696.

C.E.B. 51. — Laws. 1681-1694. Bound as above, but rebound by the Board of Trade in vellum.

C.E.B. 48. — Minutes of Councils and of Assemblies. 1680-1695. Handed in bundles to the Board of Trade, and bound by them. Also contains Admiralty Proceedings at Nevis, 12th July, 1680.

C.E.B. 2. — Acts of Antigua. 1684-1693. Sent home at various dates, handed to the Board of Trade in bundles, and bound by them.

Barbados.

C.E.B. 6. — Entry-book to 1680.

C.E.B. 7. — Entry-book. 1680-1688.

C.E.B. 8. — Entry-book. 1688-1694.

C.O. 29/5. (B.T. Barbados, 44.) — Entry-book. 1694-1695.

C.E.B. 11. — Council Minutes. 1660-1686. Certified copies of Minutes sent home at various times, and bound by the Lords of Trade.

C.E.B. 12. — Council Minutes. 1687-1694. As above, but handed to Board of Trade in bundles, and bound by them.

C.E.B. 13. — Assembly Journals. 1670-1683. Returns bound by the Lords of Trade.

C.E.B. 14. — Assembly Journals. 1684-1693.

Returns handed to the Board of Trade in bundles, and bound by them.

C.E.B. 16.—Laws. 1682-1692. Sent home at various times, and bound by the Lords of Trade.

C.O. 30/2. (From B.T. Trade Papers.)—"A list of Acts of Barbados in force in 1682." It is not clear whether this list belonged to the Lords of Trade or not.

Surinam.

C.E.B. 78.—Entry-book. 1675-1676.

(c) BOOKS SENT TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Besides the leather-bound entry-book which formed part of their regular office system, the Lords of Trade acquired other books in various ways. Thus a Governor instructed to send home copies of various documents might decide to copy them into a book; while if a Proprietary colony fell under royal administration, its books might find their way into the hands of the Lords of Trade. Books acquired from Proprietary authorities have been included in a later class (see Section IV. below), but the following books reached the Lords of Trade through the zeal of colonial Governors:

C.E.B. 19.—*Public Proceedings of Bermudas*, 1687-1688. A leather-bound book sent back by Governor Robinson, who took over the government of this colony early in 1687. "Recd. 24th July, 1688." The entries include a description of the island, Acts, notes of Assembly meetings, public accounts, etc. A good précis is printed in Colonial Calendar, 1685-1688. No. 1779.

C.E.B. 74.—Thin folio volume containing copies of *Public Documents of New York from 1643-1686*.

An entry-book compiled and sent Home by Governor Dongan in 1686, in answer to a letter from the Lords of Trade (see Andrews' *Guide*, vol. i., p. 177).

C.E.B. 73.—A large folio volume containing copies of *Land Patents granted by Governor Dongan* in New York from 21st August to 6th December, 1686. In reverse is entered a copy of Council Minutes, 14th September to 15th November, 1686. Sent home in the same way as C.E.B. 74.

III.—The Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade was established in 1696, and took over the records of the Lords of Trade; it continued a similar office system, but bound its books in vellum. (See Andrews' *Guide*, vol. i., pp. 78-112, for a description of the Plantation Office; cf. O. M. Dickerson, *American Colonial Government*.) A few of its books have been included among the Colonial Entry-Books; they are as follows:

C.E.B. 63.—*Massachusetts Naval Office Lists*.—The returns made by the naval officers at the New England ports, in accordance with the laws of Trade, from 18th May, 1686, to 24th June, 1719, bound up together.

C.E.B. 9.—*Barbados Naval Office Lists*. Similar papers from Barbados, April, 1679, to September, 1709, bound up together.

C.E.B. 10.—The same; these papers are not mere *rapports* but cover the same period.

C.E.B. 101.—*Lists of Acts*, Pennsylvania (1693-1758), Maryland (1692-1715), and New York (1667-1733). Lists of Acts passed at different dates, bound up together for reference.

C.E.B. 102.—*Index to Acts of the Leeward Islands*.

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(1623-1758), with reference to the volume in which they are recorded, and remarks such as "repealed," etc.

C.E.B. 103.—*List of Acts, Nova Scotia* (1749-1753), New Hampshire (1699-1759), Massachusetts (1687-1758), as C.E.B. 101 above.

C.E.B. 88.—*Acts of Virginia, 1662-1703*. A MS. fair-copy of all Acts of Virginia, with the titles of expired Acts. Index at back, arranged by Assembly dates. Constant reference is made to "The bound book received from Sir Edmund Andros," 1698 (C.O. 5/1376).

C.E.B. 56.—*Laws of Montserrat, 1680-1735*. A bundle of laws sent back in 1735, and bound together. Endorsed "Oct. 12th 1736, Seal of the Leeward Islands removed per S. Gellibrand."

C.E.B. 58.—*Laws of Nevis, 1680-1735*. Consists of entry of Acts, 1680-1705, with their confirmatory Order in Council (pp. 1-120); then Acts, 1714-1735, bound up as received from the Governors.

C.E.B. 23.—*South Carolina: land grants, 1674-1737*. Very large folio vellum-bound entry-book. "An abstract of the Records of all Grants of Lands that have been made in this Province from the First Establishment of this Colony, Specifying the Names of all the Grantees, the time when each grant was made, the Quantity of Acres, and the Quit Rents, if any, reserved thereon, and expressing the Situation and Location of each Grant, to the 21st Day of October, 1765" (title-page). Entered in several different hands.

C.E.B. 71.—*New York: land grants, 1666-1765*. "Abstract of grants of Land in New York." Three sets of papers, certified by the Deputy-Secretary, sent home in 1764 and 1765, and bound up together.

IV.—Books of the Proprietary Colonies.

The Proprietors of the various Proprietary colonies, whether Companies or private Individuals, kept entry-books and other records of the government of their dependencies. When these colonies fell into the hands of the Crown, the Lords of Trade made every effort to secure these books, to add to their library, that they might better understand the problems of administration with which they had to deal. One such struggle, which ended in a success for the Lords of Trade, is recorded in 1684, when they tried to secure the papers of the Bermuda Company (see *Colonial Calendar*, 1681-1685, Nos. 1666, 1669, 1809, 1831, 1872, 2005; and also *Acts of the Privy Council Colonial Series*), II., No. 136). Some of these Bermuda Company papers then gained have been bound up in the Colonial Papers—e.g., C.O. 1/54, 41 and 42. Besides the books kept by the Proprietors, the Lords of Trade kept entry-books of their own, dealing with the affairs of Proprietary colonies, when such books seemed necessary, and these have been listed above. The following private books were acquired by the Board of Trade:

Old Providence.

C.E.B. 3.—“Journal of the Governor and Company of Adventurers for y^e Plantation of the Island of Providence,” 1630-1650.

C.E.B. 4.—“Book of Entries of y^e Governor and Company of Adventurers for y^e Plantation of the Island of Providence,” 1630-1641.

These two books were bought by the Lords of Trade, as is shown by an entry in their accounts for

midsummer, 1687: "Two Manuscripts of Entrys by the Governor & Company for planting the Isle of Providence . . . 02-04-10" (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 9767, p. 157). They were handed over to William Popple in 1703. For the Company, whose island of Old Providence was captured by the Spaniards in 1641, see A. P. Newton: "*The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans.*"

New York.

C.E.B. 40.—Entry-book 1674-1684. "Entrys relating to New York in Propriety recd. from Sr John Werden" (Popple's note in his list of 1696: Index 8301).

Maryland.

C.E.B. 53.—"Laws of Maryland Assented unto by the Lord Proprietary," 1649-1676. An entry-book containing groups of Acts entered in series as they were passed, with a note at the end of each group saying when they passed the Great Seal of the Province.

C.E.B. 54.—"State Council Book." 1686-1689. This is the original vellum-bound Minute-book of the Council of Maryland for the years 1686-1689. It probably reached England as a result of the troubles of 1689-1690, and may possibly have been brought to England by Coode, the representative of the (Protestant) Revolutionary Committee who visited England in 1690 (see Calendar, 1689-1692, No. 986 and *passim*). Both these Maryland books came into the possession of the Lords of Trade, and were handed by them to Popple in 1696.

*Carolina.*¹

C.E.B. 20.—Journal of the Proprietors, from 1663 to 1695, with stray memoranda to 1697. Contains also some entries of letters, instructions, etc.

C.E.B. 21.—Entry-book of Proprietors, containing entries of Instructions, Commission, etc., 1674-1685, endorsed "No. 2." Contains duplicates of some of the memoranda in the Journal.

C.E.B. 22.—Entry-book, 1682-1698, endorsed "Carolina 2d. Book." A similar book to C.E.B. 21, but at the end containing some revenue accounts.

These three books show a strange lack of system, and there is much carelessness in their compilation. They were not acquired by the Board of Trade through the Lords of Trade, but appear in a later Board of Trade Inventory (Index 8308).

Hudson's Bay.

C.E.B. 25.—"Transactions Between England and France Relating to Hudson's Bay, 1687." A small folio bound in vellum, with the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company on the front. Contains details of negotiations with France, May, 1687, to January, 1688. This book is mentioned in neither of the Board of Trade Inventories, Index 8301 or 8308. It may have come from the "*America and West Indies*" series and was probably put in, with

¹ Many papers relating to Carolina are among the Shaftesbury MSS. They have been calendared in the Colonial Series, and a separate calendar of Shaftesbury MSS. was printed with the 33rd and 34th Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records. A copy of this, giving the reference numbers of the papers, is in the Literary Search Room at the Public Record Office.

other evidence, when the Company was urging its case with Ministers during the abortive negotiations for peace at the Hague, opened by Louis XIV. in 1709.¹

V.—Printed Acts.

In the eighteenth century there was a growing need in the various colonies for a handy collection of local statutes, for it was often difficult to say what laws were actually in force. This led the local booksellers to publish printed collections of the Acts of different colonies, and copies of these volumes were secured by the Board of Trade. With regard to the printing of the Acts of Colonial Governments in London, by H.M. Printer (Baskett), this was presumably the outcome of an application by the Board of Trade to Mr. Secretary Addison, 28th August, 1717. On 3rd September, 1717, Joseph Addison replied as follows: "Your Lordships having, in your letter of the 28th August last, represented the necessity you are under of having recourse from time to time to several of the Plantation Laws, but by reason the said Laws are contained in several large bundles of parchment, it is difficult and tedious to come at what is immediately wanted; for which reason your Lops. think it will be for His Majesty's service that you should have an order to H.M. Printer to print from time to time such of the said Laws as your Lops. should send him, His Majesty is graciously pleased to

¹ I am indebted for this suggestion to Mr. Cecil Headlam. See C.O. 5/3, No. 36. "The Hudson's Bay Compa. have sent your Ldship the two Books promised you. They have likewise sent you the Comptes, etc., which they have already distributed in London, and designe to send the same over into Holland" [Governor of H. B. Coy. to Sec. Lord Sunderland, May 10, 1709].

comply with this, your Lops.' proposal, and I am to give such an order to His Majesty's Printer as is therein mentioned" (C.O. 1, 2, 12, No. 34). These were included among the Colonial Entry-Books, because the early Acts were passed before 1688. They are as follows:

C.E.B. 89.—*Acts of Virginia, 1662-1715*, printed at London by John Baskett, 1727.

C.E.B. 90.—*Acts of Virginia, 1662-1732*, printed at Williamsburg by William Park, 1733. On front page is signature "S. Gellibrand, Plantation Office, 1734."

C.E.B. 91.—*Acts of Virginia*, now in force, printed at Williamsburg by William Hunter, 1742.

C.E.B. 24.—*Acts of South Carolina, 1663-1734*, printed at Charleston by Lewis Timothy, 1736.

C.E.B. 44.—*Acts of Jamaica, 1681-1737*, printed at London by John Baskett, 1738.

C.E.B. 15.—*Acts of Barbados, 1643-1762*, printed at London by R. Hall, 1764.

C.E.B. 55.—*Acts of Montserrat, 1668-1740*, printed at London by John Baskett, 1740.

C.E.B. 57.—*Acts of Nevis, 1664-1739*, printed at London by John Baskett, 1740.

This is, of course, not a complete list of all printed collections of Acts which were published, or even of all those which were acquired by the Plantation Office, but only of those which were included among the Colonial Entry-Books. For a full list of all the records of Colonial Councils and Assemblies (both MS. and printed), and of their Acts, which are still preserved in the Record Office, see *American Historical Association Report* for 1903, I. 399-509.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

C.F.B. 26.—“*Council of State: Money due for Services in Jamaica.*” A thin volum-bound folio containing the report by Frank Hodge, in accordance with an Order of the Council of State dated 29th June, 1658, of the arrears due to officers and men for services in Jamaica. This book did not belong to the Lords of Trade, and it is not certain through what channel it came into the present collection.

VII.—Letter-Books of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State enjoyed an authority over the Plantations separate from that exercised by the various Committees and Councils. The colonial Governors were ordered to correspond direct with the Secretary as well as with the particular Committee or Board, and this dual correspondence continued even after 1752 (Andrews' *Guide*, vol. i., pp. 18-22 and pp. 73-80). The Secretary also wrote direct to the Governor, but the amount of correspondence depended on many things: the interest of the Secretary, the efficiency of the Plantation Council for the time being, the state of international affairs, and so on. In the eighteenth century it was the Secretary of State for the Southern (or senior) Department who had charge of the colonies, but in the seventeenth century the division was not so sharp. The accumulation of books and papers from the Secretary's office formed the “*America and West Indies*” series, though a few letter-books crept into the “*Board of Trade*” series, perhaps due to the failure of that office to return books which it had borrowed.

There are among the Colonial Entry-Books a number of out-letter books from the Secretary's Office, and an examination of these books goes to show that though the bulk of work might be done in one office, the other Secretary could still correspond with the Plantations. The books are vellum-bound entry-books, and are kept in a rough and slovenly manner which contrasts very unfavourably with the orderly office system of the Lords of Trade. For a list of Secretaries of State, see the printed "*List of Volumes of State Papers relating to Great Britain and Ireland, including the Records of the Home Office from 1782 to 1837 preserved in the Public Record Office*," Preface, pp. v-viii. Another list, not so exact in date, is printed in Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*" (1851), pp. 170-177.¹ The colonial out-letter books of the Secretaries after 1688 will be found in Class C.O. 5/210, etc., and 324/22-44 (see Andrews' *Guide*, vol. i., pp. 227-233). The following are the books contained among the Colonial Entry-Books.

(a) SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

C.E.B. 93.—*Out-letter book of Secretary Arlington, 1662-1665. (Formerly Board of Trade, Trade Papers, 126; now rebound.)* Plantation affairs, Tangiers and Barbary States; continuous pagination.

C.E.B. 93.—*Out-letter book of Secretary Arlington, 1670-1674. (Formerly Board of Trade, Trade Papers, 127; now rebound.)* Similar business; continuous pagination.

¹ The question of the origin and development of the office of Secretary is being studied by Miss F. M. G. Evans, and I am indebted to her for assistance in compiling the above note.

C.E.B. 95.—*Out-letter book of Secretaries Arlington and Coventry, 1674-1680.* (Formerly Board of Trade, Trade Papers, 129.) Starts from either end: on one side Plantation affairs, on the other Barbary States. Contains Commissions, Royal Letters, etc. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 25120 is the copy of another out-letter book of Secretary Coventry, covering the same period and containing less formal letters to the Plantation Governors.

C.E.B. 99.—*Out-letter book of Secretaries Coventry and Jenkins, 1679-1684.* Similar arrangement: "Foreign Plantations" at front, "Tangier" at back.

C.E.B. 100A.—*Out-letter book of Secretaries Sunderland, Jenkins, and Sunderland, 1679-1688.* Similar business, but continuous pagination, with Index at back analysed according to place—e.g. "Tangier; Barbary; Turkey; Barbadoes," etc.

(b) NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

C.E.B. 110.—*Out-letter book of Secretaries Morice, Trevor, Coventry, and Jenkins, 1667-1681.* "From the Library of the late Lord Boston" (presented to the Record Office, 1889). Deals with Ireland, Plantations, Tangiers, Channel Islands, etc. Entries commence at each end, and meet in the middle. Only imperfectly calendared. This book contains three letters initialed by Secretary Coventry after he had transferred to the Southern Department in 1674 (dated 23rd June, 1675; 28th March, 1676; and 14th June, 1676; cf. Calendar).

C.E.B. 93.—*Out-letter book of Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson, 1674-1678.* (Formerly Board of Trade, Trade Papers, 128; now rebound). Barbary States

and Plantations; continuous pagination." During 1675 many letters on Plantation business; after that only few and personal.

C.E.B. 93.—*Out-letter book of Secretaries Conway and Sunderland, 1681-1684.* (Formerly America and West Indies, Plantations General, 488; now rebound.) Similar business; continuous pagination.

(c) PERSONAL NOTEBOOKS.

Besides these official letter-books, there are three private notebooks of Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson, who was always very interested in Plantation affairs. He had been appointed Keeper of the State Paper Office, and besides showing great activity in seizing public documents that remained in private hands, he left many of his own manuscripts to the State Paper Office for permanent preservation. (See *Report of Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records*, XXX., Appendix, p. 212, for a history of the State Paper Office; cf. article on Williamson in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.)

C.E.B. 92.—A thick leather book, containing entries of colonial documents both in Williamson's hand and in the hands of various clerks. The documents entered range from 1663-1672, and the book was probably an entry-book of colonial affairs kept by Williamson for his own information while he was a clerk in Arlington's office.

C.E.B. 98.—Sir Joseph Williamson's personal notebook when Secretary of State (1674-1678). It is full of jotted memoranda in Williamson's own hand extending from about October, 1674, to about May, 1677. A full précis has been printed in the *Colonial Calendar*, 1675-1676, pp. 154-163.

C.E.B. 66.—A thin vellum-folio with title, "*An*

account of the Colony and Fishery of Newfoundland and of the present state thereof, with a Mapp of the whole Island." Contains autograph "Williamson." "This account was probably compiled expressly for Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson in 1677" (pencil note by W. N. Sainsbury). There are copious notes about this business of the fishery in C.E.B. 98 above. On 27th February, 1675, Williamson determined to get information "from St. Malo and other parts of France, of the numbers of ships, and Tonnage, the Capital employed, and regulations of the French in their fishing trade." This book is probably the result, but it did not pass to the Board of Trade; and when in November, 1696, the Board started an entry-book of their own (C.O. 195/2), they filled the first twenty-eight pages with a transcript of this book, and added the note: "Memdm. The copy from whence the following account was transcribed (which extends to page 28) was communicated to the Board by Mr. Blathwayt." For the whole of the Newfoundland business, see *Calendar, 1675-1676 passim*.

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C. M. Andrews: "*Guide to the Materials for American History, 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain. Vol. I. The State Papers*" (Washington, 1912), contains very useful introductory notes on the working of the Plantation Office, etc. Vol. II., on the Departmental Papers, and the companion volume, by Andrews and

Davenport, on the MSS. in the British Museum and other archives, are also helpful.

O. M. Dickerson: "*American Colonial Government, 1606-1765*" (Cleveland, 1912); and M. P. Clarke: "*The Board of Trade at Work*" (*American Historical Review* for October, 1911), both deal with the Board of Trade.

G. L. Beer: "*The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1573-1660*" (New York, 1908), and "*The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754, Part 1. The Establishment of the System, 1660-1688*," 2 vols. (New York, 1912). These books throw some light on the earlier Councils and Committees of Trade and Plantations.

The Calendars of State Papers, Colonial Series, give a chronological précis of the contents of the various Colonial Papers and Colonial Entry-Books. There is no list preserved at the Record Office which shows the arrangement of the entry-books before they were all placed together, for the printed *Colonial Office List* of 1870 already shows them merely as entry-books, but there are sometimes pencil notes of W. N. Sainsbury in the books themselves which give a clue to the previous arrangement.

Index 8301 (William Poppe's list of 1696), Index 8307 (the index to the books of the Council of 1650-1674, made by the Board of Trade), and Index 8363 (a later Board of Trade Index) are all of value in tracing particular books.

The Catalogue of the Phillipps MSS. (Brit. Mus. Tab. 436, b. 13) contains the names of some books which obviously belonged to the Lords of Trade, and found their way to Phillipps' hands via the library of Sir Robert Southwell. Fuller details of such books can be obtained from Thorpe's Cata-

logue of 1836 (Brit. Mus. 823, d. 23, 1-4). The reference 1 and a number in Phillipps is to Thorpe and the lot with the corresponding number. As the Phillipps MSS. only come on the market gradually, some of these books are probably still in the main collection, though others have recently been sold—e.g., 2 vols. rough Journal of the Lords of Trade acquired for the Library of Congress.

APPENDIX.

On 19th August, 1696, William Popple, a clerk of the newly-formed Board of Trade, received from John Povey, on behalf of the Lords of Trade, most of their office books and papers. He drew up and signed a careful inventory; this contains a list of all loose papers received (which nearly all date from 1689, as earlier documents had already been bound), a note of the number of bundles of Assembly or Council Proceedings, and then the following list of books. [The present class number of each book, or the Colonial Entry-Book number, has been added in square brackets. C.O. 1 means that a book has been broken up and its contents redistributed among the Colonial Papers or the early volumes of "*America and West Indies*": (?) that a book is at present unidentified, and presumably missing.]

Books rec^d from y^e Council of Trade and Forraign Plantations in Feb^y 1674/5:

Journal of y^e Proceedings of y^e Council for Trade and forraign Plantations. [Phillipps 8539, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.]

Orders of the Council. [C.E.B. 94, pp. 100-121.]

Petitions, References, and Reports. [*Ibid.*, pp.

- Addressee and Advices. [*Ibid.*, pp. 86-165.]
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- Bills of Entry—Eleven Vol. [?]
¹ Bills of Price Current—Two Vol. [?]
² Weekly Remembrance—Three Vol. [?]
 Proceedings of the Council of Barbados. [C.E.B. 11.]
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 State Council Book of Maryland." [C.E.B. 54.]

[Fol. 189 has this note]:

"Mem^d. That upon the 26th Octbr. I received from Mr. Povey a Volume of Laws past

¹ The expense account Add. MS. 9767 contains the following entry in the accounts for the three quarters, 24 June, 1676 to 25 March, 1677: "For the Bills of rat^y, price current from the time abovesaid, and the Citty Mercury from Christmas, 1676. 01. 14. 2." (p. 28). In every succeeding quarter there is an entry for bills of price current, but the City Mercury disappears. I have been unable to discover these bills of price current.

² Phillips MSS. 3291 is possibly one of this series. It is a journal of all that passed in the Plantation Office from 6th January, 1682/3, to December, 1688. (See Thorpe's Catalogue for 1686, lot 2.) Now in the Library of Congress.

in Jamaica 1681, 1682 and 1688; besides what is included in the foregoing list. V. fol. 150." [C.E.B. 43.]

[Fol. 189-190]:

"List of books received from Mr. Blathwayt the 28 May 1703 vizt. Miscelly Papers of Trade, Freedom of Ships and Privateers. [? C.O. 1/—.] Journall of the Governour and Company of the Island of Providence, beginning the 19 of Novemr. 1680. [C.E.B. 3.]

Booke of Entries of the Governour and Company of the Island of Providence. [C.E.B. 4.]

Journal of Occurrences Forreign and Domestick from the Year 1677/8 To 1691/2. [C.O. 389/35.]

A Booke Entituled Woolen Trade and Portuguese. [?]

Entries relating to Bermuda. [C.E.B. 19.]

Proceedings of the Council of New York from the 18th November 1686 to the 22nd February 1686/7. [Bound in C.O. 1/59, 49.]

Laws of Jamaica enacted in February 1678. [C.E.B. 39.]

Laws of Jamaica enacted in April 1675. [C.E.B. 40.]

Laws of the Leeward Islands from 1668 to 1672. [C.E.B. 49.]

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