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The house they Labour  
IN VAIN THAT BUILD IT



Lawrence Lande



T O T H E

KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,

T H E

MEMORIAL of JOHN Earl of EGMONT,

*Most humbly sheweth,*

**T**HAT the said Earl desires from his Majesty a Grant of the whole Island of *Saint John's* in the Gulph of *Saint Laurence*, to hold the same in Fee of the Crown for ever, as one intire County (which Island is supposed and estimated to contain *Two Millions* of Acres of Land, be the same more or less), with all manner of Rights, Royalties, Privileges, Franchises, and Appurtenances whatsoever, with all Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, with all manner of Courts as in *England*, and with Power to appoint or commission from time to time all manner of Officers for the Exercise of the said Jurisdiction, and for ordering the Government thereof\*.

But under these express Reservations, to obviate all possible Abuse therein, *viz.*

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\* The Civil Jurisdiction, separated from the Military, and ministerially vested in the Lord of the County. Effectually controuled and restrained by force of the subsequent Provisoos. Conducted with Dignity, Justice, Lenity, and Confidence of the People.—By Persons who will have a permanent and common Interest in the Prosperity of those over whom they are to preside, and a great Stake at home to pledge for their good Behaviour abroad, either to the People or the Crown.—Without the Expence of One Shilling to the Publick.

*For the use of Admiral Rodney.*

1. That the Exercise of Jurisdiction abovementioned shall, in no Case whatever, vary in any respect from the known Rules of the Common and Statute Law of *England*; which Common and Statute Law shall obtain and be perfectly and intirely pursued in all Modes of Judicial Proceedings, and in all Criminal and Civil Causes, without Exception, in like manner as in any County in *England*—To the end that the King's Subjects on the said Island shall for ever be intituled to the Benefit of all the Rights and Privileges of *British* Subjects, as fully, to all Intents and Purposes, as though the said County of *Saint John's* was a Member of the Island of *Great Britain*, and a Part and Partel thereof.

2. \* That all the Statute Laws of *England* or *Great Britain*, antecedent to the Day of passing the said Grant (excepting such as may clash with the Tenure intended to be established in the said County hereafter described, excepting the Laws relating to the Game, and excepting Taxes, &c. imposed which might charge the Lands, the Product or Property *within* the Land, and excepting such as are not of the Nature of general and publick Acts), shall have their full Force and Effect in the said Island; as likewise all the future Statute Laws of *Great Britain* (in which the said Island and County shall be expressly named), with the like Exceptions.

3. That in Criminal Cases no capital Sentence shall be put in Execution without the Assent of the King, or of the King's Governor of *Nova Scotia* for the Time being, except in the Case of Mutiny, when the Summons shall have been issued to appear in Arms by lawful Authority, or when Arms have been traitorously taken up without Authority, or when emergent Necessity of Publick Danger shall require speedy Execution by the Martial Law.—  
That

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\* Original Compact to acknowledge the King, Lords, and Commons of *Great Britain* as the Legislature of the Island of *Saint John's*.

The Subjects of this Island, therefore, to be considered and treated not as Provincial or Dependent, but as *Englshmen* to all Intents and Purposes whatever, without any Jealousy or invidious Distinction.

That in all extra-judicial Proceedings and in all Causes of private Property exceeding the Value of Five hundred Pounds Sterling, Appeals shall lie to the King in Council in *England*.

4. That no Officer or Minister, commissioned or appointed as aforesaid by the Earl (excepting such as are usually appointed in Hundreds and Manors by the Common Law) shall be capable of acting without the King's Approbation, signified under his Sign Manual upon the Commission or Appointment of such Officer or Officers, whose Names shall be first inserted in such Appointment; or Commission; provided nevertheless, that in the Case of Vacancies by Death, or otherwise, in the said Island, and before such Vacancies can be known and supplied by the said Earl, with the King's Approbation under his said Sign Manual, a temporary Appointment may be made of such Officer or Officers by the said Earl, his Sheriff, or his Deputy.—Such temporary Appointment to remain in force no longer than until the said Vacancies may be regularly supplied by a new Commission from the said Earl, approved by the King's Sign Manual as aforesaid.—Provided always, that in case, by any unforeseen Accident, Omission, or Neglect, the said Officers, all or any of them, should chance hereafter not to be appointed or commissioned in due Time or Times by the said Earl, or his Successors in the said County, his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, or his or their Governor of *Nova Scotia*, shall or may, in all or every such Case, temporarily appoint such Officer or Officers respectively; but to continue no longer than until the said Earl, or his Successors, shall proceed to appoint and commission such Officer or Officers respectively as aforesaid, which he and they shall retain the Right to do for ever, and so *toties quoties* as the Case may happen.

5. That every Officer or Minister of the said County shall be liable to be *removed*, in case of Malversation (upon just Complaint made thereof to the King in Council) by the said King in Council; and so *toties quoties* as the Case may happen.—And such Officer or Minister shall

be liable to be *further punished* in the Court of the King's Bench, or in the High Court of Parliament in *England*, according to the Degree and Nature of the Offence.

6. That with respect to the Power of Arms, it shall be regulated in the following Manner, in Conformity to the Antient and Common Law in *England*, and not otherwise, *viz.*

1. In case of Tumults, Riots and Insurrections\*, and great Breaches of the Peace, all Inhabitants in the said County shall come forth under the Leading of the said Earl, or his Viscount, or Sheriff, or of the Deputy of the said Sheriff, and be bound to aid and assist him with the best of their Ability for resisting and suppressing such and the like Disorders.

2. In case of actual War, Rebellion or Invasion †, or imminent Danger thereof so declared by the King—so signified by Authority, and in Form by the King's Governor of *Nova Scotia*—or notoriously known in the said County—the King or the said Governor shall give Summons to the said Earl, his Sheriff, or his Deputy for the Time being, who shall be thereby impowered (or the Earl himself, his Sheriff, or his Deputy, if the want of Time and Exigency of the Case should so require) to call together the Number of Men which are to be furnished for Defence of the said Island, by Tenure, as hereafter mentioned.—Upon which Summons so received by the said Earl from the King, the said Earl may (with equal Authority) issue the like Summons to the Forty capital Tenants hereafter mentioned to appear in Arms, and well provided for War, at a certain Place of Rendezvous, and on a certain Day, with the full Number of Men which, by their respective Tenures under the said Earl, they shall be bound to furnish;—and upon such Summons so

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\* The Posse Comitatus, as in *England*.

† The whole Military Power, as well over the Militia as the Regular Troops (separated from the Civil), confined to and vested in the King, or his Governor of *Nova Scotia*.

received by the said Forty capital Tenants, they the said Forty capital Tenants shall issue the like Summons (with equal Authority) to the Ten Lords of Manors holding under each of them, as hereafter mentioned, to attend them respectively, and to appear with uniform Arms of Musquet-bore, and well provided, at the same Place of Rendezvous, and on the same certain Day;—and upon such Summons so received from their respective capital Lord by each of the said Lords of Manors—each of the said Lords of Manors shall issue the like Summons (with equal Authority) to attend him, and to appear in Arms, &c. to the Two Freeholders holding by Tenure under him, as hereafter mentioned.

*Provided* always, that neither the Earl, the Sheriff, or his Deputy, nor all or any of the said Forty capital Tenants, nor all or any of the said Lords of Manors, shall at any Time, or on any Occasion, or on any Pretext whatsoever (except for the Purposes of training the Persons holding by Tenure, which shall and may be lawfully done four Times in every Year, within each respective Hundred), cause to be assembled or drawn together, by virtue of any Summons, or otherwise, for the Purposes of War as aforesaid, jointly or severally, any of the Persons holding of them respectively, unless in the Manner and under the Circumstances before prescribed.

*Provided* also, that, in the Cases of regular and lawful Summons, none of the said Persons so bound by Tenure shall attend their respective Lords, otherwise than as their Conductors and Leaders to the general Rendezvous; and that, then and there assembled, they shall be marshalled and placed in such Troops and Companies, and under such Leaders and Commanders only, as shall be appointed either by express Commission from the King, or by formal Order of the King's Governor in Nova Scotia, the single Call excepted, where the sudden Danger and Exigency of the Case shall render it impossible to wait for such Appointment; in which Case, and no other, the Earl, his Viscount, or his Sheriff, or his Deputy,

puty, with the *Advice* of the said Forty Tenants, or the major Part of them then and there assembled, may appoint and authorize such Officer or Officers for the training, commanding, and leading the said Persons so called together by their Tenure, with full Power and Authority as though the said Officer or Officers were appointed and authorized for the same Purpose by the King himself.

To which Force, so provided by Tenure as aforesaid, all Inhabitants, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, shall be obliged to join, being marshalled, officered, and trained in different Troops or Companies, whenever the said Earl, his Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall be authorized by his Majesty's Governor of *Nova Scotia*, or by notorious and emergent Necessity (when Time cannot be allowed for receiving such Authority), to issue a Proclamation for a general Array, and a Commission for the general Exercise of Martial Law.

\* The said Earl proposes to hold the said County by the *Tenure of finding One thousand Two hundred Men* for the Defence of the said County;—which Tenure he intends to accomplish, and to assure the Service to the Crown within *Ten Years*, to be computed from the Day that he shall receive the said County, surveyed and set out by his Majesty's Surveyor, in the Divisions hereafter mentioned, in the following Manner, *viz.*

The said County (supposed as aforesaid to contain Two millions of Acres, be the same more or less) shall be surveyed and divided into *Fifty Parts*, of equal Extent, with the utmost Justice; Regard being had to the most equal Distribution of the good and bad Land, of the Lands already cleared, and of the Benefit of the Coast, the Rivers, and the Harbours; which Divisions of the said

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\* A Tenure (in Free and Common Soccage only) to ensure the effectual Establishment and proper Distribution of the Settlers.—But divested of all the Incidents of Military Tenures, or Tenures by Knights Service, which were taken away, with every obnoxious Circumstance of Tenures, by the Statute of 12 Car. 2. cap. 24.



said County shall be for ever after called Hundreds, as in *England*, (or Baronies, as in *Ireland*;) and shall for ever remain of the same Form and Extent, with a general Hundred Court, Court Leet, and Court Baron, and all Franchises and Jurisdiction appurtenant or incidental thereto respectively, according to the Common Law of *England*, to be held for ever as Part and Parcel of the said County, and of the said Earl as Lord Paramount, or capital Lord of the Fee:—Forty of which Hundreds shall be granted out in Tenure by the said Earl to Forty capital Persons, (*viz.* one to each) who shall hold the same in Fee as Lords of the said Hundreds for ever, charged respectively with the Payment of Twenty Pounds Sterling *per Annum* (and no more) to the said Earl, with Suit to the Courts of the said County, and the furnishing Ten Men (Part of the Number of One thousand Two hundred allotted by Tenure); each of which Ten Men shall be bound to furnish also Two, for the Completion of the said whole Number, in the Manner hereafter expressed. —The remaining Ten Hundreds to be reserved in the said Earl's Demesne; of which Demesne Lands the said Earl shall set out, in the first place, a District of *Fifteen thousand Two hundred Acres*, in the most convenient Part, for the *Capital Town* and principal Place of Trade in the said County, in the following Manner, *viz.*

*First*, One Lot of *Four hundred Acres* to be inseparably annexed to the Person of the Lord of the said County for the Town-Residence of the said Earl, and his Successors for ever.

*Secondly*, *Fifty Lots of One hundred Acres each*, one of which shall be for ever inseparably annexed to one of the before mentioned *Forty Hundreds*, or Baronies for the Convenience of the first Settlers, and for the Town Residence of the respective Owners of the said Hundreds; which said Lots shall pay each a Burgage Rent for ever, or yearly Fee Farm of Forty Shillings Sterling and no more to the said Earl, with Suit of Court to the General Court of the County, to the Courts of the Lord of the

Hundred, and to the Courts of the said Town (making in the whole *Five thousand Acres*).

*Thirdly*, The said Earl shall further set out in the said District *Five hundred Lots of Ten Acres each*, one of which shall be in like manner inseparably annexed for ever to one of the Ten Manors by Tenure into which (as will be hereafter mentioned) each of the said respective Forty Hundreds or Baronies shall be in part farther divided for the Convenience also of the first Settlers and the Town-Residence of the said respective Lords of Manors. — Each of which said Lots shall pay for ever a yearly Fee Farm or Burgage Rent of Five Shillings Sterling and no more to the said Earl, with Suit of Courts as before expressed (making also in the whole *Five thousand Acres*.)

*Fourthly*, The said Earl shall further set out, in the same District, *One thousand smaller Lots of Four Acres each*, one of which shall be for ever inseparably annexed to one of the Freeholds of each of the said Ten Manors (hereafter mentioned) for the like Convenience of the first Settlers, and for the Town-Residence of the respective Owners of the said Freeholds respectively. — Each of which said Lots shall pay for ever yearly a Fee Farm Burgage Rent of Two Shillings Sterling and no more to the said Earl, with Suit of Court to the Courts of the County, of the Hundred, and of the Manor to which the said Freeholds shall respectively belong (making in the whole *Four Thousand Acres*).

*Fifthly*, The said Earl shall further set out, in the same District, *Two hundred Acres for Market-places, Store-houses, publick Buildings, and other publick Uses*. — For which the Mayor, Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate of the said Township (to be hereafter mentioned) shall answer to the said Earl a yearly Fee Farm Burgage Rent of two Shillings Sterling and no more.

*Sixthly*, The said Earl shall farther set apart, in the said District, *Six hundred Acres more as a Common*, where the Cattle of the New-comers may be grazed or fod-

foddered for a short Time respectively not exceeding three Months, at the Discretion of the Magistracy of the said Township (to be hereafter mentioned) 'till such New-comers can be placed upon the Lands allotted to them respectively.

\* For which Licence to common as aforesaid—Every Person so commoning shall pay One Penny Sterling *per* Head *per* Month for each large Beast, or One Penny Sterling *per* Month for Six Sheep or Hogs, as an Acknowledgment to the said Earl; all which said Fee Farm Burgage Rents and Acknowledgments shall be collected and paid by the said Chief Magistrate of the said Township by half-yearly Payments in the Court of the said Borough into the Hands of the Earl, his Sheriff of the said County, or his Deputy for the Use of the said Earl.—Which said Township (exclusive of the said Four Hundred Acres set apart for the Town-Residence of the Earl as aforesaid) so containing Fourteen thousand Eight Hundred Acres, and so laid out, shall be intituled to a Charter, with a Magistracy for maintaining Regularity and Order therein.—With Fairs to be held four Times in every Year, and Markets twice in every Week, with all Things incidental by the Common Law thereto.

The Remainder of the said Demesne Lands of the said County after the Tenure so assured by the Grant of the said Forty Hundreds (or 1,600,000 Acres) to the said Forty Lords thereof; and after the setting apart the said 15,200 Acres for the Capital Town of the said County as aforesaid, shall be reserved in Demesne to the said Earl for Establishments intended by him to be made for himself and his Nine Children, his Friends and Dependants and others at the Pleasure of the said Earl, and subject to no other Burthen (except the building of a large and strong Block-house, or House of Defence mounted

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\* The Use of this Licence is to afford a Means for the better ascertaining the Quality, Condition, and Numbers of those who shall present themselves from Time to Time to settle in the Island.

mounted with Ten Pieces of Cannon, carrying each a Ball of four Pounds, and maintaining the same for ever, with a Circuit round the same of three Miles every Way from the said Block-house, to be annexed thereto for ever, and to be kept in hand or leased on short Terms only, not exceeding Twenty One Years, for the greater Security of the same; and for the better Support and Sustentation of the Family and Household of the Earl, as the capital Seat of the Lord of the said County for ever, and as a Place of general Retreat and Protection for all those who shall hold by Tenure and other Settlers of the said Island, upon any Alarm of sudden Danger, and except the Quit-Rents and reserved Rents (as hereafter expressed) without Limitation of Time, Mode of Settlement, or other Restraint whatsoever, the same being designed as the Means for Encouragement, and as a Fund towards the full and compleat Population in Process of Time of the said Lands, and for the Benefit of the said Earl and his Family, and their Heirs for ever.

\* Provided always that whenever the said *Demesne Lands* either of the said Earl, or of any of the Lords of Hundreds, or Lords of Manors hereafter mentioned, shall be further granted out in the first Instance by them respectively, one Shilling Sterling *per* Hundred Acres, and so in proportion shall be charged thereon as a *Quit-Rent to the Crown*, and the like Sum of One Shilling Sterling *per* Hundred Acres as a *Quit-Rent to the respective Lord*, to be annexed to each respective Tenure for ever (over and above any other Payments or Fee Farm Rents by special Agreements that may be farther reserved by the said

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\* No Quit-Rent paid for the Portion of Land, specially set apart, to form the Tenures; but dearly bought off by the expensive Mode of Settlement, in the strong and defensible Manner here prescribed.

The usual Quit-Rent paid to the full for all the rest, *one half* whereof only to the Crown (which nevertheless will produce infinitely more, from the far greater Proportion of good and bad Lands together, that must necessarily be settled under a State of so much greater Security).—The *other half* annexed to the Tenures, without which they could not be established, and permanently maintained.

said respective Lord). The said Quit-Rents to commence in like manner as aforesaid ten Years after the Date of such Grant, or Grants respectively.

The whole County being thus cast into the general Form of *Tenure* and *Demefne* as aforesaid, a similar Distribution shall prevail throughout in the farther Subdivisions thereof as follows, *viz.*

\* Each of the said Fifty Hundreds or Baronies shall be further divided into Twenty Manors of 2,000 Acres each, which Manors shall be intituled to a Court Baron according to the Common Law of *England*.—Ten of which shall be granted by Tenure to Ten Lords of Manors, *viz.* One to each, who shall hold the said Manors respectively of the said Lords of the said Hundreds for Assurance of the Service reserved to the Crown, paying only Forty Shillings Sterling *per Annum* for ever to the Lord of the said respective Hundred with Suit of Court to the Court of the said Lord of the said Hundred and his Courts Leet as his superior Lord, and Suit of Court to the Courts of the Earl as Lord Paramount of the County.—And furnishing one Man by his Tenure (making altogether Four Hundred) for Defence of the said County, upon the legal and regular Summons received through the Channel of their respective Lord of the Hundred as before described.—The other Ten Manors of each respective Hundred after the Tenure so assured shall be reserved in Demefne to the said Lord of the Hundred.—Of which Demefne Lands the Lord of each Hundred shall (in like manner as the Earl on his part as above mentioned with respect to his Demefne) set out in the first Place *Five Hundred Acres* for the *Site* of a *Town* in his respective Hundred or Barony. Which Town shall be divided into *One Hundred Lots of Five Acres each*, to which any Person or Persons shall have Liberty to resort, and take up one of the

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\* All the Lands of *England* (except a small Portion in antient Demefne, &c.) are actually now held immediately and mediately of the Crown, in the Form and Mode here specified, with the same Courts and Jurisdiction used and exercised therein.

the said Lots (until the whole shall be occupied) and to become intitled to the same for ever upon erecting an Habitation thereon, paying a yearly Fee Farm Rent of Four Shillings Sterling *per Annum* and no more for the said Lot to the respective Lord of the said Hundred or Barony, to be for ever annexed to and inseparable from the Lord of the said Hundred — \* With Suit of Court to the Court of Hundred, and the Courts Leet and Courts Baron of the said Lord, and to the Courts of the Earl, as Lord Paramount of the said County. Which said Town, or Township, shall be intitled to Fairs Four Times in every Year, and to a Market twice in every Week, with Courts, &c. incidental by the Common Law thereto. — The Remainder of the said Demesne of each respective Hundred or Barony, after the Tenure so assured by the Grant of the said Ten Manors to the said Ten Lords of the said Manors; and after setting apart the said Five Hundred Acres for the Market Town of the said Hundred in the manner aforesaid, shall remain in Demesne (being computed at Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Acres) free to be planted, established, and improved without farther Burthen (except the building a Block-house or strong House of Defence, mounted with Eight Pieces of Cannon, carrying each a Ball of four Pounds, with a Circuit round the same of one Mile every Way from the said Block-house, or Two Thousand Acres to be annexed thereto for ever, and to be kept in hand, or leased on short Terms only not exceeding Twenty One Years for the greater Security of the same, and for the Benefit and certain Support and Sustentation of the Family and Household of the said respective Lord of each Hundred for ever, as the capital Seat of the Lord of the

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\* These Courts (wisely established by *Alfred*, and others of our *Saxon* Princes, to maintain Order, and bring Justice to every Man's Door) are obviously and capitally essential for a small People, forming or formed into a separate and remote Society, in the vast, impervious, and dangerous Forests of *America*.—Intersected with Seas, Bays, Lakes, Rivers, Marshes, and Mountains; without Roads, without Inns or Accommodation; locked up for half the Year by Snow and intense Frost—and where the Settler can scarce straggle from his Habitation Five hundred Yards (even in Times of Peace) without Risque of being intercepted, scalped and murdered.

the Hundred, and as a Place of Retreat and Protection for the Settlers of the said Hundred upon any Alarm of sudden Danger; and except the Quit-Rents as before mentioned,) without Limitation of Time, or Restraint whatsoever, as to the Mode of Settlement so left for Encouragement, and as a Fund towards the full and compleat Population of the said Hundred, and for the Benefit and Advantage of the Lord of the said Hundred, his Family, and their Heirs for ever.

That in like manner each of the said Ten *Lords of Manors*, holding respectively Two Thousand Acres of each Lord of the said Forty Hundreds in manner aforesaid, shall be bound to establish by Tenure *Two Freeholders* in each of the said Manors, (himself not included) and shall for that Purpose set out two Portions, or Freeholds, of *Two Hundred Acres*, one for each of the said Freeholders, to be held of the said respective Lord of the said Manor by the Tenure of finding each one Man, (making in all Eight Hundred) to appear upon lawful Summons as aforesaid, and to attend the said Lord of the respective Manor for the Defence of the said County, upon the legal and regular Summons before described, paying Four Shillings Sterling *per Annum*; and no more for ever, to the Lord of the said Manor, to which the same shall be annexed for ever with Suit of Court to the Court Baron of the said Lord, and to the Courts of the Hundred and Courts Leet of the Lord of the said Hundred, and to the Courts of the Earl as Lord Paramount of the said County. The Remainder of the said Two Thousand Acres, or Manor, after the Tenure of the said two Freeholders so assured, shall be reserved in Demesne to the Lord of the said Manor. Of which Demesne *One Hundred Acres* shall be set apart for a *Village* in the said Manor in *Twenty Lots of Five Acres each*; to which, as before expressed, with respect to the Market Towns of the Hundreds, any Person or Persons shall have Liberty to resort, and to claim and possess one of the said Lots, upon consenting to the like Conditions, like Suit of Courts, &c. and paying yearly Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling and no more for ever to the Lord

of the said Manor.—The Remainder of the said Demefne of such Manor, after the Tenure so assured by the Grant of the said Four Hundred Acres to the said two Freeholders; and after setting apart the said One Hundred Acres for the said Village, as aforesaid, shall remain in Demefne (being computed at Fifteen Hundred Acres) in like manner free to be planted, &c. &c. &c. (except the building a strong House, and maintaining the same for ever, with a Circuit of Four Hundred Acres round the same, to be annexed thereto for ever, and to be kept in hand, or leased on short Terms not exceeding Twenty One Years, for the greater Security of the same, and for the better and certain Support, and Sustentation of the Family, and Household of the said respective Lord of the said Manor for ever, as the capital Seat of the Lord of the Manor, and except the Quit-Rent as before mentioned) for the Benefit and Advantage of the said Lord of the Manor, his Family, and his Heirs for ever.

In order to secure the Crown of *England*, in the full Benefit intended by the said Proposal—It shall and may be lawful at any Time, or Times hereafter, (after the Expiration of the said first ten Years) in the case of any Failure, or Omission, in answering the Service incidental to the respective Tenures instituted in pursuance of the Plan above mentioned, for the said Earl, his Heirs, or Successors, *after Precept from the King in Council* received by him for that Purpose, to enter upon any of the said Hundreds, Manors or Freehold Tenures therein where such Failure or Omission shall have happened respectively; and to take the same into his Hands till full Satisfaction shall have been made for such Offence.—And in the case where (after the Expiration of the said first ten Years as aforesaid) the said Tenure shall not have been established according to the full Extent and Meaning of the said Grant. — \* It shall and may be lawful

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\* No Forfeiture can ever accrue to the Benefit of the Lord of the County.

Nor to the Crown, so as to alter the Constitution or Establishment of the County.



lawful for His Majesty, by *Precept as aforesaid* to the said Earl, then to seize and confiscate, and to direct the said Earl to regrant such Hundred, Manor, or Tenure therein respectively, within Six Months to some other Person, who shall thenceforward hold the same Hundred, Manor, or Tenure, of the said Earl of the said County to all Intents and Purposes, and under the like Conditions and Reservations (but not otherwise) as the same was before held by the first original Grantee thereof.

And as it is not only necessary thus to secure the certain Establishment of the said County upon the Tenure abovementioned, but of equal Importance that it should be ever after maintained without Variation of that Tenure—from which the *Security*, the *Order*, the *Subordination*, the *Dependence* upon the Crown, and *other Benefits* to *Great Britain*, will be most essentially derived—And whereas the Remedy provided for this Purpose by the antient Tenures, consisted (with many other Abuses grafted thereon) in a Condition of *Perpetuity*, and *Non-Alienation* to the Grantee; which is *repugnant* to the Principles of the Law of *England* at this Day, and inconsistent with Liberty and Commerce :

In order to obviate the Inconveniencies on one hand, and on the other, the said Earl further desires,

1. That the same Divisions, and Conditions of the Tenures established in this County, pursuant to this Plan, shall be for ever attentively and inviolably observed.

2. Yet that no one farther Circumstance, incidental to the antient Tenures, may be ever super-added thereto\*.

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\* An express Exclusion of the Incidents of Military Tenure, or Tenure by Knights Service, vulgarly but improperly called by the Name of the *Fœdal Tenure*, which (divested only of those Incidents) remains the Basis of the *English* Constitution at this Day.

3. And that every Tenure shall be subject to Alienation.

4. Yet with this Circumstance, that the Alienation shall be in Gros of each respective Tenure.—That is to say,

1. *The Earl may sell his County, with the Tenure, Block-house, Block-house Lands, Quit-Rents, Reserved Rents, and Town Burgage annexed, in the Whole, or in Gros; and that the Person who shall buy the County shall stand in all respects possessed thereof as the Earl, or the original Grantee\*.*

2. *The Lord of each Hundred may sell his Hundred, or Barony, with the Tenure, Block-house, Block-house Lands, Quit-Rents, Reserved Rents, and Town Burgage annexed, in the Whole, or in Gros; and the Person who shall buy such Hundred shall stand in all respects possessed thereof, as the original Lord or Grantee.*

3. *The Lord of each Manor, in each respective Hundred, may sell his Manor, with the Tenure, Capital House, House-Lands, Quit-Rents, Reserved Rents, and Town Burgage annexed, in the Whole, or in Gros; and the Person who shall buy such Manor shall stand in all respects possessed also thereof, as the original Lord or Grantee.*

4. *The two Freehold Tenants of Two Hundred Acres each, in each Manor, may sell his respective Freehold Tenement, with the Tenure, and Town Burgage annexed;*

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\* A small Portion only of every Grant to be annexed to, and alienated with the Tenure, that the Tenure may be maintained—the rest alienable without that or any other Restriction.

The Authority and Power being thus territorial, and not hereditary and personal, by this Plan; but subject to complete Alienation. The Benefits from both the Principles of Aristocracy and Democracy, conjoined, are preserved and reconciled—the respective Evils of both avoided, and the real Source of Contention between these two Orders extinguished.

nexed; and the Person who shall buy the same shall likewise stand possessed in like manner.

5. And for a further Security, that the said Tenures may be rendered as far as possible, permanent, and productive always of the same Temper in the People, and of a constant Adherence to the same Principles upon which the said Establishment is designed to be founded; and whereas the Force and Effect of that Order, which is intended therefrom, might not only be *dissolved and destroyed by the sub-dividing* the said individual Tenures respectively, from the Alienation of the same in Parts and Parcels, and not in Gros (the Remedy whereof is already above provided); but the same may be equally *perverted, and in the End overthrown, by engrossing* the said Forty capital Tenures, and other Tenures, into one, or into few Hands, which might otherwise happen in a little Course of Time; it is farther proposed, and desired, that none of the said \* *Forty capital Tenants* shall be permitted to attain, hold, or enjoy, directly or indirectly, more than one of the said Forty Hundreds (so held by Tenure of the said Earl as aforesaid), with other the like Tenures of Manors, and Freeholds depending respectively on the said Hundreds, *except as in the Manner hereafter expressed*; that is to say, that in the Case when by Gift, Devise, Purchase, or otherwise, any such Lord of such Hundred shall acquire or become seized, to his own Use or Benefit, of one, two, three or more of such of the said Hundreds, or other Tenures, as here described, *in Addition to the like Hundred by him possessed before upon the same Tenure*, he may possess and enjoy the same conjointly during his own Life; and if he should die, leaving only one Child, that Child may likewise possess and enjoy the same during his Life; and in like manner an only Child of that Child; and so on for ever, if the like Contingency should successively happen.—But

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\* Proviso, with respect to the Forty capital Tenancies, that they should not fall into a few Hands, or be too much enlarged.

Lords of Manors (not enjoying Hundreds) are not restrained thereby.

so soon as any Possessor of the said conjoined Hundreds and Tenures aforesaid, as here described, shall die, leaving more than one Child, or leaving no Child, all the said Hundreds, so before conjoined, shall be thenceforwards separated in such manner, that no more than one of the said Hundreds, and other Tenures aforesaid, as here described, shall continue to be possessed conjointly any longer (unless the like Contingency should arise again) by any one of the said Children, or by any Heir or Successor thereto; and all and every the remaining Hundred, or Hundreds, and other additional Tenures as aforesaid, as here described (exceeding the Number of one of the said Hundreds, which may be lawfully disposed of, or bequeathed by Will respectively, to each of the said Children, and one to the Widow of the said former Possessor) shall be publickly and *bona fide* sold to the best Bidder, within two Years after the Decease of such former Possessor, and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied, as personal Estate, according to his or her last Will and Testament; or in case he or she shall make no Will, such Sum or Sums of Money shall go to such Person or Persons as, by the Rules of the Common and Statute Law of *England*, shall be found intitled to the same.—And any Attempt, directly or indirectly, to defeat the Force and Effect of this Provision shall be void, and punished as a Fraud; and upon Proof thereof, the said capital Tenures (exceeding one respectively, as aforesaid) shall immediately pass in Fee to the Person or Persons next of kin to the last Possessor, not already possessed of one of the said Forty capital Tenures and Hundreds: But in case of no such Relation or Relations to be found, then the same shall go to the Earl, his Heirs, and Successors, as a Forfeiture, to be by him regranted to some other Person, upon the same Tenure, Terms, and Conditions (and not otherwise) as to the original Grantee.

6. But the Tenures being thus sufficiently maintained upon the primitive Principles, and therefore affecting constantly the same Operation, though changing never so often into different Hands—all the Demesne  
Lands

Lands of the County reserved to the Earl, all the Demefne Lands reserved to the Lords of the refpective Hundreds, all the Demefne Lands of the Lords of the refpective Manors in thofe Hundreds held only at large in common Soccage, may be fubject to Alienation under the Quit-Rents, and other Rents reserved in any Parts or Parcels, without any Reftriction whatfoever, only that they fhall remain as all Lands in *England*, at the Common Law, ftill holding (however feparated, or transferred, into more or fewer Hands) as Part and Parcel of the faid County, and within the Precincts or Manors of the Lords of the Hundreds, and Lords of the Manors refpectively, where they originally lay.

\* The faid Earl hath already engaged a fufficient Number of *Sea-Officers of the moft diftinguifhed Ranks and Service*, and others of his Friends, who are willing and able, in Co-operation with him, and without any farther Concurrence, to accomplifh the Settlement of the faid Ifland of *Saint John's*, according to the Plan propofed, which has been communicated and fully explained to them.

† Yet, in order to prevent the Difappointment of *ſuch Perfons, Merchants, Officers of the Army, or others*, who are faid to have defired Grants in this Ifland, the faid Earl will confent to admit *any or all* of the

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faid

\* The Names of thefe were *ſpecified* in a Schedule to the Second and Third Memorial delivered to his Majeſty hereafter annexed—many of whom, being the principal Officers who effected the Conqueſts in *America*, were intitled to Lands there, by his Majeſty's Orders in Council and Proclamation.—Which Claim they prayed (in a joint Letter to the Board of Trade) might be ſatisfied, by Permiſſion to hold their Lands upon this Plan under the Earl, *and in no other Manner*.

† All theſe were admitted by the Earl accordingly. Their Names are *diftinguiſhed* alſo in the Schedules to the Second and Third Memorials aforeſaid. Theſe Gentlemen having received Encouragement from the Board of Trade to expect from them *the ſame Quantity* of Land in the beſt Spots of the Ifland, *to be choſen where they thought fit*, were ſent to talk with the Earl; and having confidered this Plan, *renounced* their Pretenſions unani- mouſly, and wrote to that Board ſignifying the ſame, and deſiring to hold an equal Quantity of Land (*ſuch only as might fall to them by Lot*) under the Earl.

said Proposers to partake of the Benefit of this Plan;— and to grant to them respectively either *Hundreds*, *Manors*, or *Freeholds*, according to their Abilities and Inclinations, upon the Tenures and Conditions herein before at large expressed.

The Power of making *Bye-Laws for Regulations within the said County, and the Fishery and Trade thereof, for Treaties with the Indians, and for assessing and levying such Sum or Sums of Money for the publick Occasions of the said Island*, as their future Condition and their common Benefit may hereafter demand; and where the said Powers shall be lodged, and under what Restrictions exercised, is not considered here.— The said Earl only humbly observes thereon, that fewer Occasions will call for the Exercise of these Powers, and the Cases must be the less important, because the Statute as well as Common Law of *England* is proposed to have Force therein, which is widely different from any Constitution hitherto founded in *America*.— But this may be a future Object, and will be easily fixed, should this Proposal be accepted:—Nor is any Provision made for any *Church-Establishment*— This Omission may be supplied also, in any Mode which may be found convenient.

Neither is any Thing here specified in regard to such publick *Fortifications as his Majesty shall think fit hereafter to erect in the said Island*, because this cannot be well done 'till his Majesty's Engineers shall have marked out and surveyed such Place or Places as may be found most proper to be reserved to the Crown for that Purpose, any Thing herein contained notwithstanding.

All which *Powers and farther Provisions* (so far as they may be found requisite), the said Earl humbly hopes may be supplied hereafter by the Grant of a distinct and subsequent Charter of Liberties, *after mature Deliberation had thereon*:— Which Charter may  
 4 the

the better admit of some Delay\*, as the Powers and Jurisdiction of the Earl's Courts of the County, and the Courts Leet of the Hundreds, extended to the Cognizance of Causes not exceeding the Value of *Ten Pounds* (instead of Forty Shillings); and the Courts Baron of the said Hundreds and Manors respectively, exerted in their full Vigour, according to the Common and Statute Law, with proper Officers appointed incidental thereto, and others, pursuant to this Proposal, will in great measure answer all Occasions of Administration and Government for a considerable Time after the first Settlement of the said County.

† *A SUMMARY of the Whole.*

Tenure for the Service (but in Common Soc- cage)	}	1 Earl of the whole County.	
		40 Capital Lords of Forty Hun- dreds.	
		400 Lords of Manors.	
		800 Freeholders.	
		For Assurance of the } said Tenures . . . }	<i>Acres.</i> 800,000
	C 3	For	

\* *N. B.* The Powers of dividing, subdividing, and erecting not only Manors and Hundreds, but even Counties, were not only *passed*, but *advised to be inserted* in Grants from the Crown, to the Subject, in the Reign of *George the First*, and in the late Reign of *George the Second*, by the Lord Chancellor *Talbot*, and the late Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*.

† This Proposal is but Part of a general Plan for the Settlement of all the conquered Countries of *America*, suggested soon after the Conclusion of the late Peace—to the following Effect, *viz.*

1. Let the Conquered Countries be cast into *Provinces* (nearly of the Size of *Ireland*) of Eighteen million of Acres each.

2. Let each *Province* be actually surveyed at the Crown Expence, beginning by Two or Three upon the Southern and Northern Frontiers (which might be done in One Year), proceeding afterwards gradually inwards with the rest.

3. Let a District be first set out in each *Province* of Twenty thousand Acres, for the Capital of the *Province*—the principal Fortress—the Seat of a military Governor, with a competent Body of regular Troops —  
*The Government to be military, by Commission and Instruction, within the said District of Twenty thousand Acres; but wholly confined thereto,*  
unless

		<i>Acres.</i>
Tenure of Bur- gage	For Establishments for Trade and Com- merce in the most proper Parts of the Island,	
	1 County- Town ..	} 15,200
	40 Market- Towns .	} 20,000
	400 Villages	} 40,000
		} 75,200
Tenure ( <i>at large</i> ) in Common Soc- cage	Left ( <i>at large</i> ) in Com- mon Soccage, as a Fund to enable the Undertakers, and for their Encouragement, to complet this Plan	} 1,124,800
		2,000,000

In order to give the better Idea of the publick Utility of this Proposal, the said Earl humbly begs Leave farther to submit, that if the Territory acquired in *North America* by the late Peace amounts (as it is computed by some) to *One thousand Two hundred and Forty millions of Statute Acres* — it would afford *Sixty-two Provinces*

unless in Time of War, Rebellion or Invasion, of imminent Danger thereof, (*and except as heretofore excepted in this Memorial.*)

4. Let the Remainder of each Province be also surveyed, divided into *Nine Counties* of Two millions of Acres each, and subdivided into *Hundreds, Manors, and Freeholds.* — To be granted out to the Peers, great Commoners, eminent Merchants, and other Gentlemen of Distinction, in the Manner here described. — *The Civil Government to be wholly carried on by them within these Counties, according to this Plan.*

5. Let the actual Survey of each Province (thus divided and subdivided, and numerically noted) be lodged of Record in the Board of Trade, Admiralty, and Treasury, to be inspected; and the Lands to be taken up without Impediment or Delay, at pleasure, by any proper Subject.

6. Let the Lordships of the Counties and Hundreds be granted only to the *natural born Subjects of Great Britain*; but the Manors, Freeholds, and other Lands to the *People of any Nation.*

7. Let no Grant be, for the future, made in such Province by any Governor, Council, Assembly, Surveyor, &c. abroad or at home, by any Office, except according to this actual Survey, and to the Divisions and Plan here laid down.



*vinces* (larger than *Pennsylvania*) of Twenty millions each; or *Seventy-three Provinces* as large as the Kingdom of *Ireland*; or *Six hundred and Twenty Counties of the Size here described*— which, as fast as they could be settled, would be certainly secured;—and a few Counties only established in proper Parts, upon a like Plan, would contribute greatly to the Strength and Safety of his Majesty's Empire there; the Proportion whereof may appear from hence, that if all so settled (not including the rest of the People at large, who might in Time be drawn from all Parts of the World, and multiply under that Protection), such a Tenure alone would furnish a *Force of Seven hundred and Forty-four thousand Men* \*.

A Portion of Ground *Eight Miles square*, contains Sixty-four square Miles; and a square Mile contains Six hundred and Forty Acres; therefore a Portion of *Eight Miles square* contains *Forty thousand Nine hundred and Sixty Acres*, and consequently each of the said Hundreds is a Portion of Land less than *Eight Miles square*.

If then each Lord of each Hundred is bound to erect and maintain for ever a Block-house, or House of Strength, as the capital Seat of his Hundred or Barony, for a Place of Retreat and Rendezvous for the Settlers in his Hundred, on any Alarm of sudden Danger, as

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before

\* *N. B.* A Province of Nine such Counties (containing a Million of Acres more than *Ireland*) would be settled in this complete and powerful Manner by so small a Number as Ten thousand Eight hundred Men.

And without the Expence of One Shilling to the Publick.

Whereas upon the late Conditions, stipulating *One Person to be settled in proportion to One hundred Acres*—One hundred and Eighty thousand Souls are required.

From whence it is evident—First, that such Grants (if of any considerable Extent) must become *illusory*, cannot be fulfilled, and the National Views will be consequently disappointed thereby.—Secondly, that *Ten Provinces would be as effectually established and secured with the same Number of People, and in the same Space of Time, upon this Plan, as one could be planted upon the other*—and yet the latter not capable of being defended or governed but by a great and constant national Expence.

before mentioned—every Inhabitant in the said Hundred, and throughout the said County, may have recourse to a Place of Security within *Four Miles* distance of his Habitation.

\* And thus the whole People residing within the hearing of a Cannon fired at the Block-house of their respective Hundreds, and each Block-house likewise being thus erected but Eight Miles asunder, within distance to hear such Cannon respectively from the Block-houses of its adjoining Hundreds—one Cannon fired at the Block-house of any one Hundred, and the Signal repeated from the next, and so on from the one to the other, will be sufficient to give the general Alarm, and to put every Inhabitant of the whole County, in every Part thereof, from one End of the Island to the other, under Arms, and in Motion, in the Space of one Quarter of an Hour.

The said Earl heretofore proposed to settle a County upon a small Scale of *Five Thousand Carres* or about *Fifteen Thousand English Acres* in the Island of *Dominique* upon a *similar Plan*, and had Expectations from the late Earl of *Egremont* that he should obtain a Grant for

\* Thus it appears equally detrimental and preventive of the Settlement of *America*, to insist upon Terms of *Population* with the Grantee beyond what are truly necessary, as to insist upon too few or none at all. And to insist so as to secure firmly for the *present*, is the only effectual Method to ensure full Settlement in the *future*.

It is Wisdom therefore to call the Powers of *Plan*, *Distribution*, and *Order* to the Aid of *Numbers*.

Without this (if our Conquests are to be settled at all),

1. The Number of *Civil Officers* to be appointed, pursuant to the *present Mode of Governments*, by *Commission and Instruction*, only, will, in Process of Time, become incredible; and (however *mean and needy*, and consequently exposed to *Corruption*, as they then must be) hardly to be found, and not possibly to be maintained at the *Publick Expence*.

2. The *Military Force of regular Troops* for such a Country (little less than all *Europe*) must be either *insufficient*, or *enormous* beyond the Revenues both of *Britain* and the Colonies to support—or the Means of *Britain* to raise, recruit or relieve, either in *Peace* or *War*.

for that Purpose. — In consequence of which he took some Steps preparatory to the Execution of that Design. — But the Sale of these Lands being since resolved, any Undertaking of that Sort was totally prevented thereby.

However, if the Resolutions taken with regard to *Dominique* should be changed — The said Earl is ready to undertake either the Execution of a *smaller* Plan at *Dominique*, or the *larger* above laid down for the Island of *Saint John's*, or a Plan compounded of both, as will be hereafter mentioned, *in case the said Island of Saint John's should fall so much short of the Extent of Two Millions of Acres, as it has lately been suggested by some to do.*

The said Earl farther proposes *an equal Drawing of Lots for the Hundreds above mentioned, in order to obviate all Jealousy of their being partially conferred by the said Earl*; and humbly suggests the following Manner for Prevention thereof, *viz.*

That the Survey and Map of the said Island or County being made, and divided into the said Fifty equal Portions or Hundreds as above mentioned, with the Plan for the capital Town and Fortifications by the King's Surveyor (attended by a Person appointed by the said Earl) — Three Originals of such Survey and Map shall be returned by him, each Hundred or equal Portion numerically noted thereon, One, Two, Three, Four, &c. to the Number of Fifty as aforesaid, *viz.* One of the said Surveys and Maps to be annexed to the original Grant of the said Earl — A Second to be kept in the County Court of the said Island — A Third to be deposited as a publick Record with the Board of Trade in *Great Britain*.

And a Box (of the Nature of a balloting Box) shall be provided by and lodged at the said Board, into which shall be put in the Beginning (and not added to till the End) Fifty Tablets similar in all Respects,  
upon

upon which the like Numbers One, Two, Three, Four, &c. to the Number of Fifty inclusive shall be marked.

Out of this Box every Person who shall undertake for one of the said Hundreds shall in his own Person, or by some Person by him appointed under his Hand and Seal (the said Earl himself doing in like manner with the rest) draw out one of the said Tablets, which Tablet or Tablets so drawn shall intitle the Person drawing the same to that Hundred, the Number whereof upon the said Survey shall correspond with the Number of the said Tablet—Which said Box, after every Drawing of Tablets as aforesaid, shall (with the remaining undrawn Tablets inclosed) be carefully secured and sealed with the Seals of the Secretary of the Board of Trade and of the said Earl.—And so with the like Precautions Time after Time as any drawing of Tablets shall be required, until the last of the said Tablets shall be drawn out, to the end that all and every Person (however distant in Place or Time of drawing, and without any Delay in proceeding to the Settlement of the Hundreds first drawn) may be certain of enjoying an equal Chance for attaining the most advantageous Lot.

\*But whereas it has been lately suggested that the said Island of *Saint John's* (hitherto estimated at *Two Millions* of Acres) doth not in Fact contain more than *Five Hundred Thousand*, which is less by Three fourths than the Quantity hitherto supposed: And whereas in such Case, or in the Case that the said Island should be found to contain any Quantity considerably less than two Millions of Acres of Land as aforesaid, the said County, Hundreds, Manors, Freeholds, Town Bur-

gages

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\* All that follows, in regard to *Dominique*, had its Rise from the only Objection made at first to this Plan, *viz.* That the Island of *Saint John's* was too small to afford sufficient Inducement to the Adventurers.—For which Reason the Earl was desired to withdraw his Application for the Isle of *Saint John's*, and recommended to ask for that of *Cape Breton*.

gages and Demefne Lands, muft be all proportionably reduced in Extent and Value, and muft nevertheless be ftill fubject to the fame Charges and Expence in the Settlement thereof, and therefore not an equal Object of Advantage to the Adventurers thereon; and whereas the Means to fupply fuch Charges and Expence, and to accomplifh fuch Advantage, muft diminifh in proportion as the Quantity of Land for each Undertaker may be decreafed:

It is therefore farther propofed, that in either of the Cafes above mentioned, and that the faid Ifland fhould not amount to the faid Extent of Two Millions of Acres of Land as aforefaid, *fuch Deficiency may be virtually fupplied by a concurrent Grant* (to fuch Amount as may be thought convenient) *of a Diftrict of Land in the Ifland of Dominique*, to be held jointly with the fame County and upon the fame Tenure proportionally divided between the faid Earl of the faid County and the faid Forty Capital Tenants in correfpondent Lots, one on which to be infeparably annexed by Tenure to each of the faid Hundreds of the Ifland of *Saint John's* refpectively for ever, on condition of eftablifhing farther a Number of White Inhabitants at the Rate of One to every Hundred Acres, to be granted in the faid Ifland of *Dominique*.

And it is humbly hoped that this additional Demand may fuggelt not only the Means to infure the Settlement both of *North-America* and the Sugar Iflands at one and the fame Time in the moft expeditious Manner, but likewise a certain and effectual Method to prevent all clandestine Trade to the *French Colonies* (practifed now as much by our own Sugar Planters\*, and hereafter likely to be practifed more and with much greater Facility by them than by the *North-Americans* themfelves) without Violence, Complaint, or Expence to the Government of *Great Britain*. — Because from the Moment that fuch a Plan fhould be adopted (fo far

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\* Or Merchants in thofe Parts.

far as it went) it would become the most important Object and undoubted Interest both of the Northern and Southern Plantations to co-operate in one common View of excluding the *French*, and confining the Commerce of both North and South reciprocally to themselves; and though not possible (perhaps) to take place with respect to those Parts of *North-America* already settled, would (if *established only in a few new Counties such as this before described*), create a powerful Interest in that Part of the World, to detect, impede, and combat the clandestine Practices of the rest—Nor will the Principle of *selling* the Lands in the Sugar Islands (as said to be intended) clash with this Proposal, but may be easily accommodated to this Plan, and that Measure in some Degree assisted and accelerated thereby.—For which Intent, first (without waiting till Commissioners may be sent, till the Bargains may be made, till the Reports may be completed, till those Reports may be returned, till the same Reports may be confirmed at Home, till the consequential Grants may pass, till Preparations may be made afterwards by the Persons whose Terms shall be accepted, and till the People to be placed upon the Lands can be sent over) it is humbly desired that such Portion of Land as aforesaid in *Dominique*, so proposed to be annexed to the Tenures in the said Island of *Saint John's*, may be granted immediately in the same Patent, with Condition that the said Lands shall be respectively subject to the Payment of any Sum or Sums which may become chargeable upon them proportionally according to the true Price which shall be hereafter found to have been given upon Sale of Lands of the like Value and Quality contiguous thereto, as the same may appear to be by the Report of the Commissioners appointed for the Sale of the Lands of the said Island, and their Declaration of such proportional Price transmitted upon Oath.—And secondly, as nothing can more obviously retard the Cultivation of those Lands (which require immediate Settlement) than a large and sudden Diminution of the Capital by means whereof such Settlement must be made; especially in Undertakings of the most hazardous,

expen-

expensive and precarious Nature, where many unforeseen Difficulties, Disappointments and Delays must necessarily arise; and farther as any given Sum (suppose One Hundred Thousand Pounds) received at once for the Purchase of the said Islands, cannot be estimated at more than *Four Thousand Pounds per Annum to the Publick* (at *Four per Cent.* for ever). And whereas the Expenditure of the like Sum, if left in the Hands of the said Adventurers, to be employed in Addition to their remaining Capital (how great soever it may be) might purchase Three Thousand Negroes clear, and plant at least Ten Thousand Acres with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, &c. in Seven Years — Which Ten Thousand Acres would ever after add a Produce to the Trade of *England* of at least Two Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, upon which Produce a Duty of Four and a half *per Cent* as at *Barbadoes*, would raise (*for the King's Civil List alone*) a yearly Sum double to the Interest of the said Hundred Thousand Pounds, *besides a far greater yearly Revenue to the Publick.* — It is farther proposed, that the Value of the Purchase of the said Lands in *Dominique* (so to be charged proportionally as aforesaid) may be assessed as a *Quit-Rent upon the said Lands respectively to be converted into Annuities to a proportional Amount, to be sold as Government Annuities at Market; the Sum arising by such Sale thereof to be paid into the Exchequer, redeemable by the Proprietors of the same at Par, upon Six Months Notice given in the Gazette, at the Instance of the said Proprietors* — Which Mode of raising the said Purchase Money will be to all Intents and Purposes of the same immediate Advantage to the Publick Revenue, but of far less Inconvenience in general to the Purchasers of the said Lands, extend the Undertakings, facilitate the Employment of small Capitals (otherwise in great measure excluded) prevent an outrageous Monopoly by the *West-India* Planters, or Great Merchants, and by increasing the Number of Buyers, greatly enhance the Price.

*Which is nevertheless most humbly submitted,*

(Signed)

EGMONT.

LIST of his Majesty's Land and Sea Officers,  
 Merchants, and others, desirous of partaking of  
 the Grant of the Island of Saint John's, pursuant  
 to the Proposal of the Earl of Egmont, and en-  
 gaged to assist his Lordship in settling that Island.

		The Earl of Egmont and his 9 Children *
	*	{ Admiral Knowles
	*	{ Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, <i>Member of Parliament</i>
		{ Admiral Townshend
	*	{ Adm. Sir Geo. Rodney, <i>Memb. of Parl.</i>
	*	{ Commodore Spry
	*	{ Captain Gambier
Sea-Of- ficers	*	{ Captain Cosby
	*	{ Captain Palliser
	*	{ Captain Campbell
	*	{ Captain Derby
	*	{ Captain Shouldham
	*	{ Captain Bentinck, <i>Member of Parliament</i>
		{ Captain Byron
		{ Lieut. Dugdale
		{ Lieut. Allen
		{ Lieut. Candler
	*	{ General Townshend, <i>Member of Parlia- ment, now Lord Viscount Townshend</i>
	*	{ General Monckton
	*	{ Colonel Carlton
	*	{ Captain Holland
		{ Captain Douglas
		{ Captain Jeremy Jones
Applied since Memorial		{ Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas
		{ Captain W. Douglas
		{ Captain Stair Douglas
		{ Captain George Maxwell
		{ Major Goram
		{ Major Skene
		{ Captain Ruffel
		{ General Oglethorpe
Merchants		{ Sir Geo. Colebrook, <i>Memb. of Parliament</i>
		{ Mr. Stuart
		{ Mr. Drummond
		{ Mr. Cathcart
		{ Mr. Richards of America

Mer-

\* The three eldest Sons of the Earl served in the late War in Germany,  
 at the Conquests of Belleisle, Quebec, Martinique, the Havannah, &c. &c.



Merchants sent by the Board of Trade to Lord Egmont (as having applied prior to his Lordship) and who desired to withdraw their Application by Letter to that Board, dated 8th of Jan. 1764. and to be joined with the Earl.

Merch<sup>ts</sup>. \* { Hutchefon Mure, Esq;  
 \* { John Mill, Esq;  
 \* { John Cathcart, Esq;  
 \* { George Spense, Esq;

Twenty-one reduced Officers sent in like manner by the Board of Trade, and who requested his Lordship to be admitted in his Plan, and signified the same by Letter to that Board, dated 18th of Jan. 1764.

Officers \* { Colonel Charles Lee  
 from the \* { Major Allan Maclean  
 Board of \* { Francis Maclean, Esq;  
 Trade \* { Lieut. Lauchlin Maclean  
 \* { Lieut. Henry Maclean  
 \* { Captain Walter Paterson  
 \* { Captain John Gordon  
 \* { Captain Peter Gordon  
 \* { Mr. Robert Stuart  
 \* { Lieut. John Stewart  
 \* { Lieut. William Ridge  
 \* { Captain Thomas Bassett  
 \* { Lieut. Theodore Holtaine  
 \* { Lieut. William Allanby  
 \* { Lieut. Benjamin Dodd  
 \* { Lieut. Alexander Kennedy  
 \* { Lieut. Archibald Kennedy  
 \* { Captain Lauchlin Maclean  
 \* { Lieut. Robert Armstrong  
 \* { Lieut. James Campbell

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Applied \* { Henry Wauchope, Esq; *Mem. of Parl.*  
 since \* { Mr. Drummond, *Mem. of Parliament*  
 Memorial \* { James Fortrey, Esq; *Byal Fen, Cambridge*  
 \* { Hugh Finlay, Esq; *Postmaster at Quebec*  
 { Rev. Mr. Perceval, of Burton  
 { Rev. Mr. Kene Perceval  
 { Will. Perceval, Esq; *Counsel at Law*  
 { John Perceval, Esq; *Lieut. of Marines*  
 { Richard Purcell, Esq; *of Kanturk*  
 { James Purcell, Esq; *of Ditto*  
 { Philip Perceval, Esq; *Temple-House*  
 Philip

Applied since Memorial	}	Philip Stephens, Esq; <i>Member of Parl.</i> Geo. Marsh, Esq; Com. of Vict. Office James Biddlecombe, Esq; Com. Somers. Edm. Mafon, Esq; Commis. of Navy
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Besides several other Gentlemen which cannot be contained in this List for want of Room.

N. B. *Those marked thus (\*) are the Forty proposed by his Lordship to be admitted to Forty Hundreds, and the rest he has promised to comprehend in the Grant.*

*The Memorial presented in December 1763.*

H. 400

