

Palatine Roots

The South Carolina Palatines of 1764

Appendix B The Palatines in London

by Gordon A. Rampy

Palatine Roots is a study of the German origins of the Rampy Family with a narrative describing the emigration of Johan Nicholas Rempy to South Carolina with a group of Palatines in 1764

Contents

London News Reports	31
The Committee Report	38
London Notes	40

The Palatines in London

The Gentlemen's Magazine
The London Magazine
Lloyd's Evening Post
Proceedings of the Committee
London Notes

The Gentlemen's Magazine

The following is a transcript of articles appearing in The Gentlemen's Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Vol. 34, 1764:

1. Saturday, June 16, 1764, p. 301.

Colonel John Henry Christian de Stumpel, being arrived from Germany with his officers, a grant of 20,000 acres of land in the province of Nova Scotia, was confirmed to him by his Majesty. He proposes to build a city for commerce, to call it by his own name, Stumpelberg, and to establish a new manufactory in it, which is to be carried on by artificers of his own procurement.

2. Friday, September 31, 1764, p. 446.

A very affecting letter appeared in the papers written by the Rev. Mr. Wachsel, minister of the German Lutheran church in Ayliffe Street, in behalf of about 600 poor distressed Palatines and Wurtzburghers, brought over here by a German officer, in order to be settled in the island of St. John and LeCroix in America; but thro' inability the officer was obliged to relinquish the undertaking, and the miserable adventurers were left to perish without money, without the necessaries of life, and without the knowledge of the language to make their deplorable case known; but no sooner did this friendly letter appear than such a spirit of charity manifested itself, as does honour to this age and nation. Before eleven o'clock, tents were sent (by the M. of Gr.) from the Tower to shelter them from the inclemency of the rainy season, to which many of them had been exposed without covering; the passage of 200 who lay confined on board a ship in almost as miserable a situation as the English in the black hole at Calcutta was instantly paid, and the poor wretches released, above 600 L. in money, was sent in various donations for the immediate support of those who were in the greatest extremity; and the sum increased in a few days to such an amount, as to enable Mr. Wachsel in conjunction with others to furnish them plentifully, not with the necessaries only, but the comforts of life.

3. Thursday, September 13, 1764, p. 448.

In compliance with a petition presented for that purpose, his majesty has been graciously pleased to order, that the Palatines now so liberally provided for, shall be sent to, and established in Carolina, for which purpose 150 stand of arms have been already delivered out for their use, and contracts were made for their immediate transportation.

4. "Some Account of Colonel Stumpel, by whose persuasion the Palatines were seduced to leave their country", p. 459.

The article in our last concerning the deplorable condition of the poor Palatines, and the advertisement copied from the foreign prints discrediting Col. Stumpel., are thus accounted for: Stumpel was a captain in the British Legion during the late war, and being a soldier of fortune, offered himself to the Prussian service on the conclusion of the late peace; and was told, that if he could raise a regiment, he should have command of it. This he undertook to do;

and by making a tour through Holland, where he had formerly been an officer, acquainting himself with the subaltern officers, and making himself agreeable to the men, he seduced many to defect, and some to enter volunteers, with promises of good encouragement. With these and some other recruits, disbanded soldiers, and idle young fellows, he presented himself to Prince Ferdinand, who recommended him to his Prussian Majesty, and he received his commission; but the peace which soon followed in Germany, again reduced him to the necessity of applying elsewhere, and he came over to England, and solicited employment in the English service. This could not be granted to a foreigner, when so many natives were dismissed; but on his boasting on the numbers of his countrymen he could carry over to our new settlements, provided a suitable tract of land was allotted to him, the ministry was prevailed upon to grant his request, and a patent was actually made out at the proper offices for that purpose.

With this grant, he returned to Germany, and by the credit of it, and the advantageous offers he made to some young gentlemen who had credit with the common people, he prevailed with them to engage in the same project. Having so far succeeded, an association was formed, and these joint adventurers were active in the prosecution of it. By everywhere giving out what fortunes were to be raised, and estates acquired in the new settlements, many people of wealth were prevailed upon to sell their effects, and transport themselves, at their own expense, into America. The poor who offered, were either neglected, or referred from one to the other for the promised encouragement, til their number increased so fast, and their importunities became so pressing that no other shifts remained but ship them to England, and leave them to the mercy of the government. On their arrival, application was made in their behalf to the Board of Trade; but the form of office prevented immediate relief, and, in the meantime, Stumpel came over with a view to justify his conduct, and to know how his people would be received; but finding the ministry incensed, his patent revoked, and writs out against him to make good his encouragements, he watched his opportunity, left the kingdom, and returned to the continent, but to what part is not yet publicly known.

5. Saturday, October 29, 1764, p. 495.

The Palatines broke up their camp in Whitechapel fields, and embarked on board ships appointed to carry them to Carolina.

(Note: Whitechapel is the area on the north bank of the Thames river where Goodman's Fields are located - a few blocks from the Tower of London and adjacent to Allie Street where today, St. George's German Lutheran Church is located, at No. 55.)

The London Magazine.

The following is a transcript of articles appearing in The London Magazine and Intelligencer, September and October, 1764.

1. Tuesday, September 18, 1764, page 482.

Upwards of 600 German emigrants, men, women and children, consisting of Wurtzburghers, and Palatines, all protestants (who were brought by one Col. Stumpel, with a promise to be immediately sent to settle at their own expence, in the island of St. John and Le Croix, in America, and since from inability abandoned by him) were in this month most generously relieved and provided for by the benevolence of this nation, occasioned by a most affecting narrative of their sufferings, inserted in the papers, from Mr. G. A. Wachsel, minister of the German Lutheran Church in Ayliffe Street, Goodman's fields, in which he set forth that "some of them have lain, during the late heavy rains, and are now lying in the open fields adjacent to this metropolis, without covering, without money, and in short, without the common necessaries of life; others lie languishing under the complicated evils of sickness and ex-

treme want, at the statute hall in Goodman's fields; and more than two hundred remain on board the ship which brought them over, on account of their passage not being paid for, where they are perishing for food, and rotting in filth and nastiness," "That their distresses are unutterably great, I myself have been too often a mournful witness, in my attendance on them to administer the duties of my function; with one instance of which I shall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was seized with the pangs of labor in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorant people about her in the best manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in the operation, it died soon after I had baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the sacrament at my hands expired, from the want of proper care and necessaries suitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition."

Upon the publication of this narrative, or letter, the English generosity and humanity were excited, in a degree, perhaps, scarcely remembered; The immediate consequences whereof, take in the words of Mr. Wachsel's address,

"Before eleven in the morning on which my letter appeared, we received from the Tower, by order of a great personage, 100 tents, with all necessaries thereto belonging; in the same bountiful hand the freight of those on board the ships was discharged, and they were released that day. The same morning a servant arrived express from a lady at Islington with 10 pounds. Mr. Baldero, banker in Lombard Street, sent 20 pounds shortly after the earl and countess of Cardigan sent 100 pounds. Ten guineas came from his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, ten guineas from David Berkeley, Esq; and sons; ten guineas signed M. W. C. S. From Batson's coffeehouse 31 pounds, 10 shillings. (near 400 pounds have since been received from the same place); 5 pounds 5 shillings from the Bedford coffee-house; a bank note, No. K. 280, for 100 pounds and a great number of smaller donations."

Subscriptions were, now, opened in most noted coffee houses, where many hundred pounds were given; sermons were preached in several churches for their benefit, and large sums were collected. Their majesties sent 360 (?) pounds, and their example was followed by the nobility, gentry, and in short by all ranks of people who bestowed their benefactions upon them according to their respective abilities. Crowds of people resorted to the place of their encampment, and with hearts melted to compassion, gave them what they could share: To the honor of a benevolent baker, let it be remarked, that even before their case was known, passing by and perceiving their famishing condition; he bestowed upon them his whole basket of bread! By these means they were clothed, their subsistence provided for, physicians, surgeons, and midwives offered their service for the sick and those in travel, for whom warm apartments were hired.

The committee of gentlemen chosen to manage the subscription upon application to his majesty, had a most gracious answer, by Lord Halifax, purporting that the Palatines should be sent and established in South Carolina, and that 150 stands of arms should be delivered out for their use. Upon which they contracted for proper vessels to carry them to that colony " for their provision aid maintenance in the voyage, and for a time after their arrival. May such an instance of national charity serve as some atonement in the eyes of the Divine Being, for our numerous and crying offences!

2. Saturday, October 6, 1764, page 538.

The Palatines broke up their camp behind Whitechapel Church. The treasurer, and some other gentlemen of the very benevolent committee, attended on that occasion and accompanied them to the water side and particularly the Reverend Mr. Wachsel, who has been indefatigable during their abode in England and whose pious labours are above all praise. His taking leave of them was a most moving spectacle, tears flowing plentifully on both sides,

especially from the sick, and pregnant women who were near their time. Many of the persons present could not refrain from sympathizing with them. They were carried in lighters to the ships lying at Blackwall, singing hymns all the way, and a great number of boats filled with spectators attending them, who seemed greatly affected with their devout behaviour and demonstrations of gratitude to the nation which had so hospitably treated them. (see p. 482) Twenty one of them, who are sick, are left at Gravesend till they recover, and can be sent after the rest. On the 7th the ships set sail with them, with a brisk and fair wind, for South Carolina.

Lloyd's Evening Post

The following is a transcript of articles appearing in Lloyd's Evening Post, London, 1764.

1. Wednesday, August 29, 1764

To the editor of Lloyd's Evening Post. Sir: The unutterable distresses which the poor Palatines labour under, who arrived some time since, in order to their being sent as settlers to America, reflect a dishonor on the nation in general, which can suffer near 600 unfortunate objects, ignorant of our language, to perish in the metropolis for want of bread. During the late war we were generous to our enemies and maintained thousands of them. Would it not be more becoming of us to take some humane notice of these unhappy objects who came as friends, to enlist themselves as subjects to the Crown, and add to our national strength, wealth, (I mean by their industry,) and power? For shame, Britons! exert yourselves, and let a spirit of charity inspire you to feed the strangers that are within your gates. You have a noble opportunity, if you neglect it not, of making the name of Briton revered throughout Europe and is it not better to encourage, by your charity and munificence, these German emigrations for peopling your extensive northern colonies, than to suffer this island to be depopulated for the purpose? Consider well and resolve accordingly.

Yours. HUMANITAS.

2. Dr. Wachsel's letter. August (?), 1764.

Sir, I hope you will permit me, by means of your paper, to inform those who have the redress it, of the very deplorable situation of the poor unhappy Palatines lately arrived here from Germany. They are in number, men, women, and children, about six hundred, consisting of Wurtzburghers and Palatines, all Protestants, and were brought hither from their native country by a German officer, with a promise of being immediately sent to settle, at his own expence, in the island of St. John and Le Croix, in America; but by some inability, he has been obliged to decline the undertaking; so that instead of their being shipped off to those places, some of them have lain, during the late heavy rains, and are now laying in the open fields adjacent to this metropolis, without covering, without money, and in short, without the common necessaries of life; others lie languishing under the complicated evils of sickness and extreme want at the Statute-Hall in Goodman's Fields; and more than two hundred remain on board the ship which brought them over, on account of their passage not being paid for, where they are perishing for food and rotting in filth and nastiness. Collections have been made at the German churches and chapels here, several times, to afford them some relief; but as the number of these poor creatures is so considerable, it is impossible by such means, to furnish them with a regular and continual supply adequate to their wants; so that unless some provision is very speedily made for them, they must inevitably perish. These unfortunate people would think themselves inexpressibly happy if the English government would be graciously pleased to take them under its protection, to allow them, for the present, some ground to lie on, tents to cover them, and any manner of subsistence, till it shall be thought proper, to ship them off and settle them in any of the English colonies in America; where, I

doubt not, they will give their protectors constant proof of their affection and gratitude for such kindness by behaving as becometh honest, industrious and dutiful subjects to the British government. I take the liberty of thus expressing the hopes and wishes of these wretched beings, as they have no friend to intercede for them who has interest sufficient for such an undertaking, or even a knowledge of the proper method of application.

That their distresses are unutterably great, I myself have been too often a mournful witness of, in my attendance on them to administer the duties of my function; with one instance of which I shall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was seized with the pangs of labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorant people about her in the best manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in the operation, it died soon after I had baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the sacrament at my hands, expired, from the want of proper care and necessaries suitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition.

That the Almighty may, of His infinite mercy, incline the hearts of the great and good of this kingdom, distinguished for its charity and hospitality, to take under their

(approximately four lines missing)

G. A. Wachsel, Minister of the German Lutheran St. George's Church in Ayliffe-Street.

3. Dr. Wachsel's second letter, September 3-5, 1764

Sir, Your readiness in giving a place to my former letter emboldens me to intreat that you would suffer me to communicate to the publick, a brief account of the amazing success with which it pleased Almighty God to bless my endeavors therein for the service of the distressed Palatines, and to testify their most grateful acknowledgments, as welt as my own, to the very benevolent inhabitants of this metropolis, for their exceedingly liberal and seasonable contributions. When I reflect on the situation of these poor people, at the time their case was related to the publick, and the change that immediately succeeded, I am really lost in wonder, and overcome with gratitude!

Before eleven in the morning on which my letter appeared, we received from the Tower by order of a Great Personage, 100 tents, with all necessaries to them belonging; by the same bountiful hand, the freight of those on board the ships was discharged, and they were released that day. The same morning a servant arrived express from a lady at Islington, with 20 L. Mr. Baldero, Banker, in Lombard Street, sent 20 L. shortly after the Earl and Countess of Cardigan sent 100 L. ten guineas came from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; ten guineas from David Berkely Esq.; and sons; ten guineas signed

R.W.C.S. From Batson's coffee-house 31 L. 10s (near 400 L. have since been received from the same place;) five guineas from the Bedford Coffee-house; a bank note No. K 280, for 100 L. and a great number of smaller donations. The contributions since the above have still increased more abundantly, a regular account of which is kept, and together with the disbursements, shall be speedily made publick. In the meantime I am assisted by four Gentlemen in purchasing suitable cloathing, provisions, and every necessary for the poor people, in providing apartments for the temporary reception of the sick, and of the women who are ready to lie-in; in whose behalf an eminent physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, and a midwife, have generously offered their assistance. so that thus far the work of the Lord has prospered beyond all expectation, and I doubt not that it will be happily completed, by timely shipping them off to settle in some of the British Colonies, as soon as they are cloathed, the sick recovered, and those on board the ships properly cleansed and refreshed.

As it would be impossible for human beings of any rank, (much less for such wretched objects) to make an adequate return for so noble, so God-like an instance of benevolence as has been exerted on this occasion, let me intreat the Christian contributors kindly to accept

all the return it is in the power of these forlorn strangers to make, namely, their most ardent prayers for the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom in general, and that the great and wise Dispenser of every good and perfect gift may shower down his blessings, on their humane benefactors in particular; which is also the most fervent prayer of their and your most obliged servant.

G. A. Wachsels, Minister of the German Lutheran St. George's Church, in Little Ayliff-street.

4. September 12-14, 1764.

To the Editor of Lloyd's Evening Post, Sir,

An Advertisement in the Morning Papers gives the public to understand, "That the Committee for the relief of the Palatines met yesterday at Batson's coffee-house in consequence of a summons from the Treasurer, who had received an immediate answer by letter from Lord Halifax, acquainting them, his Majesty had most graciously granted the full request of their petition, and that the Palatines should be sent to, and established in South Carolina; and that 150 stands of arms should be delivered out for the use of said German

Protestants; Whereupon the Committee resolved to publish proposals for contracting with Commanders of ships for their immediate passage and maintenance to South Carolina." After which they say, subscriptions are still taken in. Now I would be glad to know for what intent. Is the Subscription to pay for their passage, and settlement in South Carolina? If so an immense sum will be wanted. It being said in the above Notice "That the full request of their Petition had been granted," the Publick would be glad to know the contents of this Petition, as many people were apt to think, that from that time they were taken out of the hands of Charity. Yours, S. N.

5. October 5-8, 1764.

Last Saturday morning the Palatines broke up their camp behind Whitechapel Church. The Treasurer, and some other Gentlemen of the Committee, attended on the occasion, and accompanied them to the waterside. They were carried in lighters to the ships lying at Blackwall, singing hymns all the way, and a great number of boats filled with spectators attended them, who seemed

greatly affected with their devout behavior and demonstrations of gratitude to the nation which had so hospitably treated them.

Several of the Palatines, now going to South Carolina, we are informed, are versed in the culture of raw silk.

6. October 31-November 2, 1764.

Some account of Col. Stumpel, by whose persuasion the Palatines were induced to leave their country.

Col. Stumpel was a Captain in the British Legion in the late war, and being a soldier of fortune, offered himself to the Prussian service towards the conclusion of the late Peace; and was told, that if he could raise a regiment, he should have the command of it. This he undertook to do; and, by making a tour through Holland, where he had formerly been an officer, acquainting himself with the subaltern officers, and making himself agreeable to the men, he induced many to desert, and some to enter volunteers, with promise of good encouragement. With these and some other recruits, disbanded soldiers, and idle young fellows, he presented himself to Prince Ferdinand, who recommended him to his Prussian Majesty, and he received his commission; but the Peace, which soon followed in Germany again reduced him to the necessity of applying elsewhere, and he came over to England, and solicited employment in the British Service. This could not be granted to a foreigner, when so many natives were dismissed; but on his boasting of the numbers of his countrymen that he could carry over to our new settlements, provided a suitable tract of land was allotted him. the

Ministry was prevailed upon to grant his request and a Patent was actually made out at the proper offices for that purpose. With this Grant, he returned to Germany, and by the credit of it, and the advantageous offers he made to some young Gentlemen who had credit with the common people, he prevailed with them to engage in the same project. Having so far succeeded, an association was formed, and these joint adventurers were active in the prosecution of it. By everywhere giving out what fortunes were to be raised, and estates acquired in the new settlements, many people of wealth were prevailed upon to sell their effects and transport themselves, at their own expence, into America. The poor who offered were either neglected, or referred from one to the other for the promised encouragement, till their numbers increased so fast and their importunities became so pressing, that no other shifts remained but to ship them to England, and leave them to the mercy of the government. On their arrival, application was made on their behalf to the Board of Trade; but the form of office prevented immediate relief, and in the mean time, Stumpel came over with a view to endeavor to justify his conduct, and to know how his people would be received; but finding the Ministry incensed, his patent revoked, and writs out against him to make good his engagements, he watched his opportunity, left the kingdom, and returned to the continent, but to what part is not publicly known.

(Gentlemen's Magazine.)

7. November 26-28, 1764.

To the Printer. Sir,

As I have twice solicited the attention of the public through the Papers, in regard to the German emigrants; give me leave now to inform those beloved servants of the Lord, of every rank, who so cheerfully fulfilled the will of the divine Master, in kindly receiving, feeding, cloathing, and visiting the poor strangers; that the remainder of them on the 6th instant, left this Christian hospitable shore, to settle in America, on the spot assigned them by the bounty of the gracious Ruler of this happy realm. For all which extraordinary and unparalleled instances of beneficence, and likewise the attention paid them by the most worthy Gentlemen of the Committee, who not only generously contributed to their relief, but have also been indefatigably employed in conducting this charity with the utmost wisdom and integrity my warmest and most respectful thanks, as well those of my poor brethren, are too mean a tribute. But though they earnestly entreated me to convey their humble and sincere acknowledgments to their very humane and generous benefactors, it is out of the power of language justly to describe their grateful feelings on this occasion; I am however, confident, that the remembrance of benefits so seasonably and liberally bestowed on them will remain deeply impressed on their minds to the latest period of their existence, and that they will seize every opportunity of testifying their gratitude to this, notion.

I have been applied to by anonymous letter, complaining of the delay of promised account of receipts and disbursement . To which I take this opportunity of replying, that when the Gentlemen, Subscribers, after the publication of my first letter had formed themselves into a Committee for the management of this Charity, I gave into their hands an account of what I had received and expended before their establishment, and to them I have paid all the monies since received by me. A Gentlemen is now employed, at the request of the Committee, in digesting the whole account of the receipts and disbursements which they intend, as speedily as possible, to lay before the Publick.

I am, Sir, with the highest gratitude and respect to the Publick, their and your most obliged and obedient servant,

G. A. Wachsel, Minister of the German Lutheran St. George's Church, in Little Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields.

Proceedings of the Committee

The following notes refer to a document obtained from the New York Public Library: KF+1765. Committee. Proceedings of the committee appointed for relieving the poor Germans who were left destitute in the month of August, 1764.- London, 1765.

Notes pertaining to the text of the Committee's report. (G.A.R.):

1. Dr. Wachsel's letter appeared in the press 8/29/1764.
2. The number of distressed Palatines was about 400.
3. Col. de Stumpel's grant was in Nova Scotia, between the St. John and St. Croix rivers.
4. More than 200 Palatines remained aboard the ship 8/29/64.
5. Gustav Anton Wachsel was minister of the German Lutheran church in Little Ayliffe street, Goodman's Fields. (Today, 55 Allie St.)
6. The first committee meeting was held 9/5/64 in the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill.
7. The committee consisted of 21 men, including Dr. Wachsel.
8. The second meeting was 9/6 at Batson's coffee house.
9. It was decided that the passage of those still on board ship would be paid and a list would be made of all the Germans by name, age, occupation and possessions.
10. At third meeting, 9/7, a petition to the King was drawn up.
11. At the fourth meeting, 9/8, the petition was read pleading for lands in S. Carolina and freedom from quit rents for the Palatines.
12. The petition was presented to the Earl of Halifax 9/7.
13. The response from the Privy Council was read 9/13:
 - a) Advertise for two ships.
 - b) All over 14 to be considered a "whole passenger".
 - c) All under 14, two to be considered one "whole passenger".
14. Thomas Boone, the Governor of S. Carolina, was then in London.
15. Four gentlemen were assigned to care for the Palatines: Haberkorn, Sullow, Arney and Hesse. To distribute clothes, etc.
16. The ships are to be fitted to carry 180 persons each.
17. The Union, Capt. James Smith, and the Dragon, Capt. Francis Hammett, were accepted 9/22.
18. An agreement was prepared and signed between the Committee and the agents John Bestwick (Union) and Richard Weave & Son (Dragon) at the rate of 6 pounds 5 shillings per whole passenger.
19. Orders were to be given for the departure of the ships 10/4.
20. Bernard Buckler was engaged as Calvinist schoolmaster.
21. Sixteen of the Palatines were to be appointed to travel with the baggage.
22. Letter to Lt. Gov. Bull of S. Carolina:
 - a) The Committee is concerned that the Palatines may be enticed into service by unscrupulous persons in Charlestown.
 - b) The Colony bounties of 4 pound and 1 pound per head are to be used for the continued support of the Palatines.
 - c) A list of the names, age, sex and possessions is included with the letter. (Not found. GAR.)
23. Letter to agents Wooddrop and Cathcart in Charlestown giving detailed instructions for the supervision of the welfare of the Palatines on behalf of the Committee, especially:

a) Obtain a certificate from the Palatines regarding the merits of the captains as a basis for payment of a gratuity.

b) Some of the baggage, along with 33 Palatines, is to be sent separately on the ship Planters Adventure in about ten days.

c) Care for the Palatines for a period not to exceed 9/30/1765. Provide 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 sow to every two heads of families with children.

d) Prevent Palatines from entering into private service.

24. On 10/16/1764 half the freight (459 pounds) for 141 full passengers (180 persons) was paid to Bestwick (Union).

25. On 10/23/1764 half the freight (457 pounds) for Dragon passengers was paid to Richard Weave and Son.

26. Resolved to pay Capt. Lowley 291 pounds 14 shillings for passage of 33 Palatines and baggage on the Planters Adventure. 10/30/1764.

27. Capt. Smith (Union) reported that three children died and two children were born during the passage to S. Carolina.

28. Lt. Gov. Bull reported that of the Dragon's passengers, 20 died before and 20 died after landing and 38 remained ill 12/18/1764.

a) Settlement to be in the neighborhood of Hillsborough and Belfast.

b) Settlement to be as compact as possible, with an agent appointed to distribute the necessary support on a weekly basis.

29. 2/19/65. The certificate of the Palatines regarding the conduct of Capt. James Smith (Union), dated 1/25/1765, was read. It commended the capt. and also PETER DORST for his efforts at mediation between the captain and the Palatines. The signers:

PETER DORST JOHAN CHRISTOF HAMEL
VELTEN KUHN BALTHASAR MERCK
FRIEDRICH WILHELM ZIMMERMAN
ABRAHAM FRITZ GEORGE FELDMAN
JOHAN PHILIPP ZIMMERMAN
JOHANNES KECK (FLICK)
JOHANNES ZWILLING
JOHANN PETER BARTSCHERER ADAM HEIM
HEINRICH SCHWARZ
JORG ADAM WILHELM (X) His mark

30. Letter dated 1/12/1765 from Wooddrop, and Cathcart:

a) Fourteen men with families (a total of 50 persons) set out for their settlements 1/19/1765.

b) Eight to ten men refused to go to the settlements, they being tradesmen.

c) Passage was only ten days short of three months.

31. The committee concludes that the reason for the great disparity between the health of those on the Union and that of those on the Dragon was due to the Dragon's having taken on board many sickly passengers, while those of the Union were healthy.

32. Bills paid: (Pound/shilling/pence)

Berwick 459/11/8
Neave 457/14
Wooddrop and Cathcart 442/3/9
Wooddrop and Cathcart 457/13/10

The Committee:

The Rev. Mr. Gustav Anthon Wachsel, George Prescott, Esq.
Robert Nettleton, Esq., John Barker Esq.
Dedrick Beckmann, Esq., Samuel Smith, Esq.
Richard Neave, Esq., John Fathergill, M.D.
Charles Crokatt, Esq., John Ewer, Esq.
The Hon. Wm. Fitzherbert, Esq., John Arney, Esq.
Mr. John Haberkorn, Christian John Sullow, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Hesse, Gedney Clark, Esq.
Robert Thornton, Esq., William Neate, Esq.
William Shirley, Esq., Anthony Todd, Esq.
John Pownall, Esq.

London Notes (Information obtained in London, June, 1987):

Privy Council Records

July 22, 1763. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Halifax.
Mons. Stumpel complains of "losses he sustained by being obliged at the conclusion of the peace to dismiss a number of marine recruits, levied by him in Germany for the King's service, at his own expense ... "

The Lords of the Admiralty do not feel that his pretensions are well founded.
Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

August 30, 1763. "Sieur de Stumpell, an officer in the Hanoverian service" presents two proposals for colonies in Nova Scotia.

November 25, 1763. Action on de Stumpel's request is postponed.

December 9 1763. A further hearing is given to de Stumpel's proposal.

December 15, 1763. A land grant is approved and signed.

Privy Council Records

February 4, 1764. At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

Upon the petition of John Henry Christian, the Sieur de Stumpel, an officer in the Hanoverian Service "it does not appear that he is of sufficient ability either from his circumstances or the number of people he has actually engaged to undertake the settlement of so extensive a tract as 200,000 acres of land and therefore that it would not be advisable or expedient for the president to grant him so large a quantity of land to the exclusion of others whom the advantages of that part of America might induce to make settlement there."

De Stumpel therefore reduced his request to 20,000 acres. He has already in London, 45 families (128 persons), foreign Protestants of various countries.

Settlement must be made within ten years, one person per 100 acres.

Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

July 18, 1764. Present: Earl of Hillsborough, Mr. Rice, Mr. Gascoyne and Mr. Dyson.

Read a memorial of several foreign officers and others lately arrived in England upon false pretenses and improper assurances of the Sieur de Stumpel, who has obtained an order for a grant of lands in Nova Scotia, praying the Board's assistance in providing a passage for them to America, and procuring them a grant of lands in some of His Majesty's

colonies.

The Board gave the foreign officers a certificate that it appeared that the promises made by de Stumpel were without foundation. V. 71, FO396.

The Annual Register, 1764, pp. 145-147. Dated August 30, 1764.

"Some account of the German immigrants so hospitably received and provided for by this nation in the course of this present year."

Reprinted in this article is an advertisement which appeared in the Hague (Netherlands) Gazette the day after Dr. Wachsel's letter appeared in the London papers: "One John Henry Christian de Stumpel, who stiles himself a colonel in the service of the King of Great Britain, having engaged a number of persons to go into England, upon assurances which he gave them, that he was authorized by his Britannic Majesty to promise them settlements in America and that they should be carried there at the King's expense, in order to prevent his continuing to impose upon the credulity of the public in this respect, it is thought proper to advertise, that the said Stumpel was never authorised, as he pretends, to engage people for those settlements, nor to make any promises on the part of the British ministry."

The article also presents, in detail, the advertisement for "two ships of not less than 200 tons" with food requirements specified on a per-person basis for each day of the week. "medicines and a doctor to be provided by the committee."

"Half the freight to be paid before sailing from Gravesend, the other moiety at their delivery at South Carolina: deducting one-half of the second payment for every person that dies on their passage."