English Series

Volume 1: 1754-May 1764
- George III ascends to the British throne after the death of George II and marries Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz
- Charles Wyndham, 2nd Earl of Egremont becomes Secretary of State for the Southern Department, replacing William Pitt
- The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the French & Indian War
- Thomas Gage becomes Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty’s Forces in North America
- Conflicts continue with Indian tribes along the frontier, while William Johnson and John Stuart hold negotiations
- The British attempt to raise local forces in North America, but colonial assemblies provide fewer troops than requested

Volume 2: 1764 June-November
- James Murray is authorized to reestablish civil courts and government in Quebec
- William Johnson signs a peace treaty with western Indians at a Niagara congress
- Henry Bouquet and John Bradstreet lead expeditions against the Indians

Volume 3: December 1764-April 15, 1765
- Peace is made between the British and Indian tribes along the frontier
- John Stuart meets with the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians at Mobile
- Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida.
- Military expansion continues around the Great Lakes
- Conflicts arise between inhabitants of and soldiers in Quebec

Volume 4: 1765 April 16-October 9
- Henry Bouquet becomes commander of British forces in the Floridas and throughout the Southern District
- William Johnson and John Stuart independently meet and make peace with various Indian tribes
- The Quartering Act is extended in North America
- Riots against the Stamp Act throughout the northern colonies force the resignation of most Stamp Officers
- An assembly of colonists’ deputies is planned in response to the Stamp Act

Volume 5: October 10, 1765-January 16, 1766
- The Stamp Act Congress convenes in New York
- Relations improve with Indian tribes as the British move into the Illinois Territory
- Quebec governor James Murray deals with the assault of merchant Thomas Walker in Montreal
- The British and the colonists respond to the Stamp Act and related riots
Volume 6: 1766 January 17-May 15
- Thomas Gage receives reports on the state of British forts on the American frontier
- The Sons of Liberty are formed in opposition to the Stamp Act, which is eventually repealed
- Ralph Walsh is arrested for treason in Florida during a power struggle in the region
- Colonial assemblies oppose the new Mutiny Act

Volume 7: 1766 May 16-August
- Guy Carleton is appointed Brigadier General and is placed in command of the Northern District
- The British begin to establish ports in Jamaica and throughout the Caribbean
- Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida.
- Troops are sent to Dutchess County, New York, to quell recent disturbances and riots
- Major Robert Rogers presents a petition stating that members of the Rangers have not been compensated by the Treasury

Volume 8: 1766 September-December
- William Johnson settles affairs with several Indian tribes in the Great Lakes region
- The British Army begins recruiting German Protestants for the Royal American Regiment
- Rioters raid the King's stores in Albany
- Administrative conflict continues in Florida

Volume 9 1767 January-June
- Conflict arises between the Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee Indians
- The General Assembly of Georgia refuses to sanction funds for the quartering and supplying of British troops
- British settlers at Redstone Creek and Cheat River, Pennsylvania, and along the Virginia frontier provoke boundary disputes with local Indian tribes
- Thomas Gage presents a report on smuggling in North America
- The New York General Assembly provides £3,000 for the provisioning of British troops

Volume 10 1767 July-December
- Conflict continues between colonists and Indians on the western frontier from Pennsylvania to Georgia
- British officials strongly disprove of an attempt by the Bermuda legislature to amend the Mutiny Act
- Thomas Gage corresponds with Sir Frederick Haldimand about forts and trade in the Southern District and around Spanish New Orleans
- Parliament renews the Mutiny Act for two years

Volume 11: 1768 January-April 23
- Tensions escalate with various Indian tribes as border disputes continue
- Lord Hillsborough becomes Secretary of State for the colonies
- Sir Henry Moore requests additional powers over the military for civil governors in North America
- The British create an extensive new policy for interacting with Indians
- The Boston Assembly and the Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly compose letters articulating rising colonial opposition to the Townshend Acts
Volume 12 1768 April 24-July 25
- A congress between a commission from the colony of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations Indians prevents war on the western frontier
- The British attempt to reduce the number of forts in North America, but maintain a naval force on the Great Lakes
- Riots against the Townshend Acts force customs officers to flee Boston
- The British Army transfers troops from Nova Scotia to Boston

Volume 13 1768 July 26- November
- Riots against the Townshend Acts force customs officers to flee Boston
- The British Army transfers troops from Nova Scotia to Boston
- Major Robert Farmar is acquitted of all charges at his court martial in Florida
- William Johnson hold a large Indian congress at Fort Stanwix
- Residents of St. Augustine, Florida, object to plans to remove most of the British troops stationed there

Volume 14 December 1768-March 1769
- The court martial of Robert Rogers ends as he is acquitted of all charges
- The South Carolina and New York assemblies are dissolved
- A boundary treaty is agreed with the Six Nations Indians

Volume 15 1769 April-August
- New York, Pennsylvania, and Quebec are ordered to appoint Indian commissioners
- The Massachusetts Assembly refuses to pay for troops quartered in Boston following the Townshend Act riots
- Tensions with native inhabitants rise on the western frontier and in the Caribbean
- A New York mob attacks a silversmith who declines to join a non-importation association

Volume 16 September 1769-January 1770
- Colonists refuse to import British goods in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Rhode Island
- The Massachusetts and South Carolina assemblies refuse to pay for the provisioning of British troops
- Spanish troops arrive in Louisiana as the Spanish government attempts to block importation of British goods
- British troops are subjected to a widespread illness throughout the Illinois territory

Volume 17 1770 February-June 15
- Lord North succeeds the Duke of Grafton as Prime Minister
- The Boston Massacre occurs
- Parliament repeals most of the Townshend Duties, leaving the tax on tea intact
- The Massachusetts Assembly denies Great Britain's right to quarter troops in Massachusetts without their consent

Volume 18 1770 June 16-October 5
- Thomas Pownell challenge's Thomas Gage's authority over troops in North American provinces that have a civil government
- Spanish soldiers desert from New Orleans
- The British begin fortifying Castle William as a show of strength in Boston
- John Stuart negotiates peace between the Creek and Choctaw Indians
- Britain prepares for a war against Spain in the Falkland Islands
Volume 19 October 6, 1770-March 8, 1771
- Stores are transferred from Annapolis to Halifax
- Thomas Gage presents an extended report on the western frontier and the propriety of maintaining a military presence in the Illinois territory
- Captain Preston is acquitted of all charges regarding his actions during the Boston Massacre
- Spain and Britain are brought to the brink of war before signing a peace agreement
- The House of Commons votes for an increase of troops

Volume 20 1771 March 9-August
- Spies indicate that Western Indian tribes may be attempting an alliance against the British
- Thomas Hutchinson officially becomes governor of Massachusetts
- The New Jersey Assembly refuses to pay for the provisioning of British troops
- Governor William Tryon acts against an insurrection in North Carolina

Volume 21 September 1771-April 12, 1772
- Colonial assemblies in New York and New Jersey provide for the provisioning of British troops
- The Six Nations Indians work with the British to foster cooperation with western tribes
- The British prepare to abandon forts in the Illinois Territory and encourage settlers to move east
- Peter Chester and Sir Frederick Haldimand have an administrative dispute in Pensacola

Volume 22 1772 April 13-August
- Tensions rise between the British and Caribs on St. Vincent
- The South Carolina and Massachusetts assemblies attempt to undermine British legal authority in the colonies
- The Gaspée is burned by a group of Americans
- Disputes continue over the settlement and possible administrative landscape of the Illinois territory
- William Legge, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth, becomes Secretary of State for the colonies

Volume 23 September 1772-Jan 1773
- Fort Chartres is abandoned and destroyed
- The British respond to the Gaspée affair
- Thomas Gage returns to England on a leave of absence
- King George III asks Parliament to assist the East India Company with its current financial hardship
- Officers of the Royal Regiment of Ireland at Philadelphia call for the court martial of Lieutenant Colonel John Wilkins

Volume 24 February 1773-April 9 1774
- The British respond to the Gaspée affair
- Fire ravages the fort at Crown Point, New York
- Parliament passes the Tea Act
- Colonists participate in the Boston Tea Party
- Thomas Gage is appointed governor of Massachusetts Bay and returns to North America
- Parliament prohibits trade at the port of Boston
Volume 25 1774 April 10-July
- Parliament calls for strict governance of Boston and of Massachusetts Bay
- Colonial sentiment begins to sway against Parliamentary authority and toward sympathy for the people of Boston
- William Johnson dies and is succeeded by Guy Johnson
- King George III orders an inquiry into the conduct of John Wilkins

Volume 26 1774 August-November 6
- The government of Massachusetts moves to Salem
- The First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia
- Major Maxwell and Captain Scott are court martialed on St. Vincent
- King George III prohibits the exportation of gunpowder and arms
- Forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point are re-established

Volume 27 November 7, 1774-February 7, 1775
- Parliament resolves to uphold its and the King's authority over the colonies
- A group of rebels attacks Fort William and Mary in New Hampshire
- Thomas Gage is encouraged to use force to dispel rebellion
- Generals William Howe, Henry Clinton, and John Burgoyne are ordered to North America
- Parliament declares that the colonies are in a state of rebellion

Volume 28 1775 February 8-April 15
- The Massachusetts Provincial Congress appoints Committees of Safety and War
- The House of Commons votes for an augmentation to the army
- Parliament passes acts restricting commerce in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and southern colonies
- Thomas Gage is ordered to occupy or destroy any forts that may be of use to rebels, and to seize military stores across the colonies

Volume 29 1775 April 16-June
- The British Army marches on Concord, Massachusetts, to seize military supplies gathered by American rebels
- The Second Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia
- Fort Ticonderoga is seized by the Americans
- The colonies begin to join in military opposition to British rule
- Generals William Howe, Henry Clinton, and John Burgoyne arrive in North America
- The Battle of Bunker Hill takes place

Volume 30 July 1775-1807
- Tensions escalate in North America as all provinces except Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the Floridas are in revolt
- George Washington and Charles Lee wait with a Rebel army just outside of Boston
- Accounts of the Battle of Bunker Hill reach England
- Thomas Gage is recalled to England as William Howe is made commanders in chief in North America
American Series

Volume 1 1755-February 1759
- Thomas Gage presides over general courts martial in Philadelphia, Albany, Fort Edward, and Halifax
- The British Army provisions forts in northern New York

Volume 2 1759 March-July
- Minor skirmishes with Indians occur as the British scout Fort Ticonderoga
- The Six Nations Indians and an additional four tribes agree to support the British at a meeting arbitrated by William Johnson
- The British Army provisions forts in northern New York

Volume 3 1759 August-September
- Vessels are built by the British for use on the Great Lakes
- The British Army provisions forts in northern New York
- The British Army moves soldiers between forts in northern New York

Volume 4 1759 October-December
- Alex Johnstone orders a general court martial at Fort Oswego
- Inhabitants of Half Moon, New York, retaliate against the British by fencing in their land and maiming British Army animals that trespass
- A Mohawk Indian reports that various assembled Indians are poised to strike against Fort Duquesne
- A prisoner of war provides Thomas Gage with intelligence about the French

Volume 5 1760 January-March
- Intelligence suggests an imminent attack on British posts in northern New York, particularly Fort Stanwix
- Various Indian tribes, including the Onandagas, come to William Johnson seeking to make peace with the English
- Scurvy ravages the British Army
- A court martial takes place at Crown Point while Lieutenant Hobson, Lieutenant Preston, Ensign Cuidland, Ensign Farquhar, and Ensign Vibert are under arrest at Fort Niagara
- Robert Rogers is attacked by a group of French and Indians en route from Fort Ticonderoga to Crown Point

Volume 6 1760 April-December
- A court martial is held at Crown Point
- The re-arrest of Ensign Newland by Albany Sheriff John Van Schaik [Vanschajck, Van Schayk] of Albany leads to a small disturbance among soldiers in Schenectady
- Mohawk Indians demand compensation for crops lost due to British cattle
- George III ascends to the British throne after the death of George II

Volume 7 1761 January-August
- Returned prisoners of the French and various Indian tribes recount their experiences
- Garrisons at St. John's and Isle aux Noix are depleted as soldiers' terms of enlistment expire
- Eyre Massey and William Forbes dispute the command of the 46th Regiment at St. Antoine

Volume 8 September 1761-1762
- The British Army deals with breaches of discipline including theft, drunkenness, and desertion
- A survey of Canada is almost entirely complete
- Henry Gladwin reports of a meeting between hostile Indians and the French at Conestoga and anticipates movements against British posts
- Relations with Indians in the vicinity of Fort William Augustus improve

**Volume 9 1763 January-November 27**
- The Seven Years' War ends with a cessation of arms
- Indians attack the British at Detroit and at other locations along the western frontier
- The British attempt to maintain good relations with allied Indian tribes at Fort Augustus and in Georgia
- The British take possession of the Spanish fort at St. Augustine, Florida

**Volume 10 1763 November 28-December 15**
- Thomas Gage becomes Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty’s Forces in North America
- The British attempt to raise local forces in North America, but colonial assemblies provide fewer troops than requested
- Conflicts continue with Indian tribes along the frontier, and William Johnson and John Stuart attempt to make peace agreements

**Volume 11 1763 December 16-31**
- Several Indian tribes make overtures of peace near Detroit
- John Stuart reports on a congress held at Fort Augusta
- A party of armed settlers raids an Indian settlement on the Pennsylvania frontier
- Otto Hamilton gives a report on the state of British affairs in Canada

**Volume 12 1764 January 1-23**
- A party of armed settlers raids an Indian settlement on the Pennsylvania frontier
- The British remain wary of peace efforts from Indians near Detroit and anticipate the resumption of hostilities in the spring
- Lieutenant Colonel Robert Elliot is ordered to preside over a general court martial in Albany
- Several colonial assemblies postpone votes on raising troops, waiting for other colonies, particularly in New England, to take the lead

**Volume 13 1764 January 24-February 10**
- The British attempt to prevent smuggling, particularly in Canada
- The Virginia and New Hampshire assemblies vote against raising troops
- The British government deals with a group of troublesome merchants in Montreal
- Thomas Gage attempts to resolve an administrative conflict between Captain Prevost and Governor Thomas Boone in South Carolina
- Troops are moved to Philadelphia in case a party of armed frontier settlers attempt to follow and murder a party of Indians

**Volume 14 1764 February 11-29**
- Thomas Gage asks various Canadian governors to raise local troops
- Captain Osbourne is accused of detaining and "cohabitating with" James Cahoon's wife at Fort Ticonderoga
- William Johnson plans a congress to take place with Northern Indians at Niagara
- Cape Breton Island and St. Johns Island are annexed to Nova Scotia
- A party of British soldiers is fired upon by Indians near Fort Pitt

**Volume 15 1764 March 1-25**
- William Johnson anticipates the assistance of at least 400-500 friendly Indians in Britain's war against hostile tribes
• A group of prisoners is sent to Albany
• Several forts, particularly in the south, are in various states of disrepair
• Thomas Gage receives a long report from Henry Gladwin regarding conditions at Detroit

Volume 16 1764 March 25-April 10
• The British attempt to coordinate military logistics as hostilities resume with some Indian tribes
• Creek Indians at Saint Augustine claim ownership of land in the area
• Henry Bouquet is placed in charge of all British troops west of Philadelphia
• Captain Prevost and Governor Boone have minor administrative disagreements in South Carolina
• William Johnson makes peace with the Seneca Indians

Volume 17 1764 April 11-30
• Pontiac continues hostilities against the British in the Illinois Territory
• A party of British soldiers destroy enemy Indian settlements along the Susquehanna
• William Johnson makes peace with the Seneca Indians

Volume 18 1764 May 1-22
• Sam Tony, an African-American, is arrested on suspicion of prejudicing Indians against the British
• Rumors persist that western Indians intend to attack British posts
• Thomas Gage wishes to build a settlement near Fort Pitt once peace is concluded
• Relations improve with the Creek Indians in South Carolina and Georgia

Volume 19 1764 May 23-June 10
• Pontiac continues hostilities against the British in the Illinois Territory
• William Johnson plans a congress with several Indian tribes at Niagara
• The Chippewa, Potawatomie, and Huron Indians desire to make peace with the British

Volume 20 1764 June 11-30
• Pontiac continues hostilities against the British in the Illinois Territory
• John Stuart and Robert Farmar prepare to meet with Indians at Mobile as the British prepare to occupy the Illinois Territory
• Fort Dinwiddie is attacked by a group of enemy Indians
• The British attempt to deal with rebellious Acadians in Nova Scotia

Volume 21 1764 July 1-21
• Pontiac continues hostilities against the British in the Illinois Territory, enlisting the help of the Ottawa Indians
• Townspeople riot in Albany
• Numerous Indian tribes in Canada appear amenable to making peace with the British

Volume 22 1764 July 22-August 13
• The British receive reports that Creek and Choctaw Indians intend to attack in the south
• The British attempt to deal with rebellious Acadians in Nova Scotia
• New York and New Hampshire dispute ownership of lands on the east side of Lake Champlain
• Numerous Indian tribes appear amenable to making peace with the British
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume 23</th>
<th>1764 August 14-31</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• William Johnson signs a peace treaty with western Indians at a Niagara congress</td>
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<tr>
<th>Volume 24</th>
<th>1764 September 1-27</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• John Bradstreet and the Delaware and Shawnee Indians sign a treaty during a congress at Detroit</td>
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<td>• A treaty is signed with the Cherokee and Creek Indians of Florida</td>
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<th>Volume 25</th>
<th>1764 September 28-October 17</th>
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<td>• Henry Bouquet leads an expedition against the Indians</td>
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<th>Volume 26</th>
<th>1764 October 18-November 16</th>
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<td>• Henry Bouquet leads an expedition against the Indians</td>
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<td>• Thomas Gage is formally commissioned Commander-in-Chief of North America</td>
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<tr>
<th>Volume 28</th>
<th>1764 November 30-December 24</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• John Stuart meets with the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians at Mobile and in West Florida</td>
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<tr>
<th>Volume 29</th>
<th>December 25, 1764-January 6, 1765</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>• Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida over authority over the military in the colony</td>
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<th>1765 January 7-February 12</th>
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<th>1765 February 13-March 8</th>
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<th>Volume 33</th>
<th>1765 March 29-April 10</th>
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<td>• Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida over authority over the military in the colony</td>
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<td>• Parliament passes the Quartering Act</td>
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<tr>
<th>Volume 34</th>
<th>1765 April 11-22</th>
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<td>• Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida over authority over the military in the colony</td>
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<td>• Ralph Burton is placed in command of British forces in Quebec, and Henry Bouquet is placed in command of British forces in the Southern District</td>
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<td>• Thomas Gage orders a survey of public buildings in Albany</td>
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<th>Volume 35</th>
<th>1765 April 23-May 11</th>
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<td>• Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida over authority over the military in the colony</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Several courts of enquiry are held at Detroit regarding the relationship of French settlers with local Indians</td>
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| • A survey of public buildings is conducted in Albany, and plans to tear
down and relocate several structures are made

- British military officials have difficulty getting the full cooperation of civil governing powers in Canada
- Major Robert Farmar holds an Indian congress at Mobile

**Volume 36 1765 May 12-26**

- Major Robert Farmar, Major Loftus, and George Johnstone have an administrative conflict in West Florida over authority over the military in the colony
- Henry Bouquet becomes commander of British forces in the Floridas and throughout the Southern District
- As British expeditions set out into the Illinois territory, Thomas Gage receives reports of progress from Alexander Fraser
- A conference is held between Major William Murray and the Delaware, Shawnee, and Seneca Indians at Fort Pitt
- Otto Hamilton and Montagu Wilmot have an administrative conflict over the respective roles of the military and civil powers in Nova Scotia

**Volume 37 1765 May 27-June 9**

- Henry Bouquet becomes commander of British forces in the Floridas and throughout the Southern District
- The British negotiate with Indian leader Pontiac for peace in the Illinois territory

**Volume 38 1765 June 10-28**

- Major Robert Farmer is tried in Florida for abuses of power
- The Black Boys of Cumberland County and others riot on the Pennsylvania frontier

**Volume 39 1765 June 29-July 24**

- George Croghan and John Fraser are captured by Pontiac's forces during continued conflicts in Illinois Territory

**Volume 40 1765 July 25-August 9**

- George Croghan and John Fraser are captured by Pontiac's forces during continued conflicts in Illinois Territory
- The British meet with Indians at Michilimackinac and Detroit
- Major Robert Farmar is tried in Florida

**Volume 41 1765 August 10-27**

- Pontiac makes peace with the British as John Fraser and George Croghan are released from captivity
- Major Robert Farmer presents proceedings of a court of inquiry at Iberville, Louisiana
- French inhabitants around Fort Amherst refuse to take an oath of allegiance to Britain

**Volume 42 1765 August 28-September 16**

- Montaut de Montbereau and Colonel David Wedderburn negotiate peace with the Creeks and other southern Indian tribes

**Volume 43 1765 September 17-October 5**

- Quebec governor James Murray court-martials Captain John Browne
- Riots against the Stamp Act take place in Maryland and Massachusetts

**Volume 44 1765 October 6-29**

- Thomas Sowers describes in detail the fort and city of Quebec.
- Gabriel Christie clashes with Governor James Murray about the transportation of military supplies from Montreal to Lachine
- The British and the colonists respond to the Stamp Act and related riots
Volume 45 1765 October 30-November 23
• The British and the colonists respond to the Stamp Act and related riots

Volume 46 1765 November 24-December 31
• Robert Farmar treks from New Orleans to Ft. Cavendish in Illinois
• Thomas Gage receives his first news from Fort Cavendish
• Conflict continues between British, Indians and French in Illinois

Volume 47 1766 January 1-22
• Thomas Gage receives extensive expense reports for the British navy and forts in North America, as well as documentation about embezzlement by battoe men in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Crown Point
• John Stuart meets with the Cherokee and Creek Indians in Pensacola, Fort Prince George, and New Orleans

Volume 48 1766 January 23-February 28
• Philip Pittman describes the Illinois country
• Ralph Walsh is arrested for treason in Florida during a power struggle in the region

Volume 49 1766 March 1-20
• John Stuart describes the Choctaw Nation and towns along trade routes in Florida
• Gabriel Christie provides Thomas Gage with the State of Montreal

Volume 50 1766 March 21-April 25
• Conflict continues between British, Indians and French in Illinois
• The British and the colonists respond to the Stamp Act and related riots
• Thomas Gage receives detailed accounts for Robert Rogers and his Rangers

Volume 51 1766 April 26-May 28
• Quebec Governor James Murray court-martials Major Arthur Browne
• Thomas Gage believes the Stamp Act is to be repealed as colonial unrest spreads to Georgia
• William Taylor arrives at Pensacola to restore order following local administrative conflicts
• Thomas Gage orders a survey of recently acquired and occupied lands in the Illinois territory
• Several Indians are murdered in Ohio, leading to strained relations between the British and various Indian tribes

Volume 52 1766 May 29-June 15
• A number of court martials take place in Quebec
• William Taylor wishes to hold court martials for Major Robert Farmar and Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Walsh in Florida
• Conflict arises between Detroit settlers and neighboring Indians
• Investigation of the accounts of Robert Rogers secretly begins
• William Johnson and Pontiac set out for a peace negotiation at Oswego as other tribes make overtures of peace

Volume 53 1766 June 16-July 5
• The New York Assembly refuses to provide provisions for soldiers
• Relations deteriorate between Indians and settlers on the western frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia
• Troops are sent to Dutchess County, New York, to quell recent disturbances and riots
• John Dubell is court-martialed in Albany on charges of inciting desertion
• Several men are accused of breaking the jail in Montreal
Volume 54 1766 July 6-22
- The Stamp Act Congress convenes in New York
- Maurice Carr of the 29th Regiment reports on provisioning Halifax

Volume 55 1766 July 23-August 11
- William Johnson signs a treaty with Pontiac at Fort Ontario
- Thomas Gage receives reports about provisioning Detroit and Niagara

Volume 56 1766 August 12-September 8
- Negotiations are held with Shawnee, Delaware, Huron, and Six Nations at Fort Pitt
- Trade negotiations are held with the Cherokees in West Florida and South Carolina
- Riots take place in Fredericksburg, Virginia

Volume 57 1766 September 9-October 3
- An Indian Congress meets at Fort Chartres, Illinois, on August 25
- William Johnson signs a treaty with Pontiac and other Western Indians at Fort Ontario
- Thomas Gage receives an estimate of expenses incurred at every fort in North America for 1766

Volume 58 1766 October 4-31
- Administrative conflicts continue between civil and military authorities in Florida
- Riots continue in Albany as the King's stores are raided

Volume 59 1766 November
- Quebec governor James Murray deals with the assault of merchant Thomas Walker in Montreal

Volume 60 1766 December
- Quebec governor James Murray deals with the assault of merchant Thomas Walker in Montreal

Volume 61 1767 January
- George Croghan gives an account of his peace treaty with 12 Indian nations of Ohio and Illinois
- James Murray deals with the assault of merchant Thomas Walker in Montreal

Volume 62 1767 February-March 15
- George Johnstone of Florida returns to England
- New trade regulations are agreed with Indians of the Southern District
- John Stuart proposes a new plan for Indian affairs
- James Murray deals with the assault of merchant Thomas Walker in Montreal

Volume 63 1767 March 16-April 16
- A tax to fund officials' salaries is attempted in Bermuda
- James Murray deals with the assault of merchant Thomas Walker in Montreal
- British settlers at Redstone Creek and Cheat River, Pennsylvania, and along the Virginia frontier provoke boundary disputes with local Indian tribes

Volume 64 1767 April 17-May 15
- British settlers at Redstone Creek and Cheat River, Pennsylvania, and along the Virginia frontier provoke boundary disputes with local Indian tribes

Volume 65 1767 May 16-June 8
- Thomas Gage receives a report on the roads and fortifications of Nova Scotia
• British settlers at Redstone Creek and Cheat River, Pennsylvania, and along the Virginia frontier provoke boundary disputes with local Indian tribes

Volume 66 1767 June 9-July 6
• Parliament passes the Townshend Revenue Acts
• Captain Murray, commanding officer at Fort Pitt, is ordered to remove settlers at Redstone River and Cheat River, Pennsylvania, as tensions escalate on the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers
• The military and civil powers have an administrative conflict in Bermuda
• The British attempt to deal with illicit trade in Illinois and attempt to prevent the Spanish at New Orleans from trading with southern Indians
• Recently recruited Germans are asked to extend their terms of enlistment to life

Volume 67 1767 July 7-July 25
• Thomas Gage receives reports about logistics concerning troops in New Jersey

Volume 68 1767 July 26-August 25
• British troops are quartered in New Jersey
• Parliament renews the Mutiny Act

Volume 69 1767 August 26-September 16
• Thomas Gage receives reports on Indian relations and troop positioning in Georgia, particularly around Fort Augusta
• Conflict arises with the Creek Indians in Georgia
• Parliament renews the Mutiny Act
• A Court of Inquiry meets at Michilimackinac investigating Robert Rogers and Benjamin Roberts, Commissary of Indian Affairs

Volume 70 1767 September 17-October 5
• A Court of Inquiry meets at Michilimackinac under Robert Rogers and Benjamin Robert, Commissary of Indian Affairs
• John Stuart reports on Indian relations in Georgia and throughout the southern colonies

Volume 71 1767 October 6-November 14
• Robert Rogers flees Fort Michilimackinac
• British settlers at Redstone Creek and Cheat River, Pennsylvania, and along the Virginia frontier provoke boundary disputes with local Indian tribes

Volume 72 1767 November 15-December 13
• John Stuart holds congresses with southern Indians in Georgia and Mobile
• Conflict arises between the Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee Indians
• John Stuart talks with Cherokee chiefs Little Carpenter, Great Warrior, and Raven King
• Thomas Gage corresponds with Sir Frederick Haldimand about forts and trade in the Southern District and around Spanish New Orleans

Volume 73 December 14, 1767-February 10, 1768
• John Stuart talks with Cherokee chiefs Little Carpenter, Great Warrior, and Raven King
• John Stuart talks with various Indian nations in Pennsylvania
• The British government in North America is unable to prevent settlements on Indian land in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia
• A congress meets in Picolata, Florida
Volume 74 1768 February 11-March 4
- Thomas Gage corresponds with Sir Frederick Haldimand about forts and trade in the Southern District and around Spanish New Orleans

Volume 75 1768 March 5-April 11
- Thomas Gage receives reports on Indian relations in the Southern District and on the western frontier
- The Treaty of Fort Stanwix is negotiated between William Johnson and the Six Nations and Cherokee Indians

Volume 76 1768 April 11-May 9
- The Fire of Montreal ravages approximately 1/4th of the city
- Robert Rogers is charged with treason and taken into custody
- The Treaty of Fort Stanwix is negotiated between William Johnson and the Six Nations, Delaware, Shawnee, Munsee, and Mohican Indians

Volume 77 1768 May 10-June 14
- Thomas Gage receives reports on conflicts concerning Indian boundaries in Pennsylvania and Virginia

Volume 78 1768 June 15-July 7
- Tax collectors are abused in Boston
- Garrisons at Forts Michilimackinac, Detroit, and Niagara are closed
- Forts in Nova Scotia and northern Canada are closed
- Fort Prince George is maintained, but most other forts in South Carolina and Georgia are closed
- Robert Rogers is tried for treason
- Thomas Gage receives reports on conflicts concerning the Indian boundaries in Virginia and Georgia, particularly with the Creek and Cherokee Indians

Volume 79 1768 July 8-August 12
- Unrest in Boston forces Governor Bernard to flee to Castle William
- Thomas Gage receives reports on Indian boundaries in Virginia

Volume 80 1768 August 13-September 15
- John Stuart reports on relations with Indians in the Southern District
- The British Army transfers troops from Nova Scotia to Boston
- Robert Rogers is tried for treason

Volume 81 1768 September 16-October 12
- The British Army transfers troops from Nova Scotia to Boston

Volume 82 1768 October 13-December 7
- Soldiers receive land grants along the River Rouge, in Michigan
- Thomas Gage visits Boston
- The congress of Fort Stanwix negotiates the borders of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio
- Robert Rogers is tried for treason

Volume 83 December 8, 1768-February 11, 1769
- The British Army arranges to provision its increased troops in Boston
- Various forts are closed throughout North America
- Thomas Gage receives reports on settlement and trade in Illinois and along the Mississippi River

Volume 84 1769 February 12-April 13
- The British Army deals with deserters in New England while local residents attempt to persuade soldiers to desert

Volume 85 1769 April 14-May
- The British Army deals with deserters in New England while local residents attempt to persuade soldiers to desert
- The British Army arranges to provision its increased troops in Boston
Volume 86 1769 May-July
- Opposition to recent acts of Parliament continues in Boston
- The British consider expanding the fort at Michilimackinac
- Richard Browne is placed in command of Fort Ontario
- The British Army decides to maintain a standing force in Boston
- The Massachusetts Assembly passes a set of resolves

Volume 87 1769 August-October 14
- The British Army deals with deserters in New England
- Rioters attack British military barracks in Boston
- Settlement continues on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia
- Lieutenant George McDougall purchases Hog Island, near Detroit, from Chippewa and Ottawa chiefs
- 3,500 Spanish troops arrive in New Orleans under Count Alexander O’Reilly
- Francis Bernard is recalled to England as Thomas Hutchinson becomes the acting governor of Massachusetts

Volume 88 1769 October 15-December 31
- Legal disputes surround ownership of Hog Island, near Detroit
- Deserters are tried in Boston as local citizens attempt to help others escape re-capture
- Unrest continues in Boston and begins spreading to other colonies
- Florida settlers fear that there are too few local troops to protect them from local Indians
- The Spanish take possession of New Orleans, order all foreigners out of the area, and ban importation to the settlement; an influx of Frenchmen reaches British territory
- Captain Ponsonby Molesworth is arrested and interrogated by civil authorities in Boston after attempting to subdue a riot

Volume 89 1770 January-February 13
- Spanish troops arrive in Louisiana as the Spanish government attempts to block importation of British goods
- King George III orders Thomas Hutchinson to postpone the meeting of the Massachusetts Assembly; local town meetings begin to occur in defiance of this order
- The British anticipate a possible war between northern and western Indians
- British settlers at Pensacola report thefts by Indians on outlying plantations.
- The Virginia House of Burgesses seeks to expand its jurisdiction further into Indian territory

Volume 90 1770 February 14-March 31
- The Boston Massacre occurs
- The 16th Regiment is sent to reinforce the fort at Pensacola, West Florida
- Forts are closed in and troops are relocated from Nova Scotia

Volume 91 1770 April-May 6
- Thomas Gage receives reports and depositions on the Boston Massacre from all participating or witnessing troops as well as reports on the ensuing trials
- The British continue to fortify the fort at Pensacola, West Florida
- Thomas Gage receives accounts and death lists from the shipwrecked Hawke
Volume 92 1770 May 7-June 15
- Unrest continues in Boston
- The British continue to fortify the forts at Pensacola and St. Augustine, West Florida
- Thomas Gage receives reports on Fort Chartres

Volume 93 1770 June 16-July 22
- Unrest continues in Boston
- Ships are constructed on Lakes Erie, Champlain, and Ontario and at Forts Niagara and Detroit

Volume 94 1770 July 23-August 21
- John Stuart is appointed Counselor Extraordinary of Virginia
- New regulations are instituted for trade with the Indians of West Florida
- The Boston Massacre trial takes place
- George Croghan reports on Indian relations in the western frontier, including a conflict at Redstone Creek, in Pennsylvania
- Thomas Gage receives reports on conditions at Fort Chambly and the fort at Trois-Rivières

Volume 95 1770 August 22-September 16
- William Johnson meets with the Six Nations at a congress at German Flats
- Peter Chester becomes governor of West Florida
- Hector Theophilis Cramahe replaces Guy Carleton as commander in chief of Quebec

Volume 96 1770 September 17-October 18
- Unrest continues in Boston
- Construction continues at St. Augustine, Florida
- Thomas Gage receives reports concerning treaties with the Shawnee Indians
- Richard Bacon leads a court of inquiry against George Morgan at Fort Chartres

Volume 97 1770 October 19-November 12
- The Boston Massacre trial takes place
- John Brown talks with the Seneca Indians at Niagara

Volume 98 1770 November 12-December 13
- Richard Bacon leads a court of inquiry against George Morgan at Fort Chartres
- The Boston Massacre trial takes place
- A Council of Virginia meets to discuss Indian boundaries
- John Stuart talks with the Creek, and Cherokee, and other southern Indian tribes

Volume 99 December 14, 1770-February 10, 1771
- British officials throughout North America anticipate a possible war with Spain
- The British compete with local French inhabitants to acquire land from Indians
- Governor Thomas Shirley and Captain Hodgson have an administrative dispute in the Bahamas
- Non-importation agreements begin to be broken
- Barrack Master Alexander McKenzie is examined and tried at Crown Point

Volume 100 1771 February 11-March 21
- The layout of and provisions for Quebec, Montreal, and the Southern District are discussed
• Thomas Gage organizes stores and troops in preparation for a possible war with Spain and France

**Volume 101 1771 March 22-April 13**
• Thomas Hutchinson officially becomes governor of Massachusetts
• British troops and settlements continue to be active in Illinois
• British officials in the Southern District and West Indies continue to anticipate a possible war with Spain
• French inhabitants dispute with the British military over Hog Island, near Detroit
• Ship construction continues at Detroit and Niagara

**Volume 102 1771 April 14-May 11**
• British relations continue with southern Indians
• Ship construction continues at Detroit, Oswegatchie, and Niagara
• John Stuart talks with the Cherokee Indians

**Volume 103 1771 May 12-June 9**
• Pierce Sinnott is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Niagara
• The British military reduces its expenses as a conflict with Spain is avoided and recruitment is therefore no longer a priority

**Volume 104 1771 June 10-July 29**
• Thomas Gage receives intelligence that a large group of Six Nations Indians spotted near Fort Chartres have killed a British soldier
• Trade relations continue with the Indians of South Florida
• Ship construction continues on the northern lakes

**Volume 105 1771 July 30-August**
• Colonel Wilkins reports having difficulty with provisions and accounts with the 18th regiment at Fort Chartres
• Thomas Gage receives detailed descriptions of and reports on the condition of forts in Canada
• British representatives meet with western Indians at Fort Pitt

**Volume 106 1771 September**
• Colonel Wilkins reports having difficulty with provisions and accounts with the 18th regiment at Fort Chartres
• Thomas Gage receives reports on the condition of Quebec
• Thomas Gage receives reports on troop activities and pay at St John's, Newfoundland, and on governor John Byron

**Volume 107 1771 October-November**
• Preparation is made for a trial regarding a murder at Detroit
• Thomas Gage receives records and reports on Northern District stores
• Relations deteriorate between Indians and settlers on the western frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, posing problems for colonial administrators
• The British respond to complaints and move to erect new batteries and military works in the Illinois Territory and around Pensacola
• George Croghan holds a court of enquiry at Fort Pitt regarding the irregularity of stores issued to the garrison there

**Volume 108 December 1, 1771-January 14, 1772**
• John Stuart attends the Council of West Florida with Choctaw and Upper Creek Indians
• Thomas Gage receives memorials and petitions concerning John Wilkins and expenditures of forts in Pennsylvania and Fort Chartres in Illinois
• Thomas Gage receives a report on updates and repairs to Castle William
Volume 109 1772 January 15-March
- Thomas Gage receives documentation about John Wilkins and expenditures of Fort Chartres in Illinois, as well as on misappropriation of public funds
- John Stuart meets with Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians at Mobile

Volume 110 1772 April-May 14
- Thomas Gage receives documentation about John Wilkins and expenditures of Fort Chartres in Illinois, as well as on misappropriation of public funds
- Thomas Gage receives reports on the condition of Fort Crown Point, Ticonderoga, St. Augustine, and the forts in Quebec
- David Ramsey presents a declaration about Indian hostilities around Fort Erie

Volume 111 1772 May 15-June 19
- John Stuart meets with Choctaw Indians in West Florida
- Thomas Gage receives reports about Indian relations with the Spanish along the Mississippi River and on Spanish governor Don Unzaga
- Thomas Gage receives documentation about John Wilkins and expenditures of Fort Chartres in Illinois, as well as on misappropriation of public funds

Volume 112 1772 June 20-Jul 24
- The First Carib War is fought at St. Vincent Island
- Thomas Gage receives documentation about John Wilkins and expenditures at Fort Chartres in Illinois

Volume 113 1772 Jul 25-September 6
- John Thomas, Peter Chester, and Frederick Haldimand report on conditions at Fort Bute and on the relations between Indians and the Spanish along the Mississippi River
- Thomas Gage receives a report about the architectural condition of Quebec, including the Jesuit College where stores were kept
- Conflict arises with the Chickasaw Indians at Kaskaskia
- Fort Pitt is abandoned, triggering an outcry among inhabitants of the Pennsylvania frontier
- John Thomas is charged with the murder of Mr. Harrison
- The British negotiate boundaries in West Florida with the Upper Creek and Choctaw Indians

Volume 114 1772 September 7-October 14
- John Stuart reports on his interactions with the Cherokee Indians of South Carolina and Georgia regarding trade and boarders
- John Stuart reports on the murder of a group of Virginians by the "Rogue Man Killer" and accomplices
- Thomas Gage receives reports about interactions between the Creek and Chickasaw Indians in West Florida
- John Thomas is charged with conspiring with various Indian tribes to make war on the Kickapoos

Volume 115 1772 October 15-December 14
- Fort Pitt is abandoned, triggering an outcry among inhabitants of the Pennsylvania frontier
- John Stuart meets with the Arkansas, Creek, Kickapoo, and Cherokee Indians regarding the actions of John Thomas

Volume 116 December 15, 1772-January 31, 1773
- Frederick Haldimand and Peter Chester report from West Florida about provisioning and Indian relations around Pensacola
- Governor Frederick Haldimand and Governor Peter Chester issue
petitions against engineer John Campbell for violent acts

John Thomas is charged with conspiring with various Indian tribes to make war on the Kickapoos

Volume 117 1773 February-April 14
- Fort Pitt is abandoned, triggering an outcry among inhabitants of the Pennsylvania frontier
- Thomas Gage receives documentation about John Wilkins and expenditures of Fort Chartres in Illinois, as well as on misappropriation of public funds
- Governor Frederick Haldimand and Governor Peter Chester issue petitions against engineer John Campbell for violent acts

Volume 118 1773 April 15-July
- Thomas Gage receives documentation about John Wilkins and expenditures of Fort Chartres in Illinois, as well as on misappropriation of public funds
- John Stuart holds a congress with Mississippi Indians
- Fort Pitt is emptied and inventories are taken of Fort Crown Point and Fort Ticonderoga
- Frederick Haldimand arrives in New York as Thomas Gage travels to England

Volume 119 August 1773-June 10, 1774
- Thomas Gage arrives in England
- Colonists in Boston continue to resist the Tea Act
- William Johnson falls ill but continues to meet with the Six Nations and the Seneca Indians in Ohio
- Thomas Gage returns to Boston
- British leaders in Georgia request extra troops for a conflict with the Creek Indians
- Tensions rise between Virginians and the Cherokee Indians

Volume 120 1774 June 11-July 4
- Unrest continues in Boston and Virginia
- Thomas Gage receives reports on fortifications and provisions in Pensacola, Florida, for use against the Creek Indians
- A Court of Inquiry investigates Robert Newburgh, clerk and chaplain of the 18th regiment, for "Buggery" and alleged sexual relations with his African American "servant man."
- Thomas Gage and Boston officials present speeches about unpopular acts of Parliament and continuing unrest in the city
- Thomas Gage receives petitions from the merchants and inhabitants of Boston, Salem, and other towns in Massachusetts concerning the Boston Port Act and other "Intolerable Acts"

Volume 121 1774 July 5-31
- Colonists and British officials respond to the Coercive Acts
- Sir William Johnson dies
- Georgian settlers clash with the Cherokee Indians as settlers move onto Indian land and murders occur
- Conflict arises between the Creek and Choctaw Indians
- Settlers in North Carolina clash with the Creek and Cherokee Indians
- Thomas Gage receives a copy of the "Proceedings of the Congress between the Six Nations and Sir William Johnson"
- The Chiefs of the Huron Indians present speeches at Detroit

Volume 122 1774 August-September 4
- Colonists and British officials respond to the Coercive Acts
- Guy Johnson meets with local Indians
British leaders in Georgia request extra troops for a conflict with the Creek Indians
John Stuart signs a treaty with the Indians of Georgia
The Chiefs of the Huron Indians present speeches at Detroit about the conflict between Virginia settlers and the Shawnee Indians
Robert Rogers reports on his actions as agent to the Indians at Michilimackinac

Volume 123 1774 September 5-October 14
John Stuart signs a treaty with the Indians of Georgia and Virginia
Conflicts continue between the Creek and Cherokee Indians
Violence occurs as Indians are forced to cede land in Georgia
Richart Beringer Lernoult holds a council with the Miami, Huron, and Shawnee Indians at Detroit
New Hampshire and New York dispute the jurisdiction of settlements in current day Vermont
The Powder Alarm spreads in Boston
Guy Johnson holds a congress with various Indian tribes at Johnstown, New York

Volume 124 1774 October 15-December 24
Boston residents react to the Intolerable Acts
John Stuart and Sir James Wright sign a treaty with the Creek Indians in Georgia
Thomas Gage issues a proclamation condemning the Massachusetts Provincial Congress
The exportation of gunpowder and arms from Britain to America is prohibited
Paul Revere rides from Portsmouth, New Hampshire and raises the alarm about the seizure of gunpowder at Fort William and Mary; 400 Americans later storm the fort
Thomas Gage receives the proceedings of a congress between Guy Johnson and the Six Nations

Volume 125 1774 December 25-1775 February 10
Virginians make peace with the Shawnee Indians
Unrest continues in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Governor John Wentworth is threatened
News of the unrest in Boston spreads throughout the continent
John Stuart reports on relations with Indians in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina
Colonel Wilkins is tried for fraud and embezzling at Fort Chartres
Several colonies elect delegates for the Second Continental Congress

Volume 126 1775 February 11-March 20
Guy Johnson continues to meet with the Six Nations
The Association oaths are made by Bostonian merchants, boycotting trade with England
Colonists and British officials await the Second Continental Congress
Thomas Gage receives intelligence on the rebel army, including a report on ammunition at Concord, Massachusetts

Volume 127 1775 March 21-April 22
Political unrest rises in Falmouth, Casco Bay and Cumberland County, Massachusetts
Thomas Gage receives the proceedings of a meeting of Guy Johnson and Mohican Indians in Connecticut
The Massachusetts Provincial Congress discusses a declaration of war, as Thomas Gage receives reports about its meetings
• The British Army marches on Concord, Massachusetts, to seize military supplies gathered by American rebels
• Paul Revere makes his famous "Midnight Ride," warning American rebels that the British planned to move against Concord

Volume 128 1775 April 23-May 14
• Thomas Gage receives accounts of the conflicts at Lexington and Concord
• The British military gathers intelligence on American troop numbers in New England
• Thomas Gage issues a proclamation regarding treason
• Thomas Gage believes that a civil war is unavoidable
• American forces capture Fort Ticonderoga
• American forces capture Fort Crown Point
• Thomas Gage receives word of American fortification of Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights

Volume 129 1775 May 15-June 13
• A raid is made on Noodles Island, Massachusetts
• Thomas Gage receives extended information on the American capture of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, including discussions of Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen
• The rebels begin to set up fortifications around Boston
• The British military transports naval provisions with Admiral Graves

Volume 130 1775 June 14-30
• Patrick McMaster is attacked
• The British military transports naval provisions with Admiral Graves
• The British and the rebels fight the Battle of Bunker Hill
• Thomas Gage receives memorials from every participating regiment about British casualties suffered at the Battle of Bunker Hill
• The rebels destroy stores at Turtle Bay, New York

Volume 131 1775 July 1-20
• Thomas Gage receives memorials from every participating regiment about British casualties suffered at the Battle of Bunker Hill
• Lord William Campbell arrives in South Carolina and becomes governor
• The British military transports naval provisions with Admiral Graves
• Thomas Gage receives complete lists of the 5 "Companies of Association" in Boston

Volume 132 1775 July 20-31
• Thomas Gage receives reports from Savannah, St. Augustine, and Charleston about the capture of British ships transporting gunpowder to the Indians at Savannah
• John Stuart reports on relations with the Indians and on his flight to safety from Charleston to St. Augustine
• The British military transports naval provisions with Admiral Graves
• Thomas Gage receives records of naval activity between Boston and Nova Scotia, and between South Carolina and Georgia

Volume 133 1775 August 1-15
• The British discuss the Boston Port Act and the military control of Boston Harbor
• Admiral Graves discusses British Naval presence in North America, as well as the Symmetry and the Scorpion
• The British recruit in Nova Scotia, intending to send reinforcements to Boston
• Thomas Gage receives a description of rebel forces and fortifications in
Boston, including troop counts and cannon positions

- Thomas Gage receives military intelligence about George Washington’s activities
- George Washington writes Thomas Gage regarding the care of the sick and wounded in Boston
- John Burgoyne suggests that the British abandon Boston and move instead to New York for the winter
- Thomas Gage receives word that the rebels are marching from Fort Ticonderoga into Canada
- Conflict arises between the British in Canada and the Machias pirates

**Volume 134 1775 August 16-31**

- Conflict continues with the Machias and other "Pirates" along the coast of Nova Scotia
- Francis Legge discusses administrative concerns in Halifax and Windsor, Nova Scotia
- Henry Clinton proposes British military plans for much of North America
- A campaign is launched for control of Quebec

**Volume 135 1775 September**

- The British military focuses on naval operations and attempts to provision the army from Nova Scotia
- British naval forces are stationed in the Bay of Fundy
- Conflict continues with the Machias and other "Pirates" along the coast of Nova Scotia
- The campaign for Quebec continues as rebels approach the area
- Philip Schuyler leads British forces at Isle aux Noix
- John Murray, fourth earl of Dunmore, causes trouble for the British in Virginia and Florida
- The British attempt to form alliances with sympathetic Indians and colonialists along the Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland frontiers
- The British military gathers intelligence on the Continental Army in Massachusetts and New York.
- Thomas Gage is recalled to England
- Amateur British spy Mrs. Cooke reports on her contact with George Washington and Charles Lee, as well as on squalid barrack conditions in and around Boston; she is apprehended at Lexington

**Volume 136 1775 October-November 25**

- Thomas Gage is recalled to England and replaced by William Howe
- Thomas Gage receives a description of the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord
- A census of loyalists is taken in Massachusetts, including both black and white men, women, and children
- Many loyalists write letters of support for Thomas Gage
- Thomas Gage receives reports and eyewitness testimony on the fight between Vice Admiral Graves and Benjamin Hallowell
- The British collect significant amounts of intelligence about rebel forces in North America

**Volume 137 Indian Congresses and Treaties**

1. "A Counsel to be held with the Schocta Nations," Mobile, West Florida, 11 pages (November 14, 1763). They have met to communicate articles agreed upon by England and France to Indian
tribes in light of the Treaty of Paris, which dealt with the partitioning of Louisiana.


3. "A Treaty for the Preservation and Continuance of a perfect Peace…between George III and the Chiefs of the Chickasaw and Chactaw Nations" (2 copies), Mobile, West Florida, 8 pages and 4 pages (March 26, 1765). Enclosed in Stuart to Gage, April 11, 1765. Includes listing of rates at which goods would be sold in Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.


7. Copy of treaty made at a Congress of Cherokee chiefs and John Stuart, Hard Labour, South Carolina, 2 pages (October 14, 1768). Concerns the ratification and confirmation of several cessions made by the Cherokee Indians of certain lands within South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, and for the continuance of friendly relations between the Cherokee and Great Britain.


9. Treaty made at a Congress of the Chiefs of the Creek Nation and John Stuart (copy), Augusta, Georgia, 6 pages (November 12, 1768). Copy made and signed by William Ogilvy. The treaty concerns the cession of lands within Georgia, East Florida, and West Florida, from the Creek Indians to Great Britain.

10. General meeting of the principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation with John Stuart, South Carolina, 21 pages (October 18, 1770). Enclosed in Stuart to Gage, December 12, 1770.


12. Memorial of the House of Burgesses to Governor Norborne Botetourt, regarding boundary with Cherokee Nation (copy), 6 pp (undated). Enclosed in Stuart to Gage, January 27, 1770. Dissatisfaction is
expressed at the proposed line "His [the King’s] most gracious purpose cannot be answered by establishing the Line proposed."


15. Treaty…between Governor James Wright, John Stuart, and members of the Governor’s Council (copy), Savannah, Georgia, 4 pages (October 20, 1774). Copy made and signed by Alexander Wyly. Enclosed in Stuart to Gage, November 19, 1774. In the treaty, Wright agreed to prevent squatters beyond the Ogeechee River and resume trade if Creeks returned runaway slaves and punish those who attacked settlers and soldiers.

Volume 138 Journals and Reports

1. Thomas Gage to James Dagge: Power of attorney, with seal and signature, authorizing Dagge to maintain his affairs while Gage is in America (July 11, 1757).


5. Colonel William Eyre: "Journal to Pittsburgh by Brigadier General Forbes’s Route and Return by the Road General Braddock made" (February 16-April 8, 1762).


9. A group of documents granting power of attorney to various individuals, notarized by Henry Ward, Rhode Island, on November 12, 1767, 29 pages (November 1755-November 1767).
10. "Names of Persons holding Lotts within the fort of Detroit with the Measurement of their Lotts in Front taken by Philip Dejean, January 15, 1768," 2 pages (enclosed in Turnbull to Gage, February 29, 1768). List includes family names, livestock owned, area of land cultivated, quantity of grain raised.


15. John Marr: "A Short Description of the Situation and Fortifications of Quebec with two Projects for Improving those Fortifications by erecting a Citadel o Cape Diamond," 14 pages (enclosed with Marr to Gage, September 27, 1770).


17. Daniel Blouin and William Clajon: "Recueil de Pieces traduites de l’Anglais, ou copiees dur les Originaux, en Francais; Contenant ce qui s’est passe de plus interessant, dans la Colonie Anglaise de la Majeste Au Pais des Illinois, depuis le Commencement de l’An 1768 jusqu ‘au 17 de Septembre 1770, avec des Observations et des Notes, en Francais," 221 pages (certified by Whitehead Hicks, mayor of New York, July 8, 1771).


20. John Wilkins: "Journal of Transactions and Presents Given to Indians from 23 December 1768 to 1772 arch 12," 53 pages (enclosed in Wilkins to Gage, June 1, 1772).

21. Lieutenant Thomas Hutchins: Reports on West Florida including observations on the Following rivers: Mississippi, Ibberville, Amit, and lakes Maurepas and Ponchatrain, 5 items, 26 pages (May 1, 1773).

22. "The Weekly Return of all Outward-bound Vessels which are required to have a Pass to pass the Castle; and all of the Foreign Vessels Inward-bound, which Weekly pass the Castle," Boston, 4 printed forms (May 17-June 11, 1774).
23. "Estimates of the Expense of providing the Kings Barracks in North America with the following Necessarys for the ensuing Year," 26 pages (undated).

Volume 139 Proclamations and Documents

3. Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations: "Extract from the Plan For the future Management of Indian Affairs," 3 pages (enclosed in Stuart to Gage, March 10, 1767).
4. "Regulations For the better carrying on the Trade With the Indian Tribes in the Southern District," 4 pages (enclosed in Stuart to Gage, March 10, 1767).
5. Shipping Forms, 2 pages (May 1, 1764 and undated). One bond signed by William [Baybry], James [Glassford], and Samuel Hart and one affidavit for goods onboard the ship of Robert Leake, Esq.
6. Account listing names, dollar amounts, and information regarding each of the entries, 2 pages (undated). Includes mention of Iroquois and accounts to be paid at Montreal and Quebec.
8. List of magistrates, 1 page (undated). Includes the Massachusetts city each man is from.
9. Sending respects to Dr. Williamson, Dr. [Chauncey], and other friends he is indebted to for letters, 1 page (undated).
11. "Recapitulation of three papers mark’d on the Back No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.," 1 page (undated). Concerns stores and distribution of provisions from Albany.
13. "Article 6," 1 page (undated). A French language manuscript copy of Article 6 of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, wherein the King of Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to the King of France, who in return promises not to fortify said islands, build establishments for the fish trade, or keep more than fifty men on the island for the police force.

15. "Old Claims laid before the Commissioners which are not included in the Settlement for 1763 & 1764 at Carlisle and Lancaster," 5 pages (undated). Provides list of names and items pertaining to each claim.

16. Response to remarks made about accounts of [Andrew] Sparhawk and Charles Apthorp, 3 pages (undated). Contains information on sloops, cargoes, and supplies and mentions monies paid to people for services at Louisbourg, including provisions ordered by Admiral Warren and Sir William Pepperrell. Includes an account regarding timber.

17. James [Morder]: "Memorials from James [Morder] of the late 72nd Regiment of Foot," 1 page (undated). Addressed to Thomas Gage and mentions a blank commission received from Lord Albemarle after the Siege of Havana and subsequently disappointed by General Keppel. "Your Memorialist therefore humbly begs leave to plead his past services, and the above disappointment, in favor of his Son’s desire, and to entreat Your Excellency to confer on him the honour of an Ensigncy…"

18. "Extract from An Act…for the Better regulating the Militia on Actual Service in time of War," 1 page ([1761-1762]).


21. Andrew Elliot: Memorial addressed to His Excellency General Gage, [New York], 2 pages (undated). Concerns business dealings between William Plumsteed, Francis Murphy and Cornelius Coppinger in Cuba. "Your Memorialists beg leave to sollicit your Excellency for a letter of recommendation to the Governor of the Havana, begging he will admit the said Schooner [the Industry Samuel] to come into Harbour…"

22. [Henry] Balfour: "Extracts of a Letter from Captain Balfour," 2 pages ([1774]). Concerns deserters. Balfour had served as captain in the Gage’s 80th Regiment during the French and Indian War from September 1760 to October 1761.

23. "Extract of a Deposition of a Trader taken at St. Joseph’s and Carried to the Illinois," 1 page (undated). Provides extensive information on French and Indian settlements in Illinois, as well as the geography of the land: "The Fort of Chicagou is about 50 Leagues from St Josephs, and near to the Fort there is an Indian Village called Mascoutons of about 20 Cabbins…"


26. Captain Morris: Certificate, 1 page (undated). Document certifying that a Pay Bill has been examined and found just, "being for Subsistance of 51
Volunteers transferred over from the [25th] Regt. to the Regiment doing duty in America."

27. "Paragraph of the Letter from the Contractors to Mr. Brymer at Quebec," 1 page (undated). Informs Mr. Brymer that the authors have obtained orders to send out provisions "Sufficient to serve the Same Number of Men as were victualled in Canada last Year." Contains requests for pork, flour, peas, and butter.

28. List of supplies [for surgeons & hospitals], 1 page (undated).


30. John [McFie]: "Memorial of Captain John [McFie]. For His Excellency General Gage Commander in Chief &c &c," 1 page (undated). Explains that due to the promotion of Majors Chudleigh and Souter, the memorialist has become the eldest captain in the Marines: "That by the death of Major Chudleigh your memorialist begs…consideration of his been a captain in the Marines since the year One thousand seven hundred & fifty nine…hopes…to succeed to the vacant Majority."


32. James Robertson: "Necessaries to be provided for the Soldiers, to be quarter’d at No. 4," 1 page (undated).

33. J[oseph] Gabbit to [John Gage]: Memorial, 1 page (undated). Surgeon William Moore of the 16th Regiment of Foot requests to retire from the service to attend to private affairs in Europe, and will be succeeded by Edwin Thomas Hale of the same regiment. The memorial states that Moore purchased his commission in New York on May 14, 1769.

34. List of Massachusetts cities by county, Massachusetts, 8 pages (undated). Includes notes on people who either live in or are acquainted with the location.

35. "A Particular of the Estate belonging to Mr. Thomas at Trenton in West Jersey in America," 2 pages (undated). Provides a list of property with its value in Pennsylvania currency; the Estate is valued at £3,000.

36. "List of the Justices of the Peace through the Province of Massachusetts Bay," Massachusetts, 3 pages (undated).

37. [Guy Johnson]: Document regarding the mounting of an Indian sword belt for General Gage, including a separate list of documents, Guy Park, 2 pages (12 May).

38. Memorandum, 1 page (undated).
39. "Several Dates of Certificates are not filled up…Captain Maturin is requested to be so good to have them filled up from the [Quadrupicates] in His possession, and to let the Commissary’s Office take a memorandum thereof," 1 page (undated).

**Volume 139 Broadsides**

   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660838](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660838)

2. "By His Excellency the Honourable Thomas Gage,…Rules and Directions, For the good government and preservation of His Majesty’s Barracks in North-America, and for procuring and issuing Fuel to the Troops quartered therein," 1 page (undated).

3. Gage to Francis Turbot, a pass to carry mail to New York:  
   "By the Honourable Thomas Gage, colonel of His Majesty's [22d] regiment of ... foot, major general, governor of Montreal, and its dependencies, and commanding His Majesty's forces in that government," 1 page (September 14, 1762).  
   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660086](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660086)

4. Governor Francis Bernard: "By His excellency Francis Bernard…A proclamation," Boston, 1 page (August 15, 1765, enclosed in Bernard to Gage, August 29, 1765).  
   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660582](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660582)

5. Governor Francis Bernard: "By His excellency Francis Bernard…A proclamation," Boston, 1 page (August 28, 1765, enclosed in Bernard to Gage, August 29, 1765).  
   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660581](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660581)

   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660362](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660362)

7. Non-importation agreement, Boston, 1 page (December 27, 1769, enclosed in Dalrymple to Gage, December 28, 1769).

8. Boston Committee of Correspondence to "Gentlemen": Reaction to Boston Port Bill, 1 page (May 12, 1774). Signed by William Cooper.  
   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004659631](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004659631)

   [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660204](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660204)

    [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660604](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660604)
http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004644693

12. Printed document recounting the Battle of Bunker Hill, Boston, 1 page (June 26, 1775).  
http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004643386

http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004660601

14. Gage, Thomas: A Proclamation. Whereas the Infatuated Multitudes ... Have At Length Proceeded to Avowed Rebellion [49 Lines Promising Pardon to All Who Will Lay Down Their Arms, Except Samuel Adams And John Hancock, And Declaring Martial Law. Given At Boston, 1 page (June 12, 1775). Located in oversize broadsides.  
http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004646075

Volume 139 Newspapers and Clippings

1. *Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Post-Boy*, Boston, 2 pages (October 3-10, 1774).
2. Postscript to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 2 pages (June 29, 1774).
5. William Cooper: Boston town committee circular letter, 1 clipping (June 8, 1774).
6. Massachusetts Provincial Congress: Resolution, 1 clipping (October 14, 1774).
8. *[Rivington’s New York Gazette]*, 1 clipping and fragment ([September 16, 1773]).
9. Resolutions of Boston town meeting, 1 clipping (June 29, 1774)
10. Boston Committee of Correspondence: Account of meeting, [printed in *Boston Evening Post* (October 31, 1774)], 1 clipping (June 27, 1774).
11. Massachusetts Provincial Congress: Extracts from meeting minutes, 1 clipping (October 26-29, 1774).

Volume 139 Lists British Army Officers

- Lists of officers in the British army, 31 lists (March 1759-June 1775).
Maps in the Gage papers (ordered chronologically):

1. *Lake Champlain*. 1753. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671748](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671748)

2. *A Draft of the Ohio From an Indian Account*. 1755. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004976790](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004976790)


6. Demler, George. *A Sketch of the South Shore of Lake Ontario Between Oswego and Niagara, and From Thence Up the River to About Two Miles Above the Falls*. 1759. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671755](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671755)


8. *[Fort Edward to Ticonderoga]*. ca. 1759. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671975](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671975)

9. *[Oneida Lake to the Mohawk River]*. ca. 1759. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671977](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671977)


11. *[Plan of Montreal]*. Oswego. 1759. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672352](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672352)

12. *[Map of the Upper St. Lawrence River]*. Oswego. 1759. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672353](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672353)

14. Sketch of the Seven Dangerous Rappids with Their True Channel: Also the Appearance the River Makes at Those Places Between Fort Willm: Augustus & Lake St. Lewis. 1760. http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004671758

15. Sketch of the Country From Fort Du Quesne to Niagara as Described by an Intelligent Indian Who Had Resided There for a Considerable Time. ca. 1760. http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672025


21. Fort Pitt. 1764 http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672022


   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673263


   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674014

29. Durnford, Elias Walker. *[Pensacola]*. 1765.
   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674012

   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674849

   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005057172

   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005138627

   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005143240

34. Demler, George, and William Brasier. *Map of Niagara River or Streights Between the Lakes Erie And Ontario With the Islands, Falls, and Rapids Therein, as also the Carrying Place with its Road and Distance*. 1765.
   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005420328


36. Pittman, Philip. *A Draught of the River Mississippi. From the Balise to Fort Cavendish: Taken in the Months of June, July, August, September, October, and November on a Passage to the Illinois With His Majesty's Thirty Fourth Regiment*. 1765.
   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005911168

   http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005913774


41. Pittman, Philip. *Draught of the Passage from Lake Pontchartrain to the River Mississippi*. 1765. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005916605](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005916605)


43. Holland, Samuel, and Frederick Haldimand. *A Plan of the Magdelain, Brion, Bird and Entry Islands Reduced from the Large Survey Made Agreeable to the Orders and Instructions of the Right Honourable, the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations*. 1766. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672930](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672930)

44. Marr, John. *A Rude Sketch of a Part of the Road Between the Township of Horton and Granville On the River of Annapolis, Relative to a Proposal for Making That Road Practicable for Wheel Carriages*. March 1766. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674041](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674041)


49. Holland, Samuel, and John George Goldfrap. *A Plan of Part of the Province of Quebec From the River St. Anne to the Island of Coudre Made Agreeable to the Orders and Instructions of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations*. 1767. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673266](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673266)
50. [Holland, Samuel, and Geo. F Sproule. *A Plan of the Settled Part of Canada Reduced From the Large Survey Made in the Years 1760 & 1761 by Order of General Murray Governour of the Province*. 1767. "http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673268"

51. Holland, Samuel, and John George Goldfrap. *A Plan of Part of the Province of Quebec From the Lake De Deux Montagne to River Batiscant Made Agreeable to the Orders & Instructions of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations*. 1767. "http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673270"

52. Holland, Samuel, and John George Goldfrap. *A Plan of the Sea Coast From Gage Point to Cumberland Cape Including Dartmouth and Granby Bays with the Coal Mines In That Extent Taken From the Large Survey of the Island of Cape Britain Survey'd Agreeable to the Orders And Instructions of the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of Trade And Plantations*. 1767. "http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673265"

53. Holland, Samuel, and Geo. F Sproule. *A Plan of the Island of Cape Britain Reduced From the Large Survey Made by the Orders and Instructions of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations*. April 1767. "http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673269"


60. *A Plan of the Ground Allotted by His Excellence Governor Grant for the Troops No: 1 2. 3 With a Proposed Plan of Barracks for 720 Men Upon No: 2 it Being the Most Convenient Spot*. ca. 1768. "http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004673947"


64. Ratzer, Bernard, and Thomas Kitchin. To His Excellency Sr. Henry Moore, Bart., Captain General and Governour in Chief in & over the Province of New York & the Territories Depending Thereon in America, Chancellor & Vice Admiral of the Same: This Plan of the City of New York is Most Humbly Inscribed by His Excellency's Most Obedient Servant. London. 1769. http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005389749


69. [Marr, John]. The Palace Gate Barracks At Quebec. 1771. http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672936

70. Marr, John. A Plan of the Palace Barracks at Quebec With the Environs, Relative to a Report of This Date And an Estimate of the Expence of the Repairs Humbly Thought Necessary. Quebec. 1772. http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004672935


74. Marr, John. *A Sketch of the 4th: Floor of the Jesuites Coledge At Quebec: Relative to Lieutenant John Marr Sub Engineer His Report of the State & Condition of Such Parts of it as are Occupied as Store Houses for Provisions for His Majestys Troops in the Garrison &c. Which Store Houses are In the NW Half of the Oblong Beginning at and Passing Round by B, C, D, E, F & to G, Being Nearly Half the Building*. Québec. 1772. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674092](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674092)


76. Romans, Bernard, and John Stuart. *A Map of Part of West Florida Done Under the Direction of the Honourable John Stuart Esqr: & by Him Humbly Inscribed to His Excellency Thomas Gage Esquire General And Commander In Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North-America*. 1773. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005143310](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005143310)


78. Holland, Samuel, and John Montrésor. *[Topographical Map of the Province of New Hampshire, Including Montresor's Survey of the St. Lawrence and the Kennebec Route to Quebec]*. 1773. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005550192](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005550192)


80. Hutchins, Thomas. *[Section of the Level of the Country]*. 1765. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005914764](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005914764)

81. Hutchins, Thomas, and William Brasier. *[Section of the Level of the Country]*. 1765. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005914771](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/005914771)


86. *Forts of the Highlands.* ca. 1777. [http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674168](http://mirlyn.lib.umich.edu/Record/004674168)