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*British records relating to America in microform*

## **Papers relating to the Jamaican estates of the Goulburn family of Betchworth House, Surrey**

SLAVERY – JAMAICA – HISTORY – 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – SOURCES

These documents deal with the history of Amity Hall plantation, a sugar estate in Vere Parish, Jamaica, and some associated properties (principally Bogue livestock pen) while they were in the hands of the Goulburn family. Most of the papers concern these properties when they were administered by Henry Goulburn between 1805, after he had attained his majority, and 1856, when he died, though there are also documents relating to the late seventeenth- and eighteenth-centuries.

Henry Goulburn was a staunch Anglican and a prominent Tory member of Parliament, who served as under-secretary in the Colonial Office (1812-21). He never found the time to visit his Jamaican properties but instead oversaw them as an absentee owner. Yet he took a close interest in their economic performance and in efforts to improve the living and working conditions of his slaves as well as their religious instruction. For this reason, the Goulburn papers provide a comprehensive guide to the operation of his Jamaican properties over a period which spans both the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade in 1807 and the subsequent Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, which led to the emancipation of all slaves across the British Empire, including the West Indies.



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Comprising the entire 304/J series, together with two short files relating to the issue of slavery in the general election of 1826 (304/A1/box 22/7 & /box 23/8), from the collections of the Surrey History Centre, Woking, the manuscripts contained in this microfilm edition include letter books, extensive loose estate correspondence, accounts, some of the title deeds, land conveyances, wills, letters of administration, mortgages, supply lists, expenditure abstracts, lists of the increase and decrease of stock and slaves, monthly journals of the daily employment of slaves, sales accounts for sugar and rum shipped from Jamaica to London and Liverpool, circulars for the improvement of sugar manufacture, and letters relating to antislavery agitation in Britain.

The manuscripts throw light on the management of a sugar estate by attorneys on behalf of an absentee owner, on the work undertaken by slaves and apprentices, and on the social, economic and political context of life in the British Caribbean in the nineteenth century.

Published with an introduction by Professor Kenneth Morgan, Brunel University.

**2008 price for 9 reel set (ISBN 978-1-85117-120-0): £675/US\$1,350**

*Full contents listing available at [www.microform.co.uk/guides/R51200.pdf](http://www.microform.co.uk/guides/R51200.pdf)*



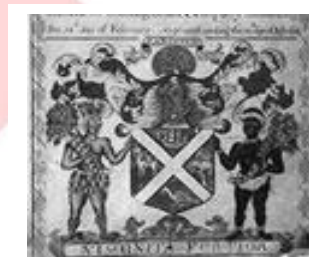
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## **The Papers of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies (Darien Company), 1694-1709 from the National Library of Scotland**

This new microfilm collection from the *British records relating to America in microform* series includes all the principal manuscripts at the National Library of Scotland on the doomed Darien scheme, and complements the earlier published and smaller collection of documents held in the archives of the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS). Included on the microfilm are the following:

- Minute books
- Account books
- Subscription lists
- Register of Share Transfers
- Darien Company Letterbook
- Journal for General Trading Ledger
- Lists of expenses for building and fitting out of ships
- Lists of goods shipped
- Lists of proprietors and of debts due by the Company



The Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies was created by Act of the Scots Parliament on 26 June 1695, receiving royal assent from King William II of Scotland (William III of England), almost 100 years after the 'Union of the crowns'. The intention was for Scotland to set up trading colonies around the globe after the model of other European nations at that time, beginning with a settlement on the Darien Isthmus near present-day Panama.



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While the bulk of these papers date from 1696 through to 1709, including copies of the general journals for the Company, the collection also contains miscellaneous certain documents which antedate by two years the legal incorporation of the Company, and others span the period of its dissolution up to 1709. The quality and variety of financial documents and in the amount of correspondence are remarkable, the bulk dating from the initial period (1696-1700) culminating in the return of survivors from the second disastrous expedition to Darien. In addition there are account books, detailed cash books and receipts, trading ledgers and promissory notes, the book of the Company's storekeeper at the port in Leith, together with lists of goods shipped. The minute books and journals of the principal of the Company's committees also survive: the committee for improvements, for equipping ships, the board of directors in Glasgow.

The enterprise was motivated by the desire to invigorate an ailing Scottish economy and, at the same time, to compete with the Honourable East India Company, established in England in 1600. However, the massive debts incurred as a result of the collapse of this initiative in 1699 were perhaps the chief factor which drew Scotland into the 'Act of Union' of 1707. As such, these manuscripts are significant not only to the study of British trade with the Americas in the late seventeenth century, but also the sweeping political and economic changes that gave rise to the forging of Great Britain. In addition, they provide a detailed and comprehensive, yet manageable, record of the systems and processes by which European colonisation and trade might be spread.

**2008 price for 18 reel set (ISBN 978-1-85117-094-4): £1,350/US\$2,700**

Also available at a special price to purchasers of the above are the *Darien Company records, 1696-1707*, comprising journals of its Court of Directors, acts of its General Council, account books and lists of debts due, on 3 reels (@£45/US\$90) from the archives of the Royal Bank of Scotland.



*British records relating to America in microform*

## Records relating to the slave trade at the Liverpool Record Office

These primary sources constitute one of the best collections in British archives of private merchants' papers relating to the transatlantic slave trade. Liverpool was the leading slave trading port in the world in the eighteenth century when these documents were compiled. Each individual item has a particular focus, but all illuminate the human and financial aspects of the slave trade.

The microfilm collection begins with documents pertaining to David Tuohy, an Irishman who spent fourteen years in the African trade, including the captaincy of four slave voyages between 1765 and 1769 and part-ownership of ten Liverpool slave ships from 1772 to 1786.

*Dominica 23 June 1767*  
*Sales of 13 new Negroes at publick Vendue delivered by Messrs*  
*Dunlop & Southwold from the Squirrel Cap: Chadwick*

<i>William's Hall</i>	<i>1 Boy</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>1 d</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>1 d</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>1 d</i>	<i>13.10</i>

The Case & Southworth records covering the years from 1754 to 1767, are some of the most detailed sales records of Africans in the British slave trade available in any British archive. Thomas Case owned a number of ships, became a member of the African Company of Liverpool, and held shares in eighteen slaving vessels. Nicholas Southworth, who managed the Kingston end of the partnership, had captained three slaving vessels from Liverpool to Africa and the Caribbean in 1746, 1748 and 1752.



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**SLAVE TRADE – GREAT BRITAIN – HISTORY – 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – SOURCES**

The collection includes the records of Thomas Leyland who was a merchant, banker, millionaire and three times Mayor of Liverpool. In 1766 he won a lottery prize of £20,000, which he used to build up his business affairs. Leyland had an interest in sixty-nine slaving voyages from Liverpool and his letterbook, 1786-88, and five ships' account books, 1793-1811, detail his involvement in the slave trade.

John Newton is the best-known captain in the history of the British slave trade who later in life renounced his involvement in the slave trade and became an evangelical minister in the Church of England and a prominent abolitionist. His letters are reproduced in the collection in the form of a bound printed copybook covering the 1750s when Newton will still active in the slave trade and were written to the Anglican clergyman David Jennings.

Several interesting smaller items are also included – the sailing instructions dated 16 October 1700 for the captain of the ship *The Blessing* from the Norris papers; John Tomlinson's Account Current with John Knight covering shares in slave vessels between 1757 and 1777; the logs kept on board the slave ships *H.M.S. Agamemnon*, the *Count du Nord* and the *Madampookata*, with related papers; the log of the brig *Ranger* concerning a slave voyage from Liverpool to Lisbon, Anamaboe and Jamaica in 1789-90; account of the sale of slaves from the brig *Mars* and extracts from vol. 10 of the Holt & Gregson Papers which comprise important contemporary statistics on the Liverpool slave trade and material relating to the abolitionist movement.

The original documents are held at the Liverpool Record Office and have been selected and introduced by Professor Kenneth Morgan, Brunel University.

**2008 price for 4 reel set (ISBN 978-1-85117-134-7): £300/US\$600**



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## **The Canadian papers of the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Minto**

**including his service as Military Secretary, 1883-1886, and as Governor-General, 1898-1904**

The Canadian Papers of the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Minto (1845-1914) are an important collection of documents that cover his time both as Military Secretary between 1883 and 1886 and as Governor General from 1899 to 1904. Born Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, the eldest son of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Minto, he became Viscount Melgund in 1859 and the Earl of Minto in 1891. After Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he embarked on a military career that included duty in Afghanistan and Egypt and he also gained experience in colonial administration as Private Secretary to Lord Roberts in the Cape Colony. After serving as Military Secretary and Governor General in Canada he went on to emulate his great grandfather, the 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Minto, by becoming Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910.

Collection contents include all the official papers and reports, with a careful selection of more important documents of a personal nature:

- the first period of service, 1883-1885, as Military Secretary, comprises official correspondence, memoranda and telegraphs, but also a private notebook recounting the events surrounding the execution of the rebel leader, Louis Riel, in 1885; and,
- the second period, 1899-1904, in addition to the official letters, etc., contains accounts of his tour of the western Canada, the text of speeches, press-cuttings, and part of a history of his service as Governor-General.



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**CANADA – POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – 1867-1914 – SOURCES**

The years 1883 to 1885 saw the first of his two significant periods of involvement in Canadian history, as Military Secretary in Canada during the governorship-general of Lord Lansdowne (1883-1888). His papers from this time include material concerning his efforts to raise a voluntary Canadian force to serve in Egypt, the employment of Canadian forces in the imperial service more generally and Louis Riel and the North West Rebellion of 1885 against the Conservative Government of Sir John Macdonald.

His second period of office in Canada began in 1898 when he became Governor General, serving until 1904. His papers from this period include correspondence and memoranda of conversations with the Liberal Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This material refers to Canadian participation in imperial defence, especially the Boer War, and to the Alaskan Boundary dispute with the USA during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. So, too, does his correspondence with Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary. The collection also includes interesting documents relating to his trips to the Klondike in 1900 and to Japan in 1903. Overall, Minto's Canadian papers afford a valuable insight into the relationship between the British Government and its senior Dominion during a crucial phase of British imperial history.

Published from the manuscript collections of the National Library of Scotland, with an introduction by Dr Tony McCulloch, Directory of Canadian Studies at Canterbury Christ Church University.

**2008 price for 23 reel set (ISBN 978-1-85117-118-7): £1,725/US\$3,450**

*Full contents listing available at [www.microform.co.uk/guides/R51187.pdf](http://www.microform.co.uk/guides/R51187.pdf)*



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## The correspondence of Arthur C. Murray, Assistant Military Attaché in Britain's diplomatic mission to Washington, D.C. including with President Franklin D. Roosevelt between 1917 and 1945

The correspondence of Arthur Murray, 3<sup>rd</sup> Viscount Elibank, is of interest to historians chiefly for the light it casts upon Anglo-American relations and the foreign policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Arthur Murray was a Scottish Liberal MP from 1908 to 1923. Between 1910 and 1914 he was the Parliamentary Private Secretary of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary in Asquith's Liberal Government. He worked closely with Grey in the years leading up to the First World War and was with Grey when war broke out.

In 1917, having previously served in India and China then with distinction in France and Belgium as a Lieutenant-Colonel during the First World War, Murray was appointed Assistant Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. It was there that he met Franklin Roosevelt, who at that time was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Woodrow Wilson's Democratic Administration. The two men struck up a close friendship which continued on and off until Roosevelt's death in 1945.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1937.

Dear Arthur:

Ever so many thanks for many things -- the telegram, the clipping, and the letter!

I was sorry, in a way, that Runciman had accepted the Viscounty because it takes him out of the House and in a few years he would be an Earl, in any event. I was very glad to see his speech of May twenty-fifth and I am confident that the good work he started will go on.

Both of you have been angels in being so nice to Daisy and Virginia and also to the Hurds. I wish much that I could be with you the end of this month at An Cala. I often think of the little snapshot you sent me of yourself and Faith in the garden. Will you let me, some day, come to you, not for a long week-end, but for a whole fortnight and just sit and sit all day long. Such a continual sitting would, I think, be much more useful than the sitting and sitting which my Congress is doing at the present time. And incidentally, in the Summer it is better to sit in the climate of West Scotland than in the climate of Washington.

As ever yours,

Colonel The Honorable Arthur Murray,  
An Cala,  
Isle of Seil, Argyll.  
Scotland.



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Roosevelt was sympathetic to the Allied cause in 1917 and was also fast becoming a major figure in the Democratic Party. In 1920 he ran unsuccessfully as the Vice Presidential candidate for the Democrats. In the 1920s Roosevelt and Murray endured difficult times, both personally and politically. The Democrats and Liberals were out of favour and the two men also had to overcome serious illness – Roosevelt having succumbed to polio and Murray to nervous exhaustion. But Roosevelt's recovery and his election as President in 1932 rekindled their friendship and throughout the 1930s and the Second World War the two men were engaged in an illuminating correspondence that is the main focus of the Murray papers.

Murray's correspondence, which includes references to his visits to Roosevelt in 1935 and 1938, helps to show how the President's foreign policy evolved in the era of American isolationism and British appeasement. It refers to events such as the London Economic Conference of 1933, the Quarantine speech of 1937 and the Munich settlement of 1938. It also casts light upon Anglo-American relations during the Second World War.

Murray's papers include letters to and from other important figures in Anglo-American relations between the two World Wars such as Colonel House, Woodrow Wilson's key adviser during the Great War, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade (1931-37) and William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister (1921-26, 1926-30 and 1935-48). But it is his correspondence with Franklin Roosevelt that takes centre stage in this significant collection.

Drawn from Ms. 8805-8812 of the Elbank papers held at the National Library of Scotland, this correspondence is published with an introduction by Dr Tony McCulloch, Head of American Studies at Canterbury Christ Church University.

**2008 price for 8 reel set (ISBN 978-1-85117-119-4): £600/US\$1,200**



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## CATALOGUE CONTENTS

### ***British Records relating to America in microform (BRRAM)***

Slavery – West Indies, British – History – Sources

Papers relating to the Jamaican estates of the Goulburn family

Slave trade – Great Britain – History – 18<sup>th</sup> century – Sources

Records relating to the slave trade at the Liverpool Record Office

Scotland – Commerce – America – History – 17<sup>th</sup> century – Sources

The papers of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies

Canada – Politics and government – 1867-1914 – Sources

The Canadian papers of the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Minto

United States – Military relations – Great Britain – Sources

The correspondence of Arthur C. Murray

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