

Class: Math 7	Grade: 7th	Teacher: Carolyn Wenger
Title: Starting in Carolina		Duration: Two weeks
Driving Question: How can a new settlement in Colonial Carolina be established?		
Project Summary: Students will research the needed materials to establish a new settlement in Colonial South Carolina. Housing and protection are the two major areas of focus.		

Standards Alignment

Math:

~7.NS.3 Apply the concepts of all four operations with rational numbers to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

~7.NS.5 Extend prior knowledge to translate among multiple representations of rational numbers (fractions, decimal numbers, percentages). Exclude the conversion of repeating decimal numbers to fractions

~7.RP.3 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving ratios and percentages using proportional reasoning

Science:

~ 7.S.1B.1 Construct devices or design solutions using scientific knowledge to solve specific problems or needs: (1) ask questions to identify problems or needs, (2) ask questions about the criteria and constraints of the device or solutions, (3) generate and communicate ideas for possible devices or solutions, (4) build and test devices or solutions, (5) determine if the devices or solutions solved the problem and refine the design if needed, and (6) communicate the results.

~ 7.P.2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the structure and properties of matter and that matter is conserved as it undergoes changes.

~ 7.S.1: The student will use the science and engineering practices, including the processes and skills of scientific inquiry, to develop understandings of science content.

ELA:

~ 1.1 Develop questions to broaden thinking on a specific idea that frames inquiry for new learning and deeper understanding.

~ 3.1 Develop a plan of action by using appropriate discipline-specific strategies.

~ 3.2 Examine historical, social, cultural, or political context to broaden inquiry.

~ 3.3 Gather information from a variety of primary and secondary sources and evaluate sources for perspective, validity, and bias.

21st Century Skills

~ Critical Thinking

~ Collaboration

~ Complex Problem Solving

~ Teamwork

~ Creativity

~ Intrapersonal Skills

~ Reflection

~ Evaluation

<p style="text-align: center;">Project Kick Off</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Let's Move Across the Pond</i></p> <p>Posters will be in the halls and other team classrooms about Carolina and the wonderful opportunities that await there before the project begins. Discussions and brainstorming will be facilitated to begin the process of leaving England and moving to Carolina.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Presentation Audience</p> <p>Seventh grade students on my team.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessments</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Formative</p> <p>Student responses during lessons/tasks Teacher observations during tasks Anecdotal notes Student notebook</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Summative</p> <p>Printed plan Performance on project-based tasks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Individual</p> <p>Participation & engagement Quality of teamwork</p>
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Step 1: Desired Results

<p>Essential Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ How can a new settlement be established in Carolina in the eighteenth century? ~ What types of supplies would be needed to be shipped from England? ~ How will money be made? ~ How will families be fed and supplied with clothing?
<p>Established Goals / Content Standard Skills</p> <p>Math:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ I can calculate the amounts of needed materials. / 7.NS.3 ~ I can represent these needed calculations of materials in more than one way. / 7.NS.5 ~ I can use the calculations to solve the question of how much materials. / 7.RP.3 <p>Science:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ I can ask questions to identify the needs of the new settlement. / 7.S.1B.1 ~ I can relay the understanding of the materials needed as they are changed for use. / 7.P.2 ~ I can use engineering practices to understand the processes involved. / 7.S.1: <p>ELA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ I can develop questions for the development of the new settlement. / 7.1.1 ~ I can develop a plan of action. / 7.3.1 ~ I can examine historical context to broaden inquiry / 7.3.2 ~ I can gather information from primary sources. / 7.3.3
<p>TSWBAT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Identify the materials needed to establish a settlement in colonial Carolina. ~ Justify the reason for the needed materials. ~ Discuss the life of a colonial Carolinian ~ Discuss the processes of surviving in colonial Carolina.

Step 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Tasks

~ Published digital paper with three sections. Each section will have at least two pages.

~ ~ ~ Decision to relocate to Carolina

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ What influenced decision?

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ How was the decision made to bring certain articles to Carolina?

~ ~ ~ Buildings needed in the new settlement. How will they be constructed?

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Homes

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Worship

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Protection

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Others

~ ~ ~ Surviving in the new settlement. How will life be supported?

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Food

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Clothing

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Health

Step 2: Assessment Evidence

Instructional Sequence and Steps	Materials
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<p>Persuasion to Relocate to Carolina</p> <p>Assessment: Journal Entries recording these discussions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion of Colonial life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantages Disadvantages 2. Begin journal as the person who is relocating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fears Excitement <p>Plan to Relocate to Carolina</p> <p>Assessment List of materials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where in Carolina will the settlement be located? 2. Discussion of needed materials 3. Calculations of materials 4. Time to build structures Order of building structures <p>Surviving in Colonial Carolina</p> <p>Assessment Plan for providing clothes, health care, food, etc. Include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion and research of everyday survival. 2. Protection of life 3. Friends and Foes <p>Final Plan To include all of the above along with a final plan to be presented to class for consideration.</p>	<p>Laptop Posters Notebook for Journal Presentation of materials list Resources available in class.</p>
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Step 3 Lesson Activities

Instructional Sequence & Steps	Materials
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Opening Day

W1D1

Class is divided into groups of 4.

Discussion of posters about Carolina, the new colonial settlement.

Brainstorming pro and cons – recorded on large poster paper.

Each group decides what area they will settle, the number of structures and the crops to support people and livestock

Make journal entry (each student has own journal)

W1D2

*Plan for area of Carolina. (Each group decides on area)

*Plan for shipping items to Carolina.

*Plan for travelling to Carolina.

Make journal entry

W1D3

Arrival in Carolina

Meet indigenous people

Research available local resources

*Plan of settlement

*Plan for harvesting resources

*Plan to begin development

*Plan to for crops

Make journal entry

W1D4

Research time required to mill lumber and build structures.

*Plan time frame. Estimate initial completion date.

*Plan for trading with indigenous people, pelts, beads, etc.

*Plan for crops

Make journal entry

W1D5

How much and how long will construction

 Tabby material

 Mixing tabby material

 Bricks and mortar

 Making bricks and mortar

 Nails

Furniture Needs

Make journal entry

W2D1 – W2D3

Calculate the cost of the settlement.

Calculate the cost of maintaining the settlement.

Begin to put presentation together

Laptop
Classroom Post It paper
Markers
Access to classroom
resources
Journal notebook
Folder for Settlement Plans

Resources

<https://www.southcarolinapublicradio.org/show/walter-edgars-journal/2016-02-01/conversations-on-colonial-revolutionary-sc-the-colonial-melting-pot>

<https://www.southcarolinapublicradio.org/tags/american-revolution-sc>

Printed Resources

Available in classroom

St. Giles' Seigniory: The Earl of Shaftesbury's Carolina Plantation

The Joynt account belonging to the Right Honourable Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury and Mr. Andrew Precival Containing an exact account of all the moneys Received and disbursed by the said Earle in England with the interest cast up respectively to the first of June in 1680. And then delivered in.

Reverse of first leaf.

1674 Account of cash in

Debit

May 22nd. folio 4

	£	s	d.
Received for freight	1	5	-
" 5 Received for freight		5	-
" 6 Received for freight	1	-	-
" 7 for freight		5	-
In all	-----		
	3	5	-

ST. GILES' SEIGNIORY: THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURYS CAROLINA PLANTATION Daniel W. Fagg, Jr.* In 1680 Andrew Percival, manager of the Earl of Shaftesbury's twelve-thousand-acre plantation in Carolina, went home to confer with the earl. While Percival was in England, the accounts between the two men were settled on June 1, 1680, preliminary to a new agreement about the management of the enterprise.¹ These accounts now in the Muniment Room at St. Giles' House, Dorset, cover the operations of the plantation from its launching in spring 1674 through June 1680. In the same bundle of papers is a statement of the accounts from 1674 to July 1678 of Dr. Henry Woodward, agent under Percival for the Indian trade conducted from the plantation.² These documents, combined with the agreements between Lord Shaftesbury and Percival and miscellaneous other letters and documents, give a fairly complete picture of the operations of this pioneer proprietorial plantation in Carolina. The Lords Proprietors had planned from the founding of Carolina that they should themselves be great planters in the province. The Fundamental Constitutions had formalized this intention by the reservation of a twelve-thousand-acre seigniorship in each county for each proprietor. As soon as the settlement at Charles Town had been established securely, Shaftesbury turned his attention to the launching of his seigniorship. He chose as manager Andrew Percival, a merchant whose family in Dorset had been associated with the Ashleys for generations. On April 23, 1674 Shaftesbury, "wishing to make a plantation on his own land in Carolina and designing to settle a trade there with the Indians, Spaniards and others," appointed Percival his agent and commissioner.³ The agent was

* Mr. Fagg, a member of the Department of History, Arkansas College, Batesville, Arkansas, is completing a doctoral dissertation at Emory University on the Proprietary period of Carolina's history. 1 The Joynt account belonging to the Right Honourable Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury and Mr. Andrew Percival containing an exact account of all the moneys received and disbursed by the said Earle in England with the interest cast up respectively to the first of June 1680, Muniment Room, St. Giles' House, Dorset. Hereinafter cited as Percival Accounts. 2 [The Joint Account of Dr. Henry Woodward and the Earl of Shaftesbury], Muniment Room, St. Giles' House, Dorset. Hereinafter cited as Woodward Accounts. 3 Articles of Agreement between the Earle of Shaftesbury and Andrew Percival. April 23, 1674, Malmesbury Papers, 54/233/4, Hampshire Record Office. Hereinafter cited as Malmesbury Papers. 117 This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions 118 SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE to supervise the entire operation, receiving his personal living expenses and one-fourth of the total profits. No profits were to be counted, however, until the earl had been fully repaid for his investments in the plantation with six percent interest. The earl bought a dogger—a wide-bottomed cargo vessel developed by the Dutch? which was re-christened The Edisto. Through the spring 1674, supplies and servants were collected at a cost of nearly ?1,500. The settlement, which was to be independent of the government at Charles Town, was to be made on Locke Island at the mouth of Edisto River.⁴ Shaftesbury was working from inaccurate maps of the coast and this site probably appealed to him as one which would permit equally easy access to the backcountry Indians and to the Spanish colonies to the south. When Percival arrived in Carolina in the early fall, he changed the plans, writing that he could not get into the mouth of the Edisto and had settled at the head of Ashley River.⁵ By March 1675 approximately twelve thousand acres had been purchased from the chiefs of the Cussoe Indians and a grant entered in the Charles Town records for "St. Giles Cussoe," ⁶ named in honor of Wimborne St. Giles, the ancestral Dorset manor of the Ashleys. A later generation was to call the plantation "Ashley Barony." In locating the settlement, Percival had the advice of the best qualified man in Carolina. Shaftesbury had taken care to cultivate Dr. Henry Woodward, the one man in the colony who had contacts among the Indians. While the settlers had been discouraged from exploring, the favored Woodward had traveled widely in the

backcountry.⁷ Percival carried instructions to Woodward who was to make a treaty with the Westo Indians in order to settle with them a trade "for furs and other Commodities that are either for the Supplye of the Plantation or advantageous for Trade." ⁸ Further, Woodward was to seek out the Spaniards and ⁴Instructions for Andrew Percival, May 23, 1674, Langdon Cheves (ed.), "The Shaftesbury Papers and Other Records Relating to Carolina . . . prior to the Year 1676," Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, V (1897), 440-445. Hereinafter cited as Cheves, "Shaftesbury Papers." ⁵Andrew Percival to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dec. 26, 1674, MSS Locke, C. 30, p. 13, Department of Western Manuscripts, Bodleian Library, Oxford. Hereinafter cited as MSS Locke. Locke summarized this letter in his Carolina notebook. ⁶ Cheves, "Shaftesbury Papers," pp. 474n, 456-457n. ⁷ For a thorough discussion of the Proprietors' Indian policy, see John T. Juricek, "Indian Policy in Proprietary South Carolina, 1670-1693" (MA thesis, Univ. of Chicago, 1962). Hereinafter cited as Juricek, "Indian Policy." ⁸ Instructions for Mr. Henry Woodward, Exeter House, May 23, 1674, Cheves, "Shaftesbury Papers," pp. 445-446. This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions ⁹ ST. Giles' seigniori 119 endeavor to open a secret trade with them in defiance of the Spanish government's restrictions. Woodward was to be under Percival's direction and was to receive one-fifth of the profits of whatever trade he carried on. It is obvious that the most immediate prospects for profit were from the Indian trade since the plantation was located at the head of navigation on the Ashley giving fairly easy communication with the Indians to the west and south. Percival was to supervise both the planting and trading activities of St. Giles' Cussoe, eventually receiving one-fourth of the total profits. Woodward was to carry on the Indian trade, receiving one-fifth of the profits of his trade. To complete arrangements, Shaftesbury drew into his private enterprise, William Saxby, the agent and treasurer of the full proprietary board. Saxby was to receive a commission of 2M percent of their total value for handling the furs and skins upon their arrival in England.⁹ Profits on the total enterprise were slow in developing due to the large investment necessary to launch a full scale plantation, but the Indian trade developed rapidly. In 1674 Percival carried to Woodward trade goods worth [?] 110, including looking glasses, bells, gilt finger rings, beads, "Jewes harpes," knives, hatchets, and fowling pieces.¹⁰ By September 1676, Woodward brought to England the first substantial shipment of beaver furs, deer skins, and less valuable bear, otter, and fox furs.¹¹ Events at St. Giles' Plantation were being watched with great interest by the settlers at Charles Town. The same month in 1676 that the first furs arrived in England, Governor Joseph West wrote John Locke to warn him of trouble, not realizing that the secretary of the Proprietors had departed for France in 1675. "I presume Captain Godfrey comes sudden for England to Informe Sir Peter Colleton of the Advantage my Lord of Shaftesbury hath by the Indian trade and if he can will persuade Sir Peter to settle a plantation at the head of Cooper River on purpose to encourage a trade with the Northern Indians."¹² Godfrey, a Barbadian and an old friend of Sir Peter, must have arrived several months after the first furs from St. Giles.' The apparent result of his visit and that of Woodward was an agreement among the Proprietors designed to prevent an unseemly competition for the Indian ⁹ Woodward Accounts, pp. 8, 11. ¹⁰ Ibid., p. 1. ¹¹ Ibid., p. 3. Evidence that Woodward came to England in 1676 is provided by an entry in his accounts of [?] 6 for his passage on The Edisto. ¹² Joseph West to John Locke, Charles Towne, Sept. 4, 1676, MSS Locke, C. 23, p. 69. This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions ¹²⁰ SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE trade either among the Proprietors or between the Proprietors and the settlers. Declaring that they thought it necessary for the safety of the people on the Ashley and Cooper rivers to take the trade with the Westos into their own hands for a period of seven years, the Lords agreed that the benefits of the trade should come to those Proprietors who put [?] 100 into

the hands of William Saxby, the secretary, prior to June 24, 1677.¹³ They promised to honor the agreement made by the Earl of Shaftesbury with Henry Woodward for one-fifth of the profits of the trade. This document was signed by Albemarle, Craven, Shaftesbury, Clarendon, and Colleton. A letter to Carolina a few days later reserved the backcountry trade to the Lords Proprietors.¹⁴ Only Sir Peter Colleton elected to join the earl in this trade. He paid Shaftesbury some ?122 for his half of the trade goods sent to Carolina earlier.¹⁵ At the same time, Sir Peter began plans, exactly as Joseph West had predicted, for the planting of a seigniory. In September 1677, he and his brothers, Thomas Colleton and Landgrave John Colleton, were granted land near Charles Town in joint tenancy.¹⁶ A year later, Sir Peter took up twelve thousand acres at the head of navigation on the Cooper. The grant for Fair Lawn Seigniory was issued on September 7, 1678, although the land had been surveyed and occupied earlier.¹⁷ Fair Lawn was the logical terminus for trails leading westward and northward toward the Santee River system, even as St. Giles' was situated for communication to the west and south. Maurice Mathews was established on the Cooper as agent and commissioner, just as Percival was in charge at St. Giles'. It appears certain that Sir Peter was determined to share the Indian trade with Shaftesbury and to use it to support his plantation through its lean years as his Lordship was doing. The closing of Woodward's accounts in July 1678 appears to represent the time at which Mathews opened the trade from Fair Lawn. Until then, Woodward had been the sole agent for both Proprietors, but the accounts were kept 13 The Articles and Agreement of ye Lds Proprietors between Themselves concerning the Trade there, April 10, 1677, Colonial Office 5/286/124, Great Britain, Public Record Office. Hereinafter cited as Lords Proprietors' Entry Book 286. 14 Lords Proprietors to the Governor, Council, and People of Carolina, April 20, 1677, *ibid.*, pp. 120-121. 15 Percival Accounts, p. 14. 16 Henry A. M. Smith, "The Colleton Family in South Carolina," *this Magazine*, I (1900), 327. 17 *Ibid.*, p. 334. See also Henry A. M. Smith, "The Baronies of South Carolina: II, Fair?awn Barony," *this Magazine*, XI (1910), 193-202. The present town of Moncks Corner is located on the lands of the Barony. This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions ST. Giles' seigniory 121 differently thereafter since the profits of the trade from both plantations had to be pooled and divided between the two Lords. In the period from 1674 to July 1678 the entire value of the furs and skins amounted to ?1,320.¹⁸ Trade goods had cost only a few hundred pounds, but the freight, customs, storage, treating the skins, comb ing the furs, and Saxby's commissions had amounted to some ?921. The total profit on the trade was only some ?399 or about ?200 each for the two Proprietors. Sad to relate, Woodward's fifth of the profits amounted to about ?80 for the four years and this sum equalled only one-half of the amount which had been advanced to him by Shaftesbury.¹⁹ Woodward, however, appears to have been engaged privately in the forbidden trade in Indian slaves and may have been making a great deal of money on his own.²⁰ After Woodward's account with Shaftesbury was closed, the trade continued as indicated by Percival's accounts. On May 11, 1679 Shaftesbury credited the St. Giles' account with ?260 and in January 1680 with ?156 "for my proporci?n of the Indian trade," indicating that a profit of ? 520 had been made by Shaftesbury and Colleton together in 1679.²¹ Clearly the trade was growing and showed signs of repaying the large expenditures involved in settling St. Giles' and Fair Lawn. By the time Percival came to England in 1680, the plantation expenses since 1674 had reached the great sum of ?7,990 including the six percent interest on Shaftesbury's money.²² The total income had been ?3,979, including the trade in furs. The plantation trading post under Percival's management was some ?4,000 in debt to the earl. The initial investment had been large?some ?2,005 in 1674, ?1,541 in 1675, and ?2,303 in 1677. These sums included the cost of The Edisto, servants, guns, trade goods, clothing, tools, and like items. In 1678 and 1679, the expenses had leveled off at about ?1,000 each year. The income was small in the first years,

coming largely from passengers and freight carried on The Edisto. In 1677, 1678, and 1679, income exceeded ?1,000 each year, indicating that the income was exceeding expenditures slightly in the last two years. In addition to the furs and skins, cedar wood and barrel staves accounted for the profits. The cedar and staves were the sole products of the soil of Carolina in these pioneer years, and it is 18 Woodward Accounts, p. 11. 19 Ibid., p. 12. 20 See Juricek, "Indian Policy." pp. 110-118. 21 Percival Accounts, pp. 17, 20. 22 Ibid., pp. 27-28. This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions 122 SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE clear that the small profit the plantation showed was from the trade with the Indians. Until vast acreage could be cleared and staple crops found that situation was unlikely to change. The new agreement which Percival and Shaftesbury signed in 1680 was virtually identical with that made in 1674 except that Percival was to receive one-third rather than one-fourth of the eventual profits.²³ Once more, profits would accrue only after the earl's investment had been repaid with six percent interest. Percival, who was in a position to know, remained as certain as the earl that St. Giles' would become a profitable enterprise. While Percival was in England, the Westo War broke out and the Indian trade was completely disrupted.²⁴ Whether or not the war arose out of legitimate fears of the planters at Charles Town, the result was a destruction of the Proprietors' monopoly of the backcountry trade. When peaceful intercourse was reestablished with the inland Indians, the trade was in the hands of a group of settlers. The extent of the damage to St. Giles' and, no doubt, to Fair Lawn as well, was not evident immediately, and Percival returned to Carolina with orders that he and Mathews were to restore the trade.²⁵ Efforts to develop St. Giles' continued in 1681 and 1682. For Shaftesbury, whose Whig cause had failed in 1680, these were years of imprisonment, failing health, and desperate political maneuvering. Nevertheless, he wrote Percival in 1681, mentioning the arrival of two cargoes of cedar wood which would bring ? 438 and pointed out that it was not unreasonable to expect a profit of forty percent on Indian trade goods.²⁶ The Percival accounts end in 1680, but it seems unlikely that Shaftesbury made any further substantial investments in the plantation and even more unlikely that without the Indian trade any profit was made. Sometime during the period from 1681 to 1683, Shaftesbury and Percival had a disagreement. Samuel Wilson, the Carolina secretary, wrote to the second Earl of Shaftesbury in 1683 saying that the first earl had intended to make Percival a landgrave until his Lordship discovered Percival's "base and fraudulent dealings."²⁷ Perhaps the earl discovered that Percival had 23 Articles of Agreement between the Earle of Shaftesbury and Andrew Percival, June 2, 1680, Malmesbury Papers, 54/233/5. 24 See Juricek, "Indian Policy," pp. 118-134. 25 Sir Peter Colleton and the Earl of Shaftesbury to Andrew Percival, March 9, 1681, Lords Proprietors' Entry Book 286, pp. 164-165. 26 Cited in K. H. D. Haley, *The First Earl of Shaftesbury* (Oxford, Eng., 1968), p. 707. 27 Samuel Wilson to the 2nd Earl of Shaftesbury, London, March 7, 1683, William L. Saunders, ed., *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* (Raleigh, N. C., 1886), I, 342-343. This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions St. Giles' seignior 123 entered the Indian trade on his own, that he had been engaged all along with Woodward in the sale of Indian slaves, or that he had simply withheld profits. In any case, it is noteworthy that as Shaftesbury's political position grew more dangerous, he placed the bulk of his property in the hands of trustees, holding out only his private lands in Carolina and his personal possessions. He retained control of St. Giles' Plantation until a few days before he fled to Holland in November 1682.²⁸ This last possession was placed in trust for the benefit of his wife and his creditors. Shaftesbury died in Holland in January 1683, and St. Giles' Plantation died with him. In 1685, in accordance with the earl's instructions, his trustee Thomas Stringer and his executrix the dowager countess sold the slaves, servants, implements, stock, goods, and merchandise

remaining on the plantation?everything except the land itself?to Andrew Percival for ?2,100.²⁹ Even if the plantation had continued to support itself from 1680-1685, it is impossible that it could have repaid the ?4,000 owing to the earl in 1680. It seems far more likely that the Shaftesbury estate lost more than ?2,000 on the effort to create Carolina's first proprietary seignior. ²⁸ Haley, Shaftesbury, p. 704. ²⁹ Indenture Tripartite between Thomas Stringer, Margaret Countess Dowager of Shaftesbury, and Andrew Percival, May 2, 1685, Malmesbury Papers, 54/233/6. This content downloaded from 153.9.241.102 on Tue, 11 Feb 2014 15:51:11 PM

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