Two months, for every 100 adults (two children under 12 are equivalent to an adult) there should be put on board 30 Bbls salt provisions, 13 of which should be Pork, 13 beef, & 24 of recently inspected No. 1 or 2 mackerel. 66 Bbls flour or kiln dried corn meal better 33 of each. This would allow 2 qts. per week to each adult.— the other four qts. should be of rice furnished here. (They should be confined to corn meal on their passage, as the flour is best during the fevers after their arrival) 6 Bbls. molasses, 25 ℔ Bohea or Souchong Tea, 1 Bbl. Vinegar 400 ℔ Soap (the same kind that Mr. Shepherd sent with this expedition) Now this is the proportion in which food should be sent out with each expedition. unless they are furnished per contract with the Capt. in which case a deduction of 1/4th part of the meat Bread stuff & molasses should be made. On the other hand, in case you provide for them on the passage it will be necessary to add four qts of bread stuff, or which is better as they cannot well cook about 1 ℔ of Navy bread to each individual per week: for above I have stated the amount necessary for eight months at two qts per week. I say eight months as it would be unsafe to calculate upon a shorter passage than two months. Particular directions should be given to the Capt. or whoever may have charge of the expedition not to allow more than the above, & no other stores should be put on Board for them; because as your local agent begins I must continue, or suffer the odium; & rest assured Colonists are apt enough to quemble without cause. The above allowance is greater by 1 q. of bread stuff & 1/2 ℔ meat to each individual per week than has uniformly been allowed at Cape Mesurado.—"

You may think I ought to furnish Rice altogether after their arrival instead of demanding flour & meal, but when you consider that they have not been accustomed to an exclusive rice diet & that they

suffer long indisposition if not severe illness, you will readily see that some variety of diet is absolutely necessary, and I consider two thirds of rice to one of their accustomed bread will be a fair proportion. Besides when the expedition should arrive there might be trouble with our neighbours or there might be a famine in the land & in either case prudence would dictate that at least one third should be ready furnished. I have for the last 3 months dealt out 4 quarts rice and 1 quart of flour to each besides dividing from 5 to 10 bushels of Cassada amongst the whole lot, and at this rate they quemble & play "Children of Israel"

I send you a horrible attempt at a map or draft of this section of the Coast, which may assist you in forming a decent one. It at least has the merit of showing what Towns are nearest us, & what direction is Cape Palmas. It will correct one egregious blunder, common to all geographical descriptions & charts, viz. that Cape Palmas is the southernmost point of the Coast of Guinea. Even supposing the variation is 18°. Grahway pt bears E. half South from my dwelling and I am but a few yds. north of the point of the Cape. Grahway point bears E. 25°. S. from this Cape by Compass although from the Island off the Cape it would probably bear about E. S. E. The variation being 18°. would bring it E. 4½°. South by true course. From Grahway pt. the course is about the same not varying over 5 degrees to Tabo point. This last is doubtless the Southernmost point of Guinea. I have placed Rock Town by mistake about 1 inch or 3 miles too far from our Cape, but I have no time to correct that error or to improve the appearance of the whole as an opportunity unexpectedly offers to send this to Cape Mesurado. I am now laying off the farm lands, on the North side of Grahway Lake. A line running due North midway between the west end of the Lake and the mission house forms the Western

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The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
C. Foreign Letter Books

1. January 1834--November 1837

1834